

Lighting the Flames of Freedom:
The American Movement to Save Soviet Jewry
Alan Luntz
Individual Website
Senior Division

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"Anatoly Dobrynin." *Gale Biography in Context*. Detroit: Gale, 2010. *Biography in Context*. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

Anatoly Dobrynin was the Soviet ambassador to the United States for almost the entire Cold War. This photograph of him, used on the page "The Refusenik", puts a face behind the man who was quoted on the same page.

Anderson, Mila V. "Mila Vasser Anderson." Interview by Carol Zuckert. 28 Mar. 1976. Print.

Mila Anderson is an example of an ordinary person who grew up as a Jew in the Soviet Union. This interview goes into exceptional detail in relation to the events in Anderson's life, such as how and where she was born, but the element quoted on the "Trapped in the Soviet Union" page is about how Marxism was meant to replace religion.

"Anti-semitic book cover." Folder 77, Series 1, Sub-series D: Images of Jewish Life in Czarist Life and the USSR. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism Photographs*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. 23 March. 1999. Print.

The book cover was found at the Western Reserve Historical Center as a photograph which was most likely taken by an American activist in the Soviet Union. More information about the book or the name of the author could not be found. The book visually demonstrates the situation of anti-semitism in the Soviet Union, and is displayed on the "Trapped in the Soviet Union" page.

Armstrong, Louis. "Go Down Moses." *Go Down Moses (Album Version) [feat. Sy Oliver Choir, The All Stars]*. Louis Armstrong All Stars. 1959. MP3.

I used this version of "Go Down Moses" because it is in my opinion the best sounding and most powerful one, and because it shows even more than other versions how African-American history and Jewish history are intertwined. The song "Go Down Moses" is an African-American spiritual, and the lyrics "Let my people go!" are quoted from the bible verse that the Soviet Jewry Movement also made use of in its rallying cry.

A Quarter-million People (above) Marched for Soviet Jewry in December 1987. The D.C. Rally Coincided with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's U.S. Visit. 1987. Photograph. National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Washington D.C. *Jewishexponent.com*. Jewish Exponent, 4 Oct. 2012. Web. 2 Feb. 2014.
<<http://jewishexponent.com/25th-anniversary-soviet-jewry-march-learning-past>>.

This photograph of the of the 1987 Freedom Sunday for Soviet Jewry is probably the most known one of the event. Used on the homepage, it shows the viewer the sheer number of people who came to protest on behalf of Soviet Jews.

The Barry Sisters. "Tum Balalaika." *Their Greatest Yiddish Hits*. N.d. MP3.

Tum Balalaika, a traditional Yiddish song, is used on the "Trapped in the Soviet Union" page to provide an example of the Jewish culture that the Soviet Union was attempting to eradicate. The Barry Sisters version of Tum Balalaika is in my opinion the best recorded version of the song.

Belotserkovsky, Marina. Online interview. 3 April. 2014.

Marina Belotserkovsky immigrated to the United States as a refugee in 1989, with help from the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS). In 1991, she became part of HIAS and is now senior director of Russian communications at the organization. Her interview focuses on her personal experiences as an immigrant and as a Jewish person in the Soviet Union, and her work at HIAS. She explains her reasons for leaving - that she saw no future for herself there, partially as a result of state anti-semitism. She also explains what are some, in her opinion, of the impacts of Soviet and Russian immigration to the United States. This part of the interview is definitely a primary source, because as someone who is actively involved with the American Russian community, she can gauge the communities influence by personal experience.

"Beth Israel-The West Temple, Cleveland, Ohio and Congregation Oer Chodosh Anshe Sfarad, University Heights, Ohio student march, 1966." Folder 25, Sub-series A. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism Photographs*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. 23 March. 1999. Print.

This photograph was taken by an anonymous person at a student march in Cleveland, and demonstrates that the protesters were very much "Students and Housewives."

Brazaitis, Thomas J. "'Let My People Go' 200,000 Urge Freedom for Soviet Jews." *The Plain Dealer* [Cleveland] 7 Dec. 1987: 1-2. Print.

This front page article in the Plain Dealer shows the impact that Freedom Sunday for Soviet Jewry made on the world, and how successful the movement had become in raising public awareness and pressuring the U.S. Government and the Kremlin.

Butman, Hilel. *From Leningrad to Jerusalem: The Gulag Way*. Trans. Carol Talpers. Berkeley: Benmir, 1990. Print.

Hilel Butman, a Soviet Jew involved in the plot to hijack an airplane out of the Soviet Union, provides a first hand account of the First Leningrad Trial and Hijacking.

“Cleveland youth group rally, view, ca. 1968.” Folder 26, Sub-series A. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism Photographs*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. 23 March. 1999. Print.

This photograph shows the very prevalent grassroots aspect of the Soviet Jewry Movement and once again how “students and housewives” were the basis of it.

Cohen, Richard. *Let My People Go! Today's Documentary Story of Soviet Jewry's Struggle to Be Free*. New York: Popular Library, 1971. Print.

