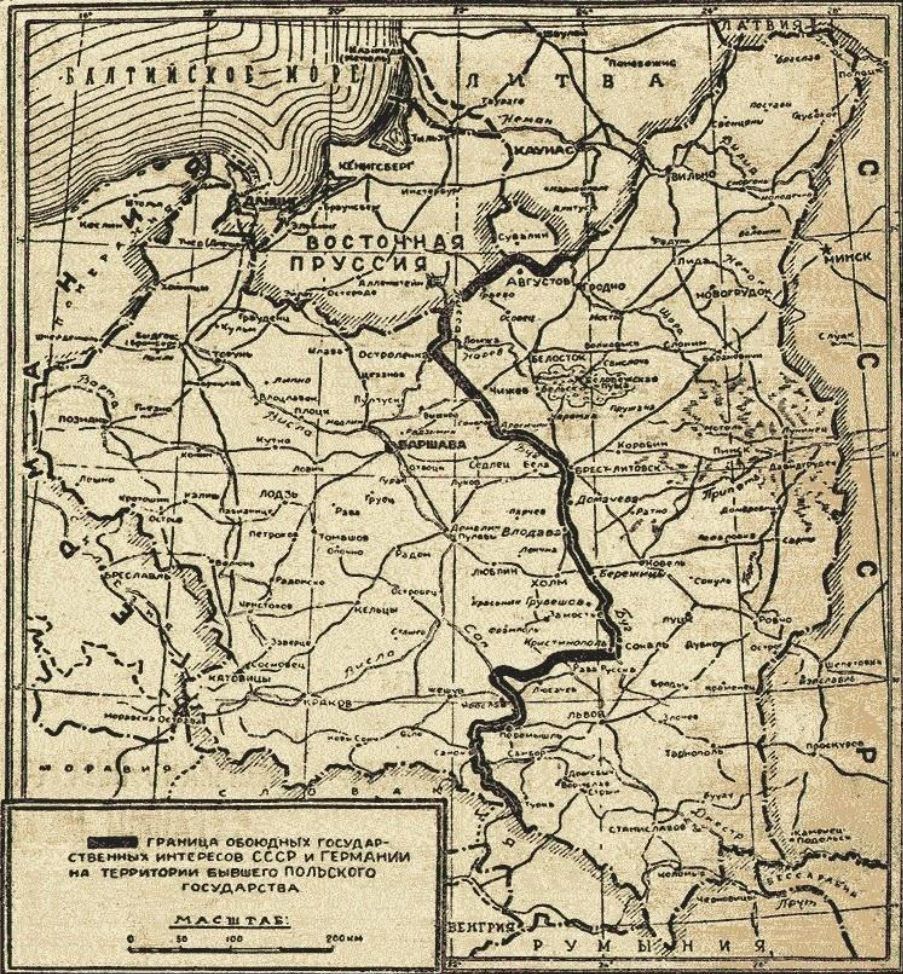


Presentation Part 3 WWII



Administrative division of Eastern Europe according to the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. 1939.

GALLERY II WAR QUOTE (North wall upper niche panel 150 x 50 cm)

“That terrible hunger in Lviv... Hunger is when you feel like an angry beast is tearing apart your insides, and you start to see things.” Holocaust survivor Lili Thau from, *Hidden. Only the Leaves Bore Witness to Her Secret*

GALLERY III WWII INTRODUCTION TEXT

in Ukrainian & English (North side of the entrance wall / panel 50 x 60 cm):

The War was the beginning of the end. During the Second World War, Lviv endured two occupations: in September 1939, the Red Army entered Lviv; in June 1941, the German Army occupied the city. One of the first crimes committed by the Nazi occupiers in Lviv were: the killing of Polish intellectuals and the instigation of pogroms against Jews. The Jewish population of the city was forcibly moved into the ghetto established by the Nazi authorities in November of 1941. The mass killings, deportations to death camp Belzec and Janowska camp resulted in total destruction of the Jewish community of Lviv. Only a handful of Jewish inhabitants of pre-war Lviv survived WWII, often with help of their Polish and Ukrainian neighbors. In 1944, the Red Army recaptured Lviv. Following the re-establishment of the Soviet rule, local authorities began displacement of Lviv's Polish inhabitants to Poland. Up to 140,000 Polish residents were expelled from Lviv.

