

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

Artzybasheff, Boris. *Fireman Shostakovich*. 20 July 1942. *TIME.com*, TIME USA, [content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19420720,00.html](https://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19420720,00.html). Accessed 13 Jan. 2021.

This image provides us with the cover of the July 20th, 1942 TIME magazine. The illustration by Russian-American artist Boris Artzybasheff depicts Shostakovich as a firefighter, bravely standing in front of a burning Leningrad. We will use this source to highlight how Shostakovich was highly influential and adored by people around the world.

Bernstein, Leonard. "A Birthday Tribute to Shostakovich." 18 Dec. 1965. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/](https://www.loc.gov/). Accessed 13 Jan. 2021. Letter.

In this letter, Leonard Bernstein describes Shostakovich's impact and his inspiration to other artists. We will use this source to exhibit the legacy of Shostakovich's life and music.

"A Change is Gonna Come." *Genius*, [genius.com/Sam-cooke-a-change-is-gonna-come-lyrics](https://genius.com/Sam-cooke-a-change-is-gonna-come-lyrics). Accessed 28 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with lyrics from Sam Cooke's song, "A Change is Gonna Come." Cooke's song became an anthem for the civil rights movement in the 1960s. We will use some of the lyrics on our "Legacy" page to give other examples of music being used as social commentary.

"Chaos Instead of Music." *Pravda* [Saint Petersburg], 28 Jan. 1936. *Soviethistory.msu.edu*, [soviethistory.msu.edu/1936-2/upheaval-in-the-opera/upheaval-in-the-opera-text/chaos-instead-of-music/](https://soviethistory.msu.edu/1936-2/upheaval-in-the-opera/upheaval-in-the-opera-text/chaos-instead-of-music/). Accessed 30 Nov. 2020. Editorial.

This English translation of a Pravda newspaper editorial provides us with information about how the Soviet Union denounced Shostakovich's opera, *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*. The newspaper criticizes the opera, calling it "coarse" and "vulgar," going far as to classify the opera as a threat to Soviet music and "real art." We will use this source in our final project to shed light on the heavy Soviet censorship at the time.

Dmitri Shostakovich (1906 - 1975). *WRTI*,  
[www.wrti.org/post/written-secret-musical-codes-shostakovichs-10th-symphony](http://www.wrti.org/post/written-secret-musical-codes-shostakovichs-10th-symphony). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This image depicts Shostakovich composing music on a piano. This image will be used on our "Thesis" page.

Flintoff, Corey. *In Russia, Punk-Rock Riot Girls Rage Against Putin*. *NPR*, 8 Feb. 2012,  
[www.npr.org/2012/02/08/146581790/in-russia-punk-rock-riot-girls-rage-against-putin](http://www.npr.org/2012/02/08/146581790/in-russia-punk-rock-riot-girls-rage-against-putin).  
 Accessed 6 May 2021.

This photo depicts a Pussy Riot protest at Moscow with Pussy Riot members holding a feminist flag. The is known for their riots and serves as an example of modern protest, so we will use the photo on our "Legacy" page.

*Genius*. [genius.com/amp/Pussy-riot-punk-prayer-english-translation-lyrics](http://genius.com/amp/Pussy-riot-punk-prayer-english-translation-lyrics). Accessed 6 May 2021.

"Punk Parade" by Pussy Riot attacks the Russian government and the Eastern Orthodox Church and their oppressive nature in Russia. Seeing how Russian artists criticize the Russian government was important to linking the impact of Shostakovich's music to the modern day.

ІЗЕPEAK. "ІСЗPEAK - Смерти больше нет (Death No More) (English Translation)."  
*GENIUS*,

genius.com/Genius-english-translations-ic3peak-death-no-more-english-translation-lyrics.  
Accessed 5 May 2021.

The lyrics of I3EPEAK's song "Death No More" attack on the violent actions of the Russian police force. The group has been targeted by the Russian government's crackdowns on musical acts, to which the group is vocal about and continues to criticize the Russian government's actions.

