

Sources on the Jews and Communism

The Russian Revolution: Primary Sources

By Karl Radl



First Published by Purity Publications in 2024

Copyright © 2024 Karl Radl

Address for Correspondence: karlradl14@protonmail.com

This publication may be reprinted, distributed and donated freely but may not be sold without the explicit permission of the author.

Quotation and discussion of this publication are encouraged.

Series Introductory Note

What I reproduce here for ease of reference is a series of quotations from various sources, contemporary and modern, illustrating the connection between Jews and Communism. What these sources do not provide is absolute that the Jews and Communism are interchangeable per se, but what they do provide is an easy-to-use archive of referenced quotes for the use of those engaged in arguments or research on this important issue to illustrate there was (and is) a strong connection between the two.

I have also marked (inside the [] at the end of) the quotations for particular characteristics, which I provide a key to below:

* = Makes observations on the basis of their own visit to the Soviet Union.

+ = Makes observations on the basis of their experiences in Imperial Russia and/or during the Russian Civil War.

= Makes observations on the basis of their own experiences in other countries that has Soviet/Marxist style revolutions or attempted revolutions.

- = The author is of questionable reliability.

J = The author is a Jew or Jewess.

Any additional notes that maybe required for purposes of explanation and context have been made after the full citation in the references.

The Russian Revolution

Primary Sources

'The number of Jews occupying high positions in the Soviet Government is probably larger than the Jewish community is entitled to either on account of its numbers or its higher education standard. But even in Russia, there are many Jewish anti-Bolsheviks; and several of the leading Commissars are very anti-Jewish. Chicherin is Russian, though several of his assistants are Jews. Derzhinsky, the head of the Extraordinary Commission, is either Russian or Polish, and none of the people whom I met in that institution were Jews. Derzhinsky's right-hand man, Mogilevsky, with whom I was brought into close and unpleasant relations, is very anti-Jewish, and is at present trying to get hold of a Jew in Moscow who supplied Mr. North, it is alleged, with large sums of money for anti-Bolshevik agitation.

There must be many such anti-Bolshevik Jews who are probably opposed to Lenin on account of his ingenious scheme of inflating the currency until money becomes valueless. One can quite understand that a race with the financial ability of the Hebrews should dislike such a project.' [+]

Source: Francis McCullagh, 1922, *'A Prisoner of the Reds: The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia'*, 1st Edition, E. P. Dutton: New York, pp. 267-268

'After leaving the Embassy I went to the Ours and had luncheon with Frasso, who had been at the Duma till 5 yesterday. He had nothing new to tell. In the afternoon found Madame Polovtsov just going out, so we went together down the Morskaia - Jewish students were pulling down the eagles over the shops and over the Yacht Club.' [+]

Source: Anon., 1919, *'The Russian Diary of an Englishman: Petrograd, 1915-1917'*, 1st Edition, Robert McBride: New York, p. 120. I have listed this as unreliable, because the author is unnamed and hence, I cannot confirm whether this account is really first-hand or whether it is a literary invention (a bit like your average *'Holocaust Survivor'* tale if you will). The passage in question states (on p. 119) that it is from Friday 16th March 1917: it does however seem to be a genuine diary as opposed to a literary invention (but without close investigation one cannot know for sure).

'As I happened to be at the last representation of the Imperial ballet, I went this evening to the first representation of the ballet under the new order. I was there before the curtain went up, at 7, an hour earlier than formerly. In the ground floor Imperial stage box on the left, where the Grand Dukes always sat, were several lady dancers and one man. Over their head, in the first box, where the children of the Grand Dukes used to go, were a Jew and a Jewess.' [+]

Source: Anon., 1919, *'The Russian Diary of an Englishman: Petrograd, 1915-1917'*, 1st Edition, Robert McBride: New York, p. 137. The entry is listed as that for Wednesday 28th March 1917

'The Jews are working openly for Germany. They are buying up house property, which is being sold much below its value for fear of worse days.' [+]

Source: Anon., 1919, *'The Russian Diary of an Englishman: Petrograd, 1915-1917'*, 1st Edition, Robert McBride: New York, pp. 156-157. The entry is listed as that for 20th April 1917 on p. 152. It is necessary to note that the claim that *'the Jews are working openly for Germany'* is probably a veiled reference to the anti-war agitation that was being conducted at the time, which was probably of a socialistic, populist, liberal and/or Marxist nature (i.e., the logic is: if one is a pacifist then one is working for German victory in the First World War). It should not be taken literally. It is also unlikely to be a reference to Lenin's *'closed carriage'* through Germany to agitate against the war in Russia as Lenin was not at this point an important individual, but only a minor player in Russian politics.

'A goodly proportion of the hundred Jews who came out of Germany with Lenin, and the hundreds who came from Chicago, deserve to be included in this gallery, for they undoubtedly held Russia under their sway.' [+]

Source: Robert Wilton, 1920, *'The Last Days of the Romanovs: From 15th March, 1917'*, 1st Edition, Thornton Butterworth: London, p. 27. Wilton is not a reliable source, but as he was present in Russia during the communist revolution it is worth including appropriate parts of his testimony as it is a legitimate, if very inaccurate, source.

'To-day one meets the citizens of all countries on the steamers, especially Russians on ships which ply between America and Russia. Since the Russian revolution thousands of Russians have crossed the Pacific and these men and women who were residents of New York, Seattle, Chicago and Newark have flocked to the land of their birth to become officials and businessmen. One of the Bolshevik commissars of Khabarovsk, the capital of the Amur, was a Chicago lawyer. Petrograd and Moscow were filled with political agitators from New York and New Jersey. In nearly every Siberian city were refugees from cities on our western coast. On the Nippon Maru were more of these Russian-Americans en route to their native land, Bolshevik, Menshevist, and Monarchist, plotter and peaceful citizen.

Walking the deck one evening I met a young Russian Jew from one of the communicating suburbs of New York. He had been in the United States three years, and was now en route to Russia in search for his family which he had left in a small town near Moscow.

"I don't know ver my vife iss," he said. "I half not heard about her or my children since April."

"You have an American passport?" I asked.

"No, a Russian."

"Were you in sympathy with the revolution?"

"Zertainly," was his quick answer. He was a keen, determined fellow and his English, while not perfect, showed that he had been utilizing every opportunity to improve it in his humble circumstances because he had been working in a junk-shop near Newark, and had saved five thousand dollars in three years!" [+]

Source: Carl Ackerman, 1919, *'Trailing the Bolsheviks: Twelve Thousand Miles with the Allies in Siberia'*, 1st Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, p. 7. It should be noted that the Jew Ackerman quotes goes on to say on p. 8 that he is *'not a Socialist'*, but this is still useful in demonstrating the sympathy for far-left politics among Jews who were professed (in this case implied) capitalists ideologically.

'Having feasted and entertained us to good Russian music, admonished us and put our passports in order, the kind-hearted Gowkovsky packed us off to Petrograd in charge of half a dozen or more of his trusty henchmen. Several of these were Jews - clever, brainy, shrewd, dogmatic, excellent linguists, perfect interpreters.

One of the facts we marked very soon in our adventurous career was the large number of Jews who occupy positions of trust and influence in the Revolutionary Administration. We remarked upon it to the Jews themselves. We were informed that only two of the seventeen People's Commissars were Jews, but that very considerable numbers indeed were employed in administrative posts, both nationally and locally, and by the Extraordinary Commission. As the membership and activity of large numbers of Jews is a feature of continental Socialist societies, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, it is worth considering for a moment why this should be so.' [+]

Source: Ethel Snowden, 1920, *'Through Bolshevik Russia'*, 1st Edition, Cassell and Company: London, pp. 27-28. The author was the Viscountess of Snowden when this book was written, and this particular passage leads into a short apology on behalf of Jews and an attempt to justify Snowden's observation of the number of Jews who were in ranking positions in the Bolshevik administration via suggesting that they were the majority of the *'educated Russians'*.

'Said one of the best-known Jewish leaders in Russia to me when I had gently complained of too much discipline and too little freedom:

"But the Russian people are like children. They are not educated. They know nothing. They have been accustomed for centuries to slavery and dictation. Would you have us allow them to destroy themselves by their own incapacity and inexperience? Would you give a vote to each of those millions of ignorant peasants? It would be like putting a knife into the hands of a baby."

