DEPRIVATION IN LENINGRAD DURING WORLD WAR II
AS DEPICTED IN DAVID BENIOFF’S CITY OF THIEVES

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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A Thesis on

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On October 3, 2011
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Yogyakarta, October 3, 2011
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
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Dean,

Rohandi, Ph.D.
THIS STUDY IS DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD.

Here lie the people of Leningrad,
Here are the citizens—men, women and children—
And beside them the soldiers of the Red Army
Who gave their lives
Defending you, Leningrad,
Cradle of Revolution.

We cannot number the noble
Ones who lie beneath the eternal granite,
But of those honored by this stone
Let not one forget, let nothing be forgotten.

—Olga Berggolts.
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, October 3, 2011

The Writer,

Ria Agatha Cindy Stephanie
051214080
LEMBARAN PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIK

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:
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Nomer Mahasiswa: 051214080

Demi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang bejudul: DEPRIVATION IN LENINGRAD DURING WORLD WAR II AS DEPICTED IN DAVID BENIOFF’S CITY OF THIEVES beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan ke dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikannya secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

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Dibuat di Yogyakarta

Pada tanggal: 3 Oktober 2021

Yang menyatakan:

(Ria Agatha Cindy Stephanie)
ABSTRACT

Ria Agatha Cindy Stephanie. (2011). Deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as depicted in David Benioff’s City of Thieves. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Teachers Training and Education Faculty, Sanata Dharma University.

This study analyses City of Thieves, a novel written by David Benioff. The novel took place during the Siege of Leningrad which was executed by Germany in World War II. It describes the deprivation of Leningrad people during that time. They must struggle through the extreme winter with empty stomach. There was nothing to eat, which leads to cannibalism practice and death. Almost every aspect of their life changed since the supply for their life both food and non-food was cut off.

The goal of conducting this study is to reveal deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as seen in David Benioff’s City of Thieves. To attain the goal, this study focuses on one question. The question is “deprivation in Leningrad during World War II depicted by David Benioff in City of Thieves?”

This study uses library research study method. The primary source is the novel City of Thieves by David Benioff. The secondary sources are obtained from several books and internet. This study combined the theory of critical approach, theory of setting, relation between literature, society, and history, theory of deprivation, and review of Leningrad during World War II. This study applies sociocultural-historical approach which is intended to help revealing the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II.

From the analysis, it is found that deprivation happened in Leningrad during World War II were both absolute and relative. The absolute deprivation the Leningrad people experienced including the extreme winter, the shortage of food supply, the ration card distribution, the practice of cannibalism, the lack of electricity, the lack of gasoline, the strict curfew regulation, the job loss, the waves of evacuation, and mass death of Leningrad people. The relative deprivation they experienced were the comparison of their Armies; Russian and German.

Finally, this study has two suggestions. The first one is for the future researcher(s) on City of Thieves. Another suggestion is to implement City of Thieves as teaching material in the class of Critical Reading and Writing 1.
ABSTRAK


Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguak deprivasi di Leningrad selama Perang Dunia II yang dipaparkan oleh David Benioff dalam novelnya City of Thieves. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penelitian ini memfokuskan pada satu pertanyaan. Pertanyaan tersebut adalah tentang deprivasi di Leningrad selama Perang Dunia II yang dipaparkan oleh David Benioff dalam City of Thieves.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka. Sumber primer yang digunakan adalah novel City of Thieves oleh David Benioff. Sumber pedukung diperoleh dari beberapa buku dan situs jejaring. Penelitian ini mengabungkan teori pendekatan kritikal, teori seting, hubungan antara sastra, masyarakat, dan sejarah, teori deprivasi, dan ulasan tentang Leningrad selama Perang Dunia II. Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan sosiokultural historis yang berguna untuk membantu menguak deprivasi yang terjadi di Leningrad selama Perang Dunia II.

Dari analisis, ditemukan bahwa deprivasi yang terjadi di Leningrad selama Perang Dunia II adalah deprivasi mutlak dan relatif. Deprivasi absolut yang dialami oleh masyarakat Leningrad termasuk musim dingin yang ekstrim, kekurangan persediaan pangan, pembagian kartu penjataan makanan, praktik kanibalisme, kekurangan listrik, kekurangan bahan bakar, penerapan jam malam yang ketat, kehilangan pekerjaan, gelombang evakuasi, dan kematian masal masyarakat Leningrad. Deprivasi relatif yang mereka alami adalah perbandingan kekuatan bersenjata mereka, yaitu Rusia dan Jerman.

Penelitian ini mempunyai dua masukan. Masukan pertama adalah untuk peneliti selanjutnya. Masukan selanjutnya adalah bagaimana City of Thieves digunakan sebagai bahan ajar kelas Critical Reading and Writing 2.
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I thank my parents, Giono Aquinas and Veronica Suharyati, who always support and believe in me. Their trust the way I finish this study, and it means a lot for me. To my brother and sister, Roynanda Alexander Sinatra and Made Yunita, I thank them for their support, too.

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A special credit goes to David Benioff who writes the novel *City of Thieves* used in this study. Also, Harrison E. Salisbury who writes *900 Days*. The *900 Days* is used by David Benioff as a reference in his novel, and also is used in this study as one of the most important reference.
I also thank the people that I cannot mention all of their names here. Their help and support also means so much for me and this study.

RIA AGATHA CINDY STEPHANIE
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of study, objective of study, problem formulation, and definition of terms. The background of study explains about the reason why the primary data which is David Benioff’s novel, City of Thieves is chosen in this study. The objective of the study deals with the purpose of this study. Problem formulation is the question discussed in this study. The definition of terms explains about the terms that are used in this study so that they will not cause any misunderstanding.

A. Background of the Study

World War II is one of the most important events in 20th Century. This war involved almost all countries in the world. This event is commemorated by many books, museums, documentaries, films, ceremonies, and many more. Some sources write about the famous events during World War II. People can find easily references about the rise of Nazi, Pearl Harbour, D-Day, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Atomic Bomb, Holocaust, and some other parts of the war. People who are even not studying on those events are still aware about them. Those events are recognized as the events that took a lot of lives, but there is one event that actually took more, it is the Siege of Leningrad. The Siege of Leningrad that also happened during World War II is not given as much attention like the other
famous events mentioned above. According to Cook and Stevenson (1991), the Siege of Leningrad took the most victims of all events in World War II (p.27).

The comparison of how World War II took a lot of casualties is described by Alexander Werth(1964). The Hiroshima bombing took 200,000 people just in a few seconds, and thousands of others were maimed and crippled for life, then more casualties on the second bomb that was dropped in Nagasaki. In Dresden, 135,000 people were killed in two nights in February 1945. At Stalingrad, 40,000 people were killed on August 23, 1942. Earlier in the war, there had been the London Blitz, and 700 people Coventry were killed in one night. In Belorussia, there were the massacres in hundreds of ‘Partisan’ villages. There were also the Nazi extermination camps where millions perished in gas chambers and in other horrible ways.

The casualties of war are not only the soldiers or politicians, but also the civilians. This study deals with the people of Leningrad who became the casualties from the Siege of Leningrad during World War II. Most deaths during World War II were caused by bombing and genocide. It is different from the Siege of Leningrad, where most of the people died because of starvation, extreme winter with no heating, no gas, no gasoline, and no other basic supply for survival. People cannot live without basic needs and these people of Leningrad were lack of the basic needs, and some of them even lived without it. The condition made the people of Leningrad suffered to death. This description is also mentioned by Alexander Werth (1964). The tragedy of Leningrad, which is also called the Siege of Leningrad took about a million lives. The situation is unlike any others. In
Leningrad, in September 1941, about three million people were trapped by the Germans and condemned to starvation. It was nearly one-third of them died, but not as German captives (p.281).

David Benioff’s *City of Thieves* is a fiction novel. The setting of the novel is based the event called the Siege of Leningrad during World War II. Benioff describes the Siege of Leningrad in detail. Through the novel, the readers can picture the situation and also can get some information about the Siege of Leningrad.

*City of Thieves*, a novel by David Benioff is set during the Siege of Leningrad, which is based on the true event. Although *City of Thieves* is a fiction novel, David Benioff did a research about the setting he used. He told about his writing of the novel in an interview with Rich Fahle in *Borders* (2009). Benioff used two main sources as the guidelines to the actual events. Those two sources are Harrison E. Salisbury’s *The 900 Days the Siege of Leningrad* and Curzio Malaparte’s *Kaputt*. Those two sources are considered as the reliable books. They are used in many studies about the Siege of Leningrad.

During the making of his novel, Benioff says that he made a lot of research. This is his first historical novel, so he does not want to make too many obvious mistakes. Besides reading books related to Leningrad during the siege, he also made someone translating some books and papers that were in Russian. He traveled to several cities, including Leningrad to meet many survivors and witnesses to interview them.
Benioff also read the victims’ diaries, because he thought that most of history books are more focus on the movement of the army and the decision of the leaders, like Hitler and Stalin. He was much more interested on people on the ground, who were in the street and how they survived the tragedy. The victims’ diaries provided much better glimpse of their daily life than the history books.

In an interview with Connie Martinson in the Connie Martinson Talks Books Show(2009), Benioff says that City of Thieves is a work of fiction, but almost everything in it, the historical detail is based on what actually happened. Russia was invaded by the Germans in June 1941, and then in September 1941, Leningrad was blocked by the Germans. People of Leningrad suffered from bombing, evacuation, starvation, and many more. Some people went to the front fight with the army, while the teenage boys were at the city. There was also the detail about how people of Leningrad opened the old books, torn the binding, and boiled down the binding, there was animal protein in it. That was what people did to fight the starvation.

Benioff describes the Siege of Leningrad in detail. Through the novel, the readers can picture the situation and also can get some information about the Siege of Leningrad. In the novel, the people of Leningrad were described to experience starvation, extreme winter with no heating, no gas, no gasoline, and no other basic supply for survival.

What happened to Leningrad people means that they experienced deprivation. Deprivation is defined as “the state of being without or denied something, especially of lacking adequate food or shelter.” The second deprivation is “the act
of taking something away from somebody or preventing somebody from having something” (“Deprivation”). According to *International Encyclopedia of Sociology*, “deprivation happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live” (“Deprivation”).

It has been mentioned above that the Siege of Leningrad took the most victims of all events in World War II. This statement is another factor which triggers to analyze how was the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II.

B. **Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study is to analyze deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as seen in David Benioff’s *City Of Thieves*.

C. **Problem Formulation**

The problem of which the answer this study will try to find in the analysis can be formulated as follow.

1. How was the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II depicted by David Benioff in *City of Thieves*?

D. **Benefits of the Study**

This study is conducted in order to provide benefits to many parties. The writer can acquire the significance from conducting this study. I become aware that casualties of war were not only the soldiers, but also the innocent civilians.
After carrying out this research, I realize how important basic needs is in order to live. Furthermore, it brings more sympathy for me toward the people who are lack of basic needs, who have no place to live and are barely able to eat to keep them alive.

The second party is students of English Education Study Program who learn English literature. This study provides information that will help them to get better understanding on World War II, especially in the Siege of Leningrad. It also helps them to analyze the topic deprivation, since deprivation not only happened in World War II, but also in present time. It can be said that this study is timeless. This research encourages students’ sensitivities and sympathies for those people who still suffer from deprivation.

The third party is English teachers. Similar to the other parties, it rises their sensibilities in responding such situation. Besides, this study can enrich teachers’ knowledge about the related topic to be shared with their students. They can teach about social and moral issues as well as literature study.

The next party is English Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University. This study can enrich the literary study on this program. On the other hand, it is expected to encourage the lecturers and the students to study an in-depth literature. The last party is the other researchers. This study provides the sources for other studies which discuss the similar topic.
E. Definition of Terms

In interpreting certain terms, which are used in this study, it is very possible that every person has his or her own interpretation. Therefore, to avoid misunderstanding, the certain terms in this study need to be explained further.

1. Deprivation

According to Encarta Webster’s College Dictionary Second Edition, there are two definitions of deprivation related to this study. The first definition is “the state of being without or denied something, especially of lacking adequate food or shelter.” The second definition is “the act of taking something away from somebody or preventing somebody from having something” (“Deprivation”).

In International Encyclopedia of Sociology, it is stated that “deprivation happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live.” Also, “relative deprivation is that similar situation but when it is compared to another group.” Usually deprivation is seen in economy aspect. It is not just economy, but there are also deprivation of civil rights, social influence, choices of geographic location, religious freedom, and other less tangible resources (“Deprivation”).

In this study, deprivation refers to the situation of people for not having basic elements to survive and live normally. The situation when people do not have food and things to live. It is not just about physical things, but it is also about situation when their basic rights are taken away, as seen in City of Thieves.
2. **Siege**

According to *Webster’s New Explorer Encyclopedic Dictionary*, siege is “a military blockade of a city or fortified place to compel it to surrender” or “a persistent or serious attack (as of illness)” (“Siege”). In this study, siege refers to a military blockade, so the people in the blockade city had a hard time to survive.

3. **Leningrad**

According to *Encyclopedia Americana- International Edition*, Leningrad is a city in Russia. The city was founded in 1703 by Czar Peter I the great. The name of the city was Saint Petersburg, it was the capital of the Russian Empire for more than two centuries. In 1914 until 1924, the name of the city was Petrograd, and then it was renamed for Lenin at his death. In 1991, the name was changed back to Saint Petersburg.

Leningrad was located on the banks and islands of the Neva River delta on the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea. Leningrad is the world’s northernmost city with a population of over 1 million. The latitude is almost the same as Seward, Alaska (“Leningrad”). In this study, Leningrad refers to the city in Russia which was blocked by Nazi.

4. **The Siege of Leningrad**

The Siege of Leningrad is a tragedy during World War II that took about a million lives. According to Alexander Werth (1964), the tragedy of Leningrad is unlike the other tragedies during the war. In September 1941, about three million people were trapped by the Germans and condemned to starvation. It was nearly
one-third of them died, but not as German captives (p.281). There was never had a city of that size endured what Leningrad was to endure during the winter of 1941-42 (p.283). In this study, the Siege of Leningrad refers to the blockade of Leningrad held by Nazi. Therefore, the people in the city must suffer and many of them had to die.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theoretical review and theoretical framework. Theoretical review presents theory of critical approach, theory of setting, relation between literature, society, and history, theory of deprivation, review of Leningrad during World War II, and review of related studies. Theoretical framework describes the contribution of the theories in solving the problem of the study.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Theory of Critical Approach

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) state that critical approach is applied as the standard to create a critical judgement toward a work of art. A person can give an individual critic, but still they need the standards as the base to make some evaluative judgement that way, people can accept it as valuable critic.

They also state that there are five approaches that can be used to analyze a novel. First is the Formalist approach which focuses on the total integrity of the literary work. Second is the Biographical approach which focuses on the importance of the author’s ideas and personal life. Third is the Sociocultural-Historical approach which describes the social, cultural, and historical background as the references. Fourth is the Mythopoeic approach which attempts to discover particular patterns of human thought that shared a same universal belief to certain
community mind. The last one is the Psychological approach, it is used to analyze the pattern of human personality and behaviour (p.6-15).

This study uses the sociocultural-historical approach. Through this approach, this study will reveal the social, cultural, and historical background of the novel’s setting, the Siege of Leningrad. This approach will be fit for this study because it focuses on the historical background that appears in City of Thieves. This approach can be taken when the text represents what the author actually wrote (p.9).

2. Theory of Setting

Setting is physical background which the action of the narrative takes place. Holman and Harmon (2005) state that there are four elements that create a setting. First element is the actual geographical location, topography, scenery, and physical arrangements like the location of windows in a room. Second element is the occupations and daily manner of living of the characters. Third element is the period which the action takes place. The last element is the general environment of the characters like religious, mental, social, or emotional conditions through the people in the narrative move (p.645).

Murphy (1972) states that “the setting of the novel is the background against which the characters live out their lives.” There are some novels which setting take an important role, while the setting in other novel is not that important. The setting of the novel can be said as the place and time in which the characters live. It brings a significant effect toward the characters’ personalities, actions and ways of thinking (p.141).
There are three points to be considered as setting: time, place, and atmosphere. Time of setting is divided into four classifications. The first classification is present time, “a writer may choose to write a book about his own time, about the things that are happening around him.” The story background which the writer writes happened during the time he lives. For example, *Oliver Twist* by Dickens, it tells about the injustices toward poor people in England, the situation pictured in the story happened around Dickens’ time. The second classification namely past time, shows that “a writer may choose to go backwards in time, to write about historical events, to attempt to illuminate the past to his readers.” For instance, like what Robert Graves writes in his two novels *I, Claudius* and *Claudius the God*. The story of the novels takes place during the lifetime of Claudius the emperor. Future time is the third classification, “a writer may in his imagination take his readers into the future.” This kind of time of setting can be seen in *The Clockwork Orange* by Anthony Burgess. He is a modern writer that writes about the anarchy of a future world. The last classification is no specific time, “a writer may choose to give his readers no indication of the time in which his story takes place. It takes place, as it were, in no time or any time. They are something like we read on the old fairy stories; they happen ‘once upon a time’.” It can be seen in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell (p.144).

The next point of setting is place. Place of setting is classified into three kinds, namely familiar place, unfamiliar place and imaginary place. Familiar place presents that “a writer may choose to set his story in a place which he considers is
familiar to most of his readers, either from experience or by close acquaintance.”

For instance, *The Master* by C.P. Snow, the story takes place in a great university.

The next classification is unfamiliar place, “a writer may choose to set his novel in a place that is likely to be fairly unfamiliar to many of the readers of his own nation.” For example, the Anthony Burgess’ *Malayan Trilogy*, the story takes place in South-east Asia. The last classification is imaginary place, shows that “a writer may choose to set his book in an entirely imaginary place which is not familiar to anyone at all.” For example, *Gulliver* by Jonathan Swift, the story takes place in some imaginary places, Liliput, described as a land where the little people live, Brobdignag, it is a land where the giants live, there is also the land of Houyhnhnms, a place ruled by magnificent horses, and a floating island which is called Laputa.

