

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Posters

Borisovich, Victor. *Beloved Stalin—the People’s Happiness!* 1950. *Gamma Cloud*, 24 Jan. 2013. Web.

18 Jan. 2015. This is a Soviet propaganda poster, captioned “Beloved Stalin—the People’s Happiness!” This poster depicts Joseph Stalin overlooking crowds of seemingly adoring citizens carrying flags and posters in his honor, which closely represent actual parades and celebrations conducted in the Soviet Union under Stalinist leadership. Also, this source was created in 1950, shortly before Joseph Stalin’s death in 1953, which could explain why such a large number of Soviet citizens were absolutely devastated upon hearing of his death, and for this reason, I believe that this poster will be very valuable in proving my thesis statement as well as supporting statements made within the pages of my final project.

"Comrade, Come Join Our Kolkhoz." *Highfield Modern World History. Soviet Government*, Web. 20

Dec. 2014. This is a Soviet propaganda poster that was created for the purpose of convincing peasants to join a collective farm, depicting images of clean and healthy farmers that were not at all realistic, failing to reflect the true appearances and situations of actual collective farmers within the Soviet Union, which led me to realize the failures of the policies of Soviet collectivization of agriculture as well as the extremity and capability of Soviet propaganda during the Stalinist era.

Glory to Stalin - to the Great Architect of Communism!* 1940s. *Soviet Posters. Sovietposters.com.

Web. 18 Jan. 2015. This is a Soviet propaganda poster that literally depicts Joseph Stalin as an “architect of communism”, being surrounded by many seemingly adoring citizens who appear to be cheerfully waving towards him. This poster is one of many that were created during Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union for the purpose of supporting their leader to a quite ridiculous extent,

as Joseph Stalin's status among his citizens during this period was similar to that of a god; this was achieved only by the establishment and development of a strong cult of personality, which portrayed him in this manner. I can utilize this source to prove my thesis statement and support various statements made within the pages of my website.

Great Leader- Hagiographic Portrait of Joseph Stalin. Case Study: Stalin's Purges. Gendercide

Watch. Web. 16 Dec. 2014. This is a hagiographic portrait of Joseph Stalin, which seems to capture his likeness in a state of vague reverence, while also depicting him in a quite modest manner, as shown by his attire, pose, and background setting; almost as a godlike figure. This source, with the qualities that I explained earlier, provided an authentic example for the Stalinist 'cult of personality' which I had previously read about in such great detail yet had never looked at bona fide material regarding it. This portrait also led me to question the legitimacy of Joseph Stalin's 'cult of personality' from the perspective of his citizens, as the manner that Stalin is portrayed in this work of art has the appearance of being quite exaggerated, conspicuously so, which would probably incite suspicion among the more conscious members of Soviet society. Also, this source will contribute greatly to the creation of my final project, which is aimed at revealing the intentions and atrocities of the Great Terror as well as representing the fabricated portrayals of Joseph Stalin within his 'cult of personality.'

Ivanov, V. S. *Lenin Lived, Lenin Lives, Lenin Will Live. 1924. Credo Reference.* Web. 7 Feb. 2015. This is a propaganda poster, captioned "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Lenin will live." This poster depicts Vladimir Lenin as the leader of the Russian Revolution and the creator of the Soviet Union- a presumably better society for the proletariat. As it supports my statement that Lenin, following his death, developed a cult of personality of his own, which was the first example of the communist cult of personality, to which that of Joseph Stalin would be the second, I will definitely display this propaganda poster within the pages of my website. In addition, this poster representing the cult of personality of Vladimir Lenin appears to be quite similar to those of Joseph Stalin, which allowed me to develop historical context that will likely be presented within the pages of my website.

Joseph Stalin and Mikhail Gorbachev. The Wende Museum and Archive of the Cold War. The

Sacramento Bee. Sam McManis, 11 May 2014. Web. 6 Mar. 2015. This is a painting created during

the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev. This source depicts an agreement of sorts between Joseph Stalin and Mikhail Gorbachev, so as to provide a figurative representation of the events and purpose of glasnost, which allowed me to think more critically of the actions of and reasons behind Gorbachev's instigation of glasnost and the revelation of the true facts of Stalin's leadership.

Kukryniksy. *We Will Annihilate Kulaks as a Class*. 1930. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Online Catalog. *Library of Congress. Moscow-Leningrad*. Web. 18 Jan. 2015. This is a Soviet propaganda poster that depicts a collective farm with a tractor and was created for the purpose of promoting collectivization policies instigated by Joseph Stalin and its associated dekulakization process, which is definitely strongly represented within this poster. This source, with its particular style and color scheme, allowed me to develop a further understanding of the opinions of Soviet leaders regarding kulaks, which can be utilized within the pages of my website to support various statements that I may make.

"The October Revolution — Bridge to a Bright Future." *Indiana University*. Web. 1 Feb. 2015. This is a propaganda poster, captioned "The October Revolution — Bridge to a Bright Future", that portrays the revolutionary spirit greatly. With this said, many revolutionaries at the time of the Russian Revolution thought of tsarist leadership as ineffective and even detrimental to the lower stratas of society in particular, and therefore believed that rebelling against the Romanovs was the first step in creating a more just and fair society directed towards the proletariat, which were most repressed under the leadership of Czar Nicholas II. This source was incredibly helpful in my research, and I will definitely include it within the pages of my final project for the purpose of supporting statements regarding the Russian Revolution and the creation of the Soviet Union.

Toidze, Irakli. *Stalin's Care Brightens the Future of Our Children!* 1947. *ANS Magazine*. Comp. Peter Van Alfen. *American Numismatic Society*, 2005. Web. 18 Jan. 2015. This is a Soviet propaganda poster that was likely created for the purpose of projecting the fact that Joseph Stalin was a reliable, trustworthy, and kind leader, as it depicts Stalin in a prepossessing manner, holding a small child in his hands. This source allowed me to develop a further understanding of the cult of personality and how Joseph Stalin desired to be portrayed in the Soviet media, which improved my critical thinking

skills in allowing me to analyze its appearance. In addition, as this source delivers a relatively straightforward, yet powerful message, I will most likely include it within the pages of my website for the purpose of supporting statements made regarding the Stalinist cult of personality.

Under the Leadership of the Great Stalin – Forward to Communism. Chapter 30 – Revolution and Nationalism. Historoda History, 17 Apr. 2013. Web. 18 Jan. 2015.

This is a Soviet propaganda poster, captioned "Under the Leadership of the Great Stalin – Forward to Communism", that depicts Joseph Stalin as a demigod, with individuals of a variety of appearances, backgrounds, and ranks looking at him admiringly. The caption as well as the appearance of this poster displayed how Soviet citizens, governed under a strong cult of personality, felt about Stalinist leadership, or in the least, how the Soviet government wanted them to feel. As it was relatively straightforward though contained meaning and allowed me to question the validity of a personality cult, I am definitely going to utilize this source within my final project for the purpose of supporting statements regarding the cult of personality established under the leadership of Joseph Stalin.

Cartoons

"British Cartoon Depicting the Nature of the Show Trials." *Highfield Modern World History. Web. 20*

Dec. 2014. This is a British cartoony representation of the confessions that occurred during the Moscow Show Trials of 1936-1938, which were primarily orchestrated by Joseph Stalin. Though the depiction of the trials in this cartoon is quite humorous, it is, to a certain degree, accurate. This cartoon also provided me with knowledge regarding the fact that citizens of foreign countries were, in fact, aware of the atrocities that were being committed within the Soviet Union, leading me to formulate a general idea of what foreign opinions of the Great Terror, specifically the Moscow Show Trials, were.

Cummings, Michael. "If She's Like This as a Baby, What Will She Be Like When She's Grown Up?"

Web. 31 Jan. 2015. This is a political cartoon, captioned "If She's Like This as a Baby, What Will She Be Like When She's Grown Up?", that alludes the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost were detrimental to the Soviet Union, causing its collapse in 1991. This source, in addition to

educating me in the reasoning behind the fall of the U.S.S.R in 1991, allowed me to question and wonder about the apparent destructive nature of glasnost, leading to additional research being conducted. As this cartoon was advantageous in my research, I plan on including it within my website.

Efimov, Boris. "Yezhov's Iron Glove." *Gendercide Watch 'Case Study': Stalin's Purges*. Web. 17 Dec.

2014. This is a political cartoon depicting Nikolai Yezhov, the head of the NKVD during the Great Terror, crushing traitors who are portrayed as snakes. Being a prototypical example of a political cartoon, this source, while displaying a straightforward message, was open to interpretation, which led me to think deeper and question about the Great Terror as well as the leaders and methods employed during the period. This cartoon will also provide valuable support in my website when proving my thesis statement and applying my previously acquired knowledge to create and solidify historical context.

"Visit the Pyramids of the USSR." *Highfield Modern World History*. Web. 19 Dec. 2014. This is a French satirical depiction of Joseph Stalin standing near piles of skulls, which represent the lives taken during his leadership. The cartoon itself describes the fact that Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union proved to be deadly for millions of individuals, and therefore is a derogatory French opinion of Joseph Stalin's principles of leadership. This cartoon also served to assist me in understanding foreign opinions on Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union, particularly during the Great Terror.

Correspondences, Speeches, and Government Documents

Feigin. "Conditions on the Kolkhozes." Letter to Sergo Ordzhonikidze. 9 Apr. 1932. *Revelations from the Russian Archives: Internal Workings of the Soviet Union*. Library of Congress. Web. 4 Mar.