TWO ENLARGED MURALS AT THE SECOND WORLD WAR GALLERY



G3_North Wall_MURAL_1_left side
The Red Army enters Lviv, September 1939.
Source: Russian State Archives of Film and Video Documentation,
Krasnogorsk, № 0-229827



G3_North Wall_MURAL_2_right side
The German Nazi Army enters Lviv, June 1941.
Source: Bundesarchiv, Germany

The Soviet occupation 1939-1941



Headline of Lviv's newspaper "Chwila" announcing the beginning of WWII, September 2, 1941. Source: *Libraria.ua*

Soviet Demonstration in Lviv on November 7, 1939,
Source: *Russian State Archives of Film and Photo Documentation, Krasnogorsk*
0-296638

[k/-](#)



German, Soviet, and Polish military officers in Lviv, 1939, Source: *Süddeutsche Zeitung Photo Archives*



Nazi German occupation (on the right)



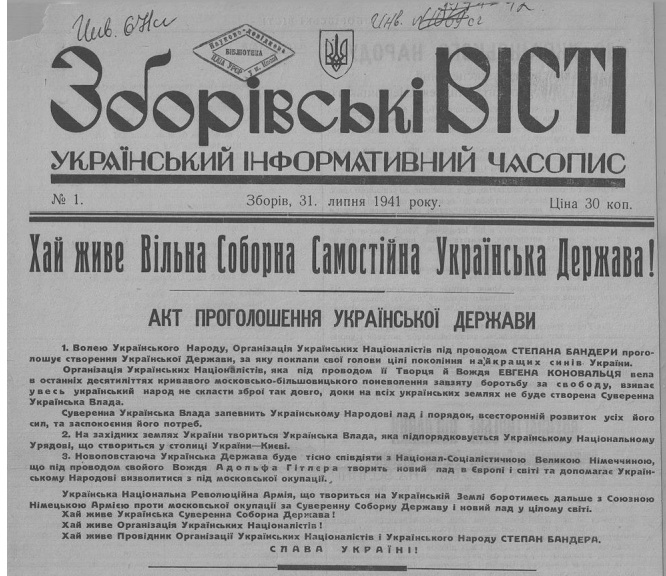
Bundesarchiv

Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1978-115-77
Foto: o. Ang. | 30. Juni 1941

Civilians are identifying victims of NKVD massacre in Lviv's prison on Lonskoho street, July 1941,
Source: *Bundesarchiv*, Berlin.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1978-115-77
Foto: o. Ang. | 30. Juni 1941



Announcement of the reinstatement of the
Independent Ukrainian State, June 31, 1941.
Source: *Libraria.ua*

Public humiliation: German soldier is cutting off
the beard of the elderly Jew. July 1941.
Source: *Bundesarchiv*, Berlin.

Lviv, July 1941: Pogrom and massacre of Polish Intellectuals

ПРОКУРАТУРА ЛЬВІВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Справа № _____

ПРОТОКОЛ
допиту свідка

1941 року *квітень* м-ця *20* дня, м. *Львів*. Р-б: *Львівська обл. Валівськ*
Слідчий Прокуратури _____

допитан нижченазваного як свідка з додержанням ст. ст. 160—165 КПК УРСР.

- Прізвище, ім'я та по батькові: *Банач Степан Степанович*
- Соціальне положення: *професор університету*
- Рік народження: *1882 р.*
- Родинний стан: *одружений*
- Професія, фах: *професор, доктор медичних наук*
- Місце праці, посада: *Львівський університет*
- Майновий стан: *німа нічого*
- Освіта: *вища*
- Партійність: *б. ч.*
- В яких стосунках з обвинуваченим: _____
- Судимість та перебування під слідством: *не судимий*
- Постійне місце мешкання, точна адреса: *Львів, вул. Оверкунівська 12*
Про відповідальність за кривосвідчення по ст. 89 Крим. Код. попереджений.