Iavno, E. I. *Benjamin Britten and Other Musicians*. Mar. 1963. *National Portrait Gallery*, [www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw161758/Benjamin-Britten-and-other-musicians?LinkID=mp135286&rNo=0&role=sit](http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw161758/Benjamin-Britten-and-other-musicians?LinkID=mp135286&rNo=0&role=sit). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This is a photo of Shostakovich and Mikhail Chulaki. We will use this photo on the "Symphony No. 5" page.

*IC3PEAK - Смерти Большие Нет /Death No More*. Directed by I3EPEAK, screenplay by I3EPEAK, produced by Maria Vladimirova, Orchard Music, 2018. *YouTube*, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=MBG3Gdt5OGs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MBG3Gdt5OGs). Accessed 5 May 2021.

I3EPEAK's video "Death No More" takes a stance against the modern Russian government's crackdowns on modern music acts, paralleling the artistic suppression found under the Soviet Union. Specifically, the song addresses police violence and the increasing use of police force in Russia. The video shows the group in front of famous Russian buildings doing various rebellious things like pouring kerosene on themselves.

Karl Eliasberg Conducting on 9 August 1942. 9 Aug. 1942. *BBC*, [www.bbc.com/news/magazine-34292312](http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-34292312). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with an image of the St Petersburg Academic Philharmonic performing Shostakovich's Leningrad. This photograph will be used on our "Legacy" page.

Leningrad Citizens Cleaning Rubble after a Bombing. *HISTORY.com*,  
[www.history.com/news/the-siege-of-leningrad](http://www.history.com/news/the-siege-of-leningrad). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This photo shows the destruction of the Leningrad siege, but also the camaraderie and fortitude of the citizens, all of which is present in Symphony No. 7.

*Marvin Gaye - What's Going On. Discogs*,  
[www.discogs.com/Marvin-Gaye-Whats-Going-On/release/5219787](http://www.discogs.com/Marvin-Gaye-Whats-Going-On/release/5219787). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with an image of Marvin Gaye's cover of his album, "What's Going On." We will use this image on our "Legacy" to show other, more modern examples of music being used as social commentary.

"The Murders of Mzensk." *TIME Magazine*, vol. 25, no. 6, Feb. 1935, pp. 34–37. *EBSCOhost*,  
[search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54805355&site=ehost-live](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54805355&site=ehost-live).

TIME Magazine's description of the "Lady Macbeth" opera by Shostakovich is important to understanding the Communist themes Shostakovich expressed in the opera, but also why the Soviet government gave such a negative reaction to the opera despite its more communist themes.

"Music: Shostakovich & the Guns." *TIME*, vol. XL, no. 3, 20 July 1942,  
[content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,796043,00.html](http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,796043,00.html). Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This magazine provides us with an article in TIME from 1942, right before Shostakovich's Symphony No. 7 was going to be heard. The magazine article describes Shostakovich's music inspiration and the excitement of American as the Western Hemisphere was soon going to get its first chance to listen to his Symphony No. 7. We will use this source in order to shed light on Shostakovich's global popularity and how even people across the seas interpreted his music to be commentary on the Soviet state.

Neshat, Shirin. *Women of Allah*. 1994. *Khan Academy*,  
[www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/global-contemporary-apah/20th-century-apah/a/neshat-rebellious](http://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/global-contemporary-apah/20th-century-apah/a/neshat-rebellious). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with a photograph from Shirin Neshat's series, *The Women of Allah*. This series of photographs "examines the complexities of women's identities in the midst of a changing cultural landscape in the Middle East—both through the lens of Western representations of Muslim women, and through the more intimate subject of personal and religious conviction." We will use this photograph and a quote from this source on our "Legacy" page to give another modern example of how art can be used to communicate political commentary.

People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. Mugshot of Meyerhold. 1939. *Routledge Performance Archive*,  
[www.routledgeperformancearchive.com/browse/practitioners/meyerhold-vsevolod](http://www.routledgeperformancearchive.com/browse/practitioners/meyerhold-vsevolod). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

Stalin's political purges were a major source of tension for Shostakovich. This image will be used on "Symphony No. 5" to give context to the political climate.