This book serves as both a primary and secondary source. It is a compilation of various readings regarding Soviet Jewry, created to inform Americans of the problems facing Soviet Jews. While most of the materials are primary sources, and the book itself is a primary source in regards to its role within the American Movement for Soviet Jewry, some of the documents are secondary sources.

Demonstration in front of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco; Avital Sharansky. 1981. Photograph. American Jewish Historical Society Archives, New York.

In this photograph, Avital Sharansky is shown protesting on behalf of her refusenik husband, Natan Sharansky. Her face, in this close-up view, seems to convey a certain amount of hope compared to other pictures of her. The photograph is used on the slideshow on the homepage.

Dobrynin, Anatoly F. *In Confidence: Moscow's Ambassador to America's Six Cold War Presidents*. New York: Times, 1995. Print.

In this book, Anatoly Dobrynin recounts his life as the Soviet ambassador to the United States for most of the Cold War. His use of both personal experiences and historical research makes

his account especially useful. Coming from an insider in the Soviet government, Dobrynin's explanation of Soviet emigration policy is most likely the most reliable, which is why it is quoted on the "The Refusenik" page.

Exodus March for Soviet Jewry, New York City. April, 1970. Web. Association "Remember and Save": Archive of the Jewish Aliyah Movement in the USSR, Haifa.
<http://kosharovsky.com/wp-content/gallery/sjm/183-004-exodus_march_ny_apr_1970_big.jpg>.

This photograph, used on the "Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry" page, shows a group of Jews marching in New York with shofars and a sign with the words "Exodus March for Soviet Jewry" on it. The use of seven shofars to symbolize the battle of Jericho in the exodus march was an example of a biblical allusion being used by the Soviet Jewry Movement.

"A Freedom Rider bus goes up in flames after a fire bomb was tossed through a window in 1961 in..."
Prejudice in the Modern World Reference Library. Vol. 2: Almanac. Detroit: UXL, 2007.
U.S. History in Context. Web. 9 Feb. 2014.

As one of the more famous images of the Civil Rights Movement, this photograph reminds readers of the sacrifices made and the courage needed by activists in the movement. This example of their dedication helps to drive home the point that the Civil Rights Movement helped prepare American Jews for the Movement for Soviet Jewry.

Freedom Rally for Soviet Jews. C-span.org. C-SPAN, n.d. Web. 15 Jan. 2014.
<<http://www.c-span.org/video/?537-1/Jewr>>.

This C-SPAN footage of the December 7, 1987 Freedom Rally for Soviet Jews is the source of the speech by Vice President George Bush at that rally. This video is a visual example of the support from the Reagan administration that was so important to the Movement for Soviet Jewry's success.

Gamoran, Hillel. "Slide Collection No. 3487," *The Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives*, 1963. Web. 30 Dec. 2013

This item in the Hillel Gamoran slide collection is a photograph of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at the 1963 March on Washington March for Jobs and Freedom. This photograph is exhibited in the slideshow with statistics about Jewish involvement in the Civil Rights Movement. It provides visual evidence to accompany the facts on the slideshow.

----- "Slide Collection No. 3488," *The Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives*, 1963. Web. 30 Dec. 2013.

This is another photograph in the Hillel Gamoran slide collection, which is also of Jewish protesters at the 1963 March on Washington. In this case, the photograph shows people marching carrying a banner with the words "National Federation for Temple Youth." The National Federation for Temple Youth exists today as the North American Federation for Temple Youth.

Gilbert, Martin. *The Jews of Hope*. New York: Viking, 1985. Print.

The title of this book is a play on the title of Elie Weisel's book *The Jews of Silence*. As a very notable historian, Martin Gilbert uses his skills in historical research to report on the status of the Jews in the Soviet Union at the time.

Golub, Mark S., dir. *L'Chayim*. N.d. *Videos.shalomtv.com*. Shalom TV, 5 June 2012. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.

<<http://videos.shalomtv.com/video/soviet-refusenik-yosef-mendelevich-june-5-2012>>.

In this episode of *L'Chayim*, a part of the television channel Shalom TV, Mark S. Golub interviews Leningrad hijacker Vosef Mendelevich. This interview reveals many of the motivations and goals behind the Leningrad Hijacking.

Halevi, Yossie K. "Jacob Birnbaum and the Struggle for Soviet Jewry." *Azure: Ideas for the Jewish Nation* 17 (2004): n. pag. *Azure.org.il*. Azure Online. Web. 9 Feb. 2014.

<<http://azure.org.il/article.php?id=221>>.

Yossie Klein Halevi was an early follower of Jacob Birnbaum and member of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ). In this 2004 article, Halevi writes a short history of Birnbaum's creation of the SSSJ.

Jacob Birnbaum, a founder of the SSSJ (Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry), in his apartment which served as headquarters of SSSJ. Web. Association "Remember and Save": Archive of the Jewish Aliyah Movement in the USSR, Haifa.

<http://kosharovsky.com/wp-content/gallery/sjm/240-005_jacob-birnbaum-1966.jpg>.

