

Picture of outside of Jewish Museum of Australia



JCMA Women's Conference, 2017



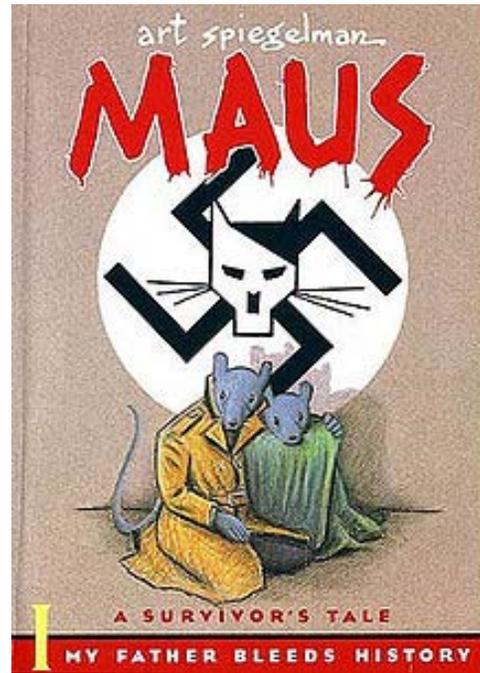
Maus exhibition at JMA

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF AUSTRALIA
GANDEL CENTRE OF JUDAICA

ART SPIEGELMAN
MAUS

EXHIBITION DATES
23 MARCH - 11 JULY 2004

Maus by Art Spiegelman,



Maus, by Art Spiegelman – stereotyping



MAUS – Poles as Pigs



- Here are examples of [anti-Jewish legislation](#) in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939:
- **1933**
 - March 31
Decree of the Berlin city commissioner for health suspends Jewish doctors from the city's charity services.
 - April 7
Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service removes Jews from government service.
 - April 7
Law on the Admission to the Legal Profession forbids the admission of Jews to the bar.
 - April 25
Law against Overcrowding in Schools and Universities limits the number of Jewish students in public schools.
 - July 14
De-Naturalization Law revokes the citizenship of naturalized Jews and "undesirables."
 - October 4
Law on Editors bans Jews from editorial posts.
- **1935**
 - May 21
Army law expels Jewish officers from the army.
 - September 15
Nazi leaders announce the [Nuremberg Laws](#).
- **1936**
 - January 11
Executive Order on the Reich Tax Law forbids Jews to serve as tax-consultants.
 - April 3
Reich Veterinarians Law expels Jews from the veterinary profession.
 - October 15
Reich Ministry of Education bans Jewish teachers from public schools.
- **1937**
 - April 9
The Mayor of Berlin orders public schools not to admit Jewish children until further notice.
- **1938**
 - January 5
Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names forbids Jews from changing their names.
 - February 5
Law on the Profession of Auctioneer excludes Jews from this occupation.
 - March 18
The Gun Law excludes Jewish gun merchants.



Website for “young Intersections”

- <http://www.culturevictoria.com/stories/creative-life/intersections/intersections-young-intersections/>

PRINCIPLES for Interfaith Dialogue

The JCMA is about meeting people of our own religion and others. We hope to understand other faiths (and our own) more deeply by starting to discover what they mean to other people who develop an awareness of what is true, good and beautiful in faiths other than our own, thereby overcoming the religious discrimination and intolerance that exists within our society.

The JCMA endeavors to provide a forum for discussion based on the following principles:

AIMS for Interfaith Dialogue

The Constitution of JCMA states that the principal purposes for which the Association is established are:

- (a) To promote the prevention or the control of behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings, arising from religious intolerance resulting in emotional, psychological, verbal and physical aspects;
- (b) To draw together members of the Abrahamic faiths in mutual respect, seeking to appreciate each other and to heal ancient wounds, pledging mutual support in times of stress and engagement;

To achieve these principal purposes, the Association, among other things, organises conferences and other activities for the purpose of learning about each other's faith, of sharing personal experiences and of addressing issues of concern within their own faith communities and within the broader society

JCMA engages in Interfaith Dialogue in order to:

- provide participants with opportunities to interact with one another
- ensure a climate of respect and empathy with each other
- endeavour to hear and understand each other
- build personal relationships and develop friendships
- discover and recognise similarities as well as differences
- start or enhance the ongoing process of discovery
- Better understand our own strengths and weaknesses
- provide opportunities for engagement in the Holy Texts of each faith group
- develop shared knowledge and experience among JCMA members

EMPHASIS when JCMA engages in Interfaith Dialogue

- A JCMA interfaith dialogue event is about meeting people of our own religion and others.
- We hope to understand other faiths (and our own) more deeply by starting to discover what they mean to other people who live them.
- We wish to develop an awareness of what is true and good and beautiful in faiths other than our own.

GUIDELINES for JCMA Interfaith Dialogue:

- No one will seek to convert any other participant
- We seek to explain and demonstrate what we hold deeply and in reverence
- We speak of and through our own experience and understanding
- When generalisations are unavoidable, we seek to be honest and as accurate as possible
- We speak of our own faith, leaving others to speak of theirs
- We *respond* rather than *react* when we are disturbed by something we hear or read
- We encourage questions which aim to learn more about the faith of others
- We give each member faith group equal opportunity and exposure
- We try to make sure that any terminology used is clearly understood

Joint Journey to Jerusalem 2016