The last point of setting is atmosphere. Murphy (1972) states that:

Sometimes people talk about the atmosphere of a novel or of part of a novel. By this they mean the general feeling that is conveyed to the reader. The word ‘atmosphere’ is used in the same way as it would be used in everyday speech. A person might say, for instance, ‘The meeting between the workers an the management was conducted in a genial atmosphere.’ This means that the person considered that the general feeling he got from the meeting was one of geniality or friendliness. Thus we can talk of the atmosphere of a novel or of part of it as being: gloomy, sombre, terrifying, evil, cheerful, happy, sordid, pessimistic, optimistic, and so on (p.145-46).

3. Relation between Literature, Society, and History

Elizabeth Langland (1984) states that although two authors grow in the same time and the same society, the society which are depicted in their literary works will be different. They have different perceptions about their society and it
affects their products; “because a novelist’s understanding of society is a central determinant in his overall conception of his novel” (p.9).

Langland (1984) also gives the result of her observation about the relation among the three centers: character, society, and narrator implied author which determine the range of function or formal roles for society in the novel:

a. The character is caught in his social environment and the character is in conflict with it. “Individual potential meets social possibility, and the result is some personal limitation or sacrifice.”

b. The narrator may become involved in the novel circumstances and makes his presence will influence the plot. In this type, the narrator makes certain character from the limitation which is made by the society.

c. Society is unavoidable to influence to the human possibility. The positive characters who have best quality must be destructed by the society.

d. The character and society may be in one harmony. “Society can be flexible enough to accommodate the full realization of individual possibility” (p.11-3).

4. Theory of Deprivation

Discussing about theory of deprivation, there are two kinds of deprivation; relative deprivation and absolute deprivation. As written by Turner, Samuel Stouffer et al. is the first who mentioned the term of relative deprivation (1949). It is a large-scale psychological study carried out during World War II by a specialist research branch within the United States War Department.

Relative deprivation concept is a comparison between the levels of deprivation suffered by different groups. There is also absolute deprivation, it is a
Deprivation determined against an independent standard of measurement. Meanwhile, relative deprivation is a condition when it is based on a comparison with the resources of other groups (as cited by Turner, 2006, p.503).

Deprivation happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live. Relative deprivation is that similar situation but when it is compared to another group. Usually deprivation is seen in economy aspect. However, it is not just economy, but there are also deprivation of civil rights, social influence, choices of geographic location, religious freedom, and other less tangible resources.

There are questions about what kind of resources that can be considered as lacking related to deprivation. The sociologists Hans S. Park and T. David Mason categorize deprivations into those affecting survival needs, belongingness needs, leisure needs, and control needs. It is not the outsider’s objective measure of deprivation that is important, but the group’s own internal sense of lack (as cited by Turner, 2006, p.349).

Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree state that poverty supposedly absolute in the sense that it was said to be understood as lack of sufficient money to meet basic physical needs to subsist and survive. Peter Townsend state that poverty in terms of exclusion from the living conditions, and inability to participate in the activities, is taken for granted by the wider society because of lack of material sources. His definition uses the relative approach, but it is understood as an objective condition rather than a subjective feeling as in W.G. Runciman’s formulation (as cited by Turner, 2006, p.462). Runciman linked
relative deprivation to social inequality along the three dimensions. They are social class, social status, and power (as cited by Turner, 2006, p.504).

Amato and Monge (1990) state that human life has a close relationship with pain and suffering. They are part of human life. Pain and suffering are always be there, in every part of a person’s life. From those many pain and suffering forms, it can be ranged from menial labor to tragedy. Pain and suffering define people’s consciousness, pervade their memories, incite their conscience, and the substance of their best stories. Pain and suffering are at the core of people’s moral lives (p.1).

Similar to deprivation, “poverty refers to the status of individuals, families, or households whose income or consumption falls below a determined or fixed standard of need or within a stated fraction of a social average.” There are a number of principal terms of poverty, two of them are absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is “conditions under which one’s consumption or income falls below a fixed or objective standard of need, based on subsistence or minimum comfort levels.” Relative poverty is “a measure of poverty achieved by comparing one’s condition to a social average, for example, one-half the average or median income of society at large” (“Poverty: Analysis and Overview”). Beaudoin (2007) states that in the basic level, poverty can be described as complete destitution, it is absolute poverty or extreme poverty. It is the lack of basic elements needed for human survival, such as food, water, proper clothing, and shelter (p.4).
5. Review of Leningrad during World War II

a. The Beginning of World War II

Ergang (1958) states that there were six factors which caused Europe to war. First factor is the economic conflicts, second is the inability of the League to meet the tasks, third is the unwillingness of the nation to disarm, fourth is the national minorities’ problem, fifth is the failure of the powers to revise the Versailles settlement, and last factor of World War II is the revival of nationalist spirit (p.468).

b. The Beginning of German Invasion to Russia

According to McClellan (1994), Hitler approved the plan of campaign against the Russia on February 3, 1941, but not until June 6 the date was fixed. After some time, on June 22, 1941 at 4 A.M., German Troops suddenly invaded Russia without warning. Germans attacked and they confronted each other along 3,000 kilometers line from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. 183 Germany divisions were facing 170 Russia divisions. German had controls of the skies and destroyed three-fourths of the Russia Air Force within three days (p.155).

Germans controlled an area of Russia territory more than twice the size of France by the end of July. The Germans attacked three points at a time, Field Marshal Leeb’s Army Group North marched on Leningrad, Field Marshal Bock’s Army Group Center marched on Moscow, and Field Marshal Rundstedt’s Army Group South marched on Kiev (p.157).

Besides the army who attacked the territory of Russia, the German also had the Eisatzgruppen. Edeiken (2000) states that the Eisatzgruppen were four
paramilitary units formed for “liquidating” (murdering) Jews, Romany, and political operatives of the Communist Party. They were established before the invasion of the Russia. The Einsatzgruppen were divided into Einsatzgruppen A, B, C, and D. The Einsatzgruppen A, B, and C were attached to army groups taking part in the invasion. The Einsatzgruppen D was sent to the Ukraine without being attached to any army group. All of the groups operated in the territories occupied by the Third Reich on the eastern front. Most of their crime took place in the Ukraine and the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

The most succinct description of the purpose of the Einsatzgruppen was given at the trial of Adolph Eichman by Dr. Michael Musmanno, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who presided over the trial of 23 of the leaders of the Einsatzgruppen. He states that the purpose of the Einsatzgruppen was to murder Jews and deprive them of their prosperity. SS General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski confirmed this at the main Nuremberg Trial when he testified that the principal task of the Einsatzgruppen was the annihilation of the Jews, Gypsies, and political commissars.

Many people believe that the systematic killing of Jews in Russia that was done by Einsatzgruppen and Order Police battalions was the first step of the Nazi program to kill all Jews in Europe, which was called the Final Solution. In June 1941, when the German invaded Russia, the Einsatzgruppen was also there along with the German army. The method was different from the method of Final Solution. The method of Final Solution was deporting Jews from their own hometown, and then sending them to concentration camps as the place for killing
them. On the other hand, the method of Eisatzgruppen was coming directly to the home of Jews and massacring them.

The German army provided logistical support to the Eisatzgruppen, including supplies, transportation, housing, and occasionally manpower in the form of units to guard and transport prisoners. At first the Eisatzgruppen shot primarily Jewish men. By late summer 1941, however, wherever the Eisatzgruppen went, they shot Jewish men, women, and children without regard for age or sex, and buried them in mass graves. Often with the help of local informants and interpreters, Jews in a given locality were identified and taken to collection points. Thereafter they were marched or transported by truck to the execution site, were trenches had been prepared. In some cases the captive victims had to dig their own graves. After the victims had handed over their valuables and undressed, men, women, and children were shot, either standing before the open trench, or lying face down in the prepared pit.

Shooting was the most common form of killing used by the Einsatzgruppen. Yet in the late summer of 1941, Heinrich Himmler, noting the psychological burden that mass shootings produced on his men, requested that a more convenient mode of killing be developed. The result was the gas van, a mobile gas chamber surmounted on the chassis of a cargo truck which employed carbon monoxide from the truck’s exhaust to kill its victims. Gas vans made their first appearance on the eastern front in late fall 1941, and were eventually utilized, along with shooting, to murder Jews and other victims in most areas where the Einsatzgruppen operated (“Einsatzgruppen,” 2003).

c. The Siege of Leningrad

1) The Beginning of the Siege of Leningrad

According to Alexander Werth (1964), the news on June 22, 1941 about the German invasion made many mass meetings in Leningrad. The people of Leningrad volunteered to help saving their city. At the great Kirov Works, 15,000 men and women applied for immediate military service. Not all of these applicants could be accepted, because the Kirov Works also needed to produce armaments.
On July 14, the Germans succeeded in establishing a large bridgehead north of Luga. It was from there they were to develop their subsequent offensive against Leningrad.

Werth also states that the situation in Leningrad was very grim. Voroshilov, the C-in-C of the Northern Armies and Zhdanov, the head of Leningrad Party organization, were very desperate. They made the order and read out to all the Red Army units of the ‘North-West Direction’ on July 14:

Comrades Red-Army men, officers and political workers! A direct threat of an enemy invasion is now suspended over Leningrad, the cradle of the Proletarian Revolution. While the troops of the Northern Front are bravely fighting the Nazi and Finnish Schutzcorps hordes all the way from the Barents Sea to Tallinn and Hango, and are defending every inch of our beloved Soviet land, the troops of the North-Western Front, often failing to repel enemy attacks, and abandoning their positions without even entering into combat with the enemy, are only encouraging by their behavior the increasingly arrogant Germans. Certain cowards and panic-stricken individuals not only abandon the Front without orders, but saw panic among the good and brave soldiers. In some cases both officers and political workers not for combat, but increase even more, by their shameful behavior, the panic and disorganization at the Front (p. 285).

The order implied that anyone abandoning the front without orders would be tried by a field tribunal depended on their rank and previous achievements. In the end of July and the beginning of August, it was about one million people were engaged in the building of defenses:

People of the most different trades and professions- workers, employees, schoolchildren, housewives, scientists, teachers, artists, actors, students, etc.- worked with their picks and shovels. From morning till night they went on, often under enemy fire.

Leningrad was isolated from the rest of the country. The only communication was through across Lake Ladoga. While the South and South-West of the city the position of the Russians were equally desperate, because the
Germans having broken through to the Gulf of Finland only a few miles South-West of the city and attacked heavily in the Kolpino and Pulkovo areas about fifteen miles south of Leningrad (p. 287).

On August 20, there was a meeting of the Leningrad Party. Voroshilov and Zhdanov admitted that the situation in Leningrad was very serious. Zhdanov said that the whole population, the young, must be given a shooting training and also grenade-throwing and street-fighting.

On the next day, August 21, the famous Appeal to the Leningrad people, signed by Voroshilov, Zhdanov and Popkov, the chairman of the Leningrad Soviet was published:

Let us, like no one man [it concluded], rise to the defense of our city, of our homes and families, our freedom and honor. Let us do our sacred duty as Soviet patriots in our relentless struggle against a hated and ruthless enemy, let us be vigilant and merciless in dealing with cowards, panic-mongers and deserters, let us establish the strictest revolutionary discipline in our city. Armed with such iron discipline and Bolshevik organization, let us meet the enemy and throw him back (p. 288).

On October 7, 1941, there was an order from the Fuhrer’s headquarters. It was signed by Jodl.He delivered the Fuhrer’s order not to accept capitulation ‘at either Leningrad or, later Moscow’. This order also mentioned that Leningrad should be razed to the ground by air bombing and artillery fire.

In the middle of September, the danger of the German occupation in Leningrad had been averted. It was also too clear that the cut off from the rest of the country, except for the Lake Ladoga route.Lake Ladoga was the only real hope of keeping the city supplied with food, raw materials and fuel, and also the armaments and ammunition that could not be made on the spot (p. 291).
As the result, in the beginning of September, Leningrad was completely isolated by land from the rest of Russia. They were about three million people had been trapped there. In 1941, Russia was short by planes, so the Germans controlled the air in the Leningrad area. Any Russian plane was in big danger of being shot down, even at night. Lake Ladoga was the only route for Leningrad to communicate with the rest of Russia, however, even Lake Ladoga did not have any proper harbors (p. 292).

Salisbury (2003) also states that Leningrad people also did a preparation for the Germans attack, the city of Leningrad tightened the controls on movement of population. It was stricter, a curfew was applied in Leningrad. Since August 24 they forbid all activities in the city between 10 P.M. and 5 A.M. (p. 330).

2) Winter in Leningrad

Harisson E. Salisbury (2003) states that the weather of Russia’s winter at that time was extremely cold, with rain and snow. It made the troops always wet all day and night long. When the Red Army discussed about strengthening their army that already in Neva River, the front’s armored commander, General N.A. Bolotnikov said about the army needing heavy tanks as there were ice over almost the entire Neva (p. 396).

“If you want to help the Fifth-fourth Army, then you need heavy tanks. Without them the infantry can do nothing. You can ask Bychevsky about trying to put KV tanks across. He hasn’t any pontoons, and there is ice over almost the entire Neva.” (p. 402)

On November 17, the sky was gray and dark, the people felt the bitter cold. The sun rose until well after 9 A.M. (p. 410). A poet, Dmitri Grigorovich described about how bitter was the winter at that time “… the winter twilight of
Petersburg sinking into the black of night... and he alone ... far, far from all, in the deep shadows, the snowy empyiness and swirling wind.” (p. 423)

For another example, a middle-aged man named Nikolai Tikhonov one of Russia’s best-known writers, walked in Tverskaya Ulitsa in a November night. It described that he walked through the world of shadow, of cold, of snow and of wind (p. 424).

An Academian Orbeli went to a meeting in the State Council room of the former Czar, he welcomed guests to the Navoi festival. They described that at that time it was very cold, one of the poets; Rozhdestvensky got a difficulty in recognizing people because their faces was affected by cold and became thin (p. 431-32). Orbeli worked at his office, and because of the December, it meant he only worked for a few hours. He described that it was deathly cold that his rheumatism grew worse (p. 433).

When described about the coldest winter, Salisbury (2003) also writes the temperature that he got in his research. It was the coldest winter of modern times. The average temperature of Leningrad in December was 9 above zero Fahrenheit (13 degrees below normal) and 4 degrees below zero in January (20 degrees below normal). The temperature froze the ground (p. 437). A poet; Vera Inber had a celebration at the Writers’ House. She walked from Aptekarsky Island to the Writers’ House on Ulitsa Voinova. It was described that the temperature was well below zero. The streets were empty and ice-covered (p. 441). There was one January evening when the temperature at 20 below zero (p. 449). Krutikov, a factory’s owner which was no longer operating had to walk from his factory to the
Narva Gates, and at the time the temperature was 25 degrees below zero (p. 451). Pavel Lutnitsky, a writer who worked in Writers Union took care of evacuation in Leningrad. On January 23, he walked home in 30 degrees below zero in order to do his assignment (p. 498). Ladoga, the route where supplies were brought to Leningrad people is mentioned that the temperature fell to 30 and 40 below zero (p. 504).

3) Evacuation

According to Salisbury (2003), during the war, there was a very serious miscalculation somewhere, but later, the factual material published in the last few years shows that this tragic situation was created by a whole series of specific mistakes. There had been lack of foresight slowing down the German advance, which had given almost no thought at all to the question of food supplies inside the city. There was also for several weeks, when the Germans seemed to have been stopped on the Luga Line, there was an excess of optimistic propaganda. This was responsible for much wishful thinking among the people of Leningrad, who simply did not visualize and realize the city being either occupied or blockaded (p. 292).

The people of Leningrad should be evacuated, but there was a very slow progress of the evacuation in July and August, it was due to what people called a wishful thinking: people did not believe that the Germans would come anywhere near the city. Because of the danger of air-raids, children began to be evacuated in June and early July, but it was oddly enough to evacuate people to the places like Gatchina and Luga. Those places were on the Germans’ direct road to Leningrad.
Soon they had to be brought back to Leningrad, and some were then evacuated to the east, where they remained in perfect safety until the end of war.

The process of the evacuation during July and August was very slow. There were only 4,000 people, mostly workers of plants earmarked for evacuation, and their families were evacuated to the east. They were also 150,000 refugees from the Baltic Republics Pskov and other areas.

In January 1942, the mass-evacuation of civilians started to cross the Ice Road of Lake Ladoga. In this time, hundreds of thousands of civilians had already died of hunger (p. 293). Children who lived in dormitory were evacuated too (p. 416).

4) Ration Card

Ration card became an important thing for Leningrad people during the siege. Almost all of the people could not get any food to eat. It made the authorities applied the ration card system in order to distribute fairly the food supply the city could get. Each person had a ration card, then stood in a queue to get food.

According to Salisbury (2003), in September and the first half of October, there were many cases of fraud. Many people managed and tried to have two or more ration cards which were often the cards of people who had died or left the city. Besides that, they were also many cases of forged cards. Because of many shops did not have good lighting, so it was hard for them to distinguish between the real and forged cards. There were many cases of stolen cards, and the penalty of loss of a card was as often equal to a death sentence.
There was an employee of the printing company where the ration cards were printed. She was found in possession of 100 such cards, and she was shot. It was also suspected that German planes dropped some forged cards to add confusion. There was a ‘re-registration’ of all ration-card holders in the middle of October. It showed that some 70,000 ration cards had been unnecessarily honored. People had used the cards of people who were absent, dead, and some who were now in the Army (p. 296).

In December, in the height of the famine, there was an ‘epidemic’ of lost ration cards. In October, there were 5,000 ration cards that had been genuinely or fraudulently lost. In November, the figure rose to 13,000 and in December to 24,000. The common reason of the loss cards was it had been destroyed in an air-raid. The difference between one and two ration cards in December often meant the difference between life and death.

