

Annotated Bibliography

Faye Schulman. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/faye-schulman>.

This encyclopedia article describes Faye Schulman's experiences during the Holocaust. Faye Schulman is one of the five photographers I chose to research for my final project.

Faye Schulman. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.jewishpartisans.org/node/777>.

This online source provided information, photos, and videos pertaining to Faye Schulman. This source described Faye's time in the Lenin Ghetto and with the Molotava Brigade. Faye Schulman is one of the five photographers I chose to research for my final project.

George Kadish. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/george-kadish>.

This online article is from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and gives background information on the life of Zvi Kadushin (a.k.a. George Kadish). Zvi Kadushin is one of the five photographers I chose to research for my final project. Kadushin secretly documented life in the Kovno Ghetto in Lithuania during the Holocaust. This article provides an in depth look into how Zvi Kadushin used photography as a form of resistance during the Holocaust.

Prisoners photos. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.auschwitz.org>.

This online article is from the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial Museum website. This article provides information about Wilhelm Brasse, a prisoner who was assigned a job as one of the photographers at Auschwitz. Most of Brasse's photos are identity photographs of other prisoners that were taken when they arrived at Auschwitz, however, he also took some photos showing the

camp layout, prisoners performing forced labor, Nazi guards, medical experiments on prisoners, etc. This article describes in detail how Wilhelm Brasse saved the negatives of as many photographs as he could so that they could be used against the Nazis after WWII as proof of war crimes. Wilhelm Brasse is one of the five photographers I chose to research for my final project.

Reiniger, F. (n.d.). The Jewish photographer Henryk Ross. Retrieved from <https://www.yadvashem.org/articles/general/the-jewish-photographer-henryk-ross.html>.

This article describes Henryk Ross' experience in the Lodz Ghetto during WWII. The information provided talks about some of the photos Ross took and how he was resisting the Nazis by secretly recording the tragedy of the Jewish people. Ross hoped the outside world would know what happened to the Jews in the Lodz ghetto because of his photographic evidence. The article also describes some of Ross' life after the liquidation of the Lodz ghetto and after WWII. Henryk Ross' photographs were used to help convict former SS officer Adolf Eichmann of war crimes against humanity in 1961.

Smith, R. (2017). The clandestine photos of Henryk Ross at Lodz Ghetto. Retrieved from <https://www.historynet.com/clandestine-photos-henry-ross-lodz-ghetto.htm>.

This is an online article that provides some background information about Henryk Ross. Ross is one of the five photographers I chose to research for my final project. Henryk Ross documented life in the Lodz Ghetto in Poland during the Shoah. Ross was forced to work for the Nazis taking “propaganda photographs” but he began using photography as a form of resistance instead by documenting the *true* everyday life in the Lodz Ghetto.

Sonderkommando photographs from Auschwitz. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/sonderkommando-photographs-from-auschwitz>.

This is an online article and photo collection from the Jewish Virtual Library website. The Sonderkommando photographs were taken in 1944 by Sonderkommando Alberto Ererra at Auschwitz; they are the only known photographs to exist of events around the gas chambers. This article describes how this secret photography was a planned form of resistance during the Shoah. Alberto Ererra is one of five photographers I chose to research for my final project. While Ererra was the one behind the camera, this article describes how the Sonderkommando photographs were actually a group effort; 5 or 6 Sonderkommandos from the Crematoria V work crew were involved.

Spiritual resistance during the Holocaust. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.yadvashem.org/education/educational-materials/learning-environment/spiritual-resistance.html>.

This online article is from the Yad Vashem World Holocaust Remembrance Center website. This article describes techniques that some Jewish people used during the Shoah to maintain a “normal” way of life in an abnormal world. There is a section of this article that is subtitled ‘Resistance with the Camera’ - it provides further information about Zvi Kadushin.

