Leningrad 1941 The Blockade

Leningrad 1941: the blockade (Dmitry V. Parker 2005)

The Leningrad Blockade, 1941-1944. Richard B Baklits 2012-06-26 Based largely on formerly top-secret archival documents (including 60 reproduced documents and 70 illustrations), this book portrays the inner workings of the communist party and secret police during Germany's Leningrad siege during World War II, drawing which close to one million citizens perished. It shows how the city's officials responded to the extraordinary demands placed upon them, encompassing both the activities of the political, security, and military elite as well as the actions and attitudes of ordinary Leningraders.

Leningrad 1941: the blockade (Dmitry V. Parker 2005)

Life and Death in Blockaded Leningrad, 1941-1944. Barisler 2014-11-22 From 1941-1944 Leningrad saw its cityleaders face the most severe siege ever, as the German forces pushed closer to Leningrad. Using declassified documents from Party and State archives in Moscow and St. Petersburg and interviews with survivors, the authors have produced the most intimate and detailed account of the siege of the city and the fate of people of Leningrad.

Notes:
- Leningrad 1941-1944
- Dmitry V. Parker 2005

The Siege of Leningrad, 1941-1944. A. L. Khrushchev 2008-09-24 The Siege of Leningrad constituted one of the most dramatic episodes of World War 2, one that individual and the city became synonymous almost immediately. Official representations of Leningrad's combat and heroism ensured a great deal. Nevertheless, survivors struggling to cope with painful memories often contradicted, even if they did not completely accept, the state's myths, and they often found their own voice for the state's monumental. Tracking the overlap and interplay of individual memories and fifty years of Soviet mythmaking, this book contributes to understandings of both the power of Soviet identities and the delegitimizing potential of the Soviet Union's chief legitimizing myth. Because besieged Leningrad blurred the boundaries between the large male battlefront and the predominantly female home front, it offers a unique vintage point for a study of the gendered dimensions of the war experience, urban space, individual memory, and public commemoration.

Minds Under Siege

Surviving the Blockade of Leningrad. S. Y. Magadar 2006-03-28 In 1941 German and Finnish military forces established a blockade around Leningrad. During the 900 days of the siege, Leningrad was beset with aerial bombardment, food shortages, and extreme starvation. At the end of the siege more than a million Leningraders had died. Svetlana Magadar, just ten years old in 1941, witnessed the air raids and artillery shelling and endured the cold and hunger, Surviving the Blockade of Leningrad.

Surviving the Blockade of Leningrad, 1941-1944. David M. Glantz 2005-05-07 This military history describes the Siege of Leningrad during World War II. The author explains how Hitler commanded his troops to seal off Leningrad, thus to weaken it by terror and starvation, and of the Soviet's frantic efforts to keep Leningrad supplied in the face of the increasing privations.

Ending the Siege of Leningrad: Civilian Survival in World War II. Dimitri V. Pavlov (Vasil'evich) 1969 The siege of Leningrad (1941-44) was one of the turning points of the Second World War. It slowed down the German advance into Russia and became a national symbol of survival and resistance. An estimated one million civilians died, most of them from cold and starvation. Lydia Ginzburg, a respected literary scholar (who meanwhile wrote an impressive seven decades of Soviet rule), survived. Using her own notes and sketches she wrote during the siege, along with contemporary materials collected over the years, she detailed the collective experience of ordinary people of Leningrad. Grasping a species in the dignity, vitality and resilience of the human spirit.

The 100 Days of Survival: Stories of Survival at the Siege of Leningrad

The 100 Days of Survival: Stories of Survival at the Siege of Leningrad. E. Kondratyev, D. Vasil'evich Pavlov 2002 The book tells the story of two young and old citizens wrote by men and women from all walks of life, Alexis Peri tells the tragic story of how young and old struggled to make sense of the siege of Leningrad. One million civilians died, most of them from cold and starvation. Lydia Ginzburg, a respected literary scholar (who meanwhile wrote an impressive seven decades of Soviet rule), survived. Using her own using notes and sketches she wrote during the siege, along with contemporary materials collected over the years, she detailed the collective experience of ordinary people of Leningrad. Grasping a species in the dignity, vitality and resilience of the human spirit.

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The Soviet regime may have attempted to radically restructure human nature through socialism, but, according to the siege diarists, the Blockade actually was succeeding in doing so.

*Hitler's war in the East, 1941-1945* - Rolf-Dieter Müller 2002

*Die Blockade de von Leningrad 1941* - Dmitrij Vasil'evic Pavlov 1970

*Die Rolle der Literatur während der Blockade von Leningrad 1941 - 1944* - 1988

*Frozen Tears* - Albert Pleysier 2008-09-15 In Frozen Tears, Albert Pleysier has taken the contents of diaries, letters, essays, and interviews written or given by people who lived in Leningrad during the siege and placed them in their historical setting. The result is a very personal history of the siege of Leningrad.

*Blockade* - Antje Leetz 1992

*Leningrad* - Michael Jones 2008-07-01 “All offers of surrender from Leningrad must be rejected,” wrote Adolph Hitler on September 29, 1941, at the outset of Operation Barbarossa. “In this struggle for survival, we have no interest in keeping even a proportion of the city’s population alive.”

During the famed 900-day siege of Leningrad, the German High Command deliberately planned to eradicating the city population through starvation. Viewed the Slavs as sub-humans, Hitler embarked on a vicious program of ethnic cleansing. By the time the siege ended in January 1944, almost a million people had died. Those who survived would be marked permanently by what they endured as the city descended into chaos. In Leningrad, military historian Michael Jones chronicles the human story of this epic siege. Drawing on newly available eyewitness accounts and diaries, he reveals the true horror of the ordeal – including stories long suppressed by the Soviets of looting, criminal gangs, and cannibalism. But he also shows the immense psychological resources on which the citizens of Leningrad drew to survive against desperate odds. At the height of the siege, for instance, an extraordinary live performance of Shostakovich’s Seventh Symphony profoundly strengthened the city’s will to resist. A moving account of one of the most harrowing sieges of world history, Leningrad also portrays the astonishing power of the human will in the face of even the direst catastrophe.

*Die Blockade von Leningrad 1941* - Dmitrij V. Pavlov 1967

*Leningrad* - Anna Reid 2011-09-05 The siege of Leningrad is one of the great stories of extraordinary and heroic endurance in World War II

*The Legacy of the Siege of Leningrad, 1941-1995* - Lisa A. Kirschenbaum 2006 The World War II siege of Leningrad constituted one of the most dramatic and tragic episodes of the war. Since 1941, the remarkable story of the blockade has been retold in countless memoirs, interviews, diaries, histories, films, monuments, poems, and museum exhibits. This book follows these stories.
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