In September and October, most rations were still honored, but it was no longer true in November. There was a serious shortage of cereals, meat and fats. It made the people who had ration card had to accept substitutes. In November and December, there were no fats (butter, oil or margarine) left, and no any kinds of substitutes.

During the first few months of the blockade, the distribution of food was rather chaotic. The theory was anyone could have his ration-card honoured anywhere, but this often produced queues of unequal length. In December, people should register in a particular shop, so the distribution centers had to send each
shop approximately its correct share. In November and December, the whole of Leningrad was living on starvation (p. 297).

On September 2, the first cut in rations was decided, the second cut was on September 10, the third cut was on October 1, the fourth cut was on November 13, and the fifth cut, the all-time low, was on November 20. After the fourth cut, people started to die of hunger (p. 298).

Salisbury (2003) also mentions that the worst disaster that could happen to a Leningrader was loss of his ration card. On December 15, there was a Leningrader named Ivan Krutikov stood in a queue. A thief grabbed his ration card and fled. He chased the thief but he could run only a short distance. He saw the thief disappear but he just cried at his helpless. He did not even have energy to shout “stop thief!” (p. 450).

The problem of ration card was difficult to solve. Many problems came up due to this issue.

It was virtually impossible under the rigid rules established by Food Director D.V. Pavlov to get a substitute ration card. Prior to December a person who lost his card could apply to a regional bureau and get a new one. In October 4,800 substitute cards were issued. In November 13,000 persons got replacements. These figures seem to have been regarded as normal. But in December long lines began to form at the rationing bureaus. Before the alarmed Pavlov could halt the practice 24,000 cards had been given out. The people invariably claimed that they had lost their card during a bombardment or shelling or when their house burned down. Pavlov knew that many claims were legitimate. But he knew also that many persons must be claiming fraudulent losses in order to get a second ration. The power to issue substitute cards was withdrawn from regional offices. Hereafter new cards could be obtained only from the central office and only with irrefutable proof-testimony of eyewitnesses, supporting evidence from the building superintendent, the local Party worker, the Police. For a time Zhdanov himself was impossible for the ordinary citizen to assemble the data required for issuance of a new card. Applicants quickly dropped to zero for, in fact, if you lost your card you could not get
another. The problem was solved, but at the cost of almost certain death for thousands of unfortunates who actually did lose their cards (p.451).

5) Supply

According to Salisbury (2003), on September 12, rationing system that had been introduced on July 18 in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities had been applied. The stocks that available in Leningrad for both troops and civilians only amounted to:

- Grain and flour .................. 35 days’ supply
- Cereals and macaroni .......... 30 days’ supply
- Meat, including live cattle .. 33 days’ supply
- Fats .................................. 45 days’ supply
- Sugar and confectionery ...... 60 days’ supply

Lake Ladoga was not well equipped, there was a little shipping and it had been under German air attack. The foods in Leningrad were threatened by air-raids. So the quantities of grain, flour and sugar had already destroyed, on September 8, largely because even some of the most elementary air-raid precautions had not been observed. At that time, there was no centralized control. The foods in Leningrad were held by many organizations. Several days after the ring of the blockade had closed, it was still possible to eat in ‘commercial’ restaurants. It was not subject to rationing, and it used up as much as twelve per cent of all the fats and ten per cent of all the meat consumed in the city. Some time after September 8, certain tinned goods, such as tinned crab, could still be bought in shops without ration-cards (p. 294- 95).

It was said that the system was in carelessness. The explanation for this is that both civilian and the military authorities were so concerned with building
defenses and keeping out the Germans from Leningrad. Therefore, they had no
time to give much thought to the food problem.

The first sign that the authorities were aware to the food problem in
Leningrad was the decision on September 2 that is to cut down rations to 22
ounces of bread a day for workers, 14 ounces for office workers and 11 ounces for
children and dependants. There was a second cut in rations September 12; the
bread ration now was just over 1 pound for workers, 11 ounces for office workers
and children and 9 ounces for dependants.

Besides the cut above, there was also a reduction in the meat and cereals
rations. There was a way to make up for this, the sugar, confectionery and fats
ration was increased as follows (p. 295):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sugar and conf.</th>
<th>Fats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>4 ½ lb. monthly</td>
<td>2 lb. 2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>3 lb. 12 ½ oz. monthly</td>
<td>1 lb. 2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>3 lb. 5 oz. monthly</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (to 12)</td>
<td>3 lb. 12 ½ oz. monthly</td>
<td>1 lb. 2 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the food shortage, there was also a shortage of fuel in Leningrad. Oil and
coal supplies were exhausted by the end of September (p. 298).

Salisbury (2003) mentions that there were Captain Murov and his men
who were transferred from Pulkovo Heights to Ladoga Lake. They dealt with food
transferring, since all the supplies were brought through Ladoga Lake. One day,
as the caravan waited to take off, an officer came up to Murov to tell him that the
ration had been reduced again in Leningrad. That day was November 20, it had
been cut to 250 grams of bread a day for workers and 125 grams for all other
individuals. For the front-line troops, the ration was cut to 500, after being cut to
600 grams of bread from 800 on November 8. For all other troops were cut to 300 grams, about half a loaf (p. 411).

On December 9, Leningrad had on hand nine or ten days’ supply of flour on hand, including all the remaining stores at Novaya Ladoga, on the eastern side of the lake. Breads that were provided by Leningrad were almost entirely made of “edible” cellulose, sawdust and flour sweepings. It is said that it did not support life, the death toll increased day by day. Besides, Leningrad required a minimum of 1,000 tons of supplies a day, not only food, but kerosene, gasoline, and munitions (p. 413).

Children who were in dormitory got their ration, but on one morning they starved up their lunch with 50 grams of bread and a pat of butter, a little soup made of frozen beets and some cereal. They put their soup and cereal into jars. They walked home and bought the jars for their starving mother, brother, and sister (p. 415).

On November 20, the day when Leningrad’s ration was cut to 125 grams of bread daily, a composer Valerian Bogdanov-Berezovsky wrote on his diary. He wrote “the food situation is becoming more difficult” (p. 426).

Salisbury (2003) mentions in some parts about the alternative food products that appeared in Leningrad in order to fight starvation. It is said that some people refined the sugar by melting it in a pan and running it through a linen cloth. It was simply mixed with flour or paste into a gummy confection, part earth, part paste or ersatz flour, part carbonized sugar. People called it in some names, “candy” or “jelly” or “custard” (p. 475).
The trade place for people of Leningrad was the Haymarket. There were some alternative food products that could be bought in the Haymarket. There were wood alcohol (it was said that if the alcohol passed through six layers of linen it could be safely drunk), linseed oil which was used for frying blini or pancakes, occasional pieces of bacon fat or lard, hardtack from army stores, tooth powder which could be used for making pudding if mixed with a little starch or potato flour, and there was library paste in bars like chocolate (p. 479).

Salisbury (2003) says that Leningrad people were well known to love dog so much like a human being. On December 1, the ration for dogs ended. People began to eat their dogs ever since. A girl named Irina took her dog to be put asleep, and the dog was eaten. Her co-workers had been waiting a long time for her dog to be eaten (p. 440).

As described by Benioff (2008) in his novel, in the world of starvation, people of Leningrad had a place where they could trade their belongings for something. It was the Haymarket, one of the important places in Leningrad during the siege. Lev and Kolya visited the Haymarket, and this is what Lev described:

If you had something you wanted to buy, sell, or barter, you went to the Haymarket. Before the war the street stalls were considered the poor man’s NevskyProspekt. After the blockade began, when the restaurant chained shut their doors and the butchers had no more meat bin their lockers, the Haymarket thrived. Generals’ wives traded their amber necklaces for sacks of wheat flour. Party members haggled with peasants who had snuck in from the countryside, arguing over how many potatoes a set of antique silverware should purchase. If the negotiations lasted too long, the peasants would wave their hands dismissively and turn away from the city folk. “So eat your silverware,” they would say with a shrug. They almost always got their asking price (p. 57).
The Haymarket is a real place in Leningrad. The Haymarket or Sennoya located in the heart of Leningrad. The name before was Peace Square, no one called it that. The Haymarket had been there since the early days of “Piter.” It was in this winter of Leningrad’s agony. Sometimes people called it as the Hungry Market.

At one end of the Haymarket, there was an old and undistinguished church and across from it, there was a small barracks of early nineteenth-century architecture. The Haymarket was a square which opened out in the curving Sadovaya, the garden boulevard, which was one of the busiest shopping streets of pre-Bolshevik Russia. The Haymarket was a center of pushcart and stall trade, a peddlers, of izvozhiki, of coachmen and troikas, of flower girls and prostitutes, for two hundred years. At the back of the Haymarket, in the tangle of streets between it and the imposing façade of St. Isaac’s Square, a web of side streets was extended (p. 473).

Before the war, there had been a great peasant market in the Haymarket. Actually it had been long closed, but because of the starvation hit the people of Leningrad, trading for food began again in the Haymarket. In the winter, Haymarket became the liveliest place in Leningrad. It became the market of exchange. Money, the paper rubles, had no value there. The common currency was bread, the second “currency” was vodka. For bread, anything was on sale, even women’s bodies or men’s lives. Bringing a gold watch, a diamond ring, or a fur neckpiece was not help much. “Yet why keep anything of value? What good are valuables if you are about to die?”
Ordinary people found that they had little in common with the traders who suddenly appeared in the Haymarket. “They were the robbers, the thieves, the murderers, members of the bands which roved the streets of the city and seemed to hold much of it in their power once night had fallen” (p. 474).

Salisbury (2003) writes that on January 1, bread in Leningrad was selling at 600 rubles a kilogram in the black market, and it was black bread. There were about half a dozen markets in Leningrad where packets of cigarettes, hunks of ersatz bread, jars of sour cabbage, dirty bits of rye bread, could be bought or traded for clothing, watches, jewelry or objects of art. Since at that time bread was very rare and expensive, a few of Leningrad people could only dream of buying it (p. 440).

It was not only food and fuel. Leningrad was also suffered from electricity shortage. By the end of October, the electric power supply in Leningrad was only a small fraction of what it had been. The use of electric light was prohibited everywhere, except some places. The places were at the General Staff, the Smolny, Party offices, civil defence stations, and certain other offices. Ordinary houses and most offices had to do without light throughout the long winter nights. Flats, offices, and houses were no longer using central heating. In factories, central heating was replaced by small wood stoves. Because of the lack of electricity, most factories had to close down, or use the primitive methods for making the machines on, such as using bicycle pedals. In October, tram-cars were sharply reduced in number. In November, they stopped running. Therefore, no food, no
light, no heat, and German air-raids and constant shelling was the life of Leningrad in the winter of 1941-42 (p. 298-99).

Salisbury (2003) writes that Director A. K. Kozlovsky of the Northern Cable factory wrote in his diary on December 2 that on that day there was almost no electricity in the city, and there was none in their factory. And Pavel Luknitsky wrote in his diary on December 11 at 11.30 P.M.:

A dark night. In this room as in all the others in this house on Shchors Street and almost all the houses in Leningrad there is frost and unbroken darkness. Yes... Tikhvin has been liberated in the nick of time. Last night “changes in tram routes” were announced. But the trams have almost all ceased to run. Leningradskaya Pravda tonight came out in two pages instead of four. There is much new destruction. Snow drifts in the streets. People with exhausted faces walk slowly- dark shadows on the street. And more and more coffins, roughly made, are pulled on sleds, by the stumbling, slipping, weak relatives of the dead. Worst of all- the darkness... hunger and cold and darkness... (p. 405-6)

Darkness was only one of many effects of that people of Leningrad experienced. It is also mentioned that because of there was no electric power, the radio was not working on Christmas day (p. 417). In the winter, the radio often was not working for months (p. 476).

There were more people wrote in his diary telling their experience. On January 24, 1942, Nikolai Markevich, a correspondent for Komsomolskaya Pravda wrote in his diary:

The city is dead. There is no electricity. Warm rooms are most rare. No streetcars. No water. Almost the only kind of transport is sleds... carrying corpses in plain coffins, covered with rags or half clothed... Daily six to eight thousand die... The city is dying as it has lived for the last half-year-clenching its teeth (p. 446).

Krutikov, a factory owner faced the fact that his factory was no longer running because of the lack of electric power and he had to apply in the army (p.
Actually, not all of the electric power were off. Some important places still used the electricity. The places that got the electricity are Smolny, the General Staff building, police stations, Party offices, AA commands, post and telegraph offices, and the fire department, courts and apartment house offices (p. 456). Leningrad people could not use their cars, because there was also the lack of gasoline. There were no automobiles anymore in the city (p. 434). It described that people could not smell the gasoline anymore at that time (p. 438).

In January at Kirov, there was no work that could be done, people could not work. It was because there was no power, no heat, and no light. Also, the factories stopped running (p. 489).

There were people experienced when they walked in the street and they saw no car there, the view was not like they used to see in the street of Leningrad. There was a writer named Vera Inber went to Writers’ Houses on Ulitsa Voinova and she said that she did not see any car in the street (p. 441). On September 1, Leningrad had gasoline and oil reserves for 18 to 20 days, coal for 75 to 80 days (p. 455-6).

6) People’s Job

Salisbury (2003) writes that because of the lack of supply in the city of Leningrad, people lost their jobs. Some people could not work since the electricity went off. Most of them had to apply to the army. There was one person as an example of people who had to change her job. Her name is Anna Akhmatova, she was born in 1889 on Odessa, Ukraine, as Anna Gorenko. When she was sixteen, she went to St. Petersburg for schooling. She is one of the greatest Russian poets...
of the 20th Century. She became a legend in her own time as a poet and symbol of artistic integrity. When the Siege of Leningrad happened, she returned to her home town. She died in 1966.

Anna Akhmatovais one of great Russia’s poetess. She used to give a dictation of speech, which was broadcasted in Leningrad radio. She was known as Leningrad’s “muse of tears.” She was known a feminine, personal and emotional person. However, in one evening during the siege, her voice sounded different when she spoke on the radio saying “my dear fellow citizens, mother, wives and sisters of Leningrad.” For months she was in radio saying “the city of Piter, the city of Lenin, the city of Pushkin, of Dostoyevsky and Blok, the city of great culture and great achievement.” Once she also spoke, “all my life is connected with Leningrad. In Leningrad I became a poet. Leningrad gave my poetry its spirit. I, like all of you now, live with one unconquerable belief that Leningrad never will be Facist.”

She was not just a poet and a broadcaster, but she also did something as her duty for her country. After she worked on the radio, she went to the building on the Fontanka, before that time the building was known as Sheremetyev Palace, and she lived there. Anna Akhmatova sewed bags for sand which were used as protection of the shelter trenches in the gardens. One day, she wrote her poem “Poem Without Herp” under a great maple tree. During September she did many things for her country, sitting at her posts, guarding the roofs, placing the sandbags, writing her poems, it can be said that she fighting for her country.
reality also, she, like many other people in Leningrad, accepted evacuation to Tashkent in distant Central Asia (285).

7) Cannibalism

According to Salisbury (2003), there was cannibalism in Leningrad. In the market, according to published official histories, there was trade in human flesh. There was a research from the field of anthropophagi. It is said that cannibalism is not strange to Russia soil. It means the men from the past, which were the Scythians, and the mysterious people who live on the ground the time of Kievan, had a custom that shows cannibalism (p. 474).

There were so many rumors about cannibalism in this era, although the survivors do not like to discuss this issue. A professor says that actually there were no cannibals, but only when people went crazy. He heard that there was a mother who went crazy when there was no food and she killed her daughter and butchered her daughter’s flesh to make meat patties. But the professor says that this matter could happen anytime, because he heard the similar story even before the war (p. 475).

In Leningrad, the rumors about cannibals began in autumn since many parents kept their children away from the streets. There were reports that many children were kidnapped. Children were the main target as it was easy to seize them and some people said that their flesh were more tender (p. 475-6).

Meanwhile, in the beginning of November, some people witnessed that meat patties made from ground-up human flesh were sold with many trades at the
Haymarket. Many people of Leningrad pretended that they did not know that the meat was human flesh. They insisted that the meat was horse, or dog, or cat, and it was fine to eat them.

Late at night, there was a Leningrader walking through the world of ice while a bloody snowdrift had covered the heads of a man, a woman and a small girl whose blonde hair was still plaited in Russian braids. He was sure that the bodies had been carted off by the cannibals for butchering. “No other explanation seemed to fit the presence of the human heads in the drift.”

A survivor said that “in the worst period of the siege, Leningrad was in the power of the cannibals. God alone knows what terrible scenes went on behind the walls of the apartments.” He admitted that he knew a case in which husbands ate their wives, wives ate their husbands and parents ate their children. In his building, there was a porter killed his wife and then thrust her severed head into a red-hot stove.

At night in Leningrad, there were soldiers on their patrol on the streets, and these soldiers sometimes became the victims of the cannibals. These soldiers were regarded as preferable victims because they had been better fed, since they received better and more ration.

The same as any kind of food product, people could find the flesh trade in the Haymarket, as it was the center of the trade. Starving people did not pay too much attention to the meats which were offered for sale. They knew that the meat was made from horse, probably with cat meat or dog meat or rat meat. Those people told themselves that there could be no human flesh mixed in it. Without
considering what the meat was made from, the people should face the options between taking the meat and facing the death.

There was a terrible gossip among the women in the queues, waiting the bread shops to open. The gossip was about the children, how the cannibals wanted to eat them because their flesh was so tender. Women were the second choice for the cannibals. Women were also starving like men, but since their bodies carried a little more fat, their flesh was tastier (p. 478-9).