Prisoners building a road in Kolyma. *Russia Beyond*,  
[www.rbth.com/history/331201-ussr-gulag-camps](http://www.rbth.com/history/331201-ussr-gulag-camps). Accessed 12 May 2021.

This source is a photograph of a Soviet Union gulag. We will use the photo on our "Socialist Realism" page in order to shed light on the grim reality of the state behind the positive image Stalin tried to portray.

Psarris, Andrew. "Eastman School Symphony Orchestra: Program Notes for Bartok and Shostakovich." *Eastman School of Music University of Rochester*,

[www.esm.rochester.edu/blog/2016/03/eastman-school-symphony-orchestra-program-notes-for-bartok-and-shostakovich/](http://www.esm.rochester.edu/blog/2016/03/eastman-school-symphony-orchestra-program-notes-for-bartok-and-shostakovich/). Accessed 13 Jan. 2021.

This photo provides us with a photo of Shostakovich. The image depicts a very young Dmitri Shostakovich. We will use this image in our website when describing his early life.

Pussy Riot. "Police State." Edited by Ricky Reed. *Genius*, 8 Nov. 2017, [genius.com/Pussy-riot-police-state-lyrics](https://genius.com/Pussy-riot-police-state-lyrics). Accessed 5 May 2021.

Pussy Riot's "Police State" criticizes police forces, especially the Russian police force, and their blind obedience to the government. They describe atrocities committed by police forces, such a killing and separating families at the border.

---. Pussy Riot Members Hanging Pride Flags in front of Russian Cultural Ministry. *Instagram*, 7 Oct. 2020, [www.instagram.com/wearepussyriot/](https://www.instagram.com/wearepussyriot/). Accessed 6 May 2021.

Pussy Riot is a Russian punk band has been very vocal about LGBT+ issues and the Russian government's opposition to LGBT+ rights. This photo shows a protest in which the group hanged several pride flags in front of government buildings. These modern protests help show how communication can be done in the digital age.

*Sam Cooke - Shake / A Change Is Gonna Come. Discogs*, [www.discogs.com/Sam-Cooke-Shake-A-Change-Is-Gonna-Come/release/1399087](https://www.discogs.com/Sam-Cooke-Shake-A-Change-Is-Gonna-Come/release/1399087). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with an image of Sam Cooke's album that includes his song, "A Change Is Gonna Come." To give modern day examples of how music is used to make social commentary, we will use this image on our "Legacy" page.

"Sample Screeches." *TIME Magazine*, vol. 24, no. 23, Dec. 1934, p. 28. *EBSCOhost*, [search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54804709&site=ehost-live](https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54804709&site=ehost-live).

TIME Magazine provides a description of Shostakovich's opera "Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District" which was critically panned by the Soviet government. This negative review was the cause of great tension between the Soviet Government and Shostakovich, and evidenced the government's tight grip on artists' creative liberties, of which there were little.

"Shostakovich Première." *TIME Magazine*, vol. 40, no. 4, July 1942, pp. 50–51. *EBSCOhost*, [search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54832504&site=ehost-live](https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54832504&site=ehost-live).

This article describes Shostakovich's 7th Symphony and the widely positive critical reception it received. This Symphony, though immense and "Russian" in nature, also contained many moments of irony which criticize the Soviet government.

Simakov, Ivan. Propaganda Poster Signifying the 5th Anniversary of the Revolution. *The Times*, [www.thetimes.co.uk/article/discovering-the-power-of-propaganda-33mv77zh5](https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/discovering-the-power-of-propaganda-33mv77zh5). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This illustration will be used to give context to the Communist themes Shostakovich put into Symphony No. 5 to appeal to the Soviet government. This will be used on the "Symphony No. 5" page.

Trial for One of Stalin's Purges. 1929. *Gulag: Soviet Forced Labor Camps and the Struggle for Freedom*, Gulag Museum of Perm, Russia and National Park Service, [gulaghistory.org/nps/onlineexhibit/stalin/crimes.php](https://gulaghistory.org/nps/onlineexhibit/stalin/crimes.php). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This is a photo from one of Stalin's Purges. This will be used on the "Symphony no. 5" to give context for the tense political climate around the time of the symphony's premier.

