

“One in three” – curatorial tour of the exhibition

The first of the two curatorial tours of the outdoor exhibition at Grzybowski Square took place on 24th August. They were curated by Rafał Kosewski from the Exhibition Department of the Warsaw Ghetto Museum and Jacek Konik (PhD), who cooperates with our institution

24 August 2020

The curatorial tour was part of the events related to the 17th Singer’s Warsaw Festival organised by the Shalom Foundation. The exhibition, which has been staged at Grzybowski Square since 20th July, was opened on the Internet on 15th April. It comprises more than 70 archival photographs with historical commentaries, presented on 20 boards, which show the normal day in the life of the Warsaw Ghetto. The displayed reproductions of photographs come from the collections of the most important institutions conducting research on Holocaust. Despite the fact that the vast majority of these photographs were taken for propaganda purposes, they also document the misery of the Ghetto.

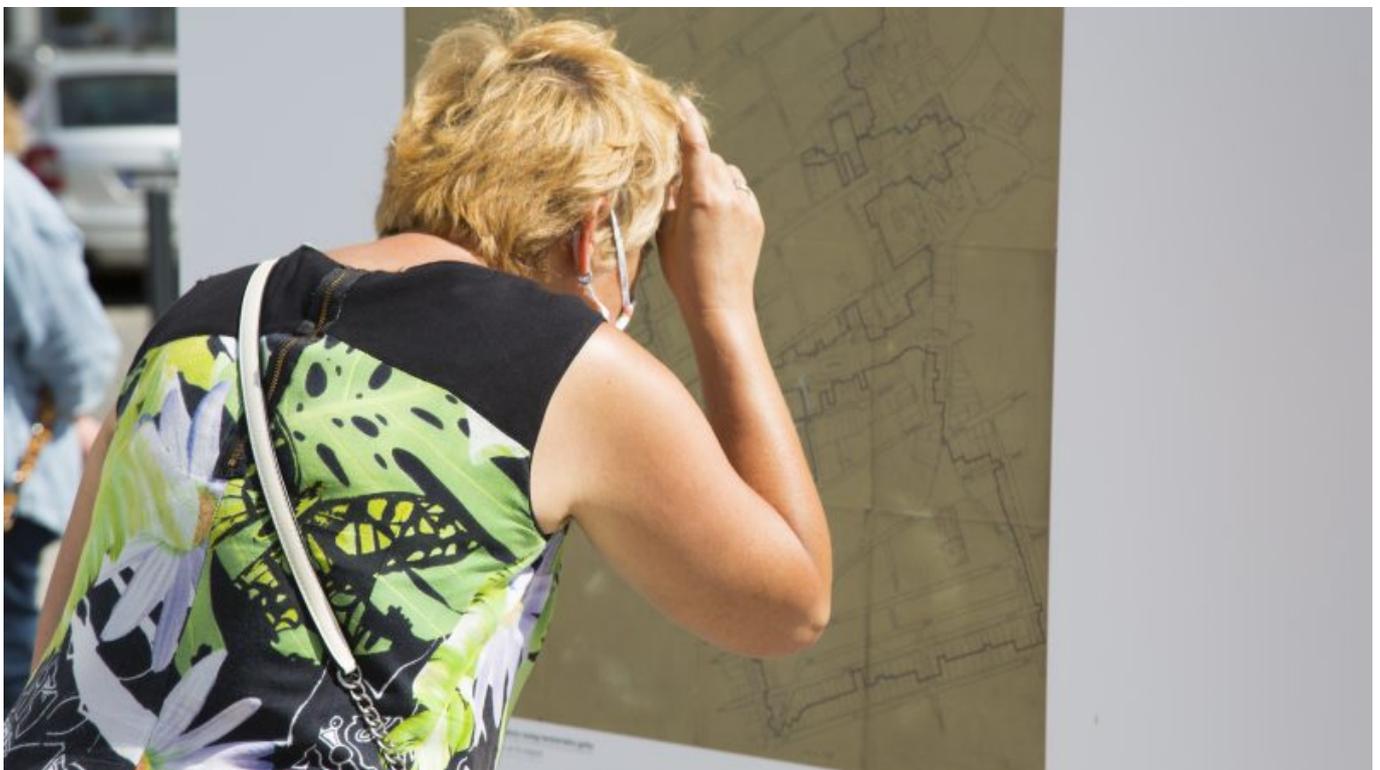
The curator Rafał Kosewski focused on the relations between the photographs presented and the phenomena they document, whereas Jacek Konik (PhD) presented the historical background in an extremely interesting way. He stressed, among other things, that without the heroic participation of women the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising would have been suppressed faster. He also pointed out that we should always bear in mind the feelings of the people who were imprisoned in the Ghetto when analysing the successive stages of its existence. They did not have the historical knowledge we have today.

Apart from the scenes from everyday Ghetto life, the “Every third of us” exhibition presents major

historical events such as, for example, the so-called Grossaktion Warsaw and the Uprising of 1943. It also discusses various examples of social and economic life, from the organisation of home committees or charitable institutions to smuggling – an important element of the Ghetto economy.

Anna Kilian

Photo Maja Nowak







WYKAZ ZDJEŃ

Państwo Szwajcarii, posiada funkcję administracyjną i jest podległe władzy państwa niemieckiego. Do Niemców nie było permitido, aby zabrakłoby im w tym względzie jakiegokolwiek prawa, które miało być powodem do ich wyjazdu. Do Niemców nie było permitido, aby zabrakłoby im w tym względzie jakiegokolwiek prawa, które miało być powodem do ich wyjazdu.

Niemiecka administracja, SS i gestapo rozłożyły w Warszawie i w okolicach jej terenach, które miały być powodem do ich wyjazdu. Do Niemców nie było permitido, aby zabrakłoby im w tym względzie jakiegokolwiek prawa, które miało być powodem do ich wyjazdu.

W trakcie „Akcji Inteligentów” Niemcy skomercjalizowali w Warszawie i w okolicach jej terenach, które miały być powodem do ich wyjazdu. Do Niemców nie było permitido, aby zabrakłoby im w tym względzie jakiegokolwiek prawa, które miało być powodem do ich wyjazdu.

UNDER SURVEILLANCE

The ghetto was administered by the Jewish Council (Judenrat) which acted as an intermediary between the occupiers and the civilian population. The Judenrat was not a partner for the Germans, but rather a hostage forced to implement their wishes. The Jewish Council's duties included collecting taxes and contributions, arranging public order, maintaining food deliveries, controlling smuggling, organizing forced labor contingents, and other tasks assigned to the Warsaw ghetto, and providing



Przewodniczący Judenratu w getcie warszawskim, Adam Czerniaków
The Chairman of the Jewish Council in the Warsaw ghetto, Adam Czerniaków



Obchody Żydowskiej Szkoły Pierwszoklas, ul. Słoneczna 10, Warszawa
Observance of the Jewish School, Słoneczna St., Warsaw, 1943



Wóz tramwajowy przy ul. Muranowskiej, Warszawa
A tram at the end of Muranowska Street, Warsaw, 1943



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