8) Death

The death is the last thing that happened to people in a war. After experienced the suffering caused by the war, the people who could not survive eventually faced their death. Salisbury (2003) states:

The December death toll was 53,000 persons, more or less equal to that for the whole of 1940. The total was nearly five times that of the admittedly incomplete figure of 11,085 in November. Party members tottered into regional offices, put their cards on the desk and wandered off, mumbling, “Tomorrow I’ll dies...” (p. 437)

From October, 1941, to April, 1942, 353,424 troops reported sick or wounded, and average of 50,000 a month or 1,700 a day. Half of these were ill, largely of dystrophy and other starvation ailments. More than 62,000 troops came down with dystrophy from November, 1941, to the end of spring. The number ill with scurvy reached 20,000 in April, 1942. Death to starvation diseases were 12,416, nearly 20 percent of troops on sick call, in the winter of 1942 (p. 419).

Because of the extreme winter, people in Leningrad became very weak. The death number increased out of control, while people were to weak to buried the bodies. The corpses were lying down on the ground, covered under snow and ice. Y.I. Krasnovitsky, the director of Vulcan factory said:

“I remember the picture exactly. It was freezing cold. The bodies were frozen. They were hoisted onto trucks. They even gave a metallic ring.
When I first went to the cemetery, every hair stood up on my head to see the mountain of corpses and the people, themselves hardly alive, throwing the bodies into trenches with expressionless faces.

One of Leningrader, share his impressions in January, 1942: The nearer to the entrance to Piskarevsky I approached, the more bodies appeared on both sides of the road. Coming out of town where there were small one-story houses, I saw gardens and orchards and then an extraordinary formless heap. I came nearer. There were on both sides of the road such enormous piles of bodies that two cars could not pass. A car could go only on one side and was unable to turn around. Through this narrow passage amidst the corpses, lying in the greatest disorder, we made our way to the cemetery (p. 437-8).

The official Leningrad history of the blockade has a comment: “Never in history of the world has there been an example of tragedy to equal that of starving Leningrad.” (p. 438)

People who died in Leningrad at that time has a greater number than the number of people died in a modern city anywhere anytime. If it is compared to the number of people died in Hiroshima (78,150 died, 13,983 missing, and 37,426 wounded), the people died in Leningrad are more than ten times than in Hiroshima (p. 513).

There is no exact number of people who died in Leningrad because of the siege. A Soviet Army newspaper; Red Star on June 28, 1964 published a declaration from a official Soviet response to a Swedish official inquiry. It is said: “No one knows exactly how many people died in Leningrad and the Leningrad area.”

The Russian Government announced that the deaths by starvation and hunger in city of Leningrad was 632,253 persons. Deaths by bombs and shells were 16,747 persons. It made the total civilian deaths were 649,000. The number
above was only in the city of Leningrad, before it was added by the deaths in nearby Pushkin and Peterhof. It means that the total of deaths by starvation was 461,803 and deaths by all war were 671,635. Leningrad City Commission attested these figures to Investigation Nazi Atrocities, and submitted at the Nuremberg Trials in 1946.

The Commission figures are not complete because they do not cover the other Leningrad areas, such as Oranienbaum, Sestroretsk and the suburban parts of the blockade zone. An elaborate apparatus of City and Regional Party officials, which was headed by Party Secretary Kuznetsov prepared the new counting of the death number. The task involved 6,445 local commissions and more than 31,000 persons. They made the individual lists for each region. The regional lists consisted of 440,826 names, and it was added 191,427 names from a general city-wide list (p. 514).

6. Review of Related Studies

This part contains a review of Sunday Book Review at The New York Times, published on July 6, 2008, written by Boris Fishman entitled Wartime Rations. The review is chosen because it discusses about David Benioff’s City of Thieves, the novel used in this study.

Fishman (2008) says that the novel is about Lev Beniov and an accomplice who had to finish an impossible task during the Siege of Leningrad. “For some writers, Russia inspires extravagant lamentations uttered into the eternity of those implacable winters. Happily, Benioff’s prose doesn’t draw that kind of attention to itself,” he adds.
In telling the part when the General gives that impossible task for Lev and the accomplice named Kolya, Fishman describes that the task to find snow in Saudi Arabia would be easier than to find eggs in Leningrad at that time. However, if they can finish the task, then Lev and Kolya can get their ration cards back and also their lives.

This isn’t flippant or inappropriately irreverent: gallows humor, so nourished by the horrors of Stalin’s regime, certainly survived into the era of the blockade. In contrast to the piety of so many of today’s historical novels, their fact unimpeachable and their souls somewhere in the library, Benioff’s book lets its characters inhabit the human condition in all of its sometimes compromised versatility.

According to Fishman, this characteristic of Benioff’s book above is “never cavalier,” since Benioff has done his research in writing this novel. He also states that “the research never stands out because Benioff weaves it in so deftly. He shifts tone with perfect control.”

B. Theoretical Framework

This part explains the contribution of each theory presented to solve the problem formulation. There are four groups of theory used in this study, there are theory of critical approach, theory of setting, relation between literature, society, and history, and theory of deprivation. Theory of critical approach is used as a tool to analyze the problems in the novel. There are five approaches and this study applies on the sociocultural-historical approach. In order to get a deep understanding, this study uses theory of setting. The theory is used to analyze the setting in the novel. Relation between literature, society, and history helps to relate the setting in the novel to the reality.
In analyzing the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as depicted in the novel, theory of deprivation is used in this study. The study uses review of Leningrad during World War II, it is to give description and references about the real situation, so it can be compared to the one in the novel.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of the object of the study, the novel *City of Thieves* (2008), approach of the study which explains the use of approach in analyzing the novel, and method of the study which explains the steps taken in doing the analysis.

A. Object of the Study

*City of Thieves* is written by David Benioff. He is an author and screenwriter. *City of Thieves* is published in 2008. It is his second novel after *25th Hour* and a collection of short stories, *When the Nines Roll Over*.

*City of Thieves* is written by a screenwriter of Hollywood films that is credited by reliable sources. His works achieve good compliments, including this novel. This is one of the comments for *City of Thieves*. *Entertainment Weekly* (2009) states, “Benioff has produced a funny, sad, and thrilling novel.”

This study uses David Benioff’s novel, *City of Thieves*, as the primary data. Until today, David Benioff has three books, they are *25th Hour*, *When the Nines Roll Over*, and *City of Thieves*. He also wrote screenplays, they are *25th Hour*, *Troy*, *Stay*, *The Kite Runner*, *X-Men Origin: Wolverine*, *Brothers*, and *Game of Thrones*. This study uses *City of Thieves* because the setting of the novel contains historical true event. The setting is in Leningrad when there was the Siege of Leningrad during World War II. The story gives some information about the deprivation during the time. The condition in the story seems true, but still,
usually a historical novel has a dramatization in it. Then *City of Thieves* is chosen in this study to reveal how the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as depicted by David Benioff was.

The novel took place during the Siege of Leningrad which was executed by German in World War II. It tells about two young boys; Lev and Kolya who were arrested and thrown into the same cell. In order to save their life, they had to finish a task from a Russian Colonel. They had to bring a dozen of eggs in 5 days to the Colonel. At that time, eggs were really hard to find. Then, Lev and Kolya’s mission to find eggs began. They had to struggle to reach an area by area, walk in coldness, and survive from their hunger because the supplies in the city were cut off. At several times, they were almost being killed by the German. Along their journey, they found friendship between them.

**B. Approach of the Study**

For this study, Sociocultural-Historical approach is used. The concept of Sociocultural-Historical according to Rohrberger and Woods (1971) is that the text represents what the author wrote. They also state that “literature takes the attitudes and actions of people as its subject matter. It is necessary that the critic investigate the social milieu in which a work was created and which it necessarily leaflets. Literature is not created in a vacuum. Literature embodies ideas significant to the culture that produce it.” (p. 9).

There are two factors why people should not see a work of literature as a historical document that illuminate the past only without relevance to
contemporary life. They are “accuracy in the presentation of historical facts is of value to the historian, but not necessarily to the author, and a work of literature might have historical significance but not necessarily literary significance (p. 10-11).

C. Method of the Study

The method of the study used in this study is library research. The data are gathered by reading books and doing research in analyzing the novel. The primary data is the novel City of Thieves by David Benioff. The secondary data are the books related to theory of setting, theory of deprivation, relation between literature, society, and history, review of Leningrad during World War II. And review of related studies.

In doing this study, there are some steps taken. The first step is reading the novel, City of Thieves. It is needed to be done in order a good understanding about the story and the elements in the novel can be achieved. After reading the novel, the problem of the study is formulated.

This study focuses on the setting of Leningrad that depicted in the novel. The author describes how deprived the people of Leningrad when they were being blocked by German. By reading the novel, the deprivation that was experienced by the people of Leningrad at that time can be imagined. Therefore, this study analyzes the deprivation in Leningrad during the siege which happened during World War II as depicted in the novel.
There is one question in the problem formulation. The question is about how the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as depicted in David Benioff’s *City of Thieves* was. Socio-historical approach is used in analyzing the novel as the method. The data from books and internet are collected to enrich the information needed as the references in order to answer the question in the problem formulation. After those steps done, the result of the analysis of the problem formulation is concluded.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS ON DEPRIVATION IN LENINGRAD DURING WORLD WAR II DEPICTED BY DAVID BENIOFF IN CITY OF THIEVES

This chapter consists of two main parts. The first part is absolute deprivation, and the second part is relative deprivation.

According to The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology, deprivation is divided into two kinds, they are absolute deprivation and relative deprivation. Absolute deprivation is a deprivation determined against an independent standard of measurement. It happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live, while relative deprivation is a condition when it is based on a comparison with the resources of other groups (“Deprivation”).

A. Absolute Deprivation

According to International Encyclopedia of Sociology, deprivation happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live (“Deprivation”). The sociologists Park and Mason categorize deprivation into those affecting survival needs, belongingness needs, leisure needs, and control needs. It is not the outsider’s objective measure of deprivation that is important, but the group’s own internal sense of lack (“Deprivation”). Booth and Rowntree state that poverty supposedly absolute in the sense that it was said to be understood as lack of sufficient money...
to meet basic physical needs to subsist and survive. Townsend as cited by Turner state that poverty in terms of exclusion from the living condition, and inability to participate in the activities, taken for granted by the wider society because of lack of material sources (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 503).

Using the theory of absolute deprivation above, this part discusses about six parts of deprivation. They are extreme winter, the shortage of food supply, the other shortages of supply, the activity restriction, the waves of evacuation, and the mass death of Leningrad people. Each part describes about the absolute deprivation suffered by people of Leningrad as depicted in City of Thieves.

1. The Extreme Winter

Winter is mentioned in this discussion because without enough food and proper shelter, winter made the situation getting even worse. To survive in the winter was not an easy thing to do.

The city was poor at some times, but the Leningrad people felt they were extremely poor during the winter. This statement is mentioned by Lev as the main character in the beginning of the story, “In June of 1941, before the Germans came, we thought we were poor. But June seemed like paradise by winter” (p. 7).

The Siege of Leningrad happened for almost 900 days, it started from September 8, 1944 until January 27, 1945. Benioff mentions about the coldness in his novel, although they are not specific. In the first chapter of the novel, Lev said how the condition at that timewas, “You have never been so hungry; you have never been so cold” (p. 7).
Reflecting to the fact, Salisbury (2003) states that Russia at that time had an extremely cold winter. The weather was described to be tremendously cold with rain and snow. The statements which describe the winter reveal in certain chapters. There is a story about the experience of Russia troops during the winter. It is said that the troops got wet all day long and even all night long (p. 396). It also happened when the Red Army discussed about strengthening their army that had been already in Neva River. The front’s armored commander, General N.A. Bolotnikov commanded the army to get heavy tanks as there was ice covering almost the entire Neva. Bolotnikov said to his troops,

“If you want to help the Fifth-fourth Army, then you need heavy tanks. Without them the infantry can’t do anything. You can ask Bychevsky about trying to put KV tanks across. He hasn’t any pontoons, and there is ice cover almost the entire Neva” (p. 402).

There is also a record from a Russian poet, Dmitri Grigorovich, about his experience of winter. He said that on November 17, 1944, the sky was gray and dark, the people felt the bitter cold, the time which was full of suffering. There was nothing to warm them, no food to eat, and no electricity, the sun rose well after 9 A.M. (410). He described explicitly how bitter was the winter at that time, “… the winter twilight of Petersburg sinking into the black of night… and he alone… far, far from all, in the deep shadows, the snowy emptiness and swirling wind” (p. 423).

There is also Nikolai Tikhonov, a middle-aged man, one of Russia’s best-known writers. It is described that he walked in TverskayaUlitsa in a November night. He walked through the world of shadow, of cold, of snow and of wind (p. 424).
Besides those people, there is Academia Orbeli. Salisbury (2003) writes that Orbeli went to a meeting in the State Council room of the corner Czar to welcome guests to the Navoi festival. The guests said that it was very cold. One of the poets, Rozhdestvensky added that it was difficult to recognize people since their faces were affected by cold and became thin (p. 431-2). There was time when Orbeli worked on his office. Because of the December, he worked for only a few hours. He described that it was deathly cold that his rheumatism grew worse (p. 433).

In describing about the coldest winter, Salisbury (2003) also writes the temperature that he found in his research. It was the coldest winter of modern times. The average temperature of Leningrad in December 9 was about zero Fahrenheit (13 degrees below normal) and 4 degrees below zero in January (20 degrees below normal). The temperature froze the ground (p. 437). A poet, Vera Inber had a celebration at the Writers’ House. She walked from Aptekarsky Island to the Writers’ House on Ulitsa Voinova. It was described that the temperature was well below zero. The streets were empty and ice-covered (p. 441). There was one January evening when the temperature at 20 below zero (p. 449). There was a factory owner, Krutikov which was no longer operating had to walk from his factory to the Narva Gates, and at the time the temperature was 25 degrees below zero (p. 451). Pavel Lutnitsky, a writer who worked in Writers Union took care of evacuation in Leningrad. On January 23, he walked home in 30 degrees below zero in order to do his assignment (p. 498). Ladoga, the route where supplies were
brought to Leningrad people is mentioned that the temperature fell to 30 and 40 below zero (p. 504).

Park and Mason (2006) state that deprivation also can be seen in choices of geographic location. According to Philip’s World Reference Atlas, Leningrad is located in 40 47 N and 43 50 E (p. 136). According to Encyclopedia Americana, Leningrad is the second-largest city in Russia.

Leningrad is situated on the banks and islands of the Neva River delta on the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea. It is at almost the same latitude as Seward, Alaska, and is the world’s northernmost city with a population of over 1 million. Its part, the largest in the Soviet Union, is connected by a 17-mile (27-km) deepwater channel with Kotlin Island, on which stands the naval base of Kronshtadt. The port freezes over from December to April but can be kept open part of that time by ice breakers. By Russian standards winters are relatively mild, and there are frequent thaws. Summers are moderately warm, but sometimes quite cool (205).

As written in The Cambridge Dictionary of Sociology, deprivation is not only seen in economy aspect, but there are also deprivation of civil rights, social influence, choices of geographic location, religious freedom, and other less tangible resources (“Deprivation”). In this case, the location of Leningrad affected the suffering which Leningrad people experienced. Because of the extreme winter, the people had a hard time to do their activities, and also they did not have enough resources to survive or fight the winter.

2. The Shortage of Food Supply

Food is an essential need for people to keep them alive. Without food, it is impossible to survive. That is why food supply becomes a part of absolute deprivation.
Most of Leningrad people who died during the siege were because of starvation. In the beginning of the story, Lev as the main character said about how people of Leningrad were craving for food, as written by Benioff (2003).

You have never been so hungry; you have never been so cold. When we slept, if we slept, we dreamed of the feasts we had carelessly eaten seven months earlier- all that buttered bread, the potato dumplings, the sausages- eaten with disregard, swallowing without tasting, leaving great crumbs on our plates, scraps of fat. In June of 1941, before the Germans came, we thought we were poor. But June seemed like paradise by winter (p. 7).

By the lack of food in the city, people tended to find alternative to keep them eating. When the basic needs of living were not available, people became creative, and they did anything to keep them survive. They started to hunt and eat rats and cats in the city. Day by day, cats in the city were disappearing, and they also realized that there was nothing left to eat in the garbage (p. 11).

In his book, Salisbury (2003) portrays few facts related to what is written in Benioff's *City of Thieves*. It can be said that the main problem of the deprivation in Leningrad was food. The supply for food was not enough for all the Leningraders even to keep them alive(p. 294- 5). Werth(1964) states that on September 12, rationing system that had been introduced on July 18 in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities had been applied. The stocks that available in Leningrad for both troops and civilians only amounted to:

- Grain and flour______________ 35 days’ supply
- Cereals and macaroni__________ 30 days’ supply
- Meat, including live cattle______ 33 days’ supply
- Fats__________________________ 45 days’ supply
- Sugar and confectionery________ 60 days’ supply

Lake Ladoga was not well equipped, there was a little shipping and it was under German air attack. The foods in Leningrad were threatened by air-raids.
The quantities of grain, flour and sugar had already destroyed on September 8. It was largely because some of the most elementary air-raid pre-cautions had not been observed. At that time, there was no centralized control. The foods in Leningrad were held by many organizations. Several days after the ring of the blockade had been close, it was still possible to eat in ‘commercial’ restaurants. It was not included in rationing system, and it was used up as much as twelve per cent of all the fats and ten per cent of all the meat consumed in the city. Some time after September 8, certain tinned goods, such as crab, could still be bought in shops without ration-cards.

Since October 1, no worker and children received one-third of a loaf of poor-quality bread a day. They got one pound of meat, a pound and a half of cereals or macaroni, three-quarters of a pound of sunflower-seed oil or butter and three pounds of pastry or confectionery per month.

Almost immediately the distribution of non-breads fell below schedule. Many items were substituted. Fish for meat, candy for oil or fat and as time went on, bread was the only food available (p. 368).