Пили свідка: *Г. Стефан Франц*

По суті справи показую: *нігде перебування у м. Львові кміських акцій і не беріть участь на їх користь. Але в 1941 році кміські події примушували насильно до праці. щоб заходивши від праці, з носу піти у противишгородній комітеті. Професора Банача задувають вогнем*

Testimony of Prof. S. Banach about the massacre of Polish professors in Lviv in July, 1941. Source: State Archives of the Russian Federation, Fond 7021-76-231



Bystanders watch Jews as they are rounded up and marched through a street of Lviv. July, 1941. Source: US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Leonard Lauder

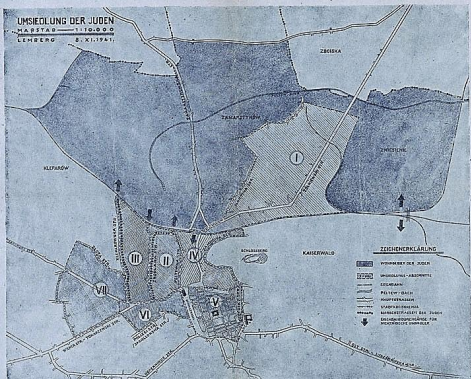
Ghetto in Lviv 1941-1943

BEKANNTMACHUNG ОГЛОШЕННЯ OGŁOSZENIE

Bildung eines jüdischen Wohnbezirkes in der Stadt Lemberg Утворення жидівської ділянки в місті Львові Utworzenie żydowskiej dzielnicy w mieście Lwowie

1. Auf Grund der ... 2. Die ... 3. Die ... 4. Die ... 5. Die ... 6. Die ... 7. Die ... 8. Die ... 9. Die ... 10. Die ... 11. Die ... 12. Die ... 13. Die ... 14. Die ... 15. Die ... 16. Die ... 17. Die ... 18. Die ... 19. Die ... 20. Die ... 21. Die ... 22. Die ... 23. Die ... 24. Die ... 25. Die ... 26. Die ... 27. Die ... 28. Die ... 29. Die ... 30. Die ... 31. Die ... 32. Die ... 33. Die ... 34. Die ... 35. Die ... 36. Die ... 37. Die ... 38. Die ... 39. Die ... 40. Die ... 41. Die ... 42. Die ... 43. Die ... 44. Die ... 45. Die ... 46. Die ... 47. Die ... 48. Die ... 49. Die ... 50. Die ... 51. Die ... 52. Die ... 53. Die ... 54. Die ... 55. Die ... 56. Die ... 57. Die ... 58. Die ... 59. Die ... 60. Die ... 61. Die ... 62. Die ... 63. Die ... 64. Die ... 65. Die ... 66. Die ... 67. Die ... 68. Die ... 69. Die ... 70. Die ... 71. Die ... 72. Die ... 73. Die ... 74. Die ... 75. Die ... 76. Die ... 77. Die ... 78. Die ... 79. Die ... 80. Die ... 81. Die ... 82. Die ... 83. Die ... 84. Die ... 85. Die ... 86. Die ... 87. Die ... 88. Die ... 89. Die ... 90. Die ... 91. Die ... 92. Die ... 93. Die ... 94. Die ... 95. Die ... 96. Die ... 97. Die ... 98. Die ... 99. Die ... 100. Die ...

gez. Dr. Lasch Dr. Lasch Dr. Lasch
Der Gouverneur des Distrikts Galizien Губернатор Галицької Воєводства Gubernator Dystryktu Galicja



In November of 1941, the German authorities established a ghetto in Lviv. The Jewish residents of Staroyevreiska Street were forcibly moved to the ghetto. The centuries-long life of the Jewish quarter came to the abrupt end.

