

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The material for this book was drawn from a broad variety of sources: personal observation, interviews with men in important positions, chance meetings with simple folk, intimate discussions with distinguished personages who had become close friends, on my three extended visits to the Soviet Union. In addition, I have made use of my own file of correspondence with some of the people mentioned in this book, of newspapers and periodicals and, of course, of the basic books on the subject in Russian, Yiddish, Hebrew, and English.

The primary source materials on the history of the Jews under Soviet rule are the archives of the various Jewish organizations and institutions that existed in the Soviet Union between the October Revolution and the dissolution of the non-religious Jewish life that began at the end of 1948. These must have been extensive, for in a totalitarian system every act by a public body is fully documented. Some of them were destroyed in the devastating Nazi invasion of 1941-42. Others may have rotted away in the cellars of the local secret police quarters, to which they were taken on the arrest of the individuals involved. Quite a few, particularly those of the central Jewish bodies, are most likely still extant in the general archives of the secret police. In 1946, I had the occasion to examine some of these materials at the Jewish institutions I visited. In 1959, I made inquiries about the archives of three Jewish institutions that no longer existed: the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, the Jewish Scientific Cabinet of the Ukrainian Academy of Science, and the State Jewish Art Theatre of Moscow. I could find no one who would even talk about the first two, but the archives of the Jewish theatre, I learned, are intact at the theatrical museum in Moscow. Photographs of scenes from Mikhoels' productions are on display in the museum. Other source materials may be found in the files of such Jewish organizations as the Agro-Joint, ICA, and ORT, which were active in the Soviet Union until 1938. Another source of important material has been the daily and weekly Yiddish press, periodicals, and "wall newspapers" or house organs of various enterprises, which were published in the Soviet Union during the thirty years when Jewish communal and cultural life existed. There was also a considerable Jewish press in Russian during much of that period. Many of these publications are available in the libraries of other countries as well as in the Soviet Union.

For the early, traditional period, the basic books are:

- N. Gergel, *Di Lage fun di Yiden in Russland (The Situation of the Jews in Russia)*. Warsaw, Poland, 1929. (The author, a Jewish community leader who participated in the events of the period, wrote from personal knowledge and without restraint.)

Mikhail I. Kalinin and Peter G. Smidovich, *O Zemelnom Ustroistve Trudyashchikhsya Yevreii V'SSR (On Rural Placement of Toiling Jews in the USSR)*. (The authors were high Soviet officials at the time, Kalinin being the President of the Republic and Smidovich a member of the Central Committee. The former was the "ideologist" of the Jewish state in Birobidjan, and the latter the head of KOMZET.

Covering the same period but going beyond, and concerned with the social changes in the Jewish situation, are the following books:

- S. Agursky, *Der Yiddisher Arbeter in der Komunistisher Bavegung (The Jewish Worker in the Communist Movement) 1917-21*. Minsk, 1925.
- Jacob Kantor, *Natsionalnoe Stroitelstvo Sredi Yevreyev (National Reconstruction Among the Jews)*. Moscow, 1934.
- M. Kiper, *10 Yor Oktyaber Revolutsie (10 Years October Revolution)*. Kiev, 1927.
- A. Kirzhnits, *Di Yiddishe Presse in Ratnfarband (The Yiddish Press in the Soviet Union) 1917-21*. Minsk, 1929.
- N. Rubinstein, *Dos Yiddishe Bukh in Sovetnfarband in 1934 (The Yiddish Book in the Soviet Union in 1934)*. Minsk, 1935.
- L. K. Zinger, *Yevreii Proletarii V'SSR (Jewish Workers in USSR)*. Moscow, 1933.

A comprehensive review of the entire Jewish situation as of 1935, with the historical background since the October Revolution, is the collective work *Yidn In FSSR (Jews in the USSR)*, edited by S. Dimanstein, Moscow, 1935.

There are no corresponding works covering the second half of the 1930's and the subsequent years, possibly because of the atmosphere following the assassination of Kirov in December, 1934. The only notable book of this period is L. K. Zinger's *Dos Banayte Folk (The Regenerated People)*, Moscow, 1941, which contains material based on the statistics of the 1939 census.

The postwar years brought forth few books. Among them were:

- H. Dobin, *Af der Weissrussisher Erd (On Byelorussian Soil)*, Moscow, 1947.
- S. Persov, *Dayn Nomen Is Folk (Thy Name Is People)*. Moscow, 1944.  
(Both the above deal with Jewish life in the ghetto and the Partisan struggle.)
- L. K. Zinger, *Dos Oifgekumene Folk (The Reconstructed People)*. Moscow, 1949. (Brings his earlier book up to date.)

Three collections of speeches made at the three conferences of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee reflect the conditions and spirit of their times. In chronological order these are:

- Briders Yiden fun der Gantser Velt (Brother Jews of the Entire World)*, Speeches of the Representatives of the Jewish People, Moscow, 1941.
- Tsvayter Antifashistisher Meeting fun di Forstayer fun Yiddisher Folk (Second Anti-Fascist Meeting of the Representatives of the Jewish People)*. Moscow, 1942.
- Dos Yiddishe Folk in Kamf Kegn Fashism (The Jewish People in the Struggle Against Fascism)*. Moscow, 1945.

In English, basic works are:

- Jacob Lestchinsky, *Soviet Jewry, Past and Present*. New York, 1941.
- Solomon M. Schwartz, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*. Syracuse, N. Y., 1951.
- Avrahm Yarmolinski, *The Jews and Other Nationalities Under the Soviet*. New York, 1928.

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