*A Very Young Dmitri Shostakovich. Eastman School of Music: University of Rochester*, [www.esm.rochester.edu/blog/2016/03/eastman-school-symphony-orchestra-program-notes-for-bartok-and-shostakovich/](http://www.esm.rochester.edu/blog/2016/03/eastman-school-symphony-orchestra-program-notes-for-bartok-and-shostakovich/). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This image is a photo of young Shostakovich, which will give some context into his early years. We will also use this image in our "Early Life" page.

Victims of German Bombardment. Sept. 1941. *History Collection*, [historycollection.com/eight-horrific-facts-siege-leningrad-1941-1944/2/](http://historycollection.com/eight-horrific-facts-siege-leningrad-1941-1944/2/). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This photo shows the gruesome effects of the Leningrad siege, which will be used to give context for what Symphony No. 7 is about.

Vladimirski, Boris. *Roses for Stalin. The Charnel-House*, [thecharnelhouse.org/2014/01/04/stalinist-kitsch/6-boris-vladimirski-roses-for-stalin/](http://thecharnelhouse.org/2014/01/04/stalinist-kitsch/6-boris-vladimirski-roses-for-stalin/). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This illustration depicts young children handing a bouquet of roses to Joseph Stalin. We will use this illustration on our "The Soviet Union and Socialist Realism" page in order to show how the objective of many socialist realism art pieces was to glorify the Soviet leaders.

"What's Going On Lyrics." *Genius*, [genius.com/Marvin-gaye-whats-going-on-lyrics](http://genius.com/Marvin-gaye-whats-going-on-lyrics). Accessed 28 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with lyrics from Marvin Gaye's song, "What's Going On." Gaye's lyrics reference issues like poverty, war, and drug abuse in 1971 America. We will use some of the lyrics on our "Legacy" page to give modern examples of music being used as social commentary.



Woman Carrying a Dead Body during Leningrad Siege. *History Learning Site*, [www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-two/world-war-two-and-eastern-europe/the-siege-of-leningrad/](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-two/world-war-two-and-eastern-europe/the-siege-of-leningrad/). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This photo shows the horrible conditions in Leningrad during the siege. This will be used on the "Symphony No. 7" page.

"Young Russia." *TIME Magazine*, vol. 31, no. 14, Apr. 1938, pp. 46–48. *EBSCOhost*, [search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54815517&site=ehost-live](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tma&AN=54815517&site=ehost-live).

Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District" opera and the negative reaction it received from the Soviet government created much tension between the two. This *TIME* article describes this tension and the position of immense suppression Shostakovich faced during this time.

Zheleznov, G., et al. "Translation of Letter to Bolshevik." Received by Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, 14 Dec. 1926. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/trans-d2presid.html](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/trans-d2presid.html). Accessed 1 Dec. 2020. Letter.

This letter, written to the Bolshevik leaders, is a plea to improve the draconian conditions of the Soviet gulags, detailing the inhumane conditions and disturbing punishments they and many other prisoners had to endure. Such a description of the gulags is an important part in understanding the general climate of the Soviet Union and the danger Shostakovich faced if his music did not live up to Stalin's standards.

## Secondary Sources

Alsop, Marin, narrator. "Alsop Discusses Shostakovich on Weekend Edition Saturday." *Marin Alsop on Music*, 23 Sept. 2006. *NPR*, [www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6126580](http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6126580). Accessed 1 Dec. 2020.

This interview from NPR gives a brief introduction into some of Shostakovich's works and provides short analyses of a few pieces like his 5th Symphony. Understanding the emotions and the parody Shostakovich conveyed through a musical lens is important to understanding how Shostakovich used his music as an outlet and how he disguised his messages in times of extreme censorship.

"Artworks and Artists of Socialist Realism." *The Arts Story*, edited by Morgan Falconer, [www.theartstory.org/movement/socialist-realism/artworks/#nav](http://www.theartstory.org/movement/socialist-realism/artworks/#nav). Accessed 11 Jan. 2021.

