

# **AUGUST 2015 eMUSE**

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to find out what is happening on the Jewish Community

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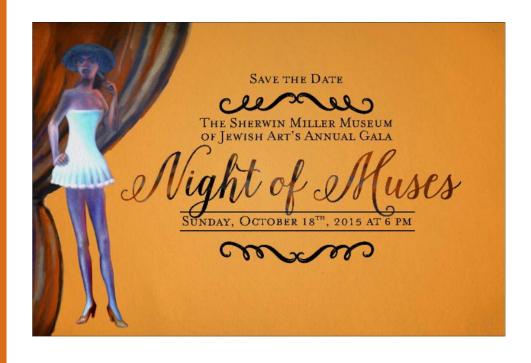
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# LOUIS DAVIDSON SYNAGOGUES360

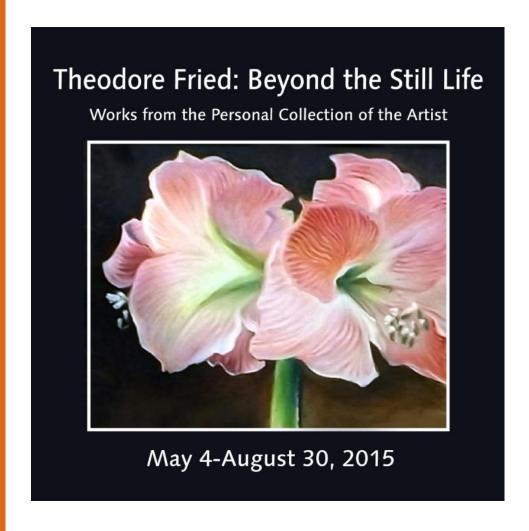
**APRIL 26-AUGUST 31, 2015** 



SYNAGOGUES360 provides a visual record of Jewish culture, showing and preserving synagogues by means of interactive 360 degree panoramic photos. It invites you and future generations to view the interiors of Jewish places of worship, which are clear and irrefutable indicators of the state of Jewish culture, architecture, art and stature in their communities throughout the Diaspora. Each synagogue is literally a "sign of the times" and window into the Jewish past and present.

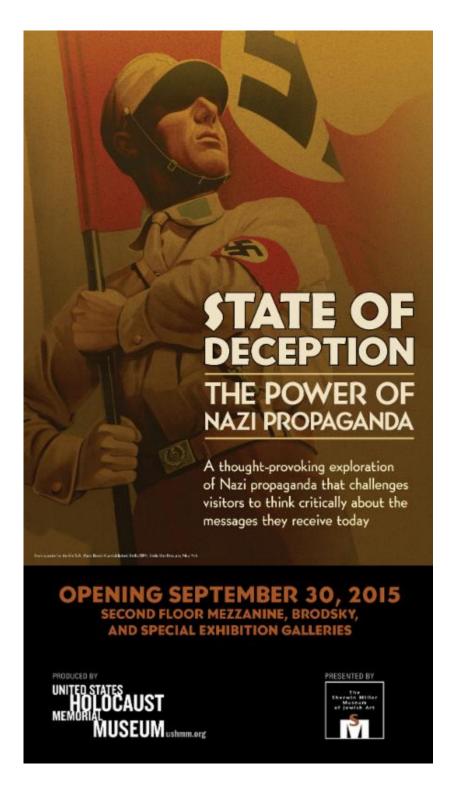
Time, weather, political and demographic shifts inevitably erode cities and buildings. These along with occasional upsurges of violent anti-Semitism, have been particularly thorough erasers of the physical evidence of Jewish history. SYNAGOGUES360 visually and digitally saves Jewish synagogues, an impressive physical expression of Jewish culture, for this and future generations to see and experience.

www.synagogues360.org



Fried was born just after the turn of the 20th century, to an upperclass Hungarian family. Along with the Victorian social conventions he would have learned in childhood was a custom that has fallen out of practice today. It is the practice of sending specific messages with flowers.

Currently making a comeback in the 21st century, the language of flowers was a Victorian custom by which, in a society that refrained from direct speech and was obsessed with detail and subtlety, a message or sentiment that was not so easily expressed in words could be conveyed in a floral arrangement. In other words, sending a flower arrangement was the same as sending a text message to someone today. What messages could Fried's still life paintings convey?



"Propaganda is a truly terrible weapon in the hands of an expert."

Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, 1924

The Nazi Party developed a sophisticated propaganda machine that deftly spread lies about its political opponents, Jews, and the need to justify war. Nazi propaganda was much more complex than that. For the Nazis to achieve power and pursue their racial policies and expansionist war efforts, a much more nuanced picture had to be painted-one that would appeal to broad swaths

of the population, not just a fanatical extreme.