How familiar it all sounded to me, as reminiscences of the Woman Suffrage fight in England came to my mind, and I recalled the fact that this baby and carving-knife argument was one of the pet excuses for denying women their freedom.

None the less it is true that the Russian people in the main are unaccustomed to freedom, and by their nature and temperament are proper material for the exercise of power by the educated, dominating Jew. It would not be fair, however, to neglect to say that of those persons who spoke to me privately in condemnation of the Bolsheviks, a very considerable number, if not the majority, were also Jews. One is driven to the conclusion that it is the activity and strength of his mind, and not necessarily a proclivity for Bolshevik theory which is chiefly responsible for the commanding position of the Jew in the political affairs of Europe in general and of Russia in particular.

Another Jew, a fair-haired, blue-eyed Jew from the United States, met us on the Russian frontier, and offered us greetings in the name of the Soviet Republic. He was an interesting personality, whose history as a leader of strikes in America he unfolded to us on the journey from the frontier to Petrograd.' [+]

Source: Ethel Snowden, 1920, *'Through Bolshevik Russia'*, 1st Edition, Cassell and Company: London, pp. 29-30

'One of the very ablest of the People's Commissars is the Acting-Commissar for Ways and Communications, Sverdloff. We travelled in his company from Nijini-Novgorod to Astrakhan. He it was who kindly put at our disposal the train deluxe which carried our sick friend from Saratov to Reval, and whose considerate kindness on the ship enabled us to save his life.

He is in appearance slight and pale, of Jewish birth, with dark expressive eyes and rather autocratic manner. He has been many times in prison for his political faith, although his revolutionary record appears to have been less lurid than that of his brother who recently died of the pestilence. He was in exile in America and England for some years, and studied with acute intelligence American business methods, particularly American business discipline.' [+]

Source: Ethel Snowden, 1920, *'Through Bolshevik Russia'*, 1st Edition, Cassell and Company: London, pp. 124-125

'To begin with, these excesses are not organized by Russians, but by Jews and they are carried out by Letts and soldiers of the Central Powers in Russian uniform.' [+]

Source: Hereward Price, 1919, *'Boche & Bolshevik: Experiences of an Englishman in the German Army and in Russian Prisons'*, 1st Edition, John Murray: London, p. 96

'We arrived at Divisional Headquarters the following day, and were lodged in the loft of a warehouse. The ground floor was a guard room, the second floor was a place of detention for Russian soldiers, and our loft was shared by spies - mostly Jews.' [+]

Source: Hereward Price, 1919, *'Boche & Bolshevik: Experiences of an Englishman in the German Army and in Russian Prisons'*, 1st Edition, John Murray: London, p. 100

'The hospital kitchen was in the hands of a Polish Jew and his wife. They had begun the war with almost nothing, and they were now said to be worth thousands of pounds. No money by the kitchen but some stuck to their palms. His staff collected money for a water carrier and gave it to him to disburse. He put it in his own pocket and used to pay the man out of Government funds. His soldiers were so angry with him that at the outbreak of the Revolution he was one of the first they impeached. He was sent to Irkutsk to await his trial, but the case dragged on interminably. After the Bolsheviks came in, he was released, and when I last heard of him, he was occupying some position under their government.' [+]

Source: Hereward Price, 1919, *'Boche & Bolshevik: Experiences of an Englishman in the German Army and in Russian Prisons'*, 1st Edition, John Murray: London, p. 163

'I asked a Jewish acquaintance to get my ticket for me. How this remarkable race manages, no one knows, but it is a fact that Jews are always able to get railway tickets, and never have to stand in food queues. And, sure enough, on the morrow I had a ticket to Saratov and a reserved seat to Moscow without having to pay more than a few roubles above the proper rate.' [+]

Source: John Pollock, 1919, *'The Bolshevik Adventure'*, 1st Edition, Constable and Company: London, p. 208

'It is noticeable that under Bolshevik conditions, hardly anyone but Jews and Red Army people travel.' [+]

Source: John Pollock, 1919, *'The Bolshevik Adventure'*, 1st Edition, Constable and Company: London, p. 217

'I can imagine that in New York and throughout the United States the Jews are holding pow-wows all night long now that they have been granted free and equal rights in Russia.' [+]

Source: Donald Thompson, 1918, *'Donald Thompson in Russia'*, 1st Edition, The Century Company: New York, pp. 123-124

'I then asked Boris to take me to the Jewish market. This is one of the sights of Petrograd. It covers about four blocks and is full of little shops owned by Jews. You can buy everything under the sun there. Everything stolen is brought there, and if you want to buy a machine-gun, a rifle, or anything else, you can find it. This is one reason why the Jews in Russia have such a hard time. They will buy anything they think they can make money on. The people say they are buying up army guns and that they are in the pay of the Germans.'

I saw thousands of soldiers in the old clothes section selling their uniforms, underwear, shoes and whatever they had. You can trade a pair of new shoes for a pair not so good and get a little money on the side. We spent a whole morning in this place. I looked at a great many pieces of jewellery. Most of this is loot, stolen during the revolution. I saw a watch that had bloodstains on it. A diamond necklace I could have bought for one-tenth of its value.' [+]

Source: Donald Thompson, 1918, *'Donald Thompson in Russia'*, 1st Edition, The Century Company: New York, pp. 166-167. The mention of the rumour that the Jews were in league with the Germans should not be taken literally, but rather as the idea that the Jews were natural traitors and would look to anyone or anything who could better their personal and/or collective situation (i.e., hence *'in league with the Germans'* who were then, or rather had been until recently, *'the enemy'*).

'Jewish Chaplains are now at the front and we also see daily Jewish officers in the army. At the front I have seen thousands of Jews in uniform and ten per cent of the Death Battalions are Jews.' [+]

Source: Donald Thompson, 1918, *'Donald Thompson in Russia'*, 1st Edition, The Century Company: New York, p. 282

'My husband, without trying any byways or protections, intrigues or bribes, had merely spoken with the hotel man who looked after such documents for those living in the house. They had ended by driving together to Smolny one morning, to ask the permission necessary, before applying to the municipal police for passports to go beyond the frontiers. At Smolny, where they had been scarcely noticed, a soldier had directed them to a large room, on the door of which they saw written "Passports." Here they had knocked, been admitted, and found themselves opposite a Jewess, who wrote out the application which Cantacuzene had signed.' [+]

Source: Princess Cantacuzene, 1919, *'Revolutionary Days: Recollections of Romanoffs and Bolsheviki 1914-1917'*, 1st Edition, Small, Maynard and Company: Boston, p. 358

'The autumn of the year 1917 brought great changes. Just as Michael-Petrovitch thought all was well the Bolsheviki took over the government in Petrograd, and the Ukrainians took over Kiev. To Bouromka came, one day soon afterward, a new committee from outside, preaching fiery red doctrines. It was composed of a delegate or two from the factory workmen's Soviet at Poltava, together with student and Jewish propagandists, and they settled down for some time in the village.' [+]

Source: Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Speransky, 1920, *'Russian People: Revolutionary Recollections'*, 1st Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, p. 64

'Today Gebhard lunched with Graf Oppersdorff to meet the Russian revolutionary representative Joffe. It was very interesting, of course, although they had to avoid politics. Gebhard describes him as a clever, ordinary international Jew, who has been all over the world and speaks every language. He praised England tremendously, admiring especially the methods of English politics and colonization.

How curious it is to note the immense power which a handful of Jews have suddenly gained in the country which until now was the seat of absolute despotism, and where for centuries the Jews have suffered such a martyrdom of cruel oppression. It almost looks sometimes as if our little continent were destined to be the bone for America and the Jews to pick.'