This web page provides us with examples of how the Socialist Realism movement impacted the style of art in the Soviet Union. The artworks displayed are simple, realistic, and attempt to highlight or glorify hard work, the Soviet leaders, and the progress and living conditions of the state. We will use this to show the norm of artwork in the Soviet Union and how the government applauded works that did not accurately portray the true state of the Soviet Union.

*Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg*. *ThoughtCo.*, Dotdash, [www.thoughtco.com/russian-revolutions-1905-1221816](http://www.thoughtco.com/russian-revolutions-1905-1221816). Accessed 29 Jan. 2021.

This source is an image of the Revolution of 1905, which was an important event that exemplified the troubles of Russia. This illustration will be used to give context to the political climate during Shostakovich's early life.

Cannariato, Nicholas. "'How Shostakovich Changed My Mind' Touches on the Music-Body Connection." Review of *How Shostakovich Changed My Mind*, by Stephen Johnson. *NPR*, 17 May 2019,

[www.npr.org/2019/05/17/724274504/how-shostakovich-changed-my-mind-touches-on-the-music-body-connection](http://www.npr.org/2019/05/17/724274504/how-shostakovich-changed-my-mind-touches-on-the-music-body-connection). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source is a review of the book How Shostakovich Changed My Mind by Stephen Johnson. Nicholas Cannariato summarizes what he learned from the book, focusing on how Shostakovich's music personally impacted Johnson. We will use quotes from this source on our "Legacy" page in order to show how Shostakovich's music impacts people today, and we will also use a photo from this article on our "Home" page.

Chabe, Alexander M. "Soviet Educational Policies: Their Development, Administration, and Content." *Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development*, Feb. 1971, pp. 525-31, [www.ascd.org/ASCD/pdf/journals/ed\\_lead/el\\_197102\\_chabe.pdf](http://www.ascd.org/ASCD/pdf/journals/ed_lead/el_197102_chabe.pdf). Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This journal entry gave us insight into what was taught in schools under the Soviet government. This was important in understanding the philosophy of socialist realism and in understanding the education Shostakovich received as a Soviet student, which would translate into his works and his attitudes towards the government itself.

"Cold War Ideological Differences." *American History*, ABC-CLIO, 2020, [americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/2235759](http://americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/2235759). Accessed 30 Nov. 2020.

This reference article details the differences between the American and the Soviet ideology regarding economic and political systems and individual freedoms. Understanding the ideologies that governed the Soviet Union is important for understanding the system that Shostakovich lived in and that he criticized within his music.

Dmitri Shostakovich Monument, Moscow. *Russian Culture in Landmarks*, 25 July 2016, [russianlandmarks.wordpress.com/](http://russianlandmarks.wordpress.com/). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source provides us with images of the Shostakovich monument in Moscow. We will use this photograph on our "Legacy" page in order to highlight how Shostakovich is still remembered today, decades after his death.

Dubrovsky, Anton. *Photoalbum. "The Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk District."* Helikon, [www.helikon.ru/en/page/photoalbum-lady-macbeth-mtsensk-district.html](http://www.helikon.ru/en/page/photoalbum-lady-macbeth-mtsensk-district.html). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source is a photo album containing photographs from the 2014 productions of Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District performed at the Helikon Opera House in Moscow. We will use these images on our "Lady Macbeth" page in order to portray some of the themes in the opera which may have angered Joseph Stalin when he came to watch the show.

Fay, Laurel E. "Childhood." *Shostakovich: A Life*. *The New York Times*, [archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/first/f/fay-shostakovich.html?\\_r=1&oref=slogin#:~:text=The%20focus%20of%20great%20expectations,in%20the%20autumn%20of%201919](https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/first/f/fay-shostakovich.html?_r=1&oref=slogin#:~:text=The%20focus%20of%20great%20expectations,in%20the%20autumn%20of%201919). Accessed 20 Jan. 2021.

This source is a book that provides insight into Shostakovich's childhood and early life. This helps us to deeper understand his upbringing and how his family encouraged his musical talent.

Harris, Stephen. "Socialist Realism and Music." *Music and Soviet Communism*, edited by Stephen Harris, 25 Nov. 2014, [www.quartets.de/articles/realism.html#:~:text=Thus%20Socialist%20Realism%20was%20more,was%20free%20of%20bourgeois%20elements](http://www.quartets.de/articles/realism.html#:~:text=Thus%20Socialist%20Realism%20was%20more,was%20free%20of%20bourgeois%20elements). Accessed 30 Nov. 2020.

This web page introduces and explains the idea of socialist realism which, under Stalin, was a major limitation in the music that could be approved by the Soviet government. Socialist realism affected how Shostakovich could compose his music and was often the

reason for the Soviet government's scrutiny of Shostakovich's work. Using this source enabled us to analyze and understand Shostakovich's music and the context in which the music was written.

History.com Editors. "Soviet Union." *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 1 Sept. 2017, [www.history.com/topics/russia/history-of-the-soviet-union](http://www.history.com/topics/russia/history-of-the-soviet-union). Accessed 30 Nov. 2020.

This article contained a brief overview of the Soviet Union from its formation to its collapse, giving descriptions of the Soviet leaders Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin and their impacts, then shifting to Khrushchev reign and the era of de-Stalinization. Background on the Soviet Union and its rulers is important to give context for the country Shostakovich lived in and the struggles he attempted to convey in his music.

Karlinsky, Simon, et al. *Freedom from violence and lies: essays on Russian poetry and music*. Boston: Academic Studies Press, 2013. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/2019666785/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2019666785/)>.

This source provided us with a downloadable pdf version of the book, Freedom from Violence and Lies : Essays on Russian Poetry and Music by Simon Karlinsky. The book includes a section speaking about the life of Shostakovich. We will use a quote from the book on our "The Soviet Union and Socialist Realism" page in order to highlight how artists who did not create works that followed the "socialist realism" guidelines were being persecuted.

Kim, Lucian. "Young Russian Musicians Struggle Under Government Scrutiny." *NPR*, 17 Jan. 2019, [www.npr.org/2019/01/17/685973630/young-russian-musicians-struggle-under-government-scrutiny](http://www.npr.org/2019/01/17/685973630/young-russian-musicians-struggle-under-government-scrutiny). Accessed 6 May 2021.

This article describes I3EPEAK's protest against the Russian government and the pushback they've seen from Russian censorship as a result. The group talks about how

they are making music to say what the public has secretly been wanting to say, which parallels Shostakovich's wish to detail the public's emotions in some of his works.

Library of Congress. "Internal Workings of the Soviet Union." *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/intn.html#h2novel](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/intn.html#h2novel). Accessed 1 Dec. 2020.

This web page provided a comprehensive background into many areas of the Soviet Union, from Lenin's rise to power, to Stalin's reign of terror, to perestroika. Furthermore, it explains several important characteristics and events that occurred during this time, such as the censorship of art, the Great Terror, and the Chernobyl disaster. We used this source to build our understanding of the context in which Shostakovich lived and to provide the necessary background in our project.

Maes, Francis. *A History of Russian Music : from Kamarinskaya to Babi Yar*. Berkeley : U of California P, 2002. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/historyofrussian0000maes](http://archive.org/details/historyofrussian0000maes). Accessed 20 Jan. 2021.

This book provided a thorough overview of Shostakovich's work, including a more in-depth look at his 5th Symphony. This was used to build the historical context around this symphony, to understand the components of the symphony, and see the public and critical reaction.

Magnum, John. "Symphony No. 7, 'Leningrad.'" *LA Phil*, Los Angeles Philharmonic Association, [www.laphil.com/musicdb/pieces/4045/symphony-no-7-leningrad](http://www.laphil.com/musicdb/pieces/4045/symphony-no-7-leningrad). Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This web page provides us with information about the Shostakovich's Symphony No. 7. John Magnum, Vice President of Artistic Planning for the Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra, comments on both the background of the piece, referring to the musicality of the piece and quotes from one of Shostakovich's close friends. We will use this source to

show what inferences about the background and meaning of the symphony are commonly held among the music community.

"Michael Parloff: Lecture on the Life and Music of Dmitri Shostakovich." *YouTube*, uploaded by Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, 18 Mar. 2013, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=zQL13ww7\\_iQ&ab\\_channel=ChamberMusicSocietyofLincolnCenter](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zQL13ww7_iQ&ab_channel=ChamberMusicSocietyofLincolnCenter). Accessed 27 Jan. 2021.

This source is a lecture on Shostakovich's life given by Michael Parloff, the founder and Artistic Director of Parlance Chamber Concerts. We will use a quote from Michael Parloff to describe how socialist realism was expected to be portrayed through music.

Paikova, Valeria. "Vsevolod Meyerhold: The Revolutionary Communist Director Executed by Stalin." *Russia Beyond*, TV-Novosti, 28 Oct. 2020, [www.rbth.com/arts/332913-vsevolod-meyerhold-biomechanics](http://www.rbth.com/arts/332913-vsevolod-meyerhold-biomechanics). Accessed 11 Jan. 2021.

This web page provides us with information about the downfall of Vsevolod Meyerhold. Meyerhold was a highly esteemed Russian theatre producer who was one of the first theater artist to join the Bolshevik party, but he was eventually tortured and killed in 1940 after being exposed as a follower of Trotskyism (political ideology and branch of Marxism developed by Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky, Stalin's old political enemy). We will use this in our project to highlight the brutality of Stalin and his followers.

Porfiryeva, A. L. "Shostakovich D.D., (1906-1975), Composer." *Saint Petersburg Encyclopedia*, edited by Alexander Margolis et al., Likhachev Foundation, [www.encspb.ru/object/2804031866?lc=en](http://www.encspb.ru/object/2804031866?lc=en). Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This encyclopedia entry gave a description of Shostakovich's studies and work at the St. Petersburg Conservatory (then, Petrograd Conservatory), which provided a good insight into his formative years before his conflicts with the Soviet government.

"Pravda." *East View On Demand*, East View Press, [dlib.eastview.com/browse/publication/9305](http://dlib.eastview.com/browse/publication/9305). Accessed 30 Nov. 2020.

This original content from East View Press provides us with general information about Pravda, the Russian newspaper that routinely criticized Shostakovich during his lifetime. East View Press elaborates on Pravda's connection to the Soviet Union, describing that the newspaper was "the official voice of Soviet communism and the Central Committee of the Communist Party." We will use this in our final project to emphasize the grandness of Shostakovich's retaliation because he was not in conflict with just any small newspaper. Instead, he was essentially in conflict with much of the Soviet communists.

"Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5." *Pbs.org*, PBS, [www.pbs.org/keepingscore/shostakovich-symphony-5.html](http://www.pbs.org/keepingscore/shostakovich-symphony-5.html). Accessed 30 Nov. 2020.

This website article provides us with information about Shostakovich's most famous piece regarding the Soviet Union, Symphony No. 5. The article musically analyzes the underlying themes and meaning in each movement of the symphony. We will use this in our final project to highlight Shostakovich's deep connection with music as an outlet to communicate to his critics.

Simeone, Lisa, narrator. "Opera Vs. Politics: Shostakovich's Lady Macbeth." *NPR World of Opera*, 15 Jan. 2010. *NPR*, [www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=122575072](http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=122575072).

This podcast provides us with general information about the plot, themes, and influence of Shostakovich's opera, *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk*. We will use this in our final project to provide context for both why Shostakovich was denounced after Joseph Stalin came to watch the opera and the motives behind his 5th symphony.



*Symphony No. 5: Live in Tokyo, Japan.* Recorded 1973. Composed by Dmitri Shostakovich, conducted by Yevgeny Mravinsky, Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra, 1937.

This audio recording of Shostakovich's 5th Symphony was critical in providing context for how Shostakovich conveyed his messages. Excerpts from this recording will be used on the "Symphony No. 5" page.

*Symphony no. 7.* Composed by Dmitri Shostakovich, conducted by Mark Wigglesworth, Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra. Performance.

Excerpts from this recording of Symphony No. 7 will be used to show how Shostakovich used certain themes to convey messages about the siege of Leningrad throughout the symphony.