

SCHOOL NO. 17 DURING THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD

From Nina Vasilyevna Zhiznevskaya's memoirs,
member of public organization "Children of Besieged Leningrad"



At the beginning of war pupils of our school were evacuated to the village of Lyubnits of the Novgorod region. From June 23, 1941 to December 1, 1944 in the schoolhouse was located эвакуогоспиталь No. 88 of the Leningrad front. The hospital had a surgical profile, wounded of average weight, generally with damage of the upper and lower extremities arrived here. In case of hospital were available: "the accident ward, the x-ray device, the operative-dressing block, a drugstore in case of which the distillation cube for receipt of the distilled water, a physiotherapeutic office, an electrocursor in case of accident of the city power supply network" (From the report on No. 88 EG from 01:07 was established. po31.12.1943. Archive of military-medical documents of the Military-medical museum). Follows from the report that only for the specified period 959 various operations were

performed.

Girls took washing on the house: medical bandage, small things of wounded. It was necessary to erase soap free (the piece of soap in the black market could be exchanged only for the Golden Ring), with water there were problems too – behind it went to Neva. Therefore hands of girls were used up also in callosities. Children helped to clean chambers hospital, read to wounded of the letter, wrote under their dictation a news home, participated in concerts which took place in recreations of the 2nd and 3rd floors ...

... There lived in Leningrad a girl Ira, the Irinky girlfriend called her. Rejoiced a red tie, loved her For gay character. She studied at your school, But that fatal forty first year, without feeling a trouble, has decided to go To the country, to the family: "At them I will have a rest". Not for long it was necessary to have fun with friends, to be basked in the sun, to bathe in the river. On the Soviet land hordes Where the enemy passed have intruded – everything burned on fire. From all directions