It was said that the system was in carelessness. The explanation for this is that both civilian and the military authorities were so concerned with building defenses and keeping out the Germans from Leningrad, instead giving much thought to the food problem. After some moments, the authorities just realized that there was a food problem. The first sign was the decision on September 2 about cutting down rations to 22 ounces of bread a day for workers, 14 oz. for office workers and 11 ounces for children and dependants. There was a second cut in
rations September 12, the bread ration now was just over 1 lb. for workers, 11 ounces for office workers and children and 9 ounces for dependants.

Besides that ration cut, there was also a reduction in the meat and cereals rations. There was a way to make this up, the sugar, confectionery and fats ration were increased as follows (p. 295):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sugar and conf.</th>
<th>Fats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>4 ½ lb. monthly</td>
<td>2 lb. 2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>3 lb. 12 ½ oz. monthly</td>
<td>1 lb. 2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependents</td>
<td>3 lb. 5 oz. monthly</td>
<td>11 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (to 12)</td>
<td>3 lb. 12 ½ oz. monthly</td>
<td>1 lb. 2 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salisbury (2003) mentions that there were Captain Murov and his men who were transferred from Pulkovo Heights to Ladoga Lake. They dealt with food transferring, since all the supplies were brought through Ladoga Lake. One day, as the caravan waited to take off, an officer came up to Murov to tell him that the ration had been reduced again in Leningrad. That day was November 20, it had been cut to 250 grams of bread a day for workers and 125 grams for all other individuals. For the front-line troops, the ration was cut to 500, after being cut to 600 grams of bread from 800 on November 8. For all other troops were cut to 300 grams, about half a loaf (p. 411).

On December 9, Leningrad had on hand nine or ten days’ supply of flour on hand, including all the remaining stores at Novaya Ladoga, on the eastern side of the lake. Breads that were provided by Leningrad were almost entirely made of “edible” cellulose, sawdust and flour sweepings. It is said that it did not support life, the death toll increased day by day. Besides, Leningrad required a minimum
of 1,000 tons of supplies a day, not only food, but kerosene, gasoline, and munitions (p. 413).

Children who were in dormitory got their ration, but on one morning they starved up their lunch with 50 grams of bread and a pat of butter, a little soup made of frozen beets and some cereal. They put their soup and cereal into jars. They walked home and bought the jars for their starving mother, brother, and sister (p. 415).

On November 20, the day when Leningrad’s ration was cut to 125 grams of bread daily, a composer Valerian Bogdanov-Berezovsky wrote on his diary, “the food situation is becoming more difficult” (p. 426).

Vera, one of the supporting characters in the novel, found half an onion somewhere, and then she cut it into four pieces on a plate smeared with sunflower oil. When the onion was gone, they mopped up the remaining oil with their ration bread. They said that it did not taste like food. After the Germans bombed the Bedayev grain warehouses, it made the city bakeries creative. The bakeries added anything to the recipe without poisoning people. All the people in the city were starving, no one had enough to eat, but still, everyone cursed the bread, the sawdust flavor, how hard it got in the cold. People broke their teeth while trying to chew it (p. 12-3).

Besides bread, Benioff (2008) also writes that there was also candy which had been made by an alternative way. There was a boy who sold what people called library candy. The candy was made from tearing the covers of books, peeling off the binding glue, boiling it down, and reforming it into bars and then
wrapped in paper. The candy tasted like wax, but there was protein in the glue, protein that kept people alive, and the city’s books were disappearing like pigeons (p. 62).

Salisbury (2003) mentions in some parts about the alternative food products that appeared in Leningrad in order to fight starvation. It is said that some people refined the sugar by melting it in a pan and running it through a linen cloth. It was simply mixed with flour or paste into a gummy confection, part earth, part paste or ersatz flour, part carbonized sugar. People called it in some names, “candy” or “jelly” or “custard” (p. 475).

The trade place for people of Leningrad was the Haymarket. There were some alternative food products that could be bought in the Haymarket. There were wood alcohol (it was said that if the alcohol passed through six layers of linen it could be safely drunk), linseed oil which was used for frying blini or pancakes, occasional pieces of bacon fat or lard,hardtack from army stores, tooth powder which could be used for making pudding if mixed with a little starch or potato flour, and there was library paste in bars like chocolate (p. 479).

Besides alternative ingredient for food recipe, Benioff (2008) also writes that people also ate animal for their starving stomach. There was a market in Leningrad where people traded their belongings for any food available. There was a seller who said that when people offered them a thousand rubbles, they would say no. Because of the starvation condition, people did not see money as the important thing, they preferred birds, for example, since birds could keep them alive (p. 103).
Salisbury (2003) says that Leningrad people were well known to love dog so much like a human being. On December 1, the ration for dogs ended. People began to eat their dogs ever since. A girl named Irina took her dog to be put asleep, and the dog was eaten. Her co-workers had been waiting a long time for her dog to be eaten (p. 440).

As described by Benioff (2008) in his novel, in the world of starvation, people of Leningrad had a place where they could trade their belongings for something. It was the Haymarket, one of the important places in Leningrad during the siege. Lev and Kolya visited the Haymarket, and this is what Lev described:

If you had something you wanted to buy, sell, or barter, you went to the Haymarket. Before the war the street stalls were considered the poor man’s NevskyProspekt. After the blockade began, when the restaurant chained shut their doors and the butchers had no more meat bin their lockers, the Haymarket thrived. Generals’ wives traded their amber necklaces for sacks of wheat flour. Party members haggled with peasants who had snuck in from the countryside, arguing over how many potatoes a set of antique silverware should purchase. If the negotiations lasted too long, the peasants would wave their hands dismissively and turn away from the city folk. “So eat your silverware,” they would say with a shrug. They almost always got their asking price (p. 57).

According to Salisbury, the Haymarket is a real place in Leningrad. The Haymarket or Sennoya located in the heart of Leningrad. The name before was Peace Square, no one called it that. The Haymarket had been there since the early days of “Piter.” It was in this winter of Leningrad’s agony. Sometimes people called it as the Hungry Market.

At one end of the Haymarket, there was an old and undistinguished church and across from it, there was a small barracks of early nineteenth-century architecture. The Haymarket was a square which opened out in the curving
Sadovaya, the garden boulevard, which was one of the busiest shopping streets of pre-Bolshevik Russia. The Haymarket was a center of pushcart and stall trade, a peddlers, of izvozhiki, of coachmen and troikas, of flower girls and prostitutes, for two hundred years. At the back of the Haymarket, in the tangle of streets between it and the imposing façade of St. Isaac’s Square, a web of side streets was extended (p. 473).

Before the war, there had been a great peasant market in the Haymarket. Actually it had been long closed, but because of the starvation hit the people of Leningrad, trading for food began again in the Haymarket. In the winter, Haymarket became the liveliest place in Leningrad. It became the market of exchange. Money, the paper rubles, had no value there. The common currency was bread, the second “currency” was vodka. For bread, anything was on sale, even women’s bodies or men’s lives. Bringing a gold watch, a diamond ring, or a fur neckpiece was not help much. “Yet why keep anything of value? What good are valuables if you are about to die?”

Ordinary people found that they had little in common with the traders who suddenly appeared in the Haymarket. “They were the robbers, the thieves, the murderers, members of the bands which roved the streets of the city and seemed to hold much of it in their power once night had fallen” (p. 474).

Since the city suffered from the lack of food, the price of food was very expensive. People started to trade food, even money did not have much value at that time. Salisbury (2003) writes that on January 1, bread in Leningrad was selling at 600 rubles a kilogram in the black market, and it was black bread. There
were about half a dozen markets in Leningrad where packets of cigarettes, hunks of ersatz bread, jars of sour cabbage, dirty bits of rye bread, could be bought or traded for clothing, watches, jewelry or objects of art. Since bread was very expensive, a few of Leningraders could only dream of buying it (p. 440).

*Encyclopedia of Sociology* states that deprivation happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live (“Deprivation”). The Leningrad people experienced the lack of food situation. It reached the point where they really could not find any food to eat. Because of that, most of them could not fill the minimum standard to live.

**a. The Ration Card Distribution**

Ration Card is one of the important things for people of Leningrad in order to keep alive during the siege. Since the food shortage, people got their food by ration cards. Although the ration kept getting cut off, but this card was still important for them.

Because of the lack of food sources during the siege, the people of Leningrad were given ration cards. This is how they got their food. They should wait in line and used the ration cards to receive food that had already been divided. The two characters talked about where were their ration cards, and one of them asked the other to hand the cards over (p. 43). There were also people who traded their ration cards in the market. It was a black market, half of the stuff is stolen. People there would not sell anything to anyone in a uniform (p. 47).

It can be said that people’s life in Leningrad also depended on rations cards. They could not lose it, otherwise they could not get any food. According to
Salisbury (2003), in September and the first half of October, there were many cases of fraud. Many people managed and tried to have two or more ration cards often the cards of people who had died or left the city. Besides that, they were also many cases of forged cards. Because of many shops did not have good lighting, it was hard for them to distinguish between the real and forged cards. There were many cases of stolen cards, and the penalty of loss of a card was as often equal to a death sentence.

There was an employee of the printing works where the ration cards were printed. She was found in possession of 100 such cards, and she was shot. It was also suspected that German planes dropped some forged cards to add confusion. There was a ‘re-registration’ of all ration-card holders in the middle of October. It showed that some 70,000 ration cards had been unnecessarily honored. People had used the cards of people who were absent, dead, and some who were now in the Army (p. 296).

In December, in the height of the famine, there was an ‘epidemic’ of lost ration cards. In October, there was 5,000 ration cards that had been genuinely or fraudulently lost. In November, the figure rose to 13,000, and in December to 24,000. The common reason of the loss cards was it had been destroyed in an air-raid. The difference between one and two ration cards in December often meant to the difference between life and death.

In September and October, most rations were still honored, but were no longer true in November. There was a serious shortage of cereals, meat and fats.
So the card-holders had to accept substitutes. In November and December, there were no fats (butter, oil or margarine) left, and no any kinds of substitutes.

During the first few months of the blockade, the distribution of food was rather chaotic. The theory was anyone could have his ration-card honoured anywhere, but this often produced queues of unequal length. In December, people should register in a particular shop, so the distribution centers had to send each shop approximately its correct share. In November and December, the whole of Leningrad was living on starvation (p. 297).

On September 2, the first cut in rations was decided. The second cut was on September 10, the third cut was on October 1, the fourth cut was on November 13, and the fifth cut, the all-time low, was on November 20. After the fourth cut, people started to die of hunger (p. 298).

According to Salisbury (2003), the worst disaster that could happen to a Leningrader was loss of his ration card. On December 15, there was a Leningrader named Ivan Krutikov stood in a queue. A thief grabbed his ration card and fled. He chased the thief but he could run only a short distance. He saw the thief disappear and he just cried at his helpless. He did not even have energy to shout “stop thief!” (p. 450).

The problem of ration card was difficult to solve. Many problems came up due to this issue.

It was virtually impossible under the rigid rules established by Food Director D.V. Pavlov to get a substitute ration card. Prior to December a person who lost his card could apply to a regional bureau and get a new one. In October 4,800 substitute cards were issued. In November 13,000 persons got replacements. These figures seem to have been regarded as normal. But in December long lines began to form at the rationing bureaus.
Before the alarmed Pavlov could halt the practice 24,000 cards had been given out. The people invariably claimed that they had lost their card during a bombardment or shelling or when their house burned down. Pavlov knew that many claims were legitimate. But he knew also that many persons must be claiming fraudulent losses in order to get a second ration. The power to issue substitute cards was withdrawn from regional offices. Hereafter new cards could be obtained only from the central office and only with irrefutable proof-testimony of eyewitnesses, supporting evidence from the building superintendent, the local Party worker, the Police. For a time Zhdanov himself was impossible for the ordinary citizen to assemble the data required for issuance of a new card. Applicants quickly dropped to zero for, in fact, if you lost your card you could not get another. The problem was solved, but at the cost of almost certain death for thousands of unfortunates who actually did lose their cards (p.451).

Leningrad people did experience the starvation that caused a big number of the death toll. Even though the problem solved by ration card, but it did not stop their starvation. The other problems arouse, and people kept starving. Their minimum standard to live was still could not be reached.

b. The Practice of Cannibalism

Leningrad’s food supply and ration card seemed not enough for their people, so cannibalism was come out during that time. The extreme starvation made people of Leningrad was willing to eat anything in order to survive. When they could not get any food, any ingredient and meat were edible for them. It could be rats, cats, dogs, or birds. There were the times when they could not find those things, so they started to eat human flesh, whether it was from a dead body or the body that they intentionally killed. Cannibalism in Leningrad during that time became a common thing.

In his novel, Benioff(2008) does not write much about it. He once mentions about how the city became a city of ghosts and cannibals through
Kolya’s narration. “Piter was my home, but Piter as a graveyard now, a city of ghosts and cannibals” (p. 130).

According to Salisbury (2003), there was cannibalism in Leningrad. In the market, according to published official histories, there was trade in human flesh. There was a research from the field of anthropophagi. It is said that cannibalism is not strange to Russia soil. It means the men from the past, which were the Scythians, and the mysterious people who live on the ground the time of Kievan, had a custom that shows cannibalism (p. 474).

There were so many rumors about cannibalism in this era, although the survivors do not like to discuss this issue. A professor says that actually there were no cannibals, but only when people went crazy. He heard that there was a mother who went crazy when there was no food and she killed her daughter and butchered her daughter’s flesh to make meat patties. But the professor says that this matter could happen anytime, because he heard the similar story even before the war (p. 475).

In Leningrad, the rumors about cannibals began in autumn since many parents kept their children away from the streets. There were reports that many children were kidnapped. Children were the main target as it was easy to seize them and some people said that their flesh were more tender (p. 475-6).

Meanwhile, in the beginning of November, some people witnessed that meat patties made from ground-up human flesh were sold with many trades at the Haymarket. Many people of Leningrad pretended that they did not know that the
meat was human flesh. They insisted that the meat was horse, or dog, or cat, and it was fine to eat them.

Late at night, there was a Leningrader walking through the world of ice while a bloody snowdrift had covered the heads of a man, a woman and a small girl whose blonde hair was still plaited in Russian braids. He was sure that the bodies had been carted off by the cannibals for butchering. “No other explanation seemed to fit the presence of the human heads in the drift.”

A survivor said that “in the worst period of the siege, Leningrad was in the power of the cannibals. God alone knows what terrible scenes went on behind the walls of the apartments.” He admitted that he knew a case in which husbands ate their wives, wives ate their husbands and parents ate their children. In his building, there was a porter killed his wife and then thrust her severed head into a red-hot stove.

At night in Leningrad, there were soldiers on their patrol on the streets, and these soldiers sometimes became the victims of the cannibals. These soldiers were regarded as preferable victims because they had been better fed, since they received better and more ration.

The same as any kind of food product, people could find the flesh trade in the Haymarket, as it was the center of the trade. Starving people did not pay too much attention to the meats which were offered for sale. They knew that the meat was made from horse, probably with cat meat or dog meat or rat meat. Those people told themselves that there could be no human flesh mixed in it. Without
considering what the meat was made from, the people should face the options between taking the meat and facing the death.

There was a terrible gossip among the women in the queues, waiting the bread shops to open. The gossip was about the children, how the cannibals wanted to eat them because their flesh was so tender. Women were the second choice for the cannibals. Women were also starving like men, but since their bodies carried a little more fat, their flesh was tastier (p. 478-9).

Cannibalism in Leningrad shows how the social life in that city changed. Park and Mason state that deprivation also can be seen in social influence aspect (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349). Because of the starvation which suffered by Leningrad people, cannibalism became a common thing for them during that time. People ate either dead body or human flesh that they intentionally killed to feed themselves.

3. The Other Shortages of Supply

a. The Lack of Electricity

In modern times, people commonly cannot live without electricity, moreover those who live in a city. Electricity gives a big contribution in making people's life easier. Without electricity, it is not easy for people to survive, especially in a certain condition. During the siege, Leningrad people lived in a war and suffered from starvation. Their condition was already in a bad shape and the electricity cut off made all those things worse. Besides, it was difficult for people to live without light. There were also the other impacts of electricity cut off. Leningrad geographic location made the city experienced the extreme winter
during those years of the siege. They could not use any heating tools since there was no electricity. The factories were shut off, since it was impossible to run a factory without electricity.

Benioff(2008) slightly writes in the novel about the view of Leningrad when it was dark:

“All the streetlamps were dark. The entire city was dark-partly to make the job tougher for the bombers and partly because most of the electricity was diverted to the munitions factories- but the moon was bright enough to see by” (p. 14-15).

Besides describing the darkness of the city, Benioff(2008) also put a scene where the readers can see that the city had no electricity and it brought another difficulty for people. The main characters, Kolya and Lev once visited a friend’s place. The place was kind of a shelter for people who had no other place to go. There were surgeons and nurses there.

They had just finished a twenty-four-hour shift, amputating arms and legs, plucking bullets from shattered bones, trying to patch together mutilated soldiers without the help of anesthetic or spare blood or electricity. Those surgeons and nurses did not even have enough hot water to properly sterilize their scalps (p. 87).

Werth (1964) writes that Leningrad was suffered from electricity shortage. By the end of October, the electric power supply in Leningrad was only a small fraction of what it had been. The use of electric light was prohibited everywhere, except some places. The places were at the General Staff, the Smolny, Party offices, civil defence stations, and certain other offices. Ordinary houses and most offices had to do their activities without light throughout the long winter nights. Flats, offices, and houses no longer used central heating. In factories, central heating was replaced by small wood stoves. Because of the lack of electricity,
most factories had to close down or use the primitive methods for making the machines on, such as bicycle pedals. In October, tram-cars were sharply reduced in number. In November, they stopped running. As the consequences, no food, no light, no heat, and German air-raids and constant shelling was the life of Leningrad in the winter of 1941-42 (p. 298-9).