2015. This is a letter, addressed to Sergo Ordzhonikidze, a close friend of Joseph Stalin, regarding the conditions of collective farms, particularly focusing on the impacts that Stalin's collectivization policies had on livestock populations. As it cited specific figures and statistics and made particularly strong and quotable statements regarding current events in the Soviet Union, I believed that this source was of an incredibly high quality, and therefore is featured and quoted within my website. In addition, this letter and valuable primary source artifact was provided to me through a credible

website, which effectively made me certain of its usefulness. This letter was also a wonderful source because it allowed me to view, learn, and read about a significant period of Soviet history through a different perspective: that of a witness and an individual of that time, which is invariably advantageous for National History Day research.

"Grain Procurements and the Prospects for the Development of Agriculture." *From Marx to Mao.*

Aug. 2000. Web. 3 Feb. 2015. This is a compilation of various statements, regarding Soviet agriculture and the prospects of collectivization, made by Joseph Stalin in January 1928. Through this source, I discovered the exact reasoning for the decision of Stalin and the Soviet government to initiate his agricultural collectivization campaign, which allowed me to develop valuable historical context and acquire a more thorough understanding of the leadership of Joseph Stalin. As this was a primary source directly from Stalin, material within it will definitely be utilized within the pages of my website to support my own statements as well as other sources.

Khrushchev, Nikita. "On the Cult of Personality and its Consequences." 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Russia. 24-25 Feb. 1956. *Khrushchev Reference Archive.*

Web. 12 Dec. 2014. This is a transcription of the Secret Speech ("On the Cult of Personality and its Consequences"), which was given by Nikita Khrushchev, Joseph Stalin's successor, at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956. This source was absolutely amazing, providing an entirely new insight on Joseph Stalin's leadership, and in doing so, denounced and contradicted Stalin's principles and actions perfectly, while also elaborating on the effects of Stalin's tyrannical leadership of the Soviet Union, prior to Khrushchev's own. This speech also served as a prototypical example of what I expected for an eminent leader in the Soviet Union to say and how to act following the death of Joseph Stalin, which was extremely useful in my research, and will be a significant help in creating my final project and proving my thesis statement.

Lenin, Vladimir. "Letter to the Congress." *Letters to the Congress Index. Marxists.org, Web. 4 Dec.*

2014. This source is a collection of four letters from Vladimir Lenin, with a date range of December 1922-January 1923, regarding proposed modifications within the Central Committee, particularly the increase of the amount of members within this group, which he claims could resolve several issues,

including possible conflicts between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky, his primary rival for power. This particular source did not bear a new insight into this topic as much as it provided me with information that led me to question my prior knowledge as well as occurrences that I was not yet aware of, resulting in the acquisition of new information and a thorough understanding of relations between these two leaders.

Lenin, Vladimir. "Revolution in Russia." *Lenin Internet Archive*. Marxists Internet Archive, 2003. Web.

26 Mar. 2015. This is a report by Vladimir Lenin, one of the major preeminent figures of the Russian Revolution, concerning the revolution of 1905. This report marks the point in Marxist ideology and the Russian Revolution where the proletariat has finally found its voice, and is fighting strongly against the oppressive nature of the bourgeois. Thus, this source was incredibly valuable as it contains a primary account from a significant leader, regarding an equally significant event and time period in history. On account of its value and undoubted credibility, excerpts from this report will be displayed within my website.

Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels. "Manifesto of the Communist Party." *Chapter 1: Bourgeois and*

***Proletarians*. Marxists Internet Archive, Web. 23 Jan. 2015.** This is a section of the Manifesto of the Communist Party, authored by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, that explains the bourgeois and the proletarians, which were terms often used by ardent communists, including Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin, at the time of revolution and beyond. These terms are explained in the context of 19th century European history; this fact provided me with valuable historical context that I utilized to develop and increase my understanding of the Russian Revolutions and the evolution of Marxist principles.

"Moscow's Formal Announcement of Stalin's Death." *On This Day*. The New York Times, 6 Mar. 1953.

Web. 28 Dec. 2014. This is a transcription of Moscow's formal announcement of the death of Joseph Stalin, which led me to acquire a more thorough understanding of the degree and extent of Stalinist propaganda during and, surprisingly, following the leadership of Joseph Stalin. This source also assisted me in understanding national perception of the principles of Stalinist leadership, of which the

text will be helpful in providing equivalent and balanced arguments, and therefore, an essentially unbiased approach to this period in Soviet history, within the pages of my website.

Newspaper Articles

Arizona republican.* (Phoenix, Ariz.), 16 March 1917. *Chronicling America: Historic American

Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. This is the front page of an American newspaper, reporting shortly after the conclusion of the February Revolution. This source, in its sub articles, explains the impacts of the February Revolution, particularly focusing on the abdication of Czar Nicholas II. On account of its informative quality, I will most likely present snippets of this source within the pages of my final project.

"HUNGER, DESPAIR, DEATH IN UKRAINE AGONY." *Brutality- Ukraine Famine. Chicago American, 4*

Mar. 1935. Web. 17 Jan. 2015. This is the front page of a newspaper, which includes several articles regarding the famine in Ukraine, entailing graphic images and interviews that are both powerful and informational, and will therefore be valuable in supplementing statements and other primary sources presented within the pages of my website. Being knowledgeable of the fact that these articles were published in the United States leads me to wonder if the general American public was aware of the atrocities of Stalinist leadership, which, if discovered, could be useful information to include in my final project as well.

The Ogden standard.* (Ogden City, Utah), 15 March 1917. *Chronicling America: Historic American

Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. This is the front page of an American newspaper, reporting shortly after the conclusion of the February Revolution. This source, particularly its sub articles, explained the specific events of the February Revolution, as to help the reader understand its causes and impacts. In addition, the fact that the primary headline pertains to the February Revolution shows that revolutionary actions in Russia were significant worldwide, not merely in Russia. As this source provides a clear and concise image and explains the February Revolution well, I will most likely display snippets of the newspaper within the pages of my website.

"SIX MILLION PERISH IN SOVIET FAMINE." *Brutality- Ukraine Famine. Chicago American, 25 Feb.*

1935. Web. 17 Jan. 2015. This is the front page of an American newspaper that displays several articles regarding the Ukrainian famine which include graphic images and interviews that explain the living conditions of average citizens during this famine, which allowed me to be capable of comprehending, to an increased extent, the true atrocities of Stalinist leadership, which I am trying to display and prove in my final project; because of this fact, I will most likely include this source within my website.

The sun. (New York [N.Y.]), 16 March 1917. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib.

of Congress. This is the front page of an American newspaper, reporting shortly after the conclusion of the February Revolution. The headline that pertains to and displays the impacts of the February Revolution shows that revolutionary actions in Russia were significant worldwide, not merely in Russia, and on account of this fact, I will definitely present snippets of the newspaper within my final project.

The Tacoma times. (Tacoma, Wash.), 15 March 1917. Chronicling America: Historic American

Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. This is the front page of an American newspaper, reporting shortly after the conclusion of the February Revolution. One of its sub articles, titled "Government Overthrown by Revolt!" explains that the Duma and the Russian army have overthrown the tsarist regime to establish a new one that will likely treat its citizens better, which, in addition to explaining the events and impacts of the February Revolution, allowed me to develop valuable historical context that can be utilized in the creation of my final project. As this source explains the impacts of the February Revolution extremely well, I will definitely place snippets of the newspaper within the pages of my website.

The Washington times. (Washington [D.C.]), 09 Nov. 1917. Chronicling America: Historic American

Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. This is the front page of an American newspaper, reporting shortly after the conclusion of the October Bolshevik Revolution. Information regarding the October Revolution is presented on the primary headline of a prominent United States newspaper shows that

revolutionary actions in Russia were significant worldwide, and on account of this fact, I will display snippets from the newspaper within the pages of my final project.

Zorza, Victor. "How Moscow Broke the News of Stalin's Death." *The Guardian*. 7 Mar. 1953. Web. 7

Feb. 2015. This is a newspaper article, published by The Guardian, that regards Moscow's formal announcement of the death of Joseph Stalin, including quotations from Soviet government officials who spoke on behalf of Stalin in his death announcement. The fact that this article is a personal narrative allowed me to understand that the death of Stalin was a highly significant event throughout the Soviet Union, for several reasons. Statements made within the announcement can also connect to my own statements concerning the cult of personality, impact, and legacy of Joseph Stalin, and on account of this, I will definitely present snippets from this article within the pages of my final project.

Books

Lugovskaiā, Nina. *I Want to Live: The Diary of a Young Girl in Stalin's Russia*. Trans. Andrew

Bromfield. Ed. Michele Hutchison. New York, NY: Houghton Mifflin, 2006. Print. This book itself is a compilation of diary entries from Nina Lugovskaya, a teenage girl residing in the Soviet Union during the 1930s. The entries shown began in 1932, ending in 1937 on account of her family's arrest and sentence to hard labor in the Kolyma Gulag. Though, in the diary entries, Nina often appeared to be small-minded and quite narcissistic, her political views were excellent; in the book, it was shown that she had opinions that were strong to an almost unprecedented degree among the average teenager, or the average Soviet citizen during the 1930s for that matter, which was initially quite shocking, but resulted in the book being significantly more interesting and exciting than if it were composed by a bland, though factual, historian. This gave me a more thorough understanding of the information and ideas that Stalin was attempting to suppress. Also, background [or additional] information regarding what Nina was describing was provided, which made the process of reading, comprehending, and note-taking significantly easier.