In March 1942, the Nazis began deporting Jews from the Lviv ghetto to the Belzec extermination camp. By August 1942, more than 65,000 Jews had been deported from the ghetto and murdered. Thousands of Jews were sent for forced labor to the nearby Janowska camp. In June 1943, the Nazis liquidated the ghetto, killing thousands of Jews. The remaining ghetto residents were sent to the Janowska camp or deported to Belzec.

Poster announcing the establishment of the Lviv ghetto. Source: State Archives of the Lviv Region.



Artist Sophia Kalski wrote: "In the winter of 1943, in the city of Lwow, during the aktion, I didn't have time to hide in the bunker or in the basement and I was forced to hide behind the door of an abandoned house for 24 hours without food, without drink, standing". Source: US Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Nazi German occupation in Lviv 1941-1944

In September 1941, the Germans set up a camp on Janowska Street in the suburbs of Lviv expanding it into a complex of factories serving the German Armament Works. These factories employed Jews from Lviv region as forced laborers

The evacuation of the Janowska camp began in November 1943. As the Germans attempted to destroy the traces of mass murder. Prisoners were forced to open the mass graves and burn the bodies. On November 19, 1943, these inmates staged an uprising and a mass escape attempt. The Janowska camp was liquidated in November 1943.



SS Second Lieutenant Gustav Willhaus, camp commandant, rides past the main gate of the Janowska concentration camp.

Source: US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC.



Janowska camp orchestra. 1942.
Source: US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC.

End of the Nazi occupation. July 1944



Soldiers of Red Army entering Lviv. July 27, 1944.
Source: Central State Cinema, Photo and Photo
Archives of Ukraine, Kyiv.



Soviet tanks enter Lviv, July 1944 Source: Getty Images

STUDIO (video and audio materials on a separate monitor):

[German occupation described by William Loew \(USHMM Oral History Collection, in English\), from 00:03:20](#)

Oral history interview with William Loew



[A woman recalls the attitude towards Jewish population by the Nazis, the destroyal of the Synagogue \(Lviv Center for Urban History, in Ukrainian\), from 00:18:40](#)
[1941, Germans, Lontskogo prison, pogrom by Deutsche Wochenschau No. 566 \(Lviv Center for Urban History, in German\)](#)

Rudolf Weigl (born 1883 in Perov and died 1957 in Zakopane) was renowned scientist and professor at the University of Jan Kazimierz in Lviv. He was famed worldwide and nominated for Nobel prize for developing and producing the **first effective vaccine against epidemic typhus**.

Recognized as **Righteous Among the Nations**, during WW2 Weigl organized vaccinations, smuggled tens of thousands of doses of vaccines to the Jewish ghettos and concentration camps and protected people by employing them as lice feeders in his institute. Among others, Weigl's institute gave shelter to scientists, writers and intellectuals such as Bronisław Knaster, Henry Meisel, Mirosław Żuławski and Zbigniew Herbert.



Above: Rudolf Weigl at work during the war. Photograph of original by S. Kosiedowski. Source: NAC
Right: Lice feeding at the institute. Source: Emil-von-Behring Bibliothek, Philipps-Universität Mar



Befestigen der Käfige zur Fütterung

Quote of Andrzej Żuławski, Polish filmmaker born in Lviv in 1940 - in English/Ukrainian/Polish

In Lviv, my parents often left me alone at home. In German times, my mother worked at an institution dealing with old people's homes and my father worked as a lice feeder with professor Weigl. [...] I remember a sunny day, when they left the balcony's door open. And I remember a girl in my age on the balcony opposite to ours, who was playing with her doll or some other toy, and must have been alone at home too. As both of us were bored, we started to exchange gazes, words and smiles. We must have been, I do not know, around three, three and a half? And I remember that once she shouted something to me in a language I did not understand. I shouted back, I don't know what. She shouted once again, even more loudly while Germans were walking down the street. I remember an officer in black uniform; he looked at her and said something. Germans entered her house, I hid and I never saw her again. She must have shouted something in Yiddish.”