This photograph of Jacob Birnbaum is placed next to a picture of Nahum Goldmann to juxtapose two people who held contradictory beliefs on how to approach the problems facing Jews in the Soviet Union. The photograph is also significant because it shows Birnbaum used his

apartment as the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ) headquarters, demonstrating how truly grass-roots the SSSJ was.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "Exodus March to Dramatize Plight of Soviet Jewry Expected to Attract Thousands." *Jta.org*. Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Web. 25 Dec. 2013.
<<http://www.jta.org/1970/04/24/archive/exodus-march-to-dramatize-plight-of-soviet-jewry-expected-to-attract-thousands>>.

This newspaper article helped identify the source of the photograph on the "Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry" page of Jews marching with shofars, with a caption quoting the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Before viewing this article, I was not sure of which event took place in the photograph, but this article confirmed that it was the April 1970 Exodus March for Soviet Jewry.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "8 Leningrad Jews Arrested, 50 Homes of Jews Raided in 'plot' to Hijack Soviet Plane." *Jta.org*. Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Web. 29 Dec. 2013.
<<http://www.jta.org/1970/06/23/archive/8-leningrad-jews-arrested-50-homes-of-jews-raided-in-plot-to-hijack-soviet-plane>>.

A quote from this news article about the Leningrad hijacking and trial is used on the page about the hijacking to succinctly explain the situation of the hijackers and the possible sentences that could be handed down to them, which included death. A person who reads the quote on the website will learn about the hijacking in the exact same way someone in 1970 in America would - through a news article.

King, Martin Luther, Jr. "Address of The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr." Union of American Hebrew Congregations 47th Biennial Banquet. 20 Nov. 1963. Address.

A quote from this speech is used on the "America" page to show evidence for Dr. King's support for Soviet Jewry, and more importantly, the relation between Jews and the Civil Rights Movement.

Kochubiyevsky, Boris L. Letter to Leonid Brezhnev and Petro Shelest. 28 Nov. 1968. *Let My People Go! Today's Documentary Story of Soviet Jewry's Struggle to Be Free*. New York: Popular Library, 1971. N. pag. Print.

This document is an open letter, written by refusenik and dissident Boris Kochubiyevsky to Leonid Brezhnev and Petro Shelest requesting that he be allowed to emigrate to Israel. The letter was published, among other places, in the book *Let My People Go! Today's*

Documentary Story of Soviet Jewry's Struggle to Be Free, which was published to inform people of the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union at the time. It is quoted on the “Trapped in the Soviet Union” page to demonstrate the will of Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

The Word Evrei (Jew) as it Appears in the 'Nationality' Section of a Soviet Identity Card”. N.d. Photograph. *The Jews of Hope*. New York: Viking, 1985. N. pag. Print.

This is a photograph of a Soviet identity card or “internal passport,” found in the book *The Jews of Hope*. This acts as evidence, on the “Trapped in the Soviet Union” page, for the point that the Soviet government tried to eliminate Jewish and Yidite culture but still actively discriminated against Jews. The book *The Jews of Hope* also used the image to prove the same point.

“Let My People Go”. N.d. Poster. American Jewish Historical Society Archives, New York.

This poster, used on the “The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry” page, is an example of a biblical allusion being used in the Soviet Jewry Movement.

Luntz, Alexander. Online interview. 17 Aug. 2013.

Alexander Luntz was a Soviet refusenik and dissident before receiving exit visas for himself and his wife. Alexander Luntz was born on January 22, 1924 in Moscow, where he lived throughout his time in the Soviet Union, with the exception of two and a half years which he spent in the Tomsk - a region in Siberia. Luntz applied for an exit visa in 1972, around the same time he began dissident activities like distributing materials to the west. In 1972 he was imprisoned during Richard Nixon’s visit to Moscow, and immigrated to Israel in 1976. I conducted this interview, which is used in many places throughout the website, through Skype. It was extremely informative because it gave me the ability to ask questions personally to someone who experienced the events I am researching first hand.

Oralhistory.boulderlibrary.org. Proc. of Boulder Action for Soviet Jewry (BASJ) Rally, Boulder, Colorado. Boulder Public Library, n.d. Web. 24 Jan. 2014.
<<http://oralhistory.boulderlibrary.org/interview/oh1676/>>.

This is a recording of a Boulder Action for Soviet Jewry Rally, which was digitized and published on the internet as a part of the Maria Rogers Oral History Program at the Boulder Public Library. Although the singing of “We Shall Overcome” was the only part of the rally that is on the website, this source was not cited as a piece of music because it was published as a piece of oral history, and not a single or album. This recording is useful because it is a perfect

example of how the Soviet Jewry Movement utilised music, and is featured on the “Burning Bright” page.

“Passover Greeting Card” Folder 100, Series 1, Sub-series 2A. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. August. 1986. Print.

This is an example a Passover greeting card that Americans could sent to Soviet Jews, in a campaign for Soviet Jews, to remind them that their American counterpart had not forgotten them. It is a major feature on the “Burning Bright” page.

“Political Cartoon in *Izvestia*.” Folder 77, Sub-series D: Images of Jewish Life in Czarist Life and the USSR. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism Photographs*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. 23 March. 1999. Print.

This is a photograph of a the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, most likely taken by an American tourist or person posing as a tourist visiting the USSR to make contact with refuseniks and report on anti-semitism and violations of human rights. This is only an educated guess though. The political cartoon in *Izvestia*, used on the “Trapped in the Soviet Union” page is important because it is an example of Soviet anti-semitism, especially because *Izvestia* was published by the state.

President Reagan with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev on the South Lawn during the Washington Summit. 10 Dec. 1987. Photograph. Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, Simi Valley. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.
<http://www.reaganlibrary.gov/images/Summits_with_Mikhail_Gorbachev/c44261-22.jpg>.

This is a photograph of Ronald Reagan walking on the south lawn of the White House with Mikhail Gorbachev. This photograph is shown along with four other photographs of Reagan and Gorbachev at the 1987 summit. Instead of writing about or finding a quote about the proceeding of the summit and the signing of the Intermediate-Range, I decided to instead include several pictures to convey the events at the summit.

President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev shake hands after signing the INF Treaty in the East Room of the White House. 8 Dec. 1987. Photograph. Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, Simi Valley. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.
<http://www.reaganlibrary.gov/images/Summits_with_Mikhail_Gorbachev/c44091-30.jpg>.

This photograph of Reagan and Gorbachev shaking hands shows the communication going on

between the two leaders. See the first “President Reagan...” entry for an explanation of this set of photographs of Reagan with Gorbachev.

President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev shaking hands at the arrival ceremony on the White House south lawn. 8 Dec. 1987. Photograph. Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, Simi Valley. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.
<<http://www.reaganlibrary.gov/cache/preview/d5cd9701950e1baf132fe75e1318d4e7.jpg>>.

This photograph shows interaction between Reagan and Gorbachev. See the first “President Reagan...” entry for an explanation of this set of photographs of Reagan with Gorbachev.

President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev Signing the INF Treaty in the East Room of the White House. 8 Dec. 1987. Photograph. Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, Simi Valley. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.
<<http://www.reaganlibrary.gov/cache/preview/cddd93128c8e3bffffca449f649901a3.jpg>>.

See the first “President Reagan...” entry for an explanation of this set of photographs of Reagan with Gorbachev.

President Reagan with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev speaking by a fireplace during the Washington Summit. 8 Dec. 1987. Photograph. Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, Simi Valley. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.
<http://www.reaganlibrary.gov/images/Summits_with_Mikhail_Gorbachev/C44249-21.jpg>.

Reagan, in an open letter, promised to press Gorbachev in the 1987 summit for emigration rights for Soviet Jews. I chose to use this photograph of Reagan conversing with Gorbachev because one could imagine what it looked like when he talked about the rights of Soviet Jews with the Secretary General, even though it is not the topic of conversation in this specific photo. See the first “President Reagan...” entry for an explanation of the rest of the photographs of Reagan with Gorbachev.

Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Sharansky. N.d. Photograph. American Jewish Historical Society Archives, New York.

Unfortunately, there is not very much information about the origins of this photograph, which is shown on the website on the slide show on the “Home” page. This photograph helps acquaint the website viewer with one of the participants in the Soviet Jewry movement before the bulk of the website. It was most likely taken during the time Anatoly (Natan) Sharansky was imprisoned, because of the title “Prisoner of Conscience”, but this is not the case for certain.

Prisoner of Conscience Ida Nudel in Siberian Exile. N.d. Photograph. American Jewish Historical Society Archives, New York.

This photograph of Ida Nudel imprisoned in Siberia is exhibited on the slideshow on the homepage alongside a photograph of Natan Sharansky. It shows the reader immediately the sacrifices made by people who wanted to leave the Soviet Union.

Protest and Hunger Strike by Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. 1965. Web. The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, New York.
<<http://kosharovsky.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Protest-and-Hunger-strike-for-Sylva-Lynn-Singer-jacob-Birnbaum-HYESHIVA1011-001.jpg>>.

Rabi, Yitzhak. "'Natan' Calls for Continued Support for Soviet Jews." *The Jewish Floridian of Palm Beach County* [Palm Beach] 23 May 1986: 1+12. Print.

This newspaper article is important because it quotes Natan Sharansky calling for a rally of 400,000 people in Washington, D.C.. Many of the secondary sources cited wrote that Sharansky called for 400,000 person rally, but none of them had a quote by Sharansky, so this article was especially useful.

Rally on behalf of Soviet Jews, organized by National Conference for Soviet Jewry. 6 Dec. 1987. Web. Association "Remember and Save": Archive of the Jewish Aliyah Movement in the USSR, Haifa.
<<http://kosharovsky.com/photographs/soviet-jewry-movement/?nggpage=7>>.

Refusenik Ballet Dancer Valery Panov on a Hunger Strike. 1973. Photograph. American Jewish Historical Society Archives, New York.

This is a photograph of the ballet dancer Valery Panov on a hunger strike, which is used on the "Legacy" page. It shows the sacrifices made by Soviet Jews so that they could emigrate. It also brings light to the diversity of the refuseniks - they were definitely not all scientists.