There are some records about the electricity in Leningrad during the siege. Salisbury (2003) mentions that Director A.K. Kozlovsky of the Northern Cable factory wrote in his diary on December 2, that on that day there was almost no electricity in the city, and there was none in their factory. Furthermore, man named Pavel Lukhtinsky wrote in his diary on December 11 at 11.30 P.M.:

A dark night. In this room as in all the others in this house on Shchors Street and almost all the houses in Leningrad there is frost and unbroken darkness. Yes… Tikhvin has been liberated in the nick of time. Last night “changes in tram routes” were announced. But the trams have almost all ceased to run. Leningradskaya Pravda tonight came out in two pages instead of four. There is much new destruction. Snow drifts in the streets. People with exhausted faces walk slowly- dark shadows on the street. And more and more coffins, roughly made, are pulled on sleds, by the stumbling, slipping, weak relatives of the dead. Worst of all- the darkness… hunger and cold and darkness… (p. 405-6)

Because there was no electric power, what people are suffered from was not only the darkness, but the radio was not working on Christmas day (p. 417). In the winter months, the radio was often not working (p. 476).

There were more people wrote in his diary telling their experience. On January 24, 1942, Nikolai Markevich, a correspondent for Komsomolskaya Pravda wrote in his diary:

The city is dead. There is no electricity. Warm rooms are most rare. No streetcars. No water. Almost the only kind of transport is sleds… carrying corpses in plain coffin, covered with rags or half clothed… Daily six to
eight thousand die… The city is dying as it has lived for the last half-year-clenching its teeth (p. 446).

A factory owner, Krutikov, faced the fact that his factory was no longer running because of the lack of electric power and he had to apply in the army. There were also many men who had to apply in the army due to the situation (p. 451).

Actually, not all of the electric powers were off. Some important places still used the electricity. The places that got the electricity are Smolny, the General Staff building, police stations, Party offices, AA commands, post and telegraph offices, and the fire department, courts and apartment house offices (p. 456). In January at Kirov, there was no work that could be done, since people could not work. It was simply because there was no power, no heat, and no light (p. 489).

Without electricity, the effects that suffered by Leningrad people were not only the darkness. It also affected their daily life. They could not work, since the factories stopped running. It worsened their suffering because the heating could not work without electricity. Spending the winter without heating made their suffering worse. According to Park and Mason’s theory, deprivation is categorized into those affecting survival needs (as cited by Turner, 2006, p.349). The Leningrad people’s situation were also fit to Townsend’s statement, that poverty in terms of exclusion from the living conditions, and inability to participate in the activities, were taken for granted by the wider society because of lack of material sources (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 462).
b. The Lack of Gasoline

Although gasoline is not the first basic needs for people to live, but living in a city makes gasoline one of the important supplies to support life. People who live in a city used to drive a car for their transportation. If there was no gasoline, car or other transportation could not be used. For people who live in a country, this problem might not a big deal, but those who live in a city would experience a significant difference in their daily life.

One of some conditions that are described by Benioff(2008) is about how Leningrad also suffered from the lack of gasoline, one of important supplies for people's life. The condition in the city of Leningrad was dark and silent, no car could be found in the street. People could only meet the cars of military and government because they were the one who had access to gasoline. On the other side, the cars of civilian had been requisitioned during the first months of the war (p. 15).

Salisbury (2003) mentions that the death toll in Leningrad rose day by day. There was not enough food for people. As the consequences many of them died because of hunger. They ran out of supplies, and it was not just food. They also ran out of kerosene, gasoline, munitions, and many more (p. 413).

Leningrad people could not use their cars because there was also the lack of gasoline. There were no automobiles anymore in the city of Leningrad (p. 434). In order to describe this situation, they said that people could not smell the gasoline anymore (p. 438).
There were people who walked in the street and they experienced that they saw no car there, the view was not like they used to see in the street. A writer; Vera Inber went to Writers’ Houses on UlitsaVoinova and she said that she did not see any car in the street (p. 441). There was a report stated that on September 1, Leningrad had gasoline and oil reserves of 18 to 20 days, coal for 75 to 80 days (p. 455-6).

People could not use their cars since there was no gasoline anymore in Leningrad at that time. This deprivation is included to deprivation of economy (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349), since the city were lack of gasoline, oil, coal, and other sources. Besides deprivation, they also had poverty issue that Townsend states, “it can be understood in terms of exclusion from the living conditions, and inability to participate in the activities taken for granted by the wider society because of lack of material sources” (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 462).

4. The Activity Restriction

a. The Strict Curfew Regulation

During the war, there was a regulation of a strict curfew in Leningrad. Because of the curfew, people of Leningrad city had to lose their freedom to stay outside the house. When the nights came, they had to stay inside the house, and then it made their condition worse since they had almost nothing to do due to other results of the siege.

During the siege, people of Leningrad could not live as free as they used to be. It included the hours they could stay outside the house. The city had a curfew, a strict one. Benioff (2008) mentions a little issue of this curfew in his novel. Lev,
the main character said that Voinova was wide open and deserted at six hours into curfew (p. 15). It was not explained in detail how this curfew system worked, but from the sentence, the readers know that there was a strict curfew when Leningrad was blocked by Nazi.

There was also a punishment applied to ignore the rules. The punishment for violating curfew without a permit, abandoning a firefighting, and looting was execution. The courts were no longer operated, since the police officers were on the front lines and the prisons were half full and dwindling fast. In this situation, there was certainly no food for enemy of the state. If people broke the law and they were caught, they were dead. There was not time for any legal niceties (p. 18).

According to Salisbury (2003), in order to be prepared for the Germans attack, the city of Leningrad tightened the controls on movement of population. It was stricter, and since August 24 they forbid all activities in the city between 10 P.M. and 5 A.M. (p. 330).

Curfew in Leningrad at that time changed the people’s daily life. They who used to go out in the evening could not do such thing anymore. This situation is an example for Park and Mason’s statement, deprivations are “categorized into those affecting leisure needs” (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349). It also can be said that people of Leningrad during that time experienced what is called poverty. Townsend states that poverty is the terms of exclusion from the living conditions, and inability to participate in the activities (as cited by Turner, 2006, p.
These people of Leningrad could not do their usual activities as they were lack of many things, including their leisure time.

b. The Job Loss

The war changed people’s life, including their jobs. Some people could not continue their regular jobs. When the electricity were off, factory owner could not run their factories. As the consequences, the factory workers could not do their activity and they lost their jobs. Many of them had to apply to the army because of this situation.

Due to the situation, a lot of Leningrad people had to leave their regular jobs and activities. In the novel, there was a man said that he knew Shostakovich was on the radio in September talking about their great patriotic duty to fight Fascism, and three weeks later he was in Kuybishev eating porridge. There was also a woman on radio, her name was Anna Akhmatova. She told all the women of Leningrad to be brave, and also to learn how to fire a riffle. Now the man who talked about her questioned where was Anna Akhmatova, he did not believe that Anna was at the front (p. 80-1).

Salisbury (2003) writes that Anna Akhmatova was born in 1889 on Odessa, Ukraine, as Anna Gorenko. When she was sixteen, she went to St. Petersburg for schooling. She is one of the greatest Russian poets of the 20th Century. She became a legend in her own time as a poet and symbol of artistic integrity. When the Siege of Leningrad happened, she returned to her home town. She died in 1966.
Anna Akhmatova in the novel is a real figure. She is one of great Russia’s poetess. She used to give a dictation of speech, which was broadcasted in Leningrad radio. She was known as Leningrad’s “muse of tears.” She was known a feminine, personal and emotional person. However, in one evening during the siege, her voice sounded different when she spoke on the radio saying “my dear fellow citizens, mother, wives and sisters of Leningrad.” For months she was in radio saying “the city of Piter, the city of Lenin, the city of Pushkin, of Dostoyevsky and Blok, the city of great culture and great achievement.” Once she also spoke, “all my life is connected with Leningrad. In Leningrad I became a poet. Leningrad gave my poetry its spirit. I, like all of you now, live with one unconquerable belief that Leningrad never will be Facist.”

She was not just a poet and a broadcaster, but she also did something as her duty for her country. After she worked on the radio, she went to the building on the Fontanka, before that time the building was known as Sheremetyev Palace, and she lived there. Anna Akhmatova sewed bags for sand which were used as protection of the shelter trenches in the gardens. One day, she wrote her poem “Poem Without Herp” under a great maple tree. During September she did many things for her country, sitting at her posts, guarding the roofs, placing the sandbags, writing her poems, it can be said that she fighting for her country. In the reality also, she, like many other people in Leningrad, accepted evacuation to Tashkent in distant Central Asia (285).

According to Townsend, the poverty is an inability to participate in the activities is fit to this case (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 462). There is also Park...
and Mason’s opinion that there are also deprivations of civil rights and social influence (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349). Many Leningrad people were no longer can work or do what they used to do. Some lost their jobs and some had to stop working and apply to the army and fight the enemy.

5. The Waves of Evacuation

Because of the war, women and children were evacuated from their home. So they had to live separately from their families and friends. One family could not live together like they used to be.

In his novel, Benioff (2008) mentions that Lev, the main character, told about evacuation in his city; Leningrad. His family and friends were evacuated, while and he stayed in his city to struggle with the others. He also said that most of the small children were evacuated before the Germans closed the circle in September (p. 9).

According to Salisbury (2003), during the war, there was a very serious miscalculation somewhere, but later, the factual material published in the last few years shows that this tragic situation was actually created by a whole series of specific mistakes. There had been lack of foresight slowing down the Germans advance, had given almost no thought at all to the question of food supplies inside the city. There was also for several weeks, when the Germans seemed to have been stopped on the Luga Line, there was an excess of optimistic propaganda. This was responsible for much wishful thinking among the people of Leningrad, who simply did not realize their city being either occupied or blockaded at that time (p. 292).
The people of Leningrad should be evacuated, but there was a very slow progress of the evacuation in July and August was due to what people called a wishful thinking: people did not believe that the Germans would come anywhere near the city. Because of the danger of air-raids, children began to be evacuated in June and early July, but it was odd that places like Gatchina and Luga became the evacuation area, since they were on the Germans’ direct road to Leningrad. Soon they had to be brought back to Leningrad, and some were then evacuated to the east, where they remained in perfect safety until the end of war.

The process of the evacuation during July and August was very slow. There were only 4,000 people, mostly workers of plants earmarked for evacuation, and their families were evacuated to the east, they were also 150,000 refugees from the Baltic Republics (Pskov etc.).

In January 1942, the mass-evacuation of civilians started across the Ice Road of Lake Ladoga. In this time, hundreds of thousands of civilians had already died of hunger (p. 293). Children who lived in dormitory were evacuated too (p. 415).

The living conditions of Leningrad people were totally affected by the war at that time. As said by Park and Mason, deprivation is not only seen in economy aspect, but also the other aspects, including deprivation of civil rights. They also categorize deprivations into those affecting control needs (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349).
6. The Mass Death of Leningrad People

After experienced many kinds of suffering, the last thing that they had to face was death. People who could not survive were eventually died. Lack of basic needs also became the factors of death. There is a scene that Benioff (2008) describes when Lev and Kolya passed a railway during their searching for eggs, then they saw corpses just laying on the road. Lev described his thought over the view.

The rails veered away from the road, past stands of birch saplings too slender for firewood. Five white bodies lay facedown in the white snow. A family of winter dead, the dead father still clutching his dead wife’s hand, their dead children sprawled a short distance away. Two battered leather suitcases lay open beside the corpses, emptied of everything but a few cracked picture frames. The family’s clothes and boots had been hacked off, the softest meat, easiest for making patties and sausages. I couldn’t tell if the family had been murdered by gunfire, or knives, or an exploding shell, by German artillerymen or Russian cannibals. I didn’t want to know. They had been dead for a long time, at least a week, and their bodies had started to become part of landscape (p. 125-6).

The dead were everywhere in Piter: stacked in great heaps behind the city morgue; burned in the fire pits outside the Piskarevsky Cemetery; scattered across the ice of Lake Ladoga, something for seagulls to pick at, if there were still seagulls. But this was a lonelier place to quit than anywhere else I’d seen (p. 102).

The final result from the Siege of Leningrad is death. After experiencing the extreme winter, starvation and countless suffering, most of Leningrad people were eventually dead.

The December death toll was 53,000 persons, more or less equal to that for the whole of 1940. The total was nearly five times that of the admittedly incomplete figure of 11,085 in November. Party members tottered into regional offices, put their cards on the desk and wandered off, mumbling, “Tomorrow I’ll dies...”
The situation was not only happened to civilians, troops were caught by death too. Apart from the Germans attack, the troops were also hunted by starvation and sickness as their death causes.

From October, 1941, to April, 1942, 353,424 troops reported sick or wounded, and average of 50,000 a month or 1,700 a day. Half of these were ill, largely of dystrophy and other starvation ailments. More than 62,000 troops came down with dystrophy from November, 1941, to the end of spring. The number ill with scurvy reached 20,000 in April, 1942. Death to starvation diseases were 12,416, nearly 20 percent of troops on sick call, in the winter of 1942 (p. 419).

Because of the extreme winter, people in Leningrad became very weak. And the death number increased out of control, people were to weak to buried the bodies. The corpses were lying down on the ground, covered under snow and ice (p. 437). Y.I. Krasnovitsky, the director of Vulcan factory said:

“I remember the picture exactly. It was freezing cold. The bodies were frozen. They were hoisted onto trucks. They even gave a metallic ring. When I first went to the cemetery, every hair stood up on my head to see the mountain of corpses and the people, themselves hardly alive, throwing the bodies into trenches with expressionless faces."

One of Leningrader, share his impressions in January, 1942:

The nearer to the entrance to Piskarevsky I approached, the more bodies appeared on both sides of the road. Coming out of town where there were small one-story houses, I saw gardens and orchards and then an extraordinary formless heap. I came nearer. There were on both sides of the road such enourmous piles of bodies that two cars could not pass. A car could go only on one side and was unable to turn around. Through this narrow passage admist the corpses, lying in the greatest disorder, we made our way to the cemetery (p. 437- 8).

The official Leningrad history of the blockade has a comment: “Never in history of the world has there been an example of tragedy to equal that of starving Leningrad.” (p. 438). People who died in Leningrad at that time has a greater number than the number of people died in a modern city anywhere anytime. If it is
compared to the number of people died in Hiroshima (78,150 died, 13,983 missing, and 37,426 wounded), the people died in Leningrad are more than ten times than in Hiroshima (p. 513).

There is no exact number of people who died in Leningrad because of the siege. A Soviet Army newspaper; Red Star on June 28, 1964 published a declaration from a official Soviet response to a Swedish official inquiry. It is said: “No one knows exactly how many people died in Leningrad and the Leningrad area.”

The Soviet Government announced that the deaths by starvation and hunger in city of Leningrad was 632,253. Deaths by bombs and shells were 16,747 persons. So the total civilian deaths were 649,000. The number above was only in the city of Leningrad, before it was added by the deaths in nearby Pushkin and Peterhof. So the total of deaths by starvation was 461,803 and deaths by all war causes were 671,635. Leningrad City Commission attested these figures to Investigation Nazi Atrocities, and submitted at the Nuremberg Trials in 1946.

The Commission figures are not complete because they do not cover the other Leningrad areas, such as Oranienbaum, Sestroretsk and the suburban parts of the blockade zone. And then an elaborate apparatus of City and Regional Party officials, which was headed by Party Secretary Kuznetsov prepared the new counting of the death number. The task involved 6,445 local commissions and more than 31,000 persons. They made the individual lists for each region. The regional lists consisted of 440,826 names, and it was added 191,427 names from a general city-wide list (p. 514).
Deprivation happens when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349). Leningrad people prove that they did not have enough resources to survive, so many of them died, most of them were because of hunger.

B. Relative Deprivation

Relative deprivation is a condition when it is based on a comparison with the resources of other groups (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 503). The basic concept of deprivation is the situation when one social group or individual does not have enough resources to survive or fill the minimum standard to live. Relative deprivation is that similar situation but when it is compared to another group (as cited by Turner, 2006, p. 349). According to the concept of relative deprivation, Leningrad also had the experienced of that condition. In order to reveal the relative deprivation in Leningrad during World War II, this study takes the parts in David Benioff’s *City of Thieves* to show the condition. The relative deprivation in this study deals with the condition of Russian army and Germany army, so what is being compared here is there power, because it is also the factor that affects the Leningrad people’s life.

1. The Power of German and Russian Army

a. The Power of German Army

Leningraders and all with Russia residents were terrified with the Germany’s invasion. Germany was on the peak of its rules to the world. They had
a strong and organized force to invade almost countries. One of their squads is the Einsatzgruppen as described by Benioff (2008) in his novel:

The Einsatzgruppen were Nazi death squads, killers, handpicked from the ranks of the regular army, the Waffen-SS, and the Gestapo, chosen for their brutal efficiency and their pure Aryan blood. When Germans invaded a country, the Einsatzgruppen would follow behind the combat divisions, waiting until the territory was secured before hunting down their chosen targets: Communists, Gypsies, intellectuals, and, of course, Jews (p. 157).