Andrzej Żuławski

Батьки залишали мене дома у Львові самого. Підчас німецьких часів моя мама працювала в якійсь інституції, що займалася будинками пристарілих, а батько годував вошей у професора Вейгеля. [...] . Пам'ятаю, як була сонячна погода, залишили балкон відчиненим.[...]. Я пам'ятаю дівчину мого віку на балконі навпроти нашого, вона грала зі своєю лялькою и мабуть теж була вдома сама. Ми почали переглядатися, перекрикуватися і сміятися, бо нам обом було нудно. Нам було близько трьох, трьох з половиною? І я пам'ятаю, одного разу вона кричала мені щось на мові яку я не розумів. Я крикнув у відповідь, я не знаю що. Вона знову крикнула ще голосніше, в той час як німці йшли по вулиці. Я пам'ятаю офіцера в чорній уніформі, він подивився на неї та щось сказав. Німці пішли в її квартиру, я сховався і більше я її не бачив. Мабуть вона викрикнула щось на їдиші.

Андрей Жулавскій (1940- 2016)

The survivor of Lviv ghetto Itta Keller

In that summer of 1941r Itta was just turning two years old.

The parents decided to try to save little Itta.They had a non- Jewish friend named Tadeusz Kobyлко who lived in Lviv.

At that point Tadeusz Kobyлко was already living together with Itta's maternal aunt Feige Ginsburg/Guensburg.

In August 1942 Tadeusz Kobyлко came to Stary Sambor and brought little Itta with him back to Lviv.

Itta grew up in Lviv as the child of Tadeusz and Feige. Tadeusz Kobyлко did many courageous acts during the war to save Itta and Feige.

After the war Tadeusz Kobyлко wanted to go with Feige and Itta to Eretz Israel to live his life with them there.

First Itta and the aunt were brought by Jewish organizations from Poland to France. Tadeusz Kobyлко never managed to leave Poland. In the end he started a new family in Poland. He is no longer alive, but from the testimony he wrote and was given by his family to Itta, she understood he was as a warm, intelligent and courageous man. He was recognized as a Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashem.



Four years old Itta Keller (Itta Ben Haiem) at Tadeusz Kobyлко's house. Lviv. 1943.

Itta Keller Ben Haiem and her son Shlomo. Holocaust Remembrance Day in the Forest of the Martyrs. Israel. 2017.



The story of Lviv ghetto survivor Nelly Toll

Nelly Landau (Toll). The author of diary and watercolours (gouaches) about Lviv ghetto in 1941 - 1943. 1947.



Nelly Toll. The author of the book "Behind the secret window". Source: Reuters.



Nelly Landau was born in 1933 in the family of the owner of a Lviv wholesale store, in 1941. Nelly kept writing notes in a little notebook and starting from 1943 onwards she started making entries into her diary. During one of the *Aktion* in the ghetto the Gestapo killed Nelly's 5 years old brother Janek, her cousin Ninka and aunt Elsa. Twice Catholic families helped Nelly to survive. Eventually, Nelly with the mother Rozai settled in the Wojteks family house. The hidden place became that "Secret Window" that fenced Nelly off from tragedies. There she painted watercolours about her own secret world - fairy tales of a happy childhood. Nelly's father Zygmunt fate remained unknown. After WWII Rozia married again and the family immigrated to the USA.

“Behind the secret window” watercolours (gouaches). Nelly Toll. 1941 - 1944.



Watercolours were painted by Nelly during the forced solitude in the hiding place with her mother in Lviv during the Nazi occupation. Nelly painted fairy tales of a happy childhood and Cinderella transforming fear and tragedy into beautiful images and created valuable “fragments of history”.