Source: Princess Evelyn Bluecher, 1920, *'An English Wife in Berlin: A Private Memoir of Events, Politics, and Daily Life in Germany Throughout the War and the Social Revolution of 1918'*, 1st Edition, Constable: London, p. 246

'The headquarters of the Mission, then, arrived at Andijan, in the train, early one morning, when nobody was about, only to be pounced upon by a patrol of Bolsheviks, commanded by a Galician Jew. The truculent tone and manner of this wretch made it quite clear to us that he had telegraphic instructions from the Tashkend Soviet to "double-cross" us.' [+]

Source: L. Blacker, 1922, *'On Secret Patrol in High Asia'*, 1st Edition, John Murray: London, pp. 34-35

'In the revolution his brother was barbarously murdered by a Jew commissar, and now he himself was in our service: officially described as "umptieth Tiflis Grenadiers, attached Guides."' [+]

Source: L. Blacker, 1922, *'On Secret Patrol in High Asia'*, 1st Edition, John Murray: London, pp. 221-222. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable, because it is not explained how Blacker or Abdulla Shah (the man whose brother had been murdered) knew that the commissar was a Jew and with the *'White'* propaganda asserting that nearly all commissars were Jews at this time: it would be normal for both Blacker and Shah to label the commissar a Jew without knowing whether he (or she) was or not.

'The real seat of trouble at this time was at Petrograd. There the German agents swarmed. One could hear them talk at the street-corners, in every assembly, and in every committee. By this time they were quite brazen in their statements. The most radical of these agents were Russian Jews who had returned from America.' [+]

Source: Florence MacLeod Harper, 1918, *'Runaway Russia'*, 1st Edition, The Century Company: New York, p. 223. It should be noted that when MacLeod Harper talks of *'German agents'* she is simply referring to the Germans as *'the enemy'* on the logic that anybody who worked against Imperial Russia was therefore pro-German.

'I was in the hands of two sailors, a soldier and the Jewish chief agents of the Extraordinary Committee to Combat the Counter-Revolution, which is the Bolshevik's chief weapon for maintaining and spreading the Red Reign of Terror.' [+]

Source: Charles Edward Russell, 1919, *'Bolshevism and the United States'*, 1st Edition, The Bobbs-Merrill Company: Indianapolis, p. 266

'At the Foreign Office we met a Jew named Contorovitch, who spoke English fluently. He furnished me with rooms at the Foreign Office Guest House at No. 10 Mala Haritonofskaya, which formerly was the home of a wealthy German merchant.' [+]

Source: Arno Dosch-Fleurot, Hector Boon, 1921, *'How Much Bolshevism Is There in America?/Russia from the Inside'*, 1st Edition, Press Publishing Company (New York World): New York, p. 33

'In arranging for my passport to be vised for England I came into close contact with one Rosenberg, a Jew, who had spent several years in London as a master tailor in an East End sweatshop. In 1917 he was secretary to Raymond Robins of the American Red Cross in Petrograd. When I arrived in Moscow he was in charge of the Western Section of the Foreign Office, and as the agent of the Vetchika had the handling of all foreigners in Russia.' [+]

Source: Arno Dosch-Fleurot, Hector Boon, 1921, *'How Much Bolshevism Is There in America?/Russia from the Inside'*, 1st Edition, Press Publishing Company (New York World): New York, p. 34

'On the second day the bank staff again appeared outside the premises, and after discussing the situation left for home. This took place day after day without intermission, whilst there suddenly appeared a Jewish commissar with several assistants, who announced himself to be in charge of the bank and spent several hours each day in the manager's cabinet. This individual was, however, quite inaccessible, unless the guards were at the moment surrounded by a crowd and in such a heated argument with a number of outsiders as to fail to notice your entry by stealth.' [+]

Source: W. Daniel, n.d., *'Russia: 1918: Bolshevism in Practice'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Stockport, p. 11. I have indicated that this quotation is essentially problematic, because Daniel doesn't explain how he knew the commissar was a Jew and with the claims about all commissars being Jewish that were widely circulated and believed at this time it is likely that Daniel simply assumed the commissar was Jewish because he was a commissar rather than because he knew it to be the case.

'To the position of textile president was appointed a workman who was known to be a former textile worker, his first secretary and most of the staff were Jews. Similar conditions prevailed in other departments.' [+]

Source: W. Daniel, n.d., *'Russia: 1918: Bolshevism in Practice'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Stockport, p. 22

'When it is remembered that the people mainly responsible for all poor Russia has suffered are for the most part Jews with changed names it is perhaps hardly surprising that the greatest pacifist has in those parts become fiercely vengeful against those morally responsible for all his trouble, and without whose intellectual powers the whole show would have long since collapsed.' [+-]

Source: W. Daniel, n.d., *'Russia: 1918: Bolshevism in Practice'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Stockport, p. 54. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable, because it seems to reference the *'Commissar Lists'*, which were widely believed at the time the work was written and published, but which have subsequently been debunked by scholars as being without value.

'The very utmost that can be said is that the Jews are found among the prominent men of the Soviet Republic to an extent greater than the proportion they bear to the entire population.' [+

Source: William Goode, 1920, *'Bolshevism at Work'*, 1st Edition, Harcourt, Brace and Howe: New York, p. 122

'Here the first person we met was a young Jew from America, one of the followers of Emma Goldman, who was deported with her on the "Burford." He had little sympathy for Marxism in any shape or form, but offered no alternative policy to suit Russian conditions.' [+

Source: John Clarke, 1921, *'Pen Pictures of Russia Under the "Red Terror": Reminiscences of a surreptitious journey to Russia to attend the Second Congress of the Third International'*, 1st Edition, National Workers' Committees: Glasgow, p. 162. It should be noted that Emma Goldman, the anarchist thinker and ideologue, was herself Jewish.

'Jews in Russia are now not at any rate subject to the persecutions of former days, and possibly on account of their big share in the inception of the Bolshevik movement a great many Jews are in control of Russia.' [+

Source: Cecil Malone, 1920, *'The Russian Republic'*, 1st Edition, Harcourt, Brace and Howe: New York, pp. 65-66. Malone was a sitting British Member of Parliament and held the military rank of colonel at the time he wrote these words.

'Trotsky heard my answer, "to repair some machine in a Russian factory," the permit was signed and I was again conducted by the two Guards back to the waiting-room and a pass handed me without which it would have been impossible for me to leave the building. I may add that this permit was not considered sufficient by the lady of Jewish extraction who presided at that time over the Petrograd evacuation committee at the Marine Palace, and I was compelled after all to get another permit signed by the Commissar for foreign affairs before I received the final permit which enabled me to take my place in the queue waiting to buy railway tickets.' [+]

Source: H. V. Keeling, 1919, *'Bolshevism: Mr. Keeling's Five Years in Russia'*, 1st Edition, Hodder and Stoughton: New York, p. 150. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable given that Keeling does not tell us how he knew that the lady in question was of Jewish extraction.

'I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 1st Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 3/Doc. 6. The author of this report was Sir M. Findlay. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable, because it seems to reference the *'Commissar Lists'*, which were widely believed at the time the work was written and published, but which subsequently have been debunked by scholars as being without value.

'August 7. – I called at temporary prison and saw Greenep, Whishaw, and Jerram. They are well treated by their guards who are real Russians, unlike most of their leaders, who are either fanatics or Jewish adventurers like Trotsky or Radek.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 2/Doc. 2. The author of this report was Sir E. Howard. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable, because it seems to reference the *'Commissar Lists'*, which were widely believed at the time the work was written and published, but which subsequently have been debunked by scholars as being without value.

'Sir, - On 30th August I left for Moscow, largely in connection with negotiations for evacuation of British subjects from Russia. The same day Uritski Commissary at Petrograd, for combating counter-revolution, was assassinated by a Jewish student Kanegiesser, whose father is a wealthy engineer and holds a very good position at Petrograd.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 4/Doc. 5. The author of this report was Sir M. Findlay. It is worth noting that Uritsky was himself Jewish.

'The Extraordinary Commission of Petrograd had on the orders of the day of one of their sittings the question of the application of torture. It is common knowledge that the unfortunate Jewish student who killed Britozsky was tortured three or four times before his execution.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 26/Doc. 12. The author of this report was a 'Mr. G'. The name of the individual was censored by HMSO.

'The Bolsheviks can no longer be described as a political party holding extreme communistic view. They form relatively small, privileged class which is able to terrorise the rest of the population because it has a monopoly both of arms and of food supplies. This class consists chiefly of workmen and soldiers, and included a large non-Russian element, such as Letts and Esthonians and Jews; the latter are especially numerous in higher posts. Members of this class are allowed complete licence and commit crime against other sections of society.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 33/Doc. 26. The author of this report was Mr. Alston. This document may or may not be referencing the *'Commissar Lists'*, but on balance I have decided to give it the benefit of the doubt.