Featuring rarely seen artifacts, *State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda* draws visitors into a rich multimedia environment vividly illustrating the insidious allure of much of Nazi propaganda. "Adolf Hitler was an avid student of propaganda and borrowed techniques from the Allies in World War I, his Socialist and Communist rivals, the Italian Fascist Party, as well as modern advertising," says exhibition curator Steven Luckert. "Drawing upon these models, he successfully marketed the Nazi Party, its ideology, and himself to the German people."

The exhibition reveals how shortly after World War I, the Nazi Party began to transform itself from an obscure, extremist group into the largest political party in democratic Germany. Hitler early on recognized how propaganda, combined with the use of terror, could help his radical party gain mass support and votes. He personally adapted the ancient symbol of the swastika and the emotive colors of red, black, and white to create the movement's flag. In doing so, Hitler established a potent visual identity that has branded the Nazi Party ever since.

After seizing power, the Nazi Party took over all communications in Germany. It marshaled the state's resources to consolidate power and relentlessly promote its vision of a "racially pure," utopian Germany that needed to defend itself from those who would destroy it. Jews were cast as the primary enemies, but others, including Roma, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and mentally and physically disabled persons, were also portrayed as threats to the "national community."

As Germany pushed the world into war, Nazi propaganda rationalized Germany's territorial expansion as self-defense. Jews were depicted as agents of disease and corruption. The Nazis' actions against them, in Germany and occupied countries, were promoted as necessary measures to protect the population at large.

# **Tribute Recognitions**

Tributes are a meaningful way to honor a special occasion or to remember loved ones. Donations to The Sherwin Miller Museum of Jewish Art provide for permanent and traveling exhibitions and educational programs. Focusing on the heritage, history and culture of the Jewish people, The Miller helps deepen perception and understanding through art.

## In Memory of

## **David Brodsky**

The Sherwin Miller Museum of Jewish Art

#### **Mollie Coretz**

Susan Fenster
The Sherwin Miller Museum of Jewish Art

## Phyllis K. Zeligson

Eugene & Alice Rae Cohen
Susan Fenster
Rose & Shelly Miller
The Sherwin Miller Museum of Jewish Art

#### In honor of

## Ken Renberg

Coleman Robison

## **Anniversary**

#### Jean & Will Sanditen

Rose & Shelly Miller

### **Birthday**

# **Laurie Berman** Randee & David Charney **Mark Lobo** Carol Miller (Herbert J. Miller Fund) Sallye Mann Mark Goldman & W.C. Goad Jean Sanditen Rose & Shelly Miller **Get Well Soon Robert Dormont** Carol Miller (Herbert J. Miller Fund) **Shirley Dormont** Susan Fenster Carol Miller (Herbert J. Miller Fund) **Curtis Green** Carol Miller (Herbert J. Miller Fund) **Oklahoma Business Journal Innovator Finalist Nomination Mark Lobo** Carol Miller (Herbert J. Miller Fund)

# **Tours**

If you would like to book a docent-led tour or check for an available date, please contact Volunteer Coordinator Cathey Wilson at 918.492.1818 or email her at <a href="mailto:volunteer@jewishmuseum.net">volunteer@jewishmuseum.net</a>.

# **Volunteer Opportunities**

#### **Docents**

A comprehensive training program prepares each docent to lead tours for both school groups and general audiences. Throughout the year, tours are scheduled at various times during the week and on Sundays, providing a flexible schedule for volunteers.

Docents take groups through exhibits related to the Holocaust. Jewish History and Culture, and the temporary art exhibits. Anyone wishing to become a docent should contact Docent Chairman Stan Shapiro, Executive Director Drew Diamond, Volunteer Coordinator Cathey Wilson or at 918.492.1818. Those interested will be given an information manual regarding the Holocaust and Jewish History and Culture, and will need to be available to shadow docents leading tours and to attend the art exhibit orientations and monthly meetings of the Committee of Docents.

#### **Admissions Desk Volunteers**

Consider volunteering to welcome and direct visitors to the Museum, answer phones and visitor inquiries. In addition, admissions desk volunteers help process admission and merchandise sales and assist staff with special events. Volunteer shifts are normally three hours in length, and a variety of weekday or Sunday hours are available to volunteers, in rotation.

Volunteers perform numerous duties essential to the success of the Museum, helping avoid salary and labor costs often associated with day-to-day activities and exhibits installation. Training is provided to volunteers for areas throughout the Museum.

If you're interested in volunteering for the Museum with other dedicated, caring, enthusiastic, and friendly volunteers and staff, please contact the Volunteer Coordinator Cathey Wilson at 918.492.1818918.492.1818





arts.gov/bluestarmuseums

# **Museum Hours**

Monday-Friday, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Closed Saturday in observance of Shabbat Sunday, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.