McNeal, Robert Hatch. *Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev: Voices of Bolshevism*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ:

Prentice-Hall, 1963. Print. This book is a compilation of various works, correspondences, and reports

from Joseph Stalin, Vladimir Lenin, and Nikita Khrushchev. One source that I focused on in particular is Vladimir Lenin's "To the Workers, Soldiers, and Peasants", which remarks on the victory of the proletariat in the Russian Revolution. Another is Joseph Stalin's "Concerning Questions of Agrarian Policy in the U.S.S.R.", in which he describes the victory of and resistance to his collectivization policies. Lastly, I read Joseph Stalin's "On the Tasks of Industrial Administrators", which provides a firsthand insight into the mind of the leader who instigated the Five-Year Plans, which, on account of their high industrial targets and their remarkably fast-paced nature, weakened the Soviet Union's industrial sector and relations between workers and factory managers by diminishing the notion of innovation and quality for efficiency and productivity by threatening arrest and execution as a punishment for unfulfilled quotas.

Rigby, T.H. *Stalin: Great Lives Observed*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1966. Print. This is a book that explains many of the elements of Joseph Stalin's leadership of the Soviet Union. I identified this source as 'primary' because included in the text are several examples of valuable speeches, reports, correspondences, and personal accounts regarding the life, leadership, death, and impacts of Joseph Stalin, which was also a fact that made this book particularly beneficial in my research process. Because it was so helpful, I will undoubtedly quote pieces of this source within the pages of my final project.

Rigby, T. H. *The Stalin Dictatorship: Khrushchev's 'Secret Speech' and Other Documents*. Sydney: Sydney UP, 1968. Print. This is a book that regards the leadership and impacts of Joseph Stalin, particularly focusing on reforms orchestrated following the death of the leader. The introduction of this source allowed me to develop valuable historical context by becoming knowledgeable of the definition and examples of dictatorships and communist regimes as well as Nikita Khrushchev's Secret Speech and other components of Stalinism. I identified this source as 'primary' because included in the text were several complete reports and presentations given by various Soviet government officials during and after the leadership of Joseph Stalin, including Nikita Khrushchev's "On the Cult of Personality and its Consequences"; such sources appeared to be the chief focus of the text. Overall, this source,

with its great compilation of valuable primary reports, speeches, and presentations, was incredibly advantageous for my research, and will therefore be quoted within the pages of my website.

Tolstoy, Leo. *The Complete Works of Count Tolstoy: Miscellaneous Letters and Essays*. Boston:

C.H. Simonds, 1905. Print. This is a compilation of many of the works of Leo Tolstoy, an eminent Russian writer whose influence in the fields of morals and religion was vast and widespread.

Specifically, I focused on one source within this large collection, his letter "To the Czar and his Associates", which perfectly describes the conditions under the leadership of Czar Nicholas II that led to widespread dissent and an eventual revolution, and will therefore be incredibly useful in formulating a statement regarding the corrupt and incompetent czarist regime that Joseph Stalin attempted to change and improve during his leadership of the Soviet Union.

Audio and Video

Montage of Stalin and His Persecution Trials. Biography: Joseph Stalin. WPA Film Library, 1936.

Web. 25 Dec. 2014. This is a video that describes the Moscow Show Trials, which the narrator states were primarily orchestrated by Joseph Stalin. This source also explains the origins and backgrounds as well as charges, and the reasoning behind such charges, of the defendants of these three show trials. In addition, this video states the reasoning behind and results of the Great Terror, which encompassed the three Moscow Show Trials. And, this source solidified my understanding of the events of the Moscow Trials as well as the Great Terror in general. I decided to classify this source as 'primary' because, while entailing an author's analysis, interpretation, and description of history, this video included valuable primary film footage of the Moscow Trials in the form of a montage, which I regarded as the main focus of the source. In addition, such primary film footage will be advantageous for supporting the statements made within the pages of my final project.

Nikita Khrushchev Becomes New Leader. Biography: Joseph Stalin. WPA Film Library, Web. 25 Dec.

2014. This is a video that describes Nikita Khrushchev as the successor of Joseph Stalin as well as an accomplice in the Great Terror, of which this information allowed me to question the reasoning behind Khrushchev's success in rising to power and interconnect various periods in Soviet history

through historical context, which can also eventually be utilized within various pages of my website. In addition, this source described the purpose and contents of Nikita Khrushchev's "Secret Speech", which allowed me to solidify my prior understanding of said speech. Also, I decided to classify this source as 'primary' because, while interpreting and describing events in history, the creator included valuable primary film footage of Nikita Khrushchev's "Secret Speech", which I determined was the chief focus of the source and will undeniably be useful in supporting information presented within the pages of my website.

Pyatnitskogo, GRNKh Im. Orch. V. Zakharov. By M. Isakovskiy. *Glory to Stalin*. 1944. MP3. This is a Russian folk song, recorded in 1944, that regards Joseph Stalin. This source idolizes Stalin just as many others have, and will undoubtedly be useful in supporting my thesis statement and information regarding the cult of personality and Stalinist manipulation of Soviet society and media.

***Stalin Dies. Biography: Joseph Stalin*. WPA Film Library, 1953. Web. 25 Dec. 2014.** This is a video that describes the death of Joseph Stalin and his funeral procession, including the placement of his corpse, in the form of a montage of various film clips that serve to support the narrator's statements in addition to allowing me to question national perception of Stalinist leadership prior to and following the death of Joseph Stalin, and how this could possibly be connected to his 'cult of personality' and general leadership tactics. In addition, I decided to classify this source as 'primary' because, while providing a description and analysis of historical events, the creator of this video included many valuable pieces of primary film footage, with the latter being far more useful for my purpose and therefore being regarded as the 'main focus' of the source.

Secondary Sources

Websites

"Bolsheviks Revolt in Russia." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, Web. 25 Nov. 2014. This is a source that describes the events of the Russian Revolutions in great detail, also providing historical context through the description of Lenin's life as well as his involvement in Russian politics, including

these demonstrations. This source allowed me to gain a baseline knowledge regarding social conditions within Russia in the early 20th century and how they contributed to the creation of the Soviet Union in 1922.

"Case Study: Stalin's Purges." *Gendercide Watch*. Gendercide.org, Web. 16 Dec. 2014. This is a website page that describes Stalin's childhood and early life, socioeconomic conditions within the Soviet Union, and the events of the Great Terror as well as its impact on Soviet citizens, military performance, and future leaders of the Soviet Union. This source also includes meaningful images and quotes to support the generally baseline information provided within its paragraphs, which assisted me in interpreting and analyzing such information. The included sources and the regular text will also be beneficial in making and supporting statements regarding my topic within my website, as they provided powerful new insight to the topic of the Great Terror and the Stalinist 'cult of personality.'

Geldern, James Von. "1924: Death of Lenin." *Seventeen Moments in Soviet History*. Macalester College, Web. 28 Nov. 2014. This is a website page that describes the death of Vladimir Lenin as well as the evolution of a Leninist 'cult of personality'. This source helped me acquire valuable historical context and develop questions and possible comparisons between Lenin and Stalin regarding similarities and differences between their individual 'cults'.

Graham, James. "Gorbachev's Glasnost." *Collapse of the Soviet Union*. History Orb. Web. 4 Mar. 2015. This is a website article that regards glasnost, which was instigated by Mikhail Gorbachev upon his assumption of power. The impacts of and specific details regarding glasnost were provided within this source, which was, in my circumstance, incredibly valuable for my purpose of research, as I was previously uncertain as to what glasnost actually was. As this article was of such a great value to my research process, it has been quoted within my final project.

Gregorovich, Andrew. "BLACK FAMINE IN UKRAINE." *InfoUkes: Ukrainian History*, 1974. Web. 16 Jan. 2015. This is a website page that explains the conditions, impacts, and significance of the Ukrainian famine, including many valuable primary sources that greatly helped in my research process. The author of this source also included quotations from authors of credible materials, which

allowed me to view multiple perspectives and opinions of Joseph Stalin's leadership, particularly his management of the famine in Ukraine, which was very important, as providing an unbiased account of events in history is one of the key components of a good NHD project. In addition, statistics cited on this website communicated the straightforward, yet meaningful, impacts of the famine in Ukraine and Stalinist leadership throughout the Soviet Union. On account of its sheer quality, many of the contents of this source will most likely be presented within the pages of my final project.

Siegelbaum, Lewis. "Khrushchev's Secret Speech." *Seventeen Moments in Soviet History*.

Macalester College, Web. 25 Dec. 2014. This is an essay that describes the contents and impacts of Nikita Khrushchev's "Secret Speech," providing specific dates as to assist me in understanding and interpreting the information to interconnect various periods in Soviet history, essentially formulating historical context that will definitely be utilized within the pages of my website. This source also allowed me to solidify my prior understanding of the Secret Speech and related issues.

"Soviet Secret Police." *Encyclopedia of Marxism: Glossary of Organizations*. Marxists Internet

Archive, Web. 6 Dec. 2014. This is a source within an online archive that briefly described the Soviet Secret Police, including its formation and responsibilities. I chose to identify this source as secondary because, while containing primary quotes, accounts, and opinions, its principal objective was to provide the reader with a basic understanding of the functions of the Soviet Secret Police for the purpose of being capable to comprehend other, increasingly more involved and especially convoluted information, which it did for me.

"STALINIST RUSSIA." *Highfield Modern World History*. Highfield School, 28 Jan. 2013. Web. 19 Dec.

2014. This is a website page that explains the purpose and process of Joseph Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union, his political tactics employed during his leadership, and the effects and impacts of such tactics. This source also included an evaluation of Stalinist leadership in addition to providing several meaningful and valuable primary sources, of which some were from countries besides the Soviet Union which assisted me in understanding foreign interpretations of Joseph Stalin's leadership. Also, these included primary sources, of which some will be included on my final project, helped me develop critical thinking and analysis skills regarding my topic. In addition, the information in general

reinforced my knowledge of Soviet history and the interconnectedness of the five categories of research for my topic.

Wilde, Robert, European History Expert. "De-Stalinization." About Education, Web. 30 Dec. 2014.

This is a website page that explains the origins, actions, and impacts of the de-Stalinization process, including a relatively detailed description of Nikita Khrushchev's "Secret Speech" and the interconnectedness of this and de-Stalinization, which effectively formed historical context that will be valuable in determining a logical and well-flowing sequence of events and their respective impacts and causes, with this information being displayed on various pages of my website. In addition, the fact that the author, with a title of 'expert', is quite credible is a noteworthy attribute of this source and will assist in developing a high-quality, impressive annotated bibliography to support my final project.

Newspaper and Magazine Articles

Arnold, Chloe. "The Great Terror: Seventy Years Later, Stalin's Image Softening." *Radio Free*

***Europe Radio Liberty*. 13 Aug. 2007. Web. 14 Feb. 2015.** This is an online article that describes the convoluted legacy of Joseph Stalin as well as Stalin rehabilitation efforts. In the creation of this source, the author included several interviews with a wide variety of individuals who provided their own perspective on the issue of Stalin's legacy. Such interviews were incredibly valuable in my research process, as they allowed me to comprehend what the average Russian citizens think of Joseph Stalin, as opposed to what a highly educated Stalin historian thinks of the leader, which will serve to present a profound description of the convoluted nature of Joseph Stalin's legacy and impact on Russian society today within the pages of my final project.

Arnold, Chloe. "The Great Terror: Victims Of Stalin's Campaigns Remember." *Radio Free Europe*

***Radio Liberty*. 13 Aug. 2007. Web. 6 Apr. 2015.** This is an article that contains interviews with two women who fell victim to Joseph Stalin's repressions: Maya Kofman, whose parents were executed in June 1938, and Suzanna Pechura, who was involved in a youth oppositionist group and was sentenced to 25 years in prison for such an affiliation. These firsthand accounts regarding the purges and the unfair convictions of the Stalin era allowed me to become knowledgeable of the

circumstances of the average Soviet citizen- one who does is not necessarily a threat to the ever-powerful regime, yet is accused of being such anyway. With this knowledge, one can conclude that an industrialized economy and a 'world superpower' status is by no means a replacement for millions of innocent citizen lives lost, countless families separated, and a society and country distrustful of its leaders. Therefore, these interviews were incredibly valuable in delivering firsthand accounts of Joseph Stalin's purges that can serve to prove my thesis statement and support information provided within the pages of my website.

Bigg, Claire. "The Great Terror: A Fear That Spared No One." *Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty*. 13

Aug. 2007. Web. 6 Apr. 2015. This is a newspaper article that contains interviews with several survivors and victims of the repressions of the Stalin era. One interview involves Vladimir Besleaga, a prominent Moldovan writer, who offers a chilling depiction of the "climate of fear" that hung over himself as well as many other citizens of the Soviet Union during the Great Terror. The conditions of daily life in the Soviet Union at this time were shockingly vigilant and fearsome, as stated by Vladimir Besleaga. On account of its thorough detail, this interview will most likely be displayed within the pages of my website to make a profound statement regarding the conditions of daily life in the Soviet Union under Stalinist leadership. Other interviewees consist of Mar Baijiev, a famous Kyrgyz playwright and former lawmaker, and Maya Klyashtornaya, whose fathers died in prison during the Great Terror. All of these interviews provided an incredibly valuable insight into what it was like to be a citizen of the Soviet Union in the late 1930s, and the psychological effects that the Great Terror had on its millions of victims.

Cavendish, Richard. "Stalin Denounced by Nikita Khrushchev." *The Archive. History Today; Volume*

56, Issue 2, Feb. 2006. Web. 30 Dec. 2014. This is a magazine article that describes the contents and impacts of Nikita Khrushchev's "Secret Speech", as well as proceeding events and personal accounts of said speech. This source provided me with an increasingly thorough understanding of the "Secret Speech" and the reasoning behind its significance in Russian and Soviet history, which will allow me to incorporate valuable and relevant historical context within the pages of my website.

Cliff, Tony. "Russia From Stalin To Khrushchev." *Marxists Internet Archive*. Ed. Einde O'Callaghan.

Trans. Ted Crawford. Michael Kidron, 1956. Web. 18 Dec. 2014. This is an article that is located on a page within an online archive which was created by Tony Cliff. This source briefly describes Stalinist management of various economic affairs, Nikita Khrushchev's succession of Joseph Stalin, and the former's management of affairs described in the previous clause. This article also describes the similarities and discrepancies between the leadership of Joseph Stalin and that of Nikita Khrushchev, which will have a significant impact on and assist in my research process in the aspect of impacts and historical context. In addition, this source provided me with a further understanding regarding political issues and the emergent of a new prominent leader within the Soviet Union following the death of Joseph Stalin, whose impact on the 'new' leader is described within the source as well.

Keller, Bill. "Major Soviet Paper Says 20 Million Died As Victims of Stalin." *The New York Times*.

Nytimes.com, 4 Feb. 1989. Web. 13 Jan. 2015. This is an article from the New York Times that explains the contents of an article published in a Soviet newspaper, regarding the impacts of Stalin's repressions. This article listed approximations of the amount of victims of Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union in particular periods of Soviet history. The fact that this article was published in 1989, during Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika, which were known for releasing previously concealed information regarding Joseph Stalin, led me to conduct additional research on Mikhail Gorbachev's leadership and its connection to that of Stalin. Finally, this source was particularly useful because the sheer numbers of Stalin's victims were very profound, telling a story of their own, which can be included on my website as well.

Kelley, Michael B. "Why Russians Miss Joseph Stalin." *Business Insider- Military and Defense*.

Business Insider, Inc, 01 May 2013. Web. 13 Jan. 2015. This is an online article that briefly describes the legacy and current national perception of Joseph Stalin's leadership, citing statistics from a poll that regarded these subjects. The author of this source also included images of contemporary May Day demonstrations, in which Russian citizens displayed their support towards Joseph Stalin and his principles in a manner that is similar to that of demonstrations conducted

decades prior under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, which allowed me to compare reverence towards him in various time periods to establish valuable historical context.

McGill, David. "The Cult of Stalin." (2011): 1-3. Archbishop Tenison's Church of England High

School, Apr. 2011. Web. 22 Jan. 2015. This is a short article, authored by a historian, that explains the purpose and impact of the Stalinist cult of personality, connecting information to significant events in Russian and Soviet history, such as the Russian Revolutions and World War II, which was a fact that assisted me in developing historical context that can serve to prove my thesis statement, and was therefore very valuable in my research. The author, in the creation of this source, also included various primary sources to support their own statements, both of which will be presented within my final project. Certain primary sources, such as the quotations, within this source, were especially helpful, as they served to provide me with a deeper and more thorough understanding of how strongly the cult of personality was enforced and portrayed in Soviet society under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, as they depicted genuine feelings toward and opinions of Stalinist leadership, which are difficult to find in any ordinary secondary source.

Rachlin, Samuel. "Stalin's Long Shadow." Editorial. *International Herald Tribune* 5 Mar. 2013: *The*

***Opinion Pages. New York Times*, 4 Mar. 2013. Web. 30 Dec. 2014.** This is an editorial that describes the impact and legacy of Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union, though primarily focusing on the latter. In explaining Joseph Stalin's legacy, the author references various opinionated polls and surveys regarding current national perception of Stalinist principles and actions, which were conducted by credible individuals and groups and will be extremely advantageous in proving my thesis statement as well as supporting any information regarding the legacy of Joseph Stalin presented within the pages of my final project. In addition, the author of this editorial compares the leadership and principles of Joseph Stalin to those of relatively more well-known dictators, of which this comparison can be utilized to invoke a better understanding of the tyrannical qualities of Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union among individuals who may not possess as thorough of an understanding of Joseph Stalin as they do Adolf Hitler or Mao Zedong.

Rettie, John, and Tom Parfitt. "The Secret Speech That Changed World History." *World News- The*

Observer. The Guardian, 25 Feb. 2006. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. This is a newspaper article that consists of a journalist's recounting of the events that occurred during and after the presentation of Nikita Khrushchev's Secret Speech. The author of this article also included interviews with many individuals of various ages, backgrounds, and opinions on Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev, allowing me to view a diverse array of opinions related to my History Day topic, which was very beneficial for my research. Because of this, I will most likely include quotations from this article within the pages of my final project to support my own information provided in these pages.

"Russia: Great Terror Remembered." *Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty. 10 Aug. 2007. Web. 6 Apr.*

2015. This is a newspaper article that contains interviews with individuals of a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences of the Great Terror and Stalinist leadership. The interviewees consist of Archpriest Kirill Kaleda, deacon of the Butovo Church, whose grandfather, a priest, was executed in 1937, Galina Ivanovna Priakina, whose father was also executed during the Great Terror, human rights activist Sergei Kovalyov, Yabloko party leader Grigory Yavlinsky, and several others. These interviews and this source as a whole provided a plethora of information and opinions on the leadership and legacy of Joseph Stalin that undoubtedly furthered my research and knowledge of the topic.