'Following from consul at Ekaterinburg, 6th February: -

"From examination of several labourer and peasant witnesses I have evidence to the effect that very smallest percentage of this district were pro-Bolshevik, majority of labourers sympathising with summoning of Constituent Assembly. Witnesses further stated that Bolshevik leaders did not represent Russian working classes, most of them being Jews.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 38/Doc. 33. The author of this report was Mr. Alston. This document may or may not be referencing the *'Commissar Lists'*, but on balance I have decided to give it the benefit of the doubt.

'I have been for ten years in Russia and have been in Petrograd through the whole of the revolution.

I spent six weeks in the Fortress of Peter and Paul, acted as chaplain to His Majesty's submarines in the Baltic for four years, and was in contact with the 9th (Russian) Army in Romania during the autumn of 1917 whilst visiting British Missions and hospitals, and had ample opportunity of studying Bolshevik methods.

It originated in German propaganda, and was, and is being, carried out by international Jews.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 67/Doc. 56. The author of this report was the Rev. B. S. Lombard. This document may or may not be referencing the *'Commissar Lists'*, but on balance I have decided to give it the benefit of the doubt.

'So effective is the Terror that no one dares to engage in anti-Bolshevik propaganda. People have been arrested for a simple telephonic conversation, in which the terms seemed ambiguous or could be interpreted as adverse to the Bolsheviks. An arrest is the prelude to every kind of corruption; the rich have to pay huge exactions to intermediaries, who are usually Jews, before they can obtain their release.' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 79/Doc. 58. The author of this report was a *'Mr. B'*. The name of the individual was censored by HMSO.

'At the Putilov Works anti-Semitism is growing, probably because the food supply committees are entirely in the hands of Jews and voices can be heard sometimes calling for a "pogrom."' [+]

Source: HMSO, 1919, *'Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia'*, 2nd Edition, His Majesty's Stationary Office: London, p. 83/Doc. 59. The author of this report was a *'Mr. B'*. The name of the individual was censored by HMSO.

'Captain Schneur seemed to have rendered so many services to the Bolsheviki that I could not help asking him how he came to be arrested.

"Jealousy and vengeance of a woman," he answered, and explained to me how the mistress of Comrade Krylenko, a Jewess named Mme. Rasmirovich, asked him for some "help" before he left Petrograd.

It seemed that Mme. Rasmirovich had obtained the right and exclusive privilege from Smolny to print The Soldiers' Pravda (the Bolshevik trench newspaper) and wanted to make her business proposition still more profitable by confiscating large quantities of printing paper in the offices of a big Petrograd newspaper. She wanted Captain Schneur to sign the order of requisition and furnish soldiers to commit the theft. He refused both. In her anger she vowed that he would pay heavily for his offence to her and she began to spread the report that he had been in correspondence with the Secret Police while he lived in Paris, and finally persuaded Comrade Krylenko to have him arrested and sent to the Fortress.' [+]

Source: Andrew Kalpaschnikoff, 1920, *'A Prisoner of Trotsky's'*, 1st Edition, Doubleday, Page & Company: New York, p. 160

'The Communist organization of the Soviet Government has proved to be only a dream which cannot be practically realized. Bolshevism in Russia is only a part of the revolutionary anarchy and can be divided into two periods: (a) that of the decay and destruction of the army, which I call the period of the German agents; (b) that of the Red Terror, which I call the period of the historical vengeance of the oppressed in general and of the Jews in particular.' [+]

Source: Andrew Kalpaschnikoff, 1920, *'A Prisoner of Trotsky's'*, 1st Edition, Doubleday, Page & Company: New York, p. 285

'A noisy and troublesome and growing minority in the council are called Bolsheviks (big claims), because they demand everything and will not even consider compromise. They want a separate peace, entirely favourable to Germany. I talked to a number of these men, but I could never get one of them to explain the reason of this friendship for Germany. Vaguely they seemed to feel that socialism was a German doctrine and, therefore, as soon as Russia put it into practice, the Germans would follow suit. Not all the council members are working people. Some have never done a hand's turn of manual work in their lives. Many of the soldier members have never seen service and never will. The Jewish membership is very large, and in Russia the Jews have never been allowed any practice of citizenship.' [+]

Source: Rheta Childe Dorr, 1917, *'Inside the Russian Revolution'*, 1st Edition, MacMillan: New York, pp. 13-14. It should be noted that when Dorr speaks of the supposed sympathy of the Bolsheviks with Germany that she means not that the Bolsheviks were German agents/spies, but that they regarded Germany as the most likely place to implement socialism (per Marxist doctrine) as indicated by her qualification that the Bolsheviks expected this to happen soon after they seized power in Russia.

'Just one more case, because it is typical of many. This man was a real exile, and for eleven years he had lived in Chicago. Born in a small city in Western Russia, he joined, while still a youth, what was known as the Bund, a socialist propaganda circle of Jewish men and women. The youth's parents, quiet, orthodox people, knew nothing of his activities, nor of the revolutionary literature of which he was custodian and which he had concealed in the sandbags piled up around the cottage to keep out the winter cold. On May 31, 1905, the Tovarishi, or comrades, in his town organized a small demonstration against the celebration of the Czar's birthday. The next day the police began searching houses and making arrests among the youth of the town, and they found the books hidden in the sandbags. The boy fled and found refuge in the next town. Money was raised, a passport forged, and the youth finally got to England via Germany. He didn't like England and in 1906 he crossed to the United States, and his whole career in Chicago was a history of agitation and rebellion. He was one of the founders of a socialist Sunday school in Mayor Thompson's town, where children of tender years are given a thorough education in Bolshevik first principles.' [+]

Source: Rheta Childe Dorr, 1917, *'Inside the Russian Revolution'*, 1st Edition, MacMillan: New York, pp. 94-95

'A big black-bearded fellow with a hooked Jewish nose mounted the rostrum and attacked the war as a thing of financiers and capitalists.' [+/-]

Source: James Houghteling Jr., 1918, *'A Diary of the Russian Revolution'*, 1st Edition, Dodd, Mead and Company: New York, p. 123. I have marked this source as potentially problematic, because it doesn't detail what a 'Jewish nose' is and how that necessarily indicates that the owner of said nose is in fact a Jew.

'When I arrived in Vilna I had heard quite a good deal about the Jewish speaker, Vladek, who was called the "young Lassalle." I went to hear him. It was the first time in my life that I heard a revolutionary speech in Yiddish. Vladek spoke remarkably well. His speech was short and to the point.' [+]

Source: Mark Carter, 1959, *'The Russian Revolution As I Saw It'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Los Angeles, p. 34. Carter is here referring to the revolution of 1905 not 1917, which provides us with valuable additional perspective in regard to the role of Jews as revolutionary agitators in radical Russian politics at this time. We should also note that the reference to (Ferdinand) Lassalle refers to the Jewish founder of the German Socialist party (SPD).

'When I came to the United States in 1921, I reminded Vladek of the time I had seen and heard him. He was flattered that I remembered, after not seeing each other for sixteen years. He was now the manager of one of the largest Jewish newspapers in the world, the New York City "Daily Forward," with a circulation of one million readers. He was the first president of the ORT, and was a councilman in New York, working on plans for slum districts. He was friendly with Prime Minister Leon Blum, Prime Minister Atlee of England, Herbert Morrison, and with all European labor leaders.' [+]

Source: Mark Carter, 1959, *'The Russian Revolution As I Saw It'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Los Angeles, p. 34. It should be noted that Leon Blum, three times Prime Minister of France, was also a Jewish socialist who had communist sympathies (for example see his Leon Blum, 1946, *'For All Mankind'*, 1st Edition, Gollancz: London).