Richter, Glenn. "Interview of Glenn Richter." Interview by Aba Taratuta and Ida Tarauta. *Angelfire.com/sc3/soviet_jews_exodus*. Archive of the Aliya Movement in the USSR, n.d. Web. 1 Jan. 2014.
<http://www.angelfire.com/sc3/soviet_jews_exodus/English/Interview_s/InterviewRichter.shtml>.

Information from this interview is used in multiple places throughout the website, but mostly on the “Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry” page. It is also the source for all of the written quotes by Glenn Richter. Richter’s words are important because Richter was a founder of the Student Struggle and thus also the whole Soviet Jewry Movement. The interview was conducted by Association Remember and Save, and later posted on their website, which is referenced in the citation.

Rosenblum, Louis, ed. *"Hear the Cry of the Oppressed" A Handbook on Soviet Anti-Semitism. A Project of the Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism.* 3rd ed. Cleveland: Cleveland Council on Anti-Semitism, 1970. Print.

Although this handbook is cited as a book, a copy of it was found in a folder at The Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism Records. The title explains the contents and purpose of the handbook perfectly. It includes many different resources including sheet music, poems, and researched reports, which were compiled to aid a person advocating for the cause. In this way, the handbook is extremely helpful because it compiles many sources into one location.

Rosenthal, Andrew. "March by 200,000 Presses Soviet on Rights: Jewish Groups Take Lead." *The New York Times* 7 Dec. 1987: 1+. Print.

As a front page *New York Times* article, this source is significant because it demonstrates the final success that the Soviet Jewry Movement reached in 1987. A photograph from the article is displayed on the “Legacy” page, in the same slide show as the photograph of the rally from the front page of the Plain Dealer.

Rusinek, Alla. "How They Taught Me I Was a Jew." *The New York Times* 4 Mar. 1971: n. pag. Print.

Alla Rusinek gives her reasons for leaving the Soviet Union in this newspaper article which was reproduced in the book *Let My People Go! Today's Documentary Story of Soviet Jewry's Struggle to Be Free.* Rusinek concisely describes the anti-semitic atmosphere and policies in the Soviet Union. Her thoughts are a case study which are representative for many if not most of the Jews who decided to attempt to emigrate. A quote from Rusinek’s article is featured on the top of the “Trapped in the Soviet Union” page.

“Season 1: Episode 11.” *Saturday Night Live.* National Broadcasting Company. 24 January. 1976. Television.

This video is the source of the Saturday Night Live sketch that is shown on the “Burning Bright” page. In addition to showing how the Soviet Jewry Movement had been a household topic

across America, it also provides comedic relief - an element too often missing in historical research.

"Sergey Brin." *Gale Biography in Context*. Detroit: Gale, 2011. *Biography in Context*. Web. 11 Feb. 2014.

This is a photograph of Google cofounder Sergey Brin wearing Google glasses which is shown on the "Legacy" page. It helps show the impact of the Soviet Jewry Movement on technology and the economy.

Shlomo Carlebach. "Od Avinu Chai." *The Best of Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach*. 2013. MP3.

The song was written by Shlomo Carlebach for the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ). Although this recording was made in a studio rather than at a SSSJ rally, it still conveys, in this case on the "Home" page, the feelings during the movement. Od Avinu Chai, often titled Am Yisrael Chai, will hopefully immediately bring back memories for anybody involved in the movement who views this website.

Sharansky, Natan. *Fear No Evil*. New York: PublicAffairs, 1998. Print.

Fear No Evil is Natan Sharansky's memoir of his times as a refusenik, dissident, and prisoner. It stands out from other literature because, in the book, Sharansky recalls his imprisonment vividly and in much depth. As a result, *Fear No Evil* provides great insight to the Soviet justice system and the psyche of the Soviet government. Sharansky also describes the dissident activities that refuseniks took part in, but were not shown in the website because of the project's focus on the American aspect of the Soviet Jewry Movement. The quote about "students and housewives" on the home page comes from this book.

Sharansky, Natan. "Students and Housewives vs. Evil Empire." *Online.wsj.com*. The Wall Street Journal, 5 Dec. 2012. Web. 2 Feb. 2012.

<<http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424127887323401904578159102882693658>>

This opinion article quickly describes the Soviet Jewry Movement, and then moves on to its main subject - the 1987 rally for Soviet Jewry in Washington D.C.. Sharansky discusses his involvement in that rally, and the impact and lesson of the movement.

"Slonim, Lydia and Victor." Interview by Becky Rosenberg, Brandon Springer, Victor Slonim, and Lydia Slonim. *Boulderlibrary.org*. Boulder Public Library, n.d. Web. 29 Dec. 2013.

<<http://oralhistory.boulderlibrary.org/interview/oh1684/>>.

Victor Slonim discusses his life in this interview and what it was like to live as a Jew in the Soviet Union. His account is valuable because it comes from a relatively average person who does not have the same status as notable refuseniks like the people in the Slepak, Sharansky, and Zalmanson families. Because of this, he does not necessarily have as much bias towards the movement as people more involved in it.

SSSJ (Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry) demonstration, 1960s. Web. Association "Remember and Save": Archive of the Jewish Aliyah Movement in the USSR, Haifa.
<http://kosharovsky.com/wp-content/gallery/sjm/183-002-sssjsj_1960s_big.jpg>.

This photograph is in the only slideshow on the "Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry" page. In it, a protester holds a sign that says "I am my brother's keeper", which is an allusion to a story of Cain and Abel. The phrase "I am my brother's" also shows that American Jews thought they had a responsibility to protect the rights of Soviet Jews.

Strom, Stephanie. "Billionaire Aids Charity That Aided Him." *The New York Times* 24 Oct. 2009: n. pag. *Nytimes.com*. The New York Times, 24 Oct. 2009. Web. 11 Feb. 2014.
<<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/25/us/25donate.html?hpw>>.

This newspaper article provides most of the information regarding Sergey Brin and his immigration to the United States and how it influenced him. Quotes by Sergey Brin from this article are used on the "Legacy" page.

"Transcript of a Telephone Conversation with Lev Lerner on February 6, 1972." Folder 38, Series 1, Sub-series 2A. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. August. 1986. Print.

This is the original copy of the transcript of the telephone conversation between refusenik Lev Lerner in Leningrad and a temple in Los Angeles. The name of the temple is not mentioned. If a researcher wanted to find this transcript, he/she would be most successful by looking in the above mentioned folder until he/she found a transcript with the words "Telephone Conversation (February 6, 1972) Between: Lev Lerner..." on the front page.

"Telephone Call to Lydia Korenfeld - Moscow, January 23, 1972." Folder 38, Series 1, Sub-series 2A. *Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism*. The Western Reserve Historical Society Manuscript Collections. August. 1986. Print.

This is another original copy of a transcript of a telephone conversation between a refusenik and

and people in the west. In this case it was of a call from a home in Toronto to Lydia Korenfeld in Moscow. In the call, the person representing the Toronto home inquires how Korenfeld is doing and if she needs any assistance. A photograph of Korenfeld's response that almost all of her friends lost their jobs when they applied for an exit visa to Israel is included on the page "The Refusenik." If a researcher wanted to find this transcript in its folder, he/she would look for the words "Telephone Call to Lydia Korenfeld - Moscow, January 23, 1972." typed on the top left hand side of the document.

Torczyner, James. Telephone Interview. 8 April 2014.

James Torczner was a founding member of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, and is currently a professor at the McGill University school of social work. His family's experience during the Holocaust and his participation in the civil rights movement reaffirms very well the other information that I had on the subject. This is especially true because I asked very few questions, so he recounted his personal story with almost no prompting.

United Nations. Human Rights Division. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 1998. 2 Nov. 2004 <<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>>.

This document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is very important in setting the stage for the Soviet Jewry movement. The right of emigration stated in it was very important because it gave greater legitimacy to the Soviet Jewry Movement, which is why it is quoted on the "Home" page. It also works as a definition of "rights" in the terms of "rights and responsibilities."

Vayshenker, Peter G. "Vayshenker, Peter G." Interview by Becky Rosenberg. *Boulderlibrary.org*. Boulder Public Library, 28 Oct. 2010. Web. 26 Dec. 2013. <<http://oralhistory.boulderlibrary.org/interview/oh1683/>>.

This recorded interview is used on the "Trapped in the Soviet Union" page to demonstrate an aspect of Soviet Anti-semitism, discrimination against Jews in education, and the attempt to snuff out expressions of Jewish culture. His statement about photographers going to synagogues to take pictures was interesting because it was something that would be expected of the Soviet state at the time, but hadn't been mentioned in any other source that I read.

Vladimir Slepak in Siberian Exile. N.d. Photograph. American Jewish Historical Society Archives, New York.

This photograph is used on the page titled "The Refusenik." Vladimir Slepak was for a very long

time a well known refusenik and dissident. This picture of him is used where it is because a quote by Natan Sharansky references him on that page.

Secondary Sources

Altshuler, Stuart. *From Exodus to Freedom: A History of the Soviet Jewry Movement*. Lanham: Rowman and Little, 2005. Print.

Facts and information from this book are scattered through the portions of the website dealing with the movement in America (not the context for the movement). I used this source to confirm many facts and dates throughout the website.

Beckerman, Gal. "Back in the USSR." Interview by Sarah Ivry. *Tabletmag.com*. Tablet Magazine, 22 Sept. 2010. Web. 25 Dec. 2013.
<<http://www.tabletmag.com/podcasts/45579/back-in-the-ussr>>.

Gal Beckerman, the author of *When They Come For Us, We'll Be Gone* (see below), talks in this podcast about his book and the Soviet Jewry Movement in general. Beckerman is probably the most knowledgeable person on the topic of the Soviet Jewry Movement as a result of his research for *When They Come For Us, We'll Be Gone*, and thus is a highly reliable source. A part of this interview is used on the website's section about the Holocaust.

Beckerman, Gal. *When They Come For Us, We'll Be Gone: The Epic Struggle to Save Soviet Jewry*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2011. Print.

When They Come For Us, We'll Be Gone is probably the most useful of all the sources in this bibliography. Beckerman took multiple years to write it, and in the process interviewed 78 people in the U.S, Israel and Russia. There are almost no gaps in the research, so after reading this book it was oftentimes difficult to find information that was not already stated in it. For that reason, this book is quoted in many various places throughout the website.

Before Our Eyes. Prod. Louis Rosenblum. Perf. Dorthy Silver and Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel. Cleveland Council on Anti-Semitism, 1968. Videocassette. *Clevelandjewishhistory.net*. Cleveland Jewish History. Web. 23 Dec. 2013.
<<http://www.clevelandjewishhistory.net/sj/lr-projects-movie.htm>>.

Louis Rosenblum created the film *Before Our Eyes* in 1968 to inform Americans of the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union at the time. It was narrated by Cleveland actor Dorthy Silver, with sections incorporating civil rights activist and early advocate for Soviet Jewry Abraham Joshua Heschel. This documentary was a success in Rosenblum's view, and there were about 450

rentals of the film between 1968 and 1978. On the "Trapped in the Soviet Union page," the documentary articulates the problems that Jews faced in the Soviet Union and also acts as an example of activism in America.

British Pathe. The Six-Day War, 1967. Youtube. Youtube, 22 Aug. 2011. Web. 4 Feb. 2013.
<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awnB45csHwk>>.

This is a clip from the British documentary television series *Days That Shook the World*. It gives a short explanation of the Six Day War so that, when the impact of the Six Day War is explained in the rest of the webpage "The Six Day War," the viewer will understand the context.

"The Cold War: Thaw." *American Decades*. Ed. Judith S. Baughman, et al. Vol. 9: 1980-1989. Detroit: Gale, 2001. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 26 Jan. 2014.

This encyclopedia article describes the 1987 Washington D.C. summit between Reagan and Gorbachev and the events surrounding it. While it does not contain any worthwhile quotes, its narrative of the event is very understandable.

Decter, Moshe. "The Status of the Jews in the Soviet Union." *Foreignaffairs.com*. Foreign Affairs, January 1963. Web. 25 Dec. 2013.
<<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/23494/moshe-decter/the-status-of-the-jews-in-the-soviet-union>>.

Moshe Decter was one of the earliest advocates for Soviet Jewry. When he wrote this article about the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union, there was extremely little information on the subject, and almost nobody had heard or knew of the problems Soviet Jews faced. With the use of statistics available at the time, Decter analyzed the status of Jews and anti-semitism in the Soviet Union.

Gitelman, Zvi Y. *A Century of Ambivalence: The Jews of Russia and the Soviet Union, 1881 to the Present*. 2nd, Expanded Edition ed. Indianapolis: Indiana UP, 2001. Print.

In this book, Zvi Gitelman tells the history of the Jews in Russia and the Soviet Union from 1881 to 2001. This would seem to be an impossible task, but Gitelman succeeds incredibly well in doing so in a concise manner while including essential details about Jewish culture, anti-semitism, and the emigration movement. Information from this book is included in many places throughout the section dealing with Soviet anti-semitism and the Six Day War.

Golden, Peter. *O Powerful Western Star!: American Jews, Russian Jews, and the Final Battle of the Cold War*. Jerusalem: Gefen House, 2012. Print.

I used this book to find information about the formation of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry which preceded it. It also gave information about Jewish participation in the Civil Rights Movement and how that participation led to greater action on behalf of Soviet Jews.

Gilboa, Yehoshua. *The Black Years of Soviet Jewry, 1939-1953*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971. Print.

Although this book is not used directly on the website, it forms a large part of my knowledge of Soviet anti-semitism and the situation that Jews faced there. It discusses what made the years between 1939 and 1953 especially precarious for Jews in the Soviet Union, accenting the antagonistic relationship between Joseph Stalin and Jews under his regime.

The Jewish Americans. Dir. David Grubin. Prod. Amy Brown, Dalton Delan, Denise Dorn, and Jay Sanderson. PBS, 2008. DVD.

Interestingly, this documentary, televised on PBS, only focuses lightly on the topic of Soviet Jewry. *The Jewish Americans* recounts the history of Jews in the United States, and has a section about the Jewish involvement in the Civil Rights Movement. Facts from this documentary are included in the slideshow about Jewish involvement in the Civil Rights Movement and a clip from the documentary is featured in this section also.

The Jews in Soviet Russia Since 1917. 2nd ed. London: Press for the Institute of Jewish Affairs, 1972. Print.

This was one of the first sources that I consulted while doing preliminary research for the website. Specifically, it contains in depth information about discrimination against Jews in academics and the relationship between the communist government and Jews in general.

Prod. Laura Bialis. *Dr. Jacob Birnbaum - RAJE 2012 Dinner Video*. Youtube, 14 Mar. 2012. Web. 7 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K8F8mrA96FA&feature=youtu.be>>.

Laura Bialis, also the producer of the documentary *Refusenik*, created this short video for the 2012 Russian American Jewish Experience (RAJE) dinner. In making it, she took some elements from the previously created *Refusenik* and combined them with new research and narration to create a video center on Jacob Birnbaum's involvement in the Soviet Jewry

movement. It provides on the website an introduction to how Birnbaum started the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry on the webpage about the organization.

"Next Year In Jerusalem" - Documentary (Trailer). Dir. Anat Zalmanson-Kuznetzov.
Youtube. N.p., 6 Dec. 2012. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.
<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZJ9eUDUzFL8>>.

Unfortunately the documentary *Next Year in Jerusalem* has not been fully completed and released as of the time of this website's completion, but the trailer is available on youtube. When the movie is eventually released, it will tell the story of the Leningrad hijacking and trial. Luckily, the trailer contains a news report by Walter Cronkite that is used on the webpage about the hijacking.

Raider, Mark A. *Nahum Goldmann: Statesman without a State*. Albany: SUNY, 2009. Print.

This book mostly centers on other aspects of Goldmann's life, but provides usual information about his advocacy for "quiet diplomacy." The quote credited to this book on the "Silent No More" page is from Nahum Goldmann's memoirs.

Ravitz, Jessica. "Defying the KGB: How a Forgotten Movement Freed a People." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 30 Dec. 2012. Web. 3 Jan. 2013.
<<http://www.cnn.com/2012/12/30/world/soviet-jewry-protest-anniversary/>>.

Most importantly, this article contains a particularly legible and understandable graph of emigration from the Soviet Union from 1967 to 2005. The graph combines statistics from the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and the government of Israel, and is used on the "Legacy" page to show the impact of the Soviet Jewry Movement on the number of people who were able to emigrate. In addition to the graph, the article discusses the Soviet Jewry Movement, but not in sufficient detail to be useful for this Website.

Refusenik. Dir. Laura Bialis. The Foundation Documentary Projects, 2007. DVD.

The documentary *Refusenik* is an important work in the study of the Soviet Jewry Movement because it is the only full length documentary that tells the history of the Soviet Jewry Movement in its entirety. The most helpful aspect of the documentary is that it has film footage from the time period and interviews with people that took part in the movement, like Glenn Richter.

Sabella, Bernard. "Russian Jewish Immigration and the Future of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." *Middle East Report* 182 (1993): n. pag. *Merip.org*. Middle East Research and Information Project. Web. 22 Feb. 2014.
<<http://www.merip.org/mer/mer182/russian-jewish-immigration-future-israeli-palestinian-conflict>>.

This article analyzes the causes of Russian Jewish immigration to Israel and its effects on Israel's society, economy, and the occupation. Although the quoted section, featured at the end of the "Legacy" page, is composed mostly of quotes, the perspective of the article is probably skewed, because it is about the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, which often causes writing to drift in favor of the Israeli or Palestinian side.

Schroeter, Leonard. *The Last Exodus*. New York: Universe, 1974. Print.

This book covers many aspects of the Soviet Jewry Movement in the United States and Russia. Most importantly though, the book *The Last Exodus* is the source of the full testament of the Leningrad hijackers, a paragraph of which is quoted on the website. The originally unreleased testimony was the most useful source for establishing the motivation for the hijacking.

Shternshis, Anna. *Soviet and Kosher: Jewish Popular Culture in the Soviet Union, 1923-1939*. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 2006. Print.

The aim of this book is to research the lives and culture of average Soviet Jews. It attempts, through popular culture such as music and stories, to analyze what life was like for a normal Jew from 1923 – 1939 in the Soviet Union. From this book I found the song Tumbalalaika, which is featured on the page "Trapped in the Soviet Union" to show an example of the culture the Soviet Government was attempting to snuff out. In addition, it provided a more balanced perspective to the narrow viewpoint of other books that the Soviet Union was eradicating Jewish culture.

Slutsky, Yehuda, et al. "Numerus Clausus." *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. Ed. Michael Berenbaum and Fred Skolnik. 2nd ed. Vol. 15. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007. 339-343. Gale Virtual Reference Library. Web. 25 Dec. 2013.

This article provides information about discrimination against Jews in education and in obtaining government jobs. Many of the other sources on this subject are personal viewpoints and histories, so this source is useful in providing harder facts than the other sources.

The Soviet Jewry Movement: Jewish Advocacy 25 Years Later. FORA.tv, 16 Dec. 2012. Web. 24 Sept. 2013.
<http://fora.tv/2012/12/16/The_Soviet_Jewry_Movement_Jewish_Advocacy_25_Years_Later>.

Cited here is the video footage of a round table discussion and lecture by three experts on the Soviet Jewry Movement. The person speaking in the section of the video shown on the part of the website about the Civil Rights Movement is Dr. Steven Bayme. Bayme at this time is the director of Contemporary Jewish Life Department of the American Jewish Committee and of the Koppelman Institute on American Jewish-Israeli Relations. He also holds a Ph.D. in Jewish history, and resultingly, his opinion is very valued.

"Valery Panov." *International Dictionary of Ballet*. Gale, 1993. *Biography in Context*. Web. 16 Feb. 2014.

This encyclopedia article is a summary of Valery Panov's life and ballet career. Although it is more focused on the ballet aspect of Panov's life, it is the most informative and reliable source that could be found on Valery Panov. The information from this article is used in the section about Valery Panov on the "Legacy" page.