Ruvinsky, Vladimir. "Boris Drozdov: "There Is No One to Tell the Young Generation"." *Society.*

Russia Beyond the Headlines, 4 May 2012. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. This is a newspaper article that contains an interview with Boris Drozdov, who researched his family history to discover that both his father and grandfather were Soviet political prisoners. His father fell victim to Stalin's purges of the late 1930s and was arrested and imprisoned in a gulag camp in 1938. Thus, Boris Drozdov has developed the opinion that Stalin's successes most certainly do not justify the grave consequences and sacrifices of his leadership, which are described in thorough detail in this personal account. Boris Drozdov's firsthand testimony provided an additional- and valuable- insight into the current historiographical debate that involves and utilizes a myriad of factors to draw a conclusion regarding the leadership and legacy of Joseph Stalin.

Whitaker, Emily. "Stalin's Resurrection." *The Archive. History Today*; Volume 62, Issue 9, Sept. 2012.

Web. 30 Dec. 2014. This is a magazine article that provides an analysis of the legacy of Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union as well as a description of current national perception of the character, influence, and actions of Joseph Stalin, including changes in Russian society as well as various reforms and initiatives designed to promote the attribution of Stalinist leadership as being positive, or in the least, rational. This source also effectively provided me with an entirely new insight into Russian perception and interpretation of Stalinist leadership, which will most likely be extremely advantageous in proving my thesis statement and presenting valuable information regarding the legacy of Joseph Stalin on the pages of my website to adhere to the requirements of this year's NHD theme.

Books

Berlatsky, Noah. *Stalin's Great Purge*. Detroit: Greenhaven, 2013. Print. This book is a compilation of articles, excerpts, and personal accounts from a wide variety of people, including, but not limited to, eminent authors, historians, and even survivors of the Stalin era. This source provides a vast array of different perspectives and opinions regarding the issue of the interpretation of Joseph Stalin's leadership and legacy, which assisted greatly in formulating my own standpoint on the debate. Additionally, this book allowed me to view the works of various individuals, many of whom I am now considering contacting for a supplementary interview.

Cunningham, Kevin. *Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union*. Greensboro, NC: Morgan Reynolds, 2006. Print. World Leaders. This is a book that describes Joseph Stalin's childhood and early life as well as his long period of dictatorial leadership of the Soviet Union, while explaining issues regarding the latter in more detail. The author of this book, in his writing, also connected previous events in Joseph Stalin's life and European history to form historical context, which I will most likely incorporate within various pages of my website. In addition, this source served to solidify my prior understanding of Joseph Stalin's life and related issues.

Gottfried, Ted, and Melanie Reim. *The Stalinist Empire*. Brookfield, CT: Twenty-First Century, 2002. Print. This is a book that provided information regarding the life of Joseph Stalin, though focusing

primarily on his contribution to Russian politics prior to his assumption of supreme power and his leadership tactics following this gain of power. With this information, I acquired a relatively baseline understanding of Joseph Stalin as well as the socio-economic factors that existed and were pertinent prior to and during his leadership, with quotations from eminent Russians and historians, including Stalin himself, included within this source supplying useful historical context. Also, the fact that this book provided footnotes and references to additional materials made it a truly valuable source of information, which will undeniably be helpful in the research process as well as the creation of my final project.

Hochschild, Adam. *The Unquiet Ghost: Russians Remember Stalin*. New York, NY, U.S.A.: Viking, 1994. Print. This is a book that features interviews and accounts from many individuals who harbor connections to the events of the Great Terror or those involved in such events. Quotations from the various interviews and accounts shown in the book also display a wide range of opinions regarding the principles of Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union, which is a fact that will be valuable in the regard of creating my final project, which must be relatively unbiased. In addition, this source taught me that discussion regarding Joseph Stalin's ideals and actions is still quite prevalent throughout Russia, which I regard as a highly positive sign that I can explain within the pages of my website as a component of the 'change' or 'legacy' categories of research and organization. And, this source, as I have not yet mentioned, was absolutely AMAZING, allowing me to think more critically regarding the opinions and statements of various individuals mentioned within it and question my prior understanding of the legacy of Joseph Stalin as well as the current national perception of Stalinist principles.

Kuromiya, Hiroaki. *The Voices of the Dead: Stalin's Great Terror in the 1930s*. New Haven: Yale UP, 2007. Print. This is a book that includes interviews with many survivors of Stalinist leadership and the Great Terror as well as the author's analysis of the events that occurred prior to and presumably caused the Great Terror. The latter allowed me to increase my understanding of the interconnecting events of Soviet history, particularly those that occurred during the reign of Joseph Stalin, and

establish valuable historical context that I will most likely include within the pages of my website, in which quotations from the author of the source will be placed as well.

Matthews, John R. *The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union*. San Diego, CA: Lucent, 2000. Print. World History Ser. This is a book that describes the influences, notions, and actions of various Soviet leaders, including many valuable primary source accounts and images which supported and helped further my understanding of their respective topics. Also, as this source described several leaders, as opposed to simply focusing on the leadership of Joseph Stalin, I was allowed to establish connections between the circumstances which various leaders faced as well as the methods they employed to resolve any arising issues, noting similarities between them for the purpose of analyzing historical information and solidifying historical context.

McCauley, Martin. *The Stalin File*. London: Batsford, 1979. Print. This is a book that describes the events in Soviet history in a relatively simple format, though includes various primary sources from interviews, correspondences, articles, and speeches which undeniably set it apart from regular secondary sources. Such primary sources were particularly helpful in my research, as they served to provide me with a further understanding of the Russian Revolution, the process of Joseph Stalin's rise to power, and Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union and will therefore be displayed on my website.

Scandiffio, Laura. *Evil Masters: The Frightening World of Tyrants*. Toronto: Annick, 2005. Print. This is a book explaining the methods, policies, and ideals of various tyrannical leaders throughout history, including generalizations regarding similarities between such leaders, which provided me with useful historical context to understand how Joseph Stalin's leadership connected to and affected the leadership of various other leaders of different times, places, and situations. Reading this book, I also acquired information regarding the true severity and abrasiveness of Stalin's principles, as well as some of the specific groups of individuals who were affected by such principles, which made it a truly great source.

Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr Isaeovich, and Thomas P. Whitney. *The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956: An Experiment in Literary Investigation*. New York: Harper Perennial Modern Classics, 2007. Print. This is a book composed by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, an eminent Russian writer and former gulag

prisoner incarcerated under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, who became famous through his novel, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, which exposed the tyranny of the gulag system and the Stalin regime to all of the Soviet Union and the world. Thus, he was a pivotal writer of a pivotal time in Soviet history. This book, *The Gulag Archipelago*, also describes the tyrannical nature of the leadership of Joseph Stalin, shining a light on the Soviet interrogation system and the conditions within the Soviet Union that led to mass terror becoming a necessity for Stalin to maintain his supreme control over the country and its citizens. As it included accounts from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and other gulag prisoners and victims of the repressions that were prevalent during Joseph Stalin's leadership of the Soviet Union, this book made a truly profound impact on me and my understanding of Soviet history. Therefore, excerpts and quotations from this source will definitely be displayed within the pages of my final project.

Reports, Lectures, and Declarations

De Wall, Thomas, Maria Lipman, Lev Gudkov, and Lasha Bakradze. *The Stalin Puzzle: Deciphering Post-Soviet Public Opinion*. Rep. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1 Mar. 2013.

Web. 15 Jan. 2015. This is a report that analyzes the convoluted legacy of Joseph Stalin, primarily focusing on the current perception of his leadership by Russian citizens. The authors of this source commonly cite findings from a poll that they conducted, which supports the fact that many individuals have conflicting opinions regarding the leadership and legacy of Joseph Stalin. Though this does not make a very strong argument, I will still probably include the poll findings or the authors' statements on my final project.

"Declaration of the 25th CPNZ National Conference: STALINISM: State Capitalism in Russia | CPNZ Investigation." *Marxists Internet Archive*. Marxists.org, Sept. 1993. Web. 17 Dec. 2014. This is a website page describing the declaration of the 25th Communist Party of New Zealand (CPNZ) National Conference, which entails an explanation regarding the impact of World War I, revolution, and decades of incompetent leadership on the economy of the Soviet Union as well as Stalin's rise to power and the eventual defeat of Trotsky. Through this source, I acquired additional baseline

information regarding socioeconomic conditions that existed prior to Stalin's rise to power and how they affected the notions and ideals of his leadership of the Soviet Union, which will be helpful in supporting the statements made within the 'heart' of my topic on my final project. Also, I identified this source as secondary because, while providing accounts from a significant period in Soviet history, it listed information that was pertinent to my research in a format that was similar to recounting facts, which is a defining characteristic of secondary sources.

Hassan, Kelley. *Stalin's Great Terror: Absolute Power, Absolute Madness. Lourdes College. Lourdes University, 2010. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.* This is a scholarly essay, composed by a history major in college, that explains the various components of Joseph Stalin's life, leadership and legacy in substantial detail, which assisted greatly in solidifying my prior knowledge of major events and occurrences in Soviet history, such as the Bolshevik revolution, Stalin's rise to power, the Moscow Show Trials, and Operation Barbarossa. The author, as shown by her myriad of footnotes and citations, clearly engaged in an involved research process and possessed a thorough understanding of the history of the Soviet Union under Stalinist leadership prior to composing her essay. In the creation of this source, the author also presented innumerable strong, though supported by evidence and additional information, arguments which undeniably shaped my perspective on issues in Soviet history, including and especially the leadership and legacy of Joseph Stalin, which will, on account of their extreme value, be displayed within the pages of my website.