'In Petrograd, I also met many of the leaders of the Jewish community, including G. B. Sliosberg the famous lawyer and president of the Jewish Community Council, O. O. Grusenberg, another prominent lawyer for the Russian Senate, and member of the Board of the Jewish Community Council, Maxim Vinaver, one of the finest organizers and orators in the duma, and a member of the Jewish Community Council board, and Rabbi Eisenstat, a noted scholar and Chief Rabbi in Petrograd, formerly from Rostov. They spoke of the revolution and asked us to help the Provisional Government under Kerensky.' [+]

Source: Mark Carter, 1959, *'The Russian Revolution As I Saw It'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Los Angeles, p. 63

'In a crowd of typical agitators, men and women, undersized, unwashed and largely Jewish, stood a very tall, well-dressed man with a fresh complexion, clear blue eyes, and an Imperial beard that made him resemble an old-time Frenchman.' [+]

Source: Robert Crozier Long, 1919, *'Russian Revolution Aspects'*, 1st Edition, E. P. Dutton: New York, p. 41. It should be noted that Long was the Russian correspondent of the Associated Press in 1917.

'A few Jews changed their place of abode; but the dreaded domination over the less active Christian Russians never materialized, through Jews did play a considerable role in directing the higher affairs of the Revolution, which is natural enough in view of the fact that they had been the pioneers of opposition of the Autocracy.' [+]

Source: Robert Crozier Long, 1919, *'Russian Revolution Aspects'*, 1st Edition, E. P. Dutton: New York, p. 77. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable, because it seems to reference the *'Commissar Lists'*, which were widely believed at the time the work was written and published, but which subsequently have been debunked by scholars as being without value.

'On the top floor was the Bolshevik Executive Committee. The chiefs of this Committee claimed to be Americans. One, a young Jew, told me that he had edited a Russo-Jewish newspaper in the East Side of New York; and he affirmed that Bolshevism was practically an American doctrine; and that until lately it had flourished better in New York than anywhere in Russia.' [+]

Source: Robert Crozier Long, 1919, *'Russian Revolution Aspects'*, 1st Edition, E. P. Dutton: New York, p. 126

'The vast majority of Jews in Russia are, in fact, to be found in association with the Liberal bourgeoisie and are supporters of the Cadet Party. They loyally supported both the First and Second Provisional Governments like sober and respectable citizens, and they are making the greatest efforts to secure the success of the Liberty Loan. Generally, they stand for maintaining the unity of the State and are opposed to centrifugal and separatist ideas. Of the Jews as a body, we may expect that they will play a large part in the future reconstruction of Russia, but it cannot be said of them that they played a great and active part in the Revolution. The only Jews that took an active part in the Revolution were the small but energetic Socialist minority of Jewish idealists. If the millions of Jews of Russia have gained their freedom today, they owe it to that minority of Jewish idealists.

Yet the very existence of these Jewish idealists is a peculiar demonstration of the force and reality of Russian idealism. Though members of an oppressed race and with every excuse for racial bitterness, they never faltered in their faith in Russia. In all the Revolutionary parties they played an active part. They went to gaol and Siberia with their Russian fellow-revolutionaries. Yet they knew by experience that every effort of theirs would be, and was, answered by the autocracy in brutal massacre of the Jewish population at large. Had they been swayed even to the slightest degree by racial considerations they would have held their hand if only out of pity for their own race. But to them the ideal was above all, and to-day they may be proud of Russia's freedom, which they helped to achieve in co-operation with the best men and women of all Russia.' [+]

Source: Michael Farbman, 1917, *'The Russian Revolution & the War'*, 1st Edition, The Herald: London, pp. 35-37. It should be noted that Farbman was the Petrograd correspondent of the *'Manchester Guardian'* (a British socialist newspaper and now renamed *'The Guardian'*) in 1917.

'Among the workers the new party gained strength until about 1900. Then all its Jewish members seceded and formed the 'Bund', which favored immediate revolution. Others too seceded.'" [+]

Source: Alice Stone Blackwell (Ed.), 1918, *'The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution: Reminiscences and Letters of Catherine Breshkovsky'*, 1st Edition, Little, Brown, and Company: Boston, p. 107

'My dislike was shared by all Muscovites. Motors were used only by the Jewish rulers, and they sped along regardless of other folk.' [+]

Source: Anon., 1921, *'From a Russian Diary 1917-1920'*, 1st Edition, John Murray: London, p. 188. The diary entry is that for January the 8th 1919. I have marked this quotation as potentially unreliable, because, in addition to being anonymous, it seems to reference the *'Commissar Lists'*, which were widely believed at the time the work was written and published, but which subsequently have been debunked by scholars as being without value.

'The University and the superior schools remained closed. The men and women students who were not working here were sent into the provinces by the political committees to carry on propaganda among the peasants in favour of the republic. Eight out of ten were Jews and Revolutionary Socialists.' [+]

Source: Claude Anet, 1917, *'Through the Russian Revolution: Notes of an Eye-Witness, from 12th March – 30th May'*, 1st Edition, Hutchinson: London, pp. 75-76

'Pivoting on this right foot, he swung round, clicked his heels and executed the fine salute reserved, until lately, for generals.

Meanwhile, a crowd had gathered round.

"What's the matter?"

"It's an officer bullying a soldier."

A policeman was summoned. He was a little Jew, and wasted no time on laying hands on the general.' [+]

Source: Claude Anet, 1917, *'Through the Russian Revolution: Notes of an Eye-Witness, from 12th March – 30th May'*, 1st Edition, Hutchinson: London, p. 180. I have marked this quotation as potentially problematic, because Anet doesn't tell us how he knew that this policeman was Jewish and hence we do not know whether this was just speculation on Anet's part or not.

'The Social Revolutionaries prided themselves on being irreligious and very many of them were Jews.'
[+]

Source: Anna Viroubova, 1923, *'Memories of the Russian Court'*, 1st Edition, MacMillan: London, p. 13. It needs to be understood that the Social Revolutionaries, or SRs, were a competing socialist party to the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks and whose powerbase was the Russian peasantry not the urban workers. For more information and a brief overview of the activities and ideas of the Social Revolutionaries see Francis King's (Trans. & Ed.), 2007, *'The Narodniks in the Russian Revolution: Russia's Socialist-Revolutionaries in 1917'*, Socialist History Occasional Papers, No. 25, Socialist History Society: London.

'All the "counter-Revolutionists" were herded together in one carriage, the one farthest from the engine, and in charge of us was a Jewish official of the Kerensky Government.' (139) [+]

Source: Anna Viroubova, 1923, *'Memories of the Russian Court'*, 1st Edition, MacMillan: London, p. 272

'Here two soldiers waited, and I was taken out between them and marched to the headquarters of the Chekha. In a small, dirty room I underwent an examination by two Jewish Communists, one of whom, Vladimirov – nearly all Jewish Communists assume Russian names – being prominent in the councils of the Communist central committee.' (140) [+]

Source: Anna Viroubova, 1923, *'Memories of the Russian Court'*, 1st Edition, MacMillan: London, p. 358

'There was a head (president) of the soldiers and officers' deputies association of the Twelfth Army who was a Jew from Riga, an attorney. He came to see me, and when I showed him this document he said, "The document that these soldiers gave you would entitle you to become almost a commander-in-chief, but these people write to you and say that you can't be even a company commander because you don't fit the Revolution."' [+]

Source: Victorin Moltchanoff, 1972, *'The Last White General'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, p. 37

'At this point I would like to call to your attention a comment of Lenin's. He was not Jewish. Lenin once said, "If it had not been for the enthusiastic support of Jews and their genius for organization, I would never have been able to make a revolution and make it triumph."

During the period of civil war most leaders on the Red side, the most important leaders as well as the lesser ones, were Jewish. They were called "political commissars." The top man was Leon Trotsky Bronstein.' [+]

Source: Ivan Stenbock-Fermor, 1986, *'Memoirs of Life in Old Russia, World War I, Revolution, and in Emigration'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, p. 97. I have not been able to find this comment of Lenin's in a brief review of Lenin's published work, but I have decided to let it stand on the grounds that it doesn't sound uncharacteristic of Lenin's writings but we should remember that it is not an authenticated quote and could very well be something attributed to Lenin that he did not say or write. On p. 182 we also read Stenbock-Fermor recalling something similar, but this time suggesting that Trotsky is the one who had a genius for organization: hence it may just be that Stenbock-Fermor is transliterating the meaning of Lenin's comment regard Trotsky to Jewish Bolsheviks in general. We should also note that Stenbock-Fermor is generally philo-Semitic in the transcript of his oral memoirs and even suggests at one point that the Virgin Mary was a 'jew girl' (and hence Jews should be accepted).

'Shortly after I left my mother, a Revolutionary Committee arrived. Three men, a Jew, a sailor with a rifle, and a soldier comprised the committee. They demanded that all wages paid to the workers on the estate be raised one hundred percent.' [+]

Source: Ivan Stenbock-Fermor, 1986, *'Memoirs of Life in Old Russia, World War I, Revolution, and in Emigration'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, p. 192

'At that time, most of the Jewish population was very much pro-Bolshevik and pro-Communist for a reason I will speak about in much detail later; by no means all of them (I do not want to make any kind of generalization), but very many of them were, especially the younger ones propagandized the German occupation troops little by little.' [+]

Source: Ivan Stenbock-Fermor, 1986, *'Memoirs of Life in Old Russia, World War I, Revolution, and in Emigration'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, pp. 256-257

'Obviously you want to unburden something that weighs heavily on your mind.' Rudin said, "Yes, it does, Sir. As a young artillery officer, back in 1917, I came home on leave. My father had a modest estate in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. We belonged to the Russian nobility but not to the very wealthy top-notch aristocracy of Russia. We are of an impoverished but very ancient and noble family. My father served all his life in the army and was a retired general, too old to participate in the war of 1914. He lived in that home of ours with my mother, my sister, and my fiancée, who was visiting them when I came on leave. And then, out of the blue, came the Revolution. I know that you were somewhere out in the provinces with the regiment. You were not in Petersburg and the horrors of the Revolution reached you gradually. But to us who were there it came as a big blow out of nowhere. A few trucks full of drunk sailors, led by several Jewish youths of St. Petersburg, seized my father and shot him outright. They tied me to a tree with ropes so that I could not move at all. They put a gag in my mouth and then in front of me that gang raped my sister and fiancée and then they shot them both, as well as my mother. They looted and smashed everything in the house but for some reason that I do not understand, they forgot all about me. Finally, that gang drove off, probably to do the same thing to our neighbors.' [+]

Source: Ivan Stenbock-Fermor, 1986, *'Memoirs of Life in Old Russia, World War I, Revolution, and in Emigration'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, pp. 381-282

'Our party attended a meeting at Novo-Nikolaievsk of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee, the highest governing body in Siberia at the present time, which had been called to discuss a scheme for development of an important mining region with the help of foreign immigrant workmen. We watched the proceedings with keen interest, for we felt that we were witnessing a part of the Soviet apparatus at work. There were about thirty-five men and women in the room, mostly workers and peasants, with a sprinkling of intellectuals and professional men. A number of old Siberian revolutionary exiles now sat as rulers of the country where they had once been confined as prisoners. The average age of the gathering I should estimate at about forty. The Committee included few university graduates, perhaps a dozen, certainly no more; there were eight or ten Jews among them.' [+]

Source: Abraham Heller, 1922, *'The Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia'*, 1st Edition, Thomas Seltzer: New York, p. 41

'The greater part of the guard was dispatched to the Front: only two shifts remained. One was almost entirely composed of Jews. It was even called "the Jewish Guard." The majority of these Jews treated us very well, and individual Red Guards showed a great understanding, and openly condemned the executions.' [+]

Source: K. Alinin, 1920, *'Tche-ka: The Story of the Bolshevist Extraordinary Commission'*, 1st Edition, Russian Liberation Committee: London, p. 52. I have noted this source as being potentially unreliable, since the author is given as K. Alinin – which is a propagandistic pseudonym deliberately invoking the name of Mikhail Kalinin who was Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in 1920 and later the Head of State of the Soviet Union between 1938 and 1946 to give it authority – and published by the stridently anti-Communist *'Russian Liberation Committee'*.

'Our courier, or interpreter, or whatever he was, kept his eye on us sharply for the rest of the journey. He was a young Jew, typical of a multitude of others who were thriving under the service of the Soviet Government, for they seem to have a peculiar facility for adapting themselves to conditions under which the ordinary man sinks. I was old enough to have been his father and found his rudeness almost unbearable. He was constantly breaking into conversation with my wife, and he was amazingly lacking in common sense. His chief aim seemed to be to pump absurd propaganda into the ears of strangers.' [+]

Source: Alexander Schwartz, 1921, *'The Voice of Russia'*, 1st Edition, E. P. Dutton: New York, p. 22

'As we were leaving the hotel for a walk through the city, a young Jew by the name of Feinberg stopped us at the door. There seemed to be no way of dodging these interpreters.' [+]

Source: Alexander Schwartz, 1921, *'The Voice of Russia'*, 1st Edition, E. P. Dutton: New York, p. 39

'There entered an American Jew with a red badge in his buttonhole which showed him to be a member of the Communist party. I went over to him and found that he was holding forth to two of the Americans about the blessings of Soviet rule.' [+]

Source: Carl Bechhofer, 1921, *'Through Starving Russia: Being the Record of a Journey to Moscow and the Volga Provinces in August and September 1921'*, 1st Edition, Methuen: London, p. 24

'I gather from what I have heard in the famine districts. The speculators, often Jewish, in the provinces have fought shy of administrative positions, and have preferred instead to capture the less arduous and more profitable jobs in charge of Soviet warehouses and stores. The notorious "Soviet mice" who eat the corn in the Government stores, not to speak of other foodstuffs, wares, and goods, still flourish in these provincial places.' [+]

Source: Carl Bechhofer, 1921, *'Through Starving Russia: Being the Record of a Journey to Moscow and the Volga Provinces in August and September 1921'*, 1st Edition, Methuen: London, pp. 107-108. I have marked this quote as potentially problematic, because Bechhofer seems to be repeating hearsay as opposed to what he had himself observed or knew to be true.

'The number of Jews in the Foreign Office and the Soviet institutions I called at, is extraordinary. It is exceptional in Moscow to find anybody there in an at all responsible post who is not of that race.' [+]

Source: Carl Bechhofer, 1921, *'Through Starving Russia: Being the Record of a Journey to Moscow and the Volga Provinces in August and September 1921'*, 1st Edition, Methuen: London, p. 139

'Few people ventured to be so outspoken as this, for everybody feared the four or five Communists who were attached to the regiment to eavesdrop and report any remarks detrimental to the Bolsheviks. One of these Communists was a Jew, a rare occurrence in the rank and file of the army. He disappeared when the regiment was moved to the front, doubtless having received another job of a similar nature in a safe spot in the rear. The only posts in the Red Army held in any number by Jews are the political posts of commissars. One reason why there appears to be so many Jews in the Bolshevik administration is that they are nearly all employed in the rear, particularly those departments (such as of food, propaganda and public economy) which are not concerned with fighting. It is largely to the ease with which Jewish Bolsheviks evade military service, and the arrogance some of them show toward the Russians whom they openly despise, that the intense hatred of the Jew and the popular belief in Russia that Bolshevism is a Jewish "put-up" are due. There are, of course, just as many Jews who oppose the Bolsheviks, and many of those are lying in prison.' [+]

Source: Paul Dukes, 1922, *'Red Dusk and the Morrow: Adventures and Investigations in Red Russia'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: New York, pp. 228-229. It should be noted that Sir Paul Dukes was the former Chief of the British Secret Intelligence Service in Soviet Russia when he wrote this book.

'The singers had studiously rehearsed, the execution was excellent, the enthusiasm they aroused was unbounded, and they were recalled again and again. They would probably have gone on endlessly had not the Jewish agitator, who was acting as master of ceremonies and who had to make a speech later, announced that they must get along with the programme.' [+]

Source: Paul Dukes, 1922, *'Red Dusk and the Morrow: Adventures and Investigations in Red Russia'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: New York, p. 256

'Intellectuality in the party has always been represented largely, though by no means exclusively, by Jews, who dominate the Third International, edit the Soviet journals, and direct propaganda. It must never be forgotten, however, that there are just as many Jews who are opposed to Bolshevism, only they cannot make their voice heard.' [+]

Source: Paul Dukes, 1922, *'Red Dusk and the Morrow: Adventures and Investigations in Red Russia'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: New York, p. 283

'In discussing with the Bolsheviks, out of official hours, the internal Russian situation, the Lithuanians asked how, in the view of the universal misery and lack of liberty, the Communists continued to maintain their dominance. To which a prominent Bolshevik leader laconically replied: "Our power is based on three things: first, on Jewish brains; secondly, on Lettish and Chinese bayonets; and thirdly, on the crass stupidity of the Russian people."' [+]

Source: Paul Dukes, 1922, *'Red Dusk and the Morrow: Adventures and Investigations in Red Russia'*, 1st Edition, Self-Published: New York, p. 316

'The Social-Democratic members were, however, mostly Jews or Georgians; and this predominance of the foreign element was greatly strengthened when the Bolshevik leaders returned to Russia.' [+]

Source: E. H. Wilcox, 1919, *'Russia's Ruin'*, 1st Edition, Chapman & Hall: London, pp. 159-160. It should be noted that Wilcox had been the Petrograd correspondent of *'The Daily Telegraph'* in 1917.

'The next day I made the acquaintance of my fellow travellers, an elderly Russian from Dvinsk, a Pole and a barely twenty-year-old Jew just home from exile in a threadbare suit of blue cheviot and broken boots, but with eyes that were fire. He was an Under-Commissar in the food distribution bureau at Petrograd, he said.' [+]

Source: Henning Kehler, Frithjof Toksvig (Trans.), 1922, *'The Red Garden'*, 1st Edition, Alfred A. Knopf: New York, p. 16

'The first room I came into harboured "The Third Internationale Executive and Agitation Committee of Bjelof for the Propagation of Bolshevistic Ideas among the Prisoners of War in Russia." Here sat a Hungarian, and a Viennese Jew, but evidently, they were not the ones I was to see. The corridor on the first floor was full of people. They were petitioners and persons waiting to see the head commissar of Bjelof, sent out by the Soviets' central committee in Moscow – Mr. Rosenfeld, the very man I wished to get in touch with. As it was still in those when a foreigner in Russia commanded just so much respect as he demanded, I went past the whole mob right into the audience room.

There were six or seven persons in the place, and it was a little while before I got my bearings. Two soldiers sat on a bed, with their rifles between their boots, and smoked cigarettes, and another man in a soldier's cape lay in a corner and slept loudly on a pile of cartridge belts. A pale man, with a face like yellow peas, sat at a small table on which there was a typewriter, and ate soup. In the middle of the room a man, whom I supposed to be Rosenfeld, without a collar and wearing long boots, was conferring with two tousled youths in the black blouses of the Russian Intelligentsia. Rosenfeld was a fattish Jew of about 35-40 years. I drew his attention to me by handing him a glazed card with all the titles which a foreigner travelling in Russia does not disdain to claim. Rosenfeld willingly let himself be impressed, he overwhelmed me with politeness and excuses for the untidiness of the place, with bows and noble gestures. He personally took a machine gun off an armchair that I might sit down. He was apparently figuring out something else while he studied me and my errand. The man with the soup was set to click off a flattering letter of introduction for me and Rosenfeld gave all my papers his personal visa.' [+]

Source: Henning Kehler, Frithjof Toksvig (Trans.), 1922, *'The Red Garden'*, 1st Edition, Alfred A. Knopf: New York, pp. 37-38

'It was already growing light when I was wakened and presented for the commissar, a young Jew with a highly sympathetic personality, and for his adjutant who quite the opposite was a highly sinister person, no doubt a Pole, who looked as if he might very well be his own executioner also.' [+]

Source: Henning Kehler, Frithjof Toksvig (Trans.), 1922, *'The Red Garden'*, 1st Edition, Alfred A. Knopf: New York, p. 90

'The President of the soviet and the Commandant of the two – he combined the two offices – was a Red Jew who had some manufactured name which I have forgotten. His age was uncertain.' [+]

Source: Henning Kehler, Frithjof Toksvig (Trans.), 1922, *'The Red Garden'*, 1st Edition, Alfred A. Knopf: New York, p. 148

'One surprise of this Revolution of surprises was the extraordinary influx of Jews into Petrograd and the prohibited towns and districts when the victory of the people was assured.' [+]

Source: Stinton Jones, 1917, *'Russia in Revolution: Being the Experiences of an Englishman in Petrograd during the Upheaval'*, 1st Edition, McBride, Nast & Company, p. 274

'If Witte had made his proposal sooner – it might have met with a different reception. But now – now the Jewish cause is indissolubly bound up with the revolutionary Bund. The Jews will owe their emancipation to force, and they will see to it that the force is sufficient to burst their bonds and give them all their rights.' [+]

Source: Emile Joseph Dillon, 1918, *'The Eclipse of Russia'*, 1st Edition, J. M. Dent: Paris, pp. 6-7

'You see, we were in the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, but there were various organizations of the Jews. The Marxist non-Zionist organization of Jews was the Bund. Abramovich was a leading man with the Mensheviks but was also a leader of the Bund. But then there were two Zionist socialist parties, one called the Socialist Zionists (Sotsialist sionisty), ideologically like the SR's, and then there were the Poale Zion, which means in Hebrew "the workers of Zion." I think they had a Marxist orientation, but the difference between them and the Bund was that the Bund did not believe in Zionism.' [+J]

Source: Jacob Marschak, 1971, *'Recollections of Kiev and the Northern Caucasus, 1917-1918'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, p. 19

'After the talk there was a discussion in which I participated. My main opponent was Iurii Petrovich Figatner, quite a remarkable man, a Bolshevik, an old revolutionary, Jewish, about then years older than I. He had something to do with the Kislovodsk Soviet.' [+J]

Source: Jacob Marschak, 1971, *'Recollections of Kiev and the Northern Caucasus, 1917-1918'*, Regional Oral History Office: The University of California at Berkeley, p. 35

'It was a rude shock to be brought back to an appreciation of the fact that in the events of the day and in the new power, which was ruling Russia, there was feverishly and aggressively at work an influence bitterly antagonistic to the tradition and spirit that these wonderful old buildings represented, - the influence of men who hated, despised and scorned them, - the influence of the Russian Jew.' [+]

Source: William Adams Brown Jr., 1920, *'The Groping Giant: Revolutionary Russia as seen by an American Democrat'*, 1st Edition, Yale University Press: New Haven, p. 85

'Kerenski's famous and fatal order No. 1 had reached the front. My friend kept his temper and asked what authority there was, then, if the officers were deposed. "Oh, a committee runs things now." "And whom have you chosen as head of your committee?" my friend asked. He was astonished to hear that the only Jew of the company had been elected chairman. "But" he expostulated in wonder, "I thought you hated this man, despised and distrusted him." "Yes," said the soldier, "we do hate him, and we don't trust him at all, but you see he can talk, and we can't. He understands the new order and we don't. We need a man who can talk, so we elected him."' [+]

Source: William Adams Brown Jr., 1920, *'The Groping Giant: Revolutionary Russia as seen by an American Democrat'*, 1st Edition, Yale University Press: New Haven, p. 86

'I had been surprised at the sweeping way in which Russians had accused the Jews of being responsible for the terrors of the October revolution. I had discounted most of it as race prejudice. But what I had seen of the peasant character, which made possible such incidents as those described in the story of the Russian officer, and the prominence of the Jews in the local Soviets in the towns I had visited, made it seem reasonable to suppose that the Jews were to play a part in the Bolshevik movement out of all proportion to their numbers. The dominance of the Jew in the affairs of Russia where he had so long been an outcast, which a year ago would have seemed a fantastic dream, now bade fair to become an accomplished fact.' [+]

Source: William Adams Brown Jr., 1920, *'The Groping Giant: Revolutionary Russia as seen by an American Democrat'*, 1st Edition, Yale University Press: New Haven, pp. 86-87

'The wholesale confiscation of the goods of the Burjui having provided insufficient to finance the needs of the Akmolinsk Provincial Soviet, he, along with a dozen Russians, had been arrested on the charge of having more than ten thousand rubbles in the bank. They were hauled before the governor of the province, an energetic Jew who, in spite of an exaggeratedly curt and business-like manner, had left a favorable impression on me when I called on him. They had been suddenly offered the alternative of paying over a certain sum in cash or going to jail.' [+]

Source: William Adams Brown Jr., 1920, *'The Groping Giant: Revolutionary Russia as seen by an American Democrat'*, 1st Edition, Yale University Press: New Haven, pp. 121-122

'A look of steady malignity not easily forgotten flashed from under the bushy eyebrows of Geitzman, a New York Jew, whom some trick of fortune had thrown into a position of power here in the middle of Siberia, as we sat opposite him in his bare little office discussing ostensibly a question of passports, but really wondering how long the game he was playing would last, and what would be the outcome.' [+]

Source: William Adams Brown Jr., 1920, *'The Groping Giant: Revolutionary Russia as seen by an American Democrat'*, 1st Edition, Yale University Press: New Haven, p. 128

'For nearly a month, on the other hand, on the Pacific, in Japan, and in Vladivostok I was associated with a group of twenty-two political refugees of a high type, and from them I formed some estimate of the effect the leadership of the returning revolutionists would have upon the course of the social movement in Russia. Fifteen of these persons had been arrested forty times in all, and they had served in prison an aggregate of twenty-two years. Five of them had been exiled to Siberia and had spent there altogether five years. None of them had committed any deed contrary to American law. They were persecuted for engaging in socialist propaganda and for organizing workingmen. But for two Letts, all the party were Jews. None of them was over thirty-five years of age, and most of them, after several years' residence in the United States, had not passed the late twenties.' [+]

Source: Edward Ross, 1918, *'Russia in Upheaval'*, 1st Edition, The Century Company: New York, p. 176

'An acquaintance of mine, who took particular interest in these returning delegations, told me that there seemed to be a preponderance of Jews among these immigrants, but that they included exponents of every conceivable theory of government, misgovernment and anarchy.' [+/-]

Source: Frederic Coleman, 1918, *'Japan or Germany: The Inside Story of the Struggle in Siberia'*, 1st Edition, George H. Doran: New York, pp. 135-136. I have marked this quote as potentially unreliable because Coleman seems to be repeating what he had heard not what he had seen himself.

'That resolution was sent to Trotzky, the Peoples' Commissaire for Foreign Affairs; Trotzky was at Brest-Litovsk negotiating a separate peace, and his assistant, a Russian Jew named Zalkend, forwarded the resolution to me saying he felt it his duty to do so.' [+]

Source: David Francis, 1921, *'Russia from the American Embassy: April, 1916 – November, 1918'*, 1st Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, pp. 210-211. David Francis was the United States ambassador to Russia between 1916 and 1918.

"'I have just been called to the phone and heard that Smolny Institute, Bolshevik Headquarters, has formally announced that a revolution similar to that in Russia has begun in Germany. The Bolshevik leaders here, most of whom are Jews and 90 per cent of whom are returned exiles, care little for Russia or any other country but are internationalists and they are trying to start a worldwide social revolution.' [+]

Source: David Francis, 1921, *'Russia from the American Embassy: April, 1916 – November, 1918'*, 1st Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, p. 214

'At this time the Bolshevik Government at Moscow had a representative at Vologda in the person of Vosnesenski, who occupied the position of Chief of the Far Eastern Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vosnesenski was a shrewd Jew.' [+]

Source: David Francis, 1921, *'Russia from the American Embassy: April, 1916 – November, 1918'*, 1st Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, p. 239

'Kersenski was elected Premier, and the order was issued to work energetically. Students and army people were clamoured to put an end to the war. Many Jewish boys became cadets, and some Jews were promoted to officers. All prices rose, the value of the rouble fell rapidly. Among the members of the Government were ministers of the Union of the Rural Self-Government and representatives of the War Industries Committee among them were two Jewish Ministers.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 62

'President Sverdlov had taken over Count Lvov's place. The Sverdlov brothers were children of a foreman in a gas works, and who later owned a ship in Nizhni Novgorod. Both brothers were socialists and had visited Lenin in Switzerland. And this Sverdlov, told Zool, that they had decided to make me head of "GLAV-VOD".

In peacetime, this was a medical and pharmaceutical department belonging to the Ministry of Communications and Roads. This post had been occupied by a qualified doctor of medicine who had the honorary rank of general. Under this department came all the hospitals situated on the rivers Volga, Kama, Don, also some parts of Siberia and Southern Russia.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 66. Gurwitsch means here that he - a Jew who had owned a substantial Pharmacist business in Imperial Russia - was appointed to be the head of 'GLAV-VOD'. The reference to the Sverdlov brothers is also to two prominent Jews Yakov Sverdlov (an important member of the Bolshevik Central Committee the man who gave the order to execute Tsar Nicholas II and his family and who was presumably the one who appointed Gurwitsch) and Zinovy [formerly Yeshua Zalman] Sverdlov who became a 'French' general after getting himself baptised as an Eastern Orthodox Christian.

'When we were alone in his room, I asked him for a certificate to enable my children, under the supervision of Comrade Schapiro, to leave Moscow and re-cooperate in the Koumiss. This certificate was issued and on it was written that they should be given any assistance that they might require.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 69. It is important to note that the significance of this comment is the carte blanche nature of this order and that Gurwitsch's children were placed under the care of another communist Jew; Genrikh Schapiro who was also given (according to p. 83) a job managing a soap factory by Gurwitsch and another important socialist Jew named Dr. Lev Naumovitch Geller [Schapiro had previously been favoured by two other Jews named Schlossberg with the running of a cotton oil factory], who was given this carte blanche to do what he thought necessary for his and their comfort (probably at the expense of the local population).

'My wife's cousin, a Mr. Perez was shot, when a million dollars was found hidden in his place, but the local people and the emigrants thought that this wave of terror would not last and many accepted jobs with the Communists and were offered high positions.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 70. This quote points to the fact that rich Jews were also targeted by the Bolsheviks, but Gurwitsch also indirectly implies that many Jews like him were offered and took high positions in the local and national government under the Bolsheviks.

'Next morning, I went into town to get a permit to cross the frontier. Great difficulties were made to obtain this document. Crowds were sitting and awaiting their turn. I showed my identification card to one of the officials but was not called in for a very long time. At long last my turn came to see the official in charge. It was a 17 to 18 year old Jewish Bundist, who was issuing passes.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 71

'Where the Ukrainian soldiers and Cossacks conquered a locality or town they treated the Jews very badly and therefore the Jewish population was jubilant when the Communists arrived.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 81

'A week later documents arrived from the headquarters of the Plen-Bezh, indicating that I was nominated head of the Economic and Pharmaceutical Department of the Plen-Bezh in Moscow.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 86.

'At about eleven o'clock in the morning, I went to introduce myself to the Plen-Bezh Headquarters. I wanted to hear more about my future duties there and to see who was in charge. It was the wife of the writer, Radek (he was imprisoned in Berlin at the time). Mrs. Radek was a doctor by profession and her maiden name was Elisabeth Marvikiyevna Rabinovitch. She received me very politely and told me that I had been nominated head of the economic and pharmaceutical department of the Plen-Bezh head office and she suggested I should go down to the pharmaceutical department and have a word with the present manager, Comrade Shlosberg and then report back to her at about two o'clock.' [+J]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 88. The wife of the prominent Jewish communist Karl Radek was herself Jewish and *'Comrade Shlosberg'* was also Jewish as is indicated down the page. *'Comrade Shlosberg'* is then revealed on pp. 88-89 to be one of the Jewish brothers who ran the cotton oil factory that Genrikh Schapiro managed.

'Many succeeded in making a fortune during this period, but later their money was taken from them and they were exiled to Siberia. Many of them died during the construction of the Moskva-Volga Canal, others were sent to Siberia and died there of hunger and cold. My cousin Grisha Ratner was exiled to Siberia for five years and also several of my wife's relatives.' [+1]

Source: Moses Gurwitsch, Dora Wirth (Trans.), 1958, *'The Autobiography of a Russian Jew'*, Vol. I, 1st Edition, Self-Published: Liverpool, p. 90. The interesting implication made by Gurwitsch is that many Jews made great fortunes under the Bolshevik regime of Lenin; particularly in the era of the New Economic Plan or NEP which *'re-introduced'* a limited form of capitalism, and that these newly rich Jews were swept up in Stalin's purges of the *'Kulaks'*.