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before the Holocaust

Autobiographies of Jewish Youths in Poland

AWAKENING LIVES
Introduction
THE INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION OF IOWA

The Intelligence Evaluation of Iowa is a comprehensive report that assesses the state's overall intelligence capabilities and strengths. The report is based on a detailed analysis of various factors, including demographics, economic indicators, political climate, and social trends. It provides a thorough understanding of the state's intelligence landscape and offers recommendations for improvement.

The report highlights Iowa's significant contributions to national security, particularly in the areas of defense and technology. It acknowledges the state's role in developing advanced technologies and its role as a hub for research and development. The report also underscores the importance of maintaining a strong intelligence infrastructure to ensure continued leadership in these critical sectors.

In conclusion, the Intelligence Evaluation of Iowa is a valuable resource for policymakers, intelligence agencies, and stakeholders interested in understanding the state's intelligence capabilities. It provides a clear and comprehensive overview of Iowa's intelligence landscape, offering insights and recommendations for future development.
lost or destroyed. After the war the New York YIVO managed to reclaim 350 of these 627 autobiographies, along with other material that had been confiscated by the Germans; it is from these that the fifteen texts that appear in this volume were selected. During 1940 Weinreich tried to establish a Jewish youth project in the United States, but without success. Autobiography contests, however, continued to play an important role in YIVO’s work. In 1942 YIVO solicited the best American Jewish immigrant autobiography on the theme “Why I Left Europe and What I Have Accomplished in America,” and in 1946 the institute ran a contest among Jewish soldiers and veterans for the best essays on the subject “My Experiences and Observations as a Jew in World War II.”

As late as 1943 Weinreich stated in YIVO’s academic journal, YIVO-hets, that he planned to return to Vilna once the war was over and rebuild YIVO that would have “two centers,” one in New York and the other in Vilna. That was not to be. By 1945 YIVO-hets was mourning the destruction of European Jewry and with it the YIVO in Vilna and so many of those who had once sent it material, including the young participants in the autobiography contest: “In the destruction of our people, YIVO mourns its own disaster. The Jewish community in Eastern Europe, out of whose direct needs YIVO grew, has practically disappeared. These are practically no one left from the thousands of correspondents upon whom YIVO’s network across Jewish cities and towns depended. Virtually none of the people who built YIVO by their daily efforts and by giving their heart and soul survive.”

THE LITERARY CONTEXT OF THE YIVO AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

In the 1920s, YIVO was primarily interested in these youth autobiographies for the information they could provide social scientists seeking to analyze contemporary, and increasingly urgent, societal problems. The Yiddish scholars did not value these texts as literary works—indeed, they discouraged the autobiographers from approaching the task as a creative writing exercise. Today, however, we read these autobiographies with a very different eye. The literary inclinations of their authors are not something we strive to set aside—indeed, this is key to what makes these life histories so compelling to read and study. Therefore, it is especially important to consider the literary context in which these young writers crafted their autobiographies, for their efforts are as much a product of what their authors read, and how they read, as what they experienced.

Indeed, all of the autobiographies in this volume, however much they differ from one another, are the life histories of readers. The experience of
The graph shows the temperature change over the course of a day in a local park. The temperature starts at 10°C at dawn and increases to 20°C during the afternoon, before dropping to 15°C at dusk. This pattern is typical of a temperate climate, where temperatures fluctuate significantly between day and night. The data was collected over a period of one month and averaged across multiple days to provide a comprehensive view of the seasonal temperature trends. The graph also highlights the importance of understanding local climate patterns for planning outdoor activities and ensuring the comfort of visitors to the park.