Rogovin, Vadim, Professor. "Stalin's Great Terror: Origins and Consequences." Lecture. University of Melbourne- Australia, Melbourne. 28 May 1996. *World Socialist Web Site. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.* This is a lecture that describes the unprecedented nature of Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union, particularly focusing on the aims of rapid collectivization and industrialization as well as the Great Terror, interconnecting these and essentially formulating historical context, which, if incorporated into my website, will be valuable in proving my thesis statement as well as supporting information procured from various other sources.

Databases

Dukes, Paul. "Joseph Stalin." *History Today* 30.9 (1980): 14. *MAS Ultra - School Edition*. Web. 21 Jan.

2015. This is a short article from a database source that incorporates a brief biography of Joseph Stalin as well as a relatively in-depth analysis of the perception of his leadership, where the latter was especially helpful in my research, as it served to assist me in providing information regarding Stalin's impact and legacy to adhere to this year's NHD theme. In the creation of this source, the author also included several valuable primary sources, with the propaganda posters being the most advantageous for my purpose, as they generally depict what a particular regime desires their members or subjects to believe, as opposed to what they actually believe or what is right, which, in addition to being very interesting, corresponds with the primary focus of my research. Also, a concise bibliography that references various reliable sources allowed me to be confident that this article is credible.

"Joseph Stalin." *Britannica School. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*, 2014. Web. 25 Nov. 2014. This is

an online encyclopedia article that explains the events of Stalin's life and leadership throughout several sections in a chronological order. The information that was presented within this source assisted me in acquiring a basic understanding of Joseph Stalin and related issues, as well as the interconnectedness between them, in addition to solidifying my prior knowledge of the subject. The assessment, which was composed by Ronald Francis Hingley, a credible Russian author, was especially useful for the purpose of identifying the distinct impacts and continuing legacies of Stalinist leadership, as well as the discrepancies between various historians regarding their opinions and analyses of Stalin's life and leadership of the Soviet Union. Though the source wasn't footnoted, I highly appreciated the fact that it contained a section which provided examples of material that could provide further knowledge on the subject.

Naimark, Norman M. "Inside Stalin's Head." *Reason* 46.9 (2015): 56. *MasterFILE Premier*. Web. 4 Mar.

2015. This is a database article, composed by American historian Norman A. Naimark, that describes Joseph Stalin's early life and its effects on his political tactics, which are also described within the source. The author of this article also elaborates on the convoluted nature of the legacy of Joseph Stalin, and the reasons why it may be as convoluted as it was, and still currently is. Though minimal

information provided within this article was new, it was undeniably beneficial to have it stated by yet another scholar, with a presumably different perspective on events in Soviet history. Lastly, the quality of this source, as it originated from a highly credible database, was outstanding, and therefore will be featured within the pages of my final project.

Rotnem, Thomas E. "Joseph Stalin." *Salem Press Biographical Encyclopedia (2013): Research*

Starters. Web. 8 Dec. 2014. This source is a database article that is displayed in the format of a relatively basic biography, though it allowed me to learn the impacts and legacies of Stalinist leadership, in addition to providing information that solidified the credibility of previous sources that explained similar details.

Videos

Footage from Infamous Moscow Show Trial. YouTube. User "Pierrot's Video", 28 June 2009. Web. 6

Dec. 2014. This is a video that describes how the Moscow Show Trials operated, including footage of and quotations from those involved. I identified this source as secondary, though, as the sources were compiled and published recently, and the creator, while utilizing several primary resources in the development of this video, seemed to do so merely to support the statements made within their source. This video effectively provided me with a deeper and more thorough understanding of the Moscow Trials and how they operated.

Joseph Stalin - The Secret Police. Bio.com. Biography.com, Web. 6 Dec. 2014. This is a video

describing the purpose of the Great Terror, as well as the process of and methods employed during the purges, which provided baseline facts and information to assist me in my research. This source also supplied quotes from two individuals who were closely connected to the Great Terror and Stalinist leadership at its culmination, which provided valuable insight into the topic.

Khrushchev's Secret Speech. Pbs.org. YouTube, 16 Dec. 2014. Web. 21 Feb. 2015. This is a video that

explains the strong impact that Nikita Khrushchev's speech "On the Cult of Personality and its Consequences" had on Soviet society and international relations. In the creation of this source, the author included interviews with and personal accounts of individuals who had experienced the speech

or its result, which were particularly beneficial in my research, as they provided a deeper and more thorough understanding of the effects of Joseph Stalin's cult of personality and the 'Secret Speech' itself. Because of this, I will undoubtedly present pieces of this video within the pages of my final project.

Russia Remembers Stalin's Purges. YouTube. RT Global News Channel, 13 June 2007. Web. 6 Dec.

2014. This is a video that describes the causes of and events that occurred during the Great Terror, in addition to displaying and describing various buildings that played a significant role in these purges as they still currently stand and operate, which will be especially helpful in building a strong sense of historical context and significance through my research in providing information regarding the impact and legacy of Joseph Stalin. This source also includes quotes from experts and contemporaries of the Great Terror, with the latter being especially powerful and providing a deeper insight into the effects of the Purges, which will be beneficial to my research process as well.

Stalin in Colour- HD Documentary. Smithsonian Channel, 2013. YouTube. User "New Documentaries

HD", 10 Nov. 2014. Web. 26 Mar. 2015. This is a documentary that provides an in-depth analysis and description of the life and leadership of Joseph Stalin. Though little information that I was not previously aware of was presented within this documentary, the source effectively solidified my prior understanding of the motivation and reasoning behind the actions of Joseph Stalin, as well as the impacts of such actions, which I considered to be quite valuable. In addition to an author's narration, this source includes high-quality archival footage of Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union, as well as quotations from eminent Party members, Soviet government officials, Russian writers, and Joseph Stalin himself. This documentary, with its detail and source content, makes a truly profound statement regarding the nature of Joseph Stalin's leadership--which I am aiming to do with my project--and therefore, excerpts from this source will undoubtedly be displayed within the pages of my website.

Stalin's Purges. History.com. Web. 6 Dec. 2014. This is a video that briefly describes the Great Terror, also explaining some of its impacts on the general citizens of the Soviet Union as well as the performance of the country's armed forces, which helped me to make the connection between the research categories of 'Heart' and 'Impact' in addition to acquiring a relatively baseline knowledge of

the Great Terror and the atrocities committed under Stalinist leadership during this period. Also, the source provided powerful and moving images and videos within itself which will definitely be valuable in the creation of my final project to prove my thesis statement.

Interviews

"Female, Byelorussian, Peasant." Interview. *Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System*. Harvard

University. Web. 17 Apr. 2015. This is an interview—conducted by Harvard University as a component of its project on the Soviet social system—with a 64-year-old female Byelorussian peasant. During this interview, the woman discusses her experiences during the enactment of Joseph Stalin's collectivization and dekulakization campaigns. She also explained the impact that the events of the Great Terror had on her family, as her father was arrested and sent to Siberia during this period. Additionally, during this interview, she presents profoundly strong opinions regarding the leadership of Joseph Stalin, essentially comparing him to the devil. This interview provided me with an informative yet impactful description of the life of the average Soviet citizen under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, which was undoubtedly beneficial in my research. The Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System—which I was recommended to browse during my interview with James Harris, a lecturer of modern European history and a specialist in the leadership and values of Joseph Stalin at the University of Leeds—is an excellent source for personal accounts and primary evidence related to the history of the Soviet Union, and on account of this fact, several sources from this database will likely be displayed within the pages of my website.

"Female, White Russian, Student in Pedagogical Institute." Interview. *Harvard Project on the Soviet*

Social System. Harvard University. Web. 21 Apr. 2015. This is an interview—conducted by Harvard University as a component of its project on the Soviet social system—with a 30-year-old Russian woman. During this interview, the woman provides an explanation on the suppression and manipulation of media that was extremely prevalent throughout the Soviet Union during the leadership of Joseph Stalin. Such manipulation and suppression acted in conjunction with Stalin's influential cult of personality. Thus, this interview is displayed within the page of my website that regards the cult of

personality—established during the leadership of Joseph Stalin—that effectively indoctrinated the Soviet population and distorted the national perception of the leader.

Interview: Sergei Khrushchev and Vassily Aksyonov Remember the Death in 1953 of Soviet Leader Josef Stalin." *Weekend Edition Saturday* 1 Mar. 2003. *Literature Resource Center*. Web. 18 Jan. 2015. This is an interview, conducted by NPR News, with Sergei Khrushchev, Nikita Khrushchev's son, and Vasily Aksyonov, a Russian novelist, both of whom had varying backgrounds, experiences and opinions of Stalinist leadership. The discrepancy between these two men allowed me to view two separate opinions of Joseph Stalin for the purpose of developing an unbiased approach to narrate events in Soviet history, which is crucial in creating a good NHD project. For this reason, I am most likely going to incorporate quotations from this source within the pages of my website.

Khrushcheva, Nina. *Talk of the Nation. The Opinion Page*. Rec. 13 Feb. 2006. NPR, 2006. MP3. This is a National Public Radio interview with Nina Khrushcheva, granddaughter of Nikita Khrushchev, which regards Khrushchev's Secret Speech, de-Stalinization, and the reemergence of Joseph Stalin as a positive leader in Russian history. This source, including actual statements made by a relative of a pivotal figure in Soviet history, was incredibly valuable in my research, as it provided another insight into de-Stalinization and the current 'Stalin question' in Russia, which is information that can be presented to support the topic of Joseph Stalin's impact and long-lasting legacy on his citizens within the pages of my website. This interview was also conducted through a reliable source, which made me certain that it was credible. Through this source I also gained an understanding of additional individuals who may possess knowledge, or just an opinion, on the legacy of Joseph Stalin, which was advantageous for my purpose of research as well.

"Male, Byelorussian, Normirovchik in Machine Building." Interview. *Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System*. Harvard University. Web. 20 Apr. 2015. This is an interview—conducted by Harvard University as a component of its project on the Soviet social system—with a 33-year-old Byelorussian machine-builder. During this interview, the man discusses his opinions on various Soviet leaders, including and especially Joseph Stalin. He explains the impacts of the cult of personality on Soviet society and the perception of Joseph Stalin's leadership incredibly well, providing an excellent

example that is displayed within the page of my website that regards Joseph Stalin's cult of personality. Finally, the interviewee possesses political views that are quite strong for one of many citizens of the Soviet Union who were indoctrinated by the powerful effects of both Joseph Stalin's cult of personality and the threat of the ever-omniscient secret police force that was notably prevalent during the Stalin era.

"Male, Byelorussian, Ship Stoker." Interview. *Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System*. Harvard University. Web. 19 Apr. 2015. This is an interview—conducted by Harvard University as a component of its project on the Soviet social system—with a 32-year-old male Byelorussian ship stoker. During this interview, the man recounts his tragic experiences as a wealthy peasant—kulak—during Joseph Stalin's collectivization and dekulakization campaigns which resulted in much of his family's livestock, food, and various other resources being confiscated. During this time, his father was arrested and his family was evicted from their place of residence. Even decades after this occurrence, a significant impact on the interviewee still remains, as is evident in his weeping while depicting his experiences with dekulakization. Such experiences allowed the interviewee to develop notably opinions regarding the leadership of Joseph Stalin and the system that he governed. Supporting such is the fact that during the interview, the man refers to Stalin as a 'devil' and a 'dragon', also stating that "if Stalin were given to my disposal, I would pour boiling lard under his skin. I would cut off his fingers and make him eat them." In this interview, as well as several others I have discovered through the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System, a profound statement is delivered, providing a wonderfully valuable insight into the nature of and experiences in the Stalin regime. The interviews I have discovered through this database have been incredibly beneficial for my research, and are therefore displayed within various pages of my website.

Personal Interviews

De Waal, Thomas. E-mail interview. 8 Apr. 2015. This is an e-mail interview, conducted by myself, with Thomas de Waal, a senior associate in the Russia and Eurasia program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In his research, he specializes in many countries that were formerly within the

Soviet Union, and edited *The Stalin Puzzle: Deciphering Post-Soviet Public Opinion*, a report that analyzes results from a poll to draw conclusions regarding the interpretation of Joseph Stalin's leadership within several former Soviet states. In interviewing him, I asked him a series of questions to supplement the information presented within the report, and although he was only able to answer one of them, he provided a valuable insight into the current perception of Stalinist leadership within former Soviet states, Georgia and Russia in particular.

Harris, James. E-mail interview. 17 Apr. 2015. This is an e-mail interview, conducted by myself, with James Harris, a senior lecturer in modern European history at the University of Leeds. His research interests consist of the political, economic, social and cultural history of the Soviet Union—especially under the leadership of Joseph Stalin—as well as the Stalinist political system, the political values of Stalin, and the Soviet intelligence apparatus. He has also authored several works and has contributed to many projects related to my topic, which led me to believe that his knowledge and insight into the subject of Joseph Stalin's influence on Soviet politics, society, and economics would be of great value in advancing my research, which it was. The questions I asked James Harris during the interview concerned Soviet society under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, as well as Stalin's political views and values. He answered such questions thoroughly and provided me with suggestions for new material to view (such as the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System), both of which were immensely beneficial for my research.

Hochschild, Adam. E-mail interview. 5 Mar. 2015. This is an e-mail interview that was conducted by myself in my process of research. The interviewee was Adam Hochschild, a lecturer at the University of California- Berkeley, and the author of *The Unquiet Ghost: Russians Remember Stalin*, a book that I read and learned from during my research process. Rather than to fill in gaps, the purpose of this interview was to gain a new insight and perspective on the leadership and legacy of Joseph Stalin, which I undoubtedly did.

Kuromiya, Hiroaki. Telephone interview. 31 Mar. 2015. This is a phone interview, conducted by myself, with Hiroaki Kuromiya, a professor of history at Indiana University, specializing in modern Eurasia. He has taught several courses related to the history of Russia, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, Stalin and Mao,

World War II, and the Cold War. Additionally, he authored *Stalin: Profiles in Power* and *The Voices of the Dead: Stalin's Great Terror in the 1930s*, books that I have come across and read during my research process. These factors made me certain that Hiroaki Kuromiya would be a valuable source for my National History Day project, which he was. The questions I asked him during the interview relate to the leadership of Czar Nicholas II, the consolidation of Stalinist leadership, and Joseph Stalin's impact within and outside of the Soviet Union.

Pogorelskin, Alexis. E-mail interview. 7 Apr. 2015. This is an e-mail interview, conducted by myself, with Alexis Pogorelskin, an 'Associate Professor' of history at the University of Minnesota. She specializes in Russian, Soviet, and post-Soviet history, particularly Soviet cinema and literature. In this interview, Alexis Pogorelskin offered an excellent description of the 'background' and 'build-up' elements of my research, also explaining the legacy of Joseph Stalin's leadership that is still pertinent to Russian society, culture, and government today.

Wolfe, Thomas. E-mail interview. 4 Feb. 2015. This is an e-mail interview that was conducted by myself in my process of research. The interviewee was Thomas Wolfe, an 'Associate Professor' of history at the University of Minnesota, who specializes in many subjects, including the Soviet Union and post-communist Russia, both of which I considered to be valuable perspectives that could assist in the development of my project.

Photographic Sources

A Celebration of Stalin's 70th Birthday. 1949. China. Web. 1 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of celebrations in China to commemorate the 70th birthday of Joseph Stalin in 1949, and is evidence of international support for the leader, which could be traced back to the strong effects of the Stalinist cult of personality. This source is displayed within the header of my website.

Adam Hochschild. 2013. Spark Media. The Huffington Post. Web. 28 Mar. 2015. This is a photograph of Adam Hochschild, which is displayed beside and supplements quotations from the interview I conducted with him.

Alexis Pogorelskin. *The Fulbright Program in Russia*. Web. 7 Apr. 2015. This is a photograph of Alexis Pogorelskin, a professor of history at the University of Minnesota. I was honored to be able to engage in an interview with her, and this image is displayed beside and supplements quotations from said interview.

***The Coffin of Soviet Political Leader Joseph Stalin*. 1953. EBSCOhost Image Collection, Moscow, Soviet Union. *March 1953: The Coffin of Soviet Political Leader Joseph Stalin*. Hulton Archive/Getty Images, EBSCO MAS Ultra - School Edition. Web. 25 Dec. 2014.** This is a photograph of Joseph Stalin's coffin being carried by a procession of eminent Soviet leaders, demonstrating the significance of the death of the leader. Another component of the photograph which is representative of the importance of Joseph Stalin's position of leadership and death in the Soviet Union is the elaborate decoration of the coffin in stark contrast to the mass graves in which many gulag prisoners and victims of the Great Terror were buried. This source was utilized to supplement information presented within the page of my website regarding the death of Joseph Stalin.

***Collecting Corpses in a Village in Eastern Ukraine*. 1933. Ukraine. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.** This is one of many images I discovered through my research process that portray the Ukrainian famine graphically, as it should be portrayed. This photograph depicts a scene in Ukraine during the early 1930s, when corpses, dreadfully thin on account of starvation, which was caused by Joseph Stalin's failed collectivization campaigns, peasant resistance to such campaigns, and the confiscation of the peasants' provisions, particularly grain harvests, to be exported, as opposed to being distributed fairly among such peasants. The Ukrainian 'Holodomor' famine is notoriously terrible for the above reasons, which are summarized through the fact that millions of peasant lives were taken in a circumstance that was entirely preventable; it was also an instance in which Joseph Stalin viewed grain profits as far more important than the lives of his citizens. Such is one of numerous reasons as to why Joseph Stalin is viewed as an incredibly negative leader. As this photograph makes such a profound statement and impact on the viewer, it, or others similar to it, is displayed within the page of my website that regards the Ukrainian famine for the purpose of supplementing

information presented on said page and providing irrefutable evidence of the terrible nature of the Holodomor and the leadership of Joseph Stalin.

Demianchuk, Alexander. *May Day Demonstrations*. 2013. Reuters, Russia. *Business Insider*. Web. 13

Jan. 2015. This is a photograph, taken during a modern-day May Day demonstration—which, during the Stalin era, garnered support for communism, the workers' and peasants' movement, and most importantly, the leadership of Joseph Stalin—of a Russian woman carrying a flag on which a hammer and sickle is displayed. She is also clad in a coat and scarf that bear the same symbol. Additionally, she is carrying a large portrait deifying Joseph Stalin with yet another hammer and sickle attached to the frame. Clearly, this woman, as well as many other individuals participating in such demonstrations, feel reverence towards Joseph Stalin and his achievements of communism. The same could be said for many citizens of Russia and former Soviet states. As proven by my research, one of the factors that caused this unreserved support for a long-dead leader whose crimes have been revealed to the world is the cult of personality that portrayed Joseph Stalin as a great and kind leader whose features were akin to those of a god; evidently, such features are still remembered today.

Demianchuk, Alexander. *Why Russians Are Carrying Big Portraits Of Joseph Stalin Today*. 2013.

Reuters, Russia. *Business Insider*. Web. 13 Jan. 2015. This is a photograph of a Russian man carrying a large poster that displays a prepossessing image of Joseph Stalin. The manner in which Joseph Stalin is portrayed within this poster is quite similar to how the leader's image was broadcasted eighty years earlier, which could suggest a multitude of things, though particularly the fact that the cult of personality, especially those of Stalin and Lenin, still remain extremely influential in Russia and other former Soviet states, and that citizens of such states still continue to feel reverence towards their long-departed leaders, even while being aware that such leaders, on several occasions, behaved in a conniving and manipulative manner. As it provides and alludes to significant information regarding the legacy of Joseph Stalin, this photograph is displayed within my website.

***Demonstration in Petrograd: February Revolution*. 1917. Petrograd, Russia. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*.**

Web. 6 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of Russian citizens demonstrating in Petrograd during the

February Revolution. As it correlates to the subject, this image will be displayed within the page of my website that regards the Russian Revolution and actions taken by the Russian people to overthrow Czar Nicholas II and the Romanov dynasty.

The Deportation of a Kulak Family. Ukraine. Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Web. 30 Mar. 2015. This is a photograph of a kulak family being exiled from Ukraine. The individuals pictured in this image, with their meager possessions and shabby-looking residence, appear to be quite poor. It could be inferred that said individuals are being forced out of a relatively bad living situation into an increasingly terrible one. This circumstance could be attributed to the destructive nature of Joseph Stalin's policies of collectivization during which thousands of kulak families like the one pictured were deported, arrested, or executed under a pretext of apparent class association or resistance to such policies. These conditions resulted in a devastating famine in Ukraine, which reflected the priorities of the Stalin regime greatly. Such is represented within this image, which is included within the page of my website that regards Joseph Stalin's policy of collectivization and the inherent dekulakization campaign.

Famine: Starving Child in the Poltava Region. 1933. H. Pshenychny Archives, Poltava, Ukraine. Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Web. 17 Jan. 2015. This is a photograph of a child, afflicted with starvation in the midst of a widespread famine in Ukraine. The boy shown in this image is incredibly thin: the bones on his arms, head, and ribcage are exposed. His thinness is extremely shocking in the eyes of the average American who was never struggled with money or food shortages, and most other individuals residing in many other countries of the world; therefore, this photograph can serve to make a profound statement regarding the terrible nature of the famine caused primarily by preventable circumstances instigated by Joseph Stalin, and is presented within the page of my final project that regards the Ukrainian Holodomor famine.

Hiroaki Kuromiya. University of Warsaw. Web. 2 Apr. 2015. This is a photograph of Hiroaki Kuromiya, who I was provided the opportunity to interview by phone, which was an incredible experience. This image is located beside and supplements quotations from said interview.

Joseph Stalin, Lying in State in Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow. 1953. Moscow, Russia. Library of Congress. Web. 22 Jan. 2015. This is a photograph of Joseph Stalin, lying in his

coffin in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow. Clearly, his position of authority was significant, as shown by the location and decoration of his coffin, and also by the reaction to his death within the Soviet Union, which strongly demonstrated the nature of the Stalinist cult of personality and the perception of Stalinist leadership within the country. Such is depicted through this photograph, which is displayed within the page of my website that regards the death of Joseph Stalin.

Russian Woman Holding Joseph Stalin Poster during a Vladimir Putin Speech. 2014. AP Images,

Russia. New York Post. Comp. Phil Mushnick. Web. 6 Mar. 2015. This is a photograph of a Russian woman holding a poster, portraying Joseph Stalin in a prepossessing manner, during a speech made by Vladimir Putin. Such is representative of the interconnectedness between the leadership of Joseph Stalin and that of the contemporary Russian 'great leader', Vladimir Putin. This photograph can allude to the fact that Joseph Stalin is still widely admired throughout Russia today, and that, whether intentional or unintentional, many Russians do view Vladimir Putin as they did Joseph Stalin, and that the 'hammer and sickle', the universal symbol of communism, lives on today. As this image makes a significant statement and leaves a significant impact, it is displayed within my website, on the page that regards the leadership of Vladimir Putin and how it connects to the leadership and legacy of Joseph Stalin.

Sowing on a Collective Farm. 1930. Ukraine. Library of Congress. Web. 3 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of farmers sowing the land of a collective farm, which is likely representative of the socialist dream of collectivized agriculture and the initial ideal of a collective farm, rather than the grim reality of exiled, arrested, and executed peasants whose lives were sacrificed to provide benefits for the Soviet system rather than the general populace. Thus, this image is incredibly beneficial in representing the notion of collectivization and collectivized farmland, and is displayed within the page of my final project that regards such topics.

Stalin, Allegedly Signing a Death Warrant. Gendecide Watch. Stalin's Purges. Web. 17 Dec. 2014.

This is a photograph of Joseph Stalin signing one of many death warrants during the Great Terror. As it is connected to the subject of Stalin's purges, this image is displayed within the general header of my website.

Stalin's Tomb in Moscow's Red Square. 2007. Moscow, Russia. Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty.

Comp. Chloe Arnold. Web. 14 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of a Russian man placing flowers on the tomb of Joseph Stalin, located in Red Square in Moscow. This image and the event that it depicts is indicative of the fact that is still revered throughout Russia and other former Soviet states, perhaps just as much as he was during the employment of his strong and influential cult of personality. This condition is highly significant, as it may affect how current and future Russian leaders, particularly Vladimir Putin, govern their citizens. As this photograph demonstrates a condition that is quite prevalent and, as a matter of fact, significant throughout modern Russia and states of the former Soviet Union, it is displayed within the page of my website that regards the legacy of Joseph Stalin and current support for the principles of leadership that characterized the Stalin regime.

Ukrainian Famine. Ukraine. United Human Rights Council. Web. 17 Jan. 2015. This is a photograph of two young victims of the Ukrainian famine, one feeding another what meager supply of food they had. The two boys pictured within this photograph are incredibly malnourished, if not to the point of starvation. The manner in which the boys are portrayed in this image and appear to the viewer can demonstrate the negative impacts of Joseph Stalin's leadership on the general populace of the Soviet Union, particularly the Holodomor famine. As this photograph depicts the nature of this famine greatly, it is displayed within the page of my website that concerns the subject.

Ukrainian Famine Victim. Ukraine. Brutality- Ukraine Famine. Web. 17 Jan. 2015. This is a photograph of an extremely thin Ukrainian during the famine that ravaged his homeland. This image, combined with many others that depict the conditions of the Holodomor, presents a truly profound statement regarding the famine that no quote nor section of text can do nearly as well, and because of this, this photograph is located within the page of my final project that is related to the subject of the Ukrainian famine that occurred as a result of Joseph Stalin's notoriously disastrous policies of collectivization.

Uzbek Collective Farmers Discussing Work of Spring Sowing in the USSR. 1930. Library of Congress. Web. 3 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of several Uzbek collective farmers on a farm, discussing spring sowing. Like many others I have viewed, I believe that this image is highly representative of the ideal nature of collective farms and the notion of the happy farmers' paradise

that would ensue if Joseph Stalin's collectivization campaign were to succeed, as opposed to the ravaged peasant neighborhoods and the struggles and brute force applied by Communist Party officials to coerce resistant peasants to engage in something that was not at all beneficial for themselves. Although it does not hint to the destructive leadership of Joseph Stalin, this photograph still provides a valuable message regarding the purpose of collectivization, and is therefore displayed within the page of my website that regards Stalin's collective farms and collectivization campaign.

Victims of the Famine in Ukraine. Ukraine. Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Web. 17 Jan. 2015. This is a photograph of several victims of the Ukrainian Holodomor famine lying on the ground, clearly starving. This image, as well as many others, demonstrates the significant impact that Joseph Stalin's collectivization and dekulakization campaigns had on the general populace of the Soviet Union, particularly the masses of the peasants. One must consider the indisputable evidence of the Holodomor that is provided within this photograph to draw conclusions regarding the qualities, successes, and disadvantages of the Stalin regime. Thus, this photograph is extremely advantageous in making and supporting profound statements regarding two significant years in the history of the Soviet Union and Ukraine, and is displayed within the page of my website that concerns the topic.

With Lenin and L. B. Kamenev, at 2nd Congress. 1919. Russia. Marxists Internet Archive. Web. 1 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of Leon Trotsky, pictured with Lev Kamenev and Vladimir Lenin, two prominent leaders within the Communist Party around the time of the power struggle that resulted out of the death of the latter. This image is representative of Leon Trotsky's position of high authority and influence in the Communist Party around the time of the power struggle, as well as positive relations with Lenin, who, although dead at the time, played a significant role in the power struggle, in which Trotsky was involved. On account of the fact that this image shares a connection to the subject of the power struggle during which Joseph Stalin achieved a position of supreme control over the Soviet Union, it is displayed within the page of my website that regards said subject.

Woman Collective Farmer with Newly Harvested Wheat. 1930. Krasnodar, Russia. Library of Congress. Web. 3 Feb. 2015. This is a photograph of an evidently cheerful farmer smiling while holding newly harvested wheat from the collective farm for which she works. Similar to many others I

have viewed during my research process, this image depicts the ideal nature of collective farms as opposed to the grim reality of Joseph Stalin's collectivization and dekulakization campaigns, and can therefore explain and provide a useful example of the strength and power of the propaganda that, along with many other disastrous situations and factors, characterized the Stalin regime. It is displayed within the page of my website that describes the purpose and process of Joseph Stalin's collectivization campaign.