Edeiken (2000) states that the Einsatzgruppen were four paramilitary units formed for “liquidating” (murdering) Jews, Romany, and political operatives of the Communist Party. They were established before the invasion of the Russia. The Einsatzgruppen were divided into Einsatzgruppen A, B, C, and D. The Einsatzgruppen A, B, and C were attached to army groups taking part in the invasion. The Einsatzgruppen D was sent to the Ukraine without being attached to any army group. All of the groups operated in the territories occupied by the Third Reich on the eastern front. Most of their crime took place in the Ukraine and the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

The most succinct description of the purpose of the Einsatzgruppen was given at the trial of Adolph Eichman by Dr. Michael Musmanno, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who presided over the trial of 23 of the leaders of the Einsatzgruppen. He states that the purpose of the Einsatzgruppen was to murder Jews and deprive them of their prosperity. SS General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski confirmed this at the main Nuremberg Trial when he testified that the principal task of the Einsatzgruppen was the annihilation of the Jews, Gypsies, and political commissars.
Many people believe that the systematic killing of Jews in Russia that was done by Einsatzgruppen and Order Police battalions was the first step of the Nazi program to kill all Jews in Europe, which was called the Final Solution. In June 1941, when the German invaded Russia, the Einsatzgruppen was also there along with the German army. The method was different from the method of Final Solution. The method of Final Solution was deporting Jews from their own hometown, and then sending them to concentration camps as the place for killing them. On the other hand, the method of Einsatzgruppen was coming directly to the home of Jews and massacring them.

The German army provided logistical support to the Einsatzgruppen, including supplies, transportation, housing, and occasionally manpower in the form of units to guard and transport prisoners. At first the Einsatzgruppen shot primarily Jewish men. By late summer 1941, however, wherever the Einsatzgruppen went, they shot Jewish men, women, and children without regard for age or sex, and buried them in mass graves. Often with the help of local informants and interpreters, Jews in a given locality were identified and taken to collection points. Thereafter they were marched or transported by truck to the execution site, where trenches had been prepared. In some cases the captive victims had to dig their own graves. After the victims had handed over their valuables and undressed, men, women, and children were shot, either standing before the open trench, or lying face down in the prepared pit.

Shooting was the most common form of killing used by the Einsatzgruppen. Yet in the late summer of 1941, Heinrich Himmler, noting the psychological burden that mass shootings produced on his men, requested that a more convenient mode of killing be developed. The result was the gas van, a mobile gas chamber surmounted on the chassis of a cargo truck which employed carbon monoxide from the truck’s exhaust to kill its victims. Gas vans made their first appearance on the eastern front in late fall 1941, and were eventually utilized, along with shooting, to murder Jews and other victims in most areas where the Einsatzgruppen operated (“Einsatzgruppen,” 2003).

Germany invaded many countries to rule the world. Benioff (2008) portrays that they had a very strong willing to take over the world. The Germans
had made their philosophy of retribution very clear to the civilians in occupied territory. There were many ways for them to show their seriousness. In Russia, they nailed posters to the walls, issued proclamations in their Russian-language radio broadcasts, spread the word through their collaborators: “kill one of our soldiers and we will kill thirty Russians.” The Germans had declared total war when they invaded Russia. They had vowed, repeatedly and in print, to incinerate the cities and enslave the populace (p. 209-10).

According to Werth (1964), on August 20, there was a meeting of the Leningrad Party. Voroshilov and Zhdanov admitted that the situation in Leningrad was very serious. Zhdanov said that the whole population, the young, must be given a shooting training and also grenade-throwing and street-fighting.

On the next day, August 21, the famous Appeal to the Leningrad people, signed by Voroshilov, Zhdanov and Popkov, the chairman of the Leningrad Soviet. It was published:

Let us, like no one man [it concluded], rise to the defense of our city, of our homes and families, our freedom and honor. Let us do our sacred duty as Soviet patriots in our relentless struggle against a hated and ruthless enemy, let us be vigilant and merciless in dealing with cowards, panic-mongers and deserters, let us establish the strictest revolutionary discipline in our city. Armed with such iron discipline and Bolshevik organization, let us meet the enemy and throw him back (p. 288).

On October 7, 1941, there was an order from the Fuhrer’s headquarters. It was signed by Jodl and he said again the Fuhrer’s order not to accept capitulation ‘at either Leningrad or, later Moscow’. This order also mentioned that Leningrad should be razed to the ground by air bombing and artillery fire.
In the middle of September, the danger of the German occupation in Leningrad had been averted. It was also too clear that the cut off from the rest of the country, except for the Lake Ladoga route, the only real hope of keeping the city supplied with food, raw materials and fuel, and also the armaments and ammunition that could not be made on the spot (p. 291).

b. The Power of Russian Army

Benioff (2008) writes in his novel that people of Russia should step forward to the front to fight the Germans. There were many ways to inform the people how they should do in such situation. One of the ways was through radio. There was a playwright Gerasimov that people could listen on the radio. It was said, “Death to cowards! Death to rumor spreaders! To the tribunal with them. Discipline. Courage. Firmness. And remember this: Leningrad is not afraid to death. Death is afraid of Leningrad” (p. 109).

There is a part from the story when Lev and Kolya walked to find a dozen of eggs, and they met Russian soldiers on the road. Kolya shouted to the soldiers to give the enemy hell tonight. They saw the soldiers sat on the truck, the soldiers just glanced at them and said nothing. They looked like that they had not slept in days. According to Lev, it would take a lot of concentration to load the rockets without dropping them, there was no energy to waste on madmen (p. 127).

The high determination of Russian authority to make their people step to the front and fight was really applied. The one who refused meant dead. When Lev and Kolya were in their walking, they found a dead body in the street. It turned out that the dead man was an officer. He was dead by a pistol waver, the
Tokarev. Lev and Kolya knew that the Tokarev was not meant for Germans, it was for Russians who refused to advance (p. 143).

According to Werth (1964), the news on June 22, 1941 about the German invasion made many mass meetings in Leningrad. The people of Leningrad volunteered to help saving their city. At the great Kirov Works, about 15,000 men and women applied for immediate military service. However, not all of these applicants could be accepted, because the Kirov Works also needed to produce armaments (p. 285).

On July 14, the Germans succeeded in establishing a large bridgehead north of Luga. It was from there they developed their subsequent offensive against Leningrad.

The situation in Leningrad was very grim. Voroshilov, the C-in-C of the Northern Armies and Zhdanov, the head of Leningrad Party organization, were very desperate. They made the order and read out to all the Red Army units of the ‘North-West Direction’ on July 14:

Comrades Red-Army men, officers and political workers! A direct threat of an enemy invasion is now suspended over Leningrad, the cradle of the Proletarian Revolution. While the troops of the Northern Front are bravely fighting the Nazi and Finnish Schutzcorps hordes all the way from the Barents Sea to Tallinn and Hango, and are defending every inch of our beloved Soviet land, the troops of the North-Western Front, often failing to repel enemy attacks, and abandoning their positions without even entering into combat with the enemy, are only encouraging by their behavior the increasingly arrogant Germans. Certain cowards and panic-stricken individuals not only abandon the Front without orders, but sow panic among the good and brave soldiers. In some cases both officers and political workers not for combat, but increase even more, by their shameful behavior, the panic and disorganization at the Front.
The order implied that anyone abandoning the front without orders would be tried by a field tribunal depended on their rank and previous achievements. In the end of July and the beginning of August, it was about one million people were engaged in the building of defences:

People of the most different trades and professions- workers, employees, schoolchildren, housewives, scientists, teachers, artists, actors, students, etc.- worked with their picks and shovels. From morning till night they went on, often under enemy fire.

Leningrad was isolated from the rest of the country. The only communication was through across Lake Ladoga. While the South and South-West of the city, the position of the Russians was equally desperate, because the Germans having broken through to the Gulf of Finland only a few miles South-West of the city and attacking heavily in the Kolpino and Pulkovo areas about fifteen miles south of Leningrad (p. 287).
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the conclusion of this study and the suggestions. The conclusion concerns the answer of the question formulated in the problem formulation. The suggestions are divided into two parts, the suggestion for future researchers related with this study and the suggestion for teaching-learning process.

A. Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to reveal the deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as depicted in David Benioff’s *City of Thieves*. The object for this study is the novel *City of Thieves* by David Benioff. In making this analysis, there is one problem formulation in order to make the final conclusion. This chapter contains the results of the analysis.

The question to be answered in this study is how deprivation in Leningrad during World War II as depicted in David Benioff’s *City of Thieves*. It is found that there are two kinds of deprivation the Leningrad experienced. They are absolute and relative deprivation.

The absolute deprivation they experienced were the extreme winter, the shortage of food supply, the ration card distribution, the practice of cannibalism, the lack of electricity, the lack of gasoline, the strict curfew regulation, the job loss, the waves of evacuation, and the mass death of Leningrad people. The
relative deprivation they experienced were the comparison between the power of German and Russian Army.

The extreme winter they experienced known as the coldest winter in modern history. Without having basic needs to live, living through this kind of winter made them could not survive. Besides the factor of nature, Leningrad also suffered from the shortage of food supply. It was hard for people to get any food during that time. This food shortage made the authority managed the ration card distribution for the people. Even with this system, a lot of them could not get any food. Since the food problems were not solved easily, some people started to find an alternative to feed themselves. Some ate animals such rat, cat, bird, or dog, and some ate dead body. Packs of human flesh were sold at the market, and some people even found victims to be killed and ate their flesh. There are other shortages of supply these people had, such lack of electricity and gasoline. Without having both of them, their situation was getting worse. With all of these shortages, Leningrad people’s activities were also affected. The war and siege made the authority ordered the strict curfew regulation. This regulation affected Leningraders’ daily life. There was a punishment for people who ignored this rule. The job loss was also what these Leningrad people had. The war and the siege made them lost their jobs. Some changed their jobs and some applied to the army. For women and children, they had to separate with their family. There were waves of evacuation for them.

The relative deprivation that Leningrad experienced were the comparison of their power with the German. With the mega power the German had, they
could invade and siege the Leningrad city, made the people of Leningrad suffered because they were being blocked by their enemy.

The deprivation described by Benioff in his novel *City of Thieves* can reflect what really happened in real life. This is a fiction novel; the characters and the plot are fiction. However, the deprivation Benioff writes shows the actual experience that had happened.

**B. Suggestions**

There are two suggestions in this study. The first suggestion is for the future researchers who also analyze the novel *City of Thieves* by David Benioff or the topic related in this study. The second suggestion is for teaching-learning process.

1. **Suggestion for Future Researchers**

*City of Thieves* is a fiction novel by David Benioff. The story is set during the World War II in Leningrad. Even though the plot is fiction, but most of the setting described is in detail and it was truly happened. In making this novel, Benioff conducted a research to make his story reliable.

In this novel, Benioff describes about the deprivation suffered by people of Leningrad during the Siege of Leningrad, which was executed by German armies. Many aspects of the Leningrad people’s life were changed because of the war. For the future researchers, it is suggested to analyze the cruelty of the Germans toward the people of Leningrad. For the other researchers who analyze any topic related
to this study or the novel, it is suggested to use the book *900 Days* by Harrison E. Salisbury as the reference.

2. **Suggestion for Teaching-Learning Process**

   It is suggested that this novel is used in Critical Reading and Writing I class. The parts of the novel that is used as the passages in Critical Reading and Writing I are taken from the page 7-12. There are several activities that can be applied in the class. The sessions are divided into two, the first and second 2 x 50 minutes sessions.

   a. **The First 2 x 50 Minutes**

   1) **Pre-activity**

      a) Lecturer greets the students.

      b) Lecturer gives a game to students.

      c) Lecturer discusses the game.

   2) **Main Activity**

      a) Lecturer explains to the students how the game related to the material learned later.

      b) Lecturer distributes the first passage to the students and asks them to read the passage by themselves. Lecturer also asks them to answer the questions related.

      c) Lecturer and the students discuss the first passage and the answer together.

      d) Lecturer distributes the second passage to the students and asks them to read the passage by themselves. Lecturer also asks them to answer the questions related.
e) Lecturer and students discuss the answers. Lecturer asks the students to volunteer themselves in answering the questions.

f) Lecturer distributes the last passage and read it with the students.

g) Lecturer asks the students to answer the questions.

h) Lecturer and the students discuss the passage.

i) Lecturer and the students discuss the moral lessons from the passages.

3) **Post Activity**

a) Lecturer asks the students difficulty.

b) Students review and conclude the material for that day.

c) Lecturer closes the class.

b. **Second 2 x 50 minutes**

1) **Pre-activity**

a) Lecturer greets the students.

b) Lecturer reviews the lesson from the last session.

2) **Main Activity**

a) Lecturer distributes the handouts about the argumentative essay, and asks the students to read them.

b) Lecturer explains about the argumentative text.

c) Lecturer distributes the task, and asks the students to finish the task.

3) **Post Activity**

a) Lecturer asks the students’ difficulty.

b) Students review and conclude the material for that day.

c) Lecturer closes the class.
REFERENCES


“Siege.” Webster’s New Explorer Encyclopedic Dictionary.


APPENDIX A

Summary of City of Thieves

The novel took place during the Siege of Leningrad which was executed by Germany in World War II. It tells about a boy named Lev who were accidentally arrested and thrown into a cell. At the cell, he met Kolya, an older boy. Two of them were ordered to find eggs for a Soviet Colonel whose daughter would be married. In Russia, people who had a wedding party should make a cake. In order to make a cake, they needed eggs. The task was simple, but as the situation in Leningrad at that time was very poor, eggs were very hard to find. If they succeed find a dozen of eggs in 5 days, they were released and given two ration cards.

In order to find the eggs, they had to struggle to reach an area by area, walk in coldness, and survive from their hunger because the supplies in the city were cut off. They went to Haymarket where people traded their belongings. They found that the city became the city of ghost, with cannibals looked for their victims. At several times, they were almost being killed by the German. Along their journey, they found friendship between them.

Even though Kolya got shot, but they succeed to get a dozen of eggs. Lev brought the eggs to the General’s house. The story ends when the siege was finally over.
APPENDIX B

The Biography of David Benioff

Benioff was born in New York, 1971. He got his education in Dartmouth College, University of California Irvine Masters in fiction program (he was awarded his masters degree by Trinity College, Dublin, and his thesis at the time was on Samuel Beckett). He had Jobs as high school teacher, DJ, and a club bouncer. Those three jobs were before he made his novel The 25th Hour into a screenplay. After his screenplay, his career became better and better.

List of Benioff's Books:
- The 25th Hour (2002)
- When the Nines Roll Over (and Other Stories) (2004)
- City of Thieves (2008)

List of Benioff's Screenplays:
- 25th Hour (2002)
- Troy (2004)
- Stay (2005)
- The Kite Runner (2007)
- Brothers (2009)
- Game of Thrones (2011)

Sources:
<en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Benioff> (last modified: August 31, 2011)
<http://www.authortrek.com/david_benioff_page.html>
<http://www.imbd.com/name/nm1125275/bio>
The picture of David Benioff is taken from:
<http://old.harbourfrontcentre.com/ifoamedia/images/authors/benioff_david_author.jpg>
APPENDIX C

Cover of *City of Thieves*

APPENDIX D
Lesson Plan

KPE – 220 CRITICAL READING AND WRITING 1
4 Cr/ 4 CH

Study Program : English Language Education
Department : Language and Art Education
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education
Coordinator : Yuseva Ariyani Iswandari, S.Pd., M.Ed.
Lecturers : Yuseva Iswandari, S.Pd., M.Ed.
Patricia Angelina Lasut, S.Pd.
Agnes Nora Eko W.U., S.Pd.

A. Course Description
Critical Reading and Writing 1 is designed to give students practice to write responses critically based on the given texts or passages. The texts are related to argumentative, persuasive and expository genres. They are trained to apply logical principles, careful standard of evidence and reasoning to the analysis and discussion of claims, beliefs and issues. This course is offered in Semester 3. To be eligible to take this course, students need to pass Basic Reading 1 & 2, Basic Writing, and Paragraph Writing.

B. Competence Standard
On completing this course, the students will be able to:
1. Comprehend the passage given,
2. Write their responses critically.

C. Indicators
1. Students are able to match the words from the passage with their synonyms.
2. Students are able to find detail information conveyed from the text.
3. Students are able to write simple responses to the ideas or issues presented in the text.
4. Students are able to write an argument text based on the topic given.

D. Learning Purpose
At the end of the class, the students are expected to be able to:
1. Match the words from the passage with their synonyms.
2. Find detail information conveyed from the text.
3. Write simple responses to the ideas or issues presented in the text.
4. Find a topic related to write an argument text based on the topic given.

E. Learning Materials
Attached
F. Teaching Method
   Direct Method

G. Learning Steps

The first 2 x 50 minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pre-activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Lecturer greets the students.</td>
<td>2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lecturer gives a game to the students.</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lecturer discusses the game.</td>
<td>3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Main Activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Lecturer explains to the students how the game related to the material learned later.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lecturer distributes the first passage to the students and asks them to read the passage by themselves. Lecturer also asks them to answer the questions related.</td>
<td>15’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lecturer and the students discuss the first passage and the answer together.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Lecturer distributes the second passage to the students and asks them to read the passage by themselves. Lecturer also asks them to answer the questions related.</td>
<td>15’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Lecturer and students discuss the answers. Lecturer asks the students to volunteer themselves in answering the questions.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Lecturer distributes the last passage and read it with the students.</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Lecturer asks the students to answer the questions.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Lecturer and the students discuss the passage.</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Lecturer and the students discuss the moral lessons from the passages.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Post Activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Lecturer asks the students’ difficulty.</td>
<td>3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Students reviews and concludes the material for that day.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lecturer closes the class.</td>
<td>2’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The second 2 x 50 minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pre-activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Lecturer greets the students.</td>
<td>2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lecturer reviews the lesson from the last session.</td>
<td>8’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Main Activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Lecturer distributes the handouts about the argumentative text, and asks the students to read them.</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Lecturer explains about the argumentative text.</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lecturer distributes the task, and asks the students to finish the task.</td>
<td>60’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Post Activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Lecturer asks the students’ difficulty.</td>
<td>3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Students review and conclude the material for that day.</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lecturer closes the class.</td>
<td>2’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. Learning Sources
1. Novel *City of Thieves* by David Benioff.
2. Handouts.