A story of a Holocaust survivor Janina Hescheles

Janina Hescheles was born in Lvov in 1931. Her father Henryk Hescheles was a journalist and a publisher of the Polish-language Zionist periodical “Chwila”. He was killed during the pogrom in July 1941. Janina’s mother worked at the hospital as a registrar. After her death in 1943, Janina to Janowska camp. Later she was rescued by the Żegota organization. Janina spent remaining years of war in Krakow, being hidden by writer Michel Borwicz and editor Maria Hochberg. Her diary was first published in 1946 in Poland. In 1950 Janina Hescheles settled in Israel.



Janina Hescheles,
Source: Lviv Center for Urban
History



Janina with her
mother, 1936,
Source: Lviv Center for
Urban History

“I really wanted to live and I felt, that something inside of me is screaming: to live! to live!”

“I was looking at the fire and began to believe, that God sees, despite such terrible conditions, we honor Him, and maybe, in the last moment God will not let this handful, that is left, to be killed.”

“In my imagination I return to Lviv, but not to that one of my youth. I return, realizing, that my Lviv – is everywhere, that it is in a heart of anyone who was expelled from his home village or city and of any person, whose parents and relatives were stolen by the evil times.”

The memories from the diary by Janina Hescheles “Through the eyes of a twelve-year-old girl”, 1946

Post-war gallery



G4_West Wall_MURAL (200 x 200 cm)
Lviv Historical centre. 1970s. Sign reads: "Glory to the Soviet power!" ("Радянській владі слава") explorer.lviv.ua

GALLERY IV POST-WAR INTRODUCTION TEXT in Ukrainian & English (South side of the entrance wall, panel 50 x 60 cm)

WWII and post-war forced displacement destroyed the pre-war multi-ethnic vitality of Lviv. Within a short period of time, a large number of Ukrainian and Russian settlers moved to Soviet Lviv.

During the 1960s and 1970s, both the population and the size of the city expanded dramatically, due to mass urbanization and industrialization of the Lviv region. In the 1980s, Lviv was an important centre of the underground and dissident movement, and played a crucial role in a struggle for Ukraine's independence. In the years following the proclamation of Ukraine's independence in 1991, the city has been celebrating its new motto "*Lviv open to the world.*"

GALLERY IV POSTWAR QUOTE (South wall upper niche panel 150 x 50 cm)

Zbigniew Herbert

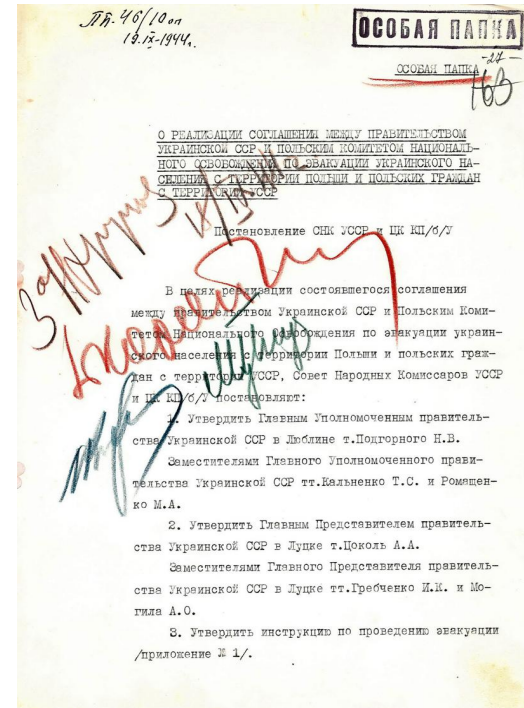
Ocean lotnej pamięci
Podmywa kruszy obrazy
W końcu zostanie kamień,
Na którym mnie urodzono
Co noc staję boso
Przed zatrzaśniętą bramą
Mego miasta
(Hermes, pies i gwiazda, 1957)

Збігнєв Герберт

океан миттєвої пам'яті
підмиває руйнує образи
залишиться камінь
на якому я народився
щоночі стаю босий перед
закритою брамою
мого міста.
(Гермес, собака і зірка, 1957,
пер. Андрій Савинець)

Polish-Soviet agreement on population exchange: September 1944 removal of Poles (1944-1947)

- File Photo of document “Polish-Soviet Agreement”
- Oral history: File POSTW_Poles_displacement “The respondent mentions the displacement of Polish population to Poland (Quote)”
- MAP - Resettlement of the post-Jewish and post-Polish spaces

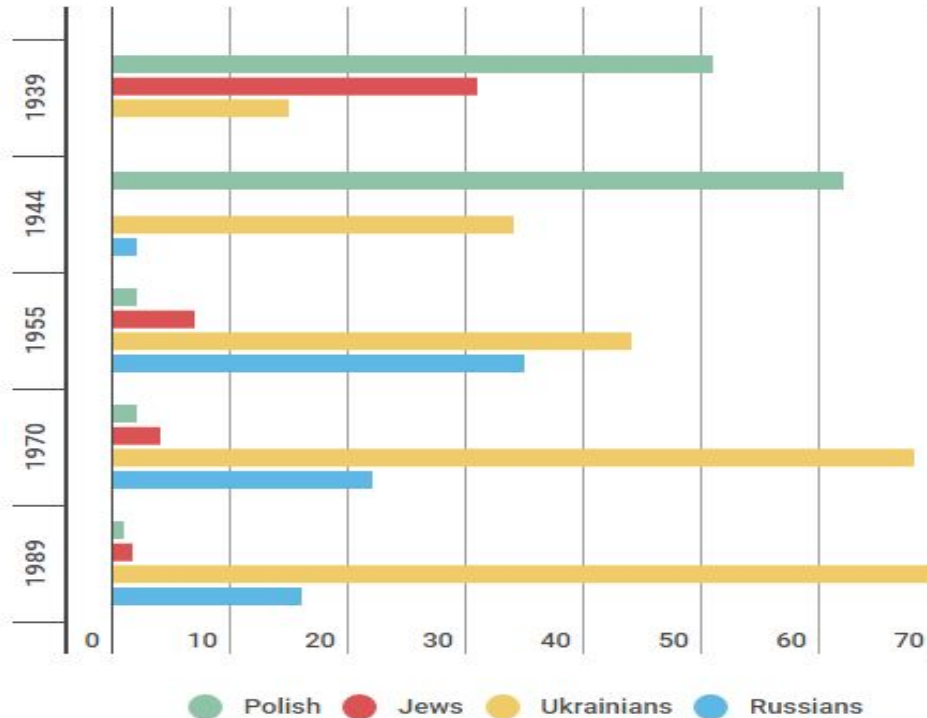


First page of the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine for the implementation of the exchange of Polish and Ukrainian population. September, 1944
Source: ЦДАГО, ф. 1, оп. 16, спр. 55, арк. 27, 31

Dynamic of post-war population in Lviv

Data based on articles by H. Bodnar

Nations of Lviv: history





LAZ - one of the major bus manufacturers in the Soviet Union and the largest-ever industrial company in the city since 1945. 1960s. *Source: Lviv Center for Urban History*



Lviv's residents spending leisure time at the Opera House square. Lviv, 1949-1950. *Source: Lviv Center for Urban History*

Sovietisation (as a process - until the late 1980s)



Anti-religion soviet poster, 1975.

Source:

Publishment :”

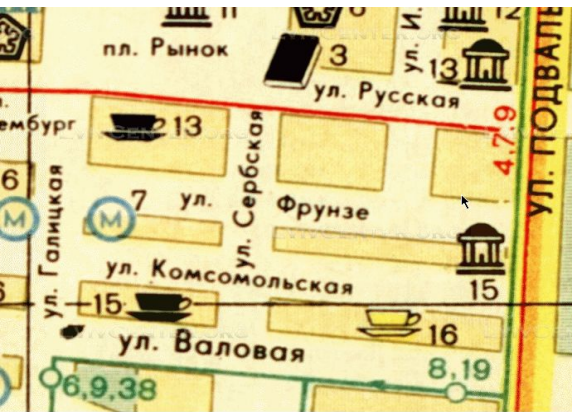
Художники

РСФСР”, 1975



The 1st May demonstration on the Stalin's Street (now Stepan Bandera's Street) in front of The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, 1951

Source: Lviv Center for Urban History



The Staroievreiska Street was the Frunze Street in the Soviet . period.
Tourist map of Lviv centre, 1976.

Source: Lviv Center for Urban History

- multicultural past erased, streets renamed
- religious buildings transformed into warestores etc.
- monuments of the communist heroes established
- parades (e.g. 1 May) industrialisation



Hippies in the Lviv Holly Garden, 1980

Source: Il'ko Lemko *"Lviv ponad use"*, Lviv, 2007
"The ideology of" Vuikiv (Вуйків) " has also become the ideology of the "Republic of the Holy Garden of the Monastery of the order of the barefoot Carmelites" , a bastion of all freedom-loving, romantic and mysterious, some kind of Mecca for the Lviv's hippies, place of informal non-conformist gatherings. "



Lviv band "Super Vuyki", 1980s
Source: Album cover of "Super Vuyki", 2014

A ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

People's Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika (Narodny Rukh) was founded in 1989 as a civil-political movement to unite initiatives to achieve the independence of Ukraine. Rukh played an instrumental role in public mobilization. In 1991, the independence of Ukraine was proclaimed.



“Human chain” on the first Day of Unity of Ukraine, 1990. СУН



Source
tbd

“Опівнічний політ з високого замку

*бо хто на світі ми
за сімома шляхами
шукаємо любов як золото в ріці
закрито всі дома
спідниця з реп'яхами
і скалка на щоці”
Юрій Андрухович*

STUDIO (audio + video station):
Memories of those who came in Post-war Lviv



Borys Dorfman speaks about his life during the immediate postwar period in Lviv.

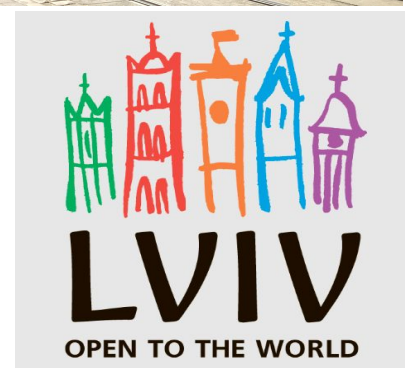
Source: fb account of Boris Dorfman

Klara Bielec tells the story of returning to Lviv after the war, looking for her relatives and lost property recovery.

Gallery 4_East wall_MURAL COLLAGE: TRACES OF MULTICULTURAL HERITAGE IN TODAY'S LVIV

SHARE YOUR PHOTOS OF LVIV'S MULTICULTURAL HERITAGE - SEND IT TO OUR FACEBOOK!

The Polish and Jewish past in the present day Lviv. 2017 street photos from left: traditional Jewish Challah bread in supermarket with label "Pletenka Ukrains'ka"; Polish electric board in residential building on Serbska St.; remaining niche from Mezuzah at the building entrance on Ruska St.; restored ads on Vesela St.; restored ads in Yiddish & Polish on Kotlyarska St.; Polish water supply manhole; official Lviv logo by Yuri Krukevych.



TWO CORRESPONDING IMAGES: THE URBAN PAST & THE URBAN PRESENT



View from the Postwar Gallery to the **Prewar Gallery** to the **Jewish Quarter** in early 20th century (currently installed at the MHR Staroyevreiska St.)



View from the Prewar Gallery to the **Postwar Gallery** - “**Window on Staroyevreiska St. 2017**” (photo suggested for Postwar Gallery)



View from the Museum of the History of Religion on Staroyevreiska Street. Students from the Center for Urban History Workshop 2017. Courtesy of Anastasiia Krasnosvobodtseva