I. Scoring
1. Technique: Answering WH-questions
2. Form: Written test
3. Scoring:
   a. The first 2 x 50 minutes (Reading)
      Passage 1
      1 point x 5 questions = 5 points
      
      Passage 2
      1 point x 10 questions = 10 points
      
      Passage 3
      2 points x 5 questions = 10 points
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<th>Score</th>
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<td>b. The second 2 x 50 minutes</td>
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<td>Appropriate title, effective introduction, effective paragraph by establishing issues, topic is stated, clear thesis statement, supporting evidences and conclusion.</td>
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<td>Adequate title, issues/thesis, arguments, supporting evidences and conclusion.</td>
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<td>Mediocre or scant issues/thesis, statement or conclusion, problems with the order of ideas in body, the generalization may not be fully supported by details, some ideas are illogical, inadequate effort at organization.</td>
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<td>Shaky or minimally recognizable introduction, organization can barely be seen, severe problems with lack of supporting evidences, weak conclusion or illogical, inadequate effort at organization.</td>
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<td>8-7</td>
<td>PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI</td>
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<td>4-3</td>
<td>Practically non-existent, no apparent organization of statements or conclusion, severe lack of evidences, or arguments, writer has not made any effort to organize the composition (could not be outlined by reader).</td>
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<td>Absence of thesis statement or conclusion, no apparent organization of supporting evidences or arguments, neither argumentation nor composition is identifiable.</td>
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Total Score

Reading
Passage 1 + Passage 2 + Passage 3 = 25

Writing
Organization = 10
Contents = 10
Grammar = 10
Punctuation = 10
Style = 10

Total = 125

Final Score = Total score x 4
APPENDIX E

Learning Materials
You have never been so hungry; you have never been so cold. When we slept, if we slept, we dreamed of the feasts we had carelessly eaten seven months earlier- all that buttered bread, the potato dumplings, the sausages- eaten with disregard, swallowing without tasting, leaving great crumbs on our plates, scraps on fat. In June of 1941, before the Germans came, we thought we were poor. But June seemed like paradise by winter.

At night the wind blew so loud and long it startled you when it stopped; the shutter hinges of the burned-out café on the corner would quit creaking for a few ominous seconds, as if a predator neared and the smaller animals hushed in terror. The shutters themselves had been torn down for firewood in November. There was no more scrap wood in Leningrad. Every wood sign, the slats of the park benches, the floorboards of shattered buildings- all gone and burning in someone's stove. The pigeons were missing, too, caught and stewed in melted ice from the Neva. No one minded slaughtering pigeons. It was the dogs and cats that caused trouble. You would hear a rumor in October that someone had roasted the family mutt and split in four ways for supper; we'd laugh and shake our heads, not believing it, and also wondering if dog tasted good with enough salt- there was still plenty of salt, even when everything else ran out we had salt. By January the rumors had become plain fact. No one but the best connected could still feed a pet, so the pets fed us.

There were two theories on the fat versus the thin. Some said those who were fat before the war stood a better chance of survival: a week without food would not transform a plump man into a skeleton. Others said skinny people were more accustomed to eating little and could better handle the shock of starvation. I stood in the latter camp, purely out of self-interest. I was a runt from birth. Big nosed, black haired, skin scribbled with acne- let's admit I was no girl's idea of a catch. But war made me more attractive. Others dwindled as the ration cards were cut and cut again, halving those who looked like circus strongmen before the invasion. I had no muscle to lose. Like the shrew that kept scavenging while the dinosaurs toppled around them, I was built for deprivation.

Taken from City of Thieves page 7-8

1. In June of 1941, the Germans came.
2. It was the birds that caused the trouble.
3. At night the wind blew so calm.
4. There were two theories on the fat versus the thin.
5. Some people said those who were fat before the war stood a worse chance of survival.
Passage 2

On the New Year's Eve I sat on the rooftop of the Kirov, the apartment building where I'd lived since I was five (though it had no name until '34, when Kirov was shot and half the city was named after him), watching the fat gray antiaircraft blimps swarm under the clouds, waiting for the bombers. That time of year the sun lingers in the sky for only six hours, scurrying from horizon to horizon as if spooked. Every night four of us would sit on the roof for a three-hour shift, armed with sand pails, iron tongs, and shovels, bundled in all the shirts and sweaters and coats we could find, watching the skies. We were the firefighters. The Germans had decided rushing the city would be too costly, so instead they encircled us, intending to starve us out, bomb us out, burn us out.

Before the war began eleven hundred people lived in the Kirov. By New Year's Eve the number was closer to four hundred. Most of the small children were evacuated before the Germans closed the circle in September. My mother and little sister, Taisya, went to Vyazma to stay with my uncle. The night before they left I fought with my mother, the only fight we'd ever had—more precisely, the only time I ever fought back. She wanted me to go with them, of course, far away from the invaders, deep into the heart of the country where the bombers couldn't find us. But I wasn't leaving Piter. I was a man, I would defend my city, I would be a Nevsky for the twentieth century. Perhaps I wasn't quite this ridiculous. I had a real argument: if every able-bodied soul fled, Leningrad would fall to the Fascists. And without Leningrad, without the City of Workers building tanks and rifles for the Red Army, what chance did the Russia have?

My mother thought this was a stupid argument. I was barely seventeen. I didn't weld armor at the Works and I couldn't enlist in the army for close to a year. The defense of Leningrad had nothing to do with me; I was just another mouth to feed. I ignored these insults.

Taken from City of Thieves page 8-9

Match the vocabularies and the synonyms below.

1. Shovel □ □
2. War □ □
3. Children □ □
4. Costly □ □
5. Encircle □ □
6. Barely □ □
7. Building □ □
8. Defend □ □
9. Insult □ □
10. Argument □ □

a. Abuse
b. Surround
c. Construction
d. Expensive
e. Conflict
f. Protect
g. Quarrel
h. Hardly
i. Spade
j. Kids
"I'm a firefighter," I told her, because it was true, the city council had ordered the creation of ten thousand firefighting units, and I was the proud commander of the Kirov Fifth-Floor Brigade.

My mother wasn't forty years old, but her hair was already gray. She sat across from me at the kitchen table, holding one of my hands in both of hers. She was a very small woman, barely five feet tall, and I had been afraid of her from birth.

"You are an idiot," she told me. Maybe this sounds insulting, but my mother always called me "her idiot" and by that point I thought of it as an affectionate nickname. "The city was here before you."

She was right. A better son would have gone with her, a better brother. Taisya adored me, jumped on me when I came home from school, read me the silly little poems she wrote as homework to honor martyrs of the revolution, drew caricatures of my big-nosed profiled in her notebook. Generally, I wanted to strangle her. I had no desire to tramp across the country with my mother and kid sister. I was seventeen, flooded with a belief in my own heroic destiny. Molotov's declaration during his radio address on the first day of the war (OUR CAUSE IS JUST! THE ENEMY WILL BE BEATEN! WE SHALL TRIUMPH!) had been printed on thousands of posters and pasted on the city's walls. I believed in the cause; I would not flee the enemy; I would not miss out on the triumph.

Mother and Taisya left the next morning. They rode a bus part of the way, flagged down army trucks for rides, and walked endless miles on country roads in their split-soled boots. It took them three weeks to get there, but they made it, safe at last. She sent me a letter describing her journey, the terror and fatigue. Maybe she wanted me to feel guilty for abandoning them, and I did, but I also knew it was better with them gone. The great fight was coming and they did not belong on the front. On the seventh of October the Germans took Vyazma and her letters stopped coming.

I'd like to say I missed them when they were gone, and some nights I was lonely, and always I missed my mother's cooking, but I had fantasized about being on my own since I was little. My favorite folktales featured resourceful orphans who make their way through the dark forest, surviving all perils with clever problem solving, outwitting their enemies, finding their fortune in the midst of their wanderings. I wouldn't say I was happy—we were all too hungry to be happy—but I believed that here at last was the Meaning. If Leningrad fell, Russia would fall; if Russia fell, Fascism would conquer the world. All of us believed this. I still believe it.

So I was too young for the army but old enough to dig antitank ditches by day and guard the roofs by night. Manning my crew were my friends from the fifth floor—Vera Osipovna, a talented cellist, and the redheaded Antokolsky twins, whose only known talent was an ability to fart in harmony. In early days of the war we had smoked cigarettes on the roof, posing as soldiers, brave and strong and square-chinned, scanning the skies for the enemy. By the end of December there were no cigarettes in Leningrad, at least none made with tobacco. A few desperate souls crushed fallen leaves, rolled them in paper, and called the Autumn Lights, claiming the right leaves provided a decent smoke, but in the Kirov, far from the nearest standing tree, this was never an option. We spent our spare minutes hunting rats, who must have thought the disappearance of the city's cats was the answer to all their ancient prayers, until they realized there was nothing left to eat in the garbage.
After months of bombing raids we could identify the various German planes by the pitch of their engines. That night it was the Junkers 88s, as it had been for weeks, replacing the Heinkels and Dorniers that our fighters had gotten good at gunning down. As wretched as our city had become in day-light, after dark there was a strange beauty in the siege. From the roof of the Kirow, if the moon was out, we could see all of Leningrad: the needlepoint of the Admiralty tower (splashed with gray paint to obscure it from the bombers); the Peter and Paul the domes of Saint Isaac's and the Church on Spilled Blood. We could see the crews manning the antiaircraft guns on the rooftops of neighboring buildings. The Baltic Fleet had dropped anchor on the Neva; they floated there, giant gray sentries, firing their big guns at the Nazi artillery emplacements.

Taken from City of Thieves page 9-12

Answer the questions below.

1. What does the narrator's Mother look like?

2. When did Mother and Taisya leave?

3. What did the narrator's Mother write in her letters?

4. When did the cigarettes start to disappear in Leningrad?

5. What happened after months of bombing raids?
PART IV

Write your own argumentative text.

From the passage 1, paragraph 3, the author writes:

There were two theories on the fat versus the thin. Some said those who were fat before the war stood better chance of survival: a week without food would not transform a plump man into a skeleton. Others said skinny people were more accustomed to eating little and could better handle the shock of starvation.

Which theory do you choose as the right one? Write it as argumentative text.
The argument should be an introduction to your ideas and should serve to

Prepared by Ria Agalha Cindy Stephanie 2011
Critical Reading and Writing 1
What is an Argumentative Essay?

The argumentative essay is a genre of writing that requires the student to investigate a topic, collect, generate, and evaluate evidence, and establish a position on the topic in a concise manner.

Argumentative essay assignments generally call for extensive research of literature or previously published material. Argumentative assignments may also require empirical research where the student collects data through interviews, surveys, observations, or experiments. Detailed research allows the student to learn about the topic and to understand different points of view regarding the topic so that s/he may choose a position and support it with the evidence collected during research. Regardless of the amount or type of research involved, argumentative essays must establish a clear thesis and follow sound reasoning.

The structure of the argumentative essay is held together by the following:

A clear, concise, and defined thesis statement that occurs in the first paragraph of the essay.

In the first paragraph of an argument essay, students should set the context by reviewing the topic in a general way. Next the author should explain why the topic is important (exigence) or why readers should care about the issue. Lastly, students should present the thesis statement. It is essential that this thesis statement be appropriately narrowed to follow the guidelines set forth in the assignment. If the student does not master this portion of the essay, it will be quite difficult to compose an effective or persuasive essay.

Clear and logical transitions between the introduction, body, and conclusion.

Transitions are the mortar that holds the foundation of the essay together. Without logical progression of thought, the reader is unable to follow the essay's argument, and the structure will collapse. Transitions should wrap up the idea from the previous section and introduce the idea that is to follow in the next section.

Body paragraphs that include evidential support.

Each paragraph should be limited to the discussion of one general idea. This will allow for clarity and direction throughout the essay. In addition, such conciseness creates an ease of readability for one's audience. It is important to note that each paragraph in the body of the essay must have some logical connection to the thesis statement in the opening paragraph. Some paragraphs will directly support the thesis statement with evidence collected during research. It is also important to explain how and why the evidence supports the thesis (warrant).

However, argumentative essays should also consider and explain differing points of view regarding the topic. Depending on the length of the assignment, students should dedicate one or two paragraphs of an argumentative essay to discussing conflicting opinions on the topic. Rather than explaining how these differing opinions are wrong outright, students should note how opinions that do not align with their thesis might not be well informed or how they might be out of date.
Evidential support (whether factual, logical, statistical, or anecdotal).

The argumentative essay requires well-researched, accurate, detailed, and current information to support the thesis statement and consider other points of view. Some factual, logical, statistical, or anecdotal evidence should support the thesis. However, students must consider multiple points of view when collecting evidence. As noted in the paragraph above, a successful and well-rounded argumentative essay will also discuss opinions not aligning with the thesis. It is unethical to exclude evidence that may not support the thesis. It is not the student’s job to point out how other positions are wrong outright, but rather to explain how other positions may not be well informed or up to date on the topic.

A conclusion that does not simply restate the thesis, but readdresses it in light of the evidence provided.

It is at this point of the essay that students may begin to struggle. This is the portion of the essay that will leave the most immediate impression on the mind of the reader. Therefore, it must be effective and logical. Do not introduce any new information into the conclusion; rather, synthesize the information presented in the body of the essay. Restate why the topic is important, review the main points, and review your thesis. You may also want to include a short discussion of more research that should be completed in light of your work.

A Complete Argument

Perhaps it is helpful to think of an essay in terms of a conversation or debate with a classmate. If I were to discuss the cause of World War II and its current effect on those who lived through the tumultuous time, there would be a beginning, middle, and end to the conversation. In fact, if I were to end the argument in the middle of my second point, questions would arise concerning the current effects on those who lived through the conflict. Therefore, the argumentative essay must be complete, and logically so, leaving no doubt as to its intent or argument.

The Five-Paragraph Essay

A common method for writing an argumentative essay is the five-paragraph approach. This is, however, by no means the only formula for writing such essays. If it sounds straightforward, that is because it is; in fact, the method consists of 1) an introductory paragraph 2) three evidentiary body paragraphs that may include discussion of opposing views and 3) a conclusion.

Longer Argumentative Essays

Complex issues and detailed research call for complex and detailed essays. Argumentative essays discussing a number of research sources or empirical research will most certainly be longer than five paragraphs. Authors may have to discuss the context surrounding the topic, sources of information and their credibility, as well as a number of different opinions on the issue before concluding the essay. Many of these factors will be determined by the assignment.

Prepared by: Ria Agatha Cindy Stephanie 2011

Critical Reading and Writing 1
APPENDIX F

Pictures of the Siege of Leningrad
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Farewell to a peer. Spring 1942.

A starving man holds his ration.

A ration card for bread.

Russian soldiers fight in the trenches during the siege.

Another dead body lies in the street.
A diary of Tanya Savicheva, a girl of 11, her notes about starvation and deaths of her grandmother, then uncle, then mother, then brother, the last recording only saying "Only Tanya is left." She died progressive dystrophy shortly after the siege. Her diary was shown at the Nuremberg Trials.

Translation of the entries:

Grandma died on the 25th of January at 3 o clock 1942.
Leksa died on the 17th of March at 8 in the morning 1942.
Uncle Vanya died on the 13th of April at 8 in the afternoon 1942.
Uncle Lyusha died on the 10th of May at 4 in the afternoon 1942.
Moms died on the 13th of March at 700 in the morning 1942.
Everyone died. Only Tanya is left.

The "Road of Life"
A frozen ice in Lake Ladoga.

Victims of German Bombardment on Leningrad Street
Head of the Leningrad front and Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Gvarrov (left) with head of Leningrad's defense Andrei Zhdanov (right).

Hauling the Dead to the Mass Grave for Burial (Leningrad, 1942)

Foodstuffs delivered to besieged Leningrad on a barge on Lake Ladoga.

WW2 Russian Poster "Defend the City of Lenin!"

German Soldiers Frozen to Death

Bidding farewell to the soldiers departing to the front. In the background you can see one of the masterpieces of Soviet avant garde constructivist architecture of 1920s the House of Soviets of the Narvsky district.

Children of besieged Leningrad. The poster says: "Warrior of the Red Army, save us!"
The work of medical brigades on the Nevsky prospect. After the corpse is removed, the firefighters will wash the blood away with water hoses.

Trolley buses standing frozen on the Nevsky prospect. In December regular power supply to residential areas was stopped and all remaining voltage was provided exclusively to factories, hospitals and other critically important facilities.

Getting water from a hole in the ice right in the middle of the Neva river. The Point of Vasilievsky island is in the background, there you can see the Stock Exchange and the Rostral column. Water pipes and sewers froze in December 1941, and water immediately became a valuable commodity that the starving people had to get by walking long distances to a river/canal or a street water tap.

T 34 going to the frontline. Crossing of the Nevsky prospect and Sadovaya street. Gostiny Dvor galleries can be seen in the background. A heavy caliber shell explosion killed 43 people on this spot on August 3, 1943.
An apartment destroyed by artillery fire.

Funeral procession on the Nevsky prospect.

In the very first winter many inhabitants of the city were frozen to death, especially after that in December, 1941, because of shortage of fuels the heating was shut off.

September, 1941, when bombings and shell fire were a new experience for dwellers of the city and shell holes stroke the eye of numerous gapers.

Cleaning up dead bodies soon became such a commonplace thing and did not attract attention of passers by at all.

This is one of the most well known shots that was taken in Leningrad while the blockade was on. The Red Army man is looking at people who died because of the German army missiles. After Hitler abandoned the idea of city’s assault, the main weapon of the German army became bombings and shell fire that led to starvation and death.
The worker depicted on the poster says:
Blood for blood, death for death.

But in spite of war and starvation, people celebrated the New Year.

During the blockade, warm relations between soldiers and usual towns were encouraged. And injured people attendance in hospitals was considered to be a matter of great moment.

These women are patrolling streets. Especially valued workers, like these two, sometimes were given an addition to their food stamps. All troops that maintained lifeline route were given such additions.

On the Neva River. Leningrad during the Blockade, 1941.

The Siege of Leningrad.
People cutting meat from a dead horse, 1942-43.

"1942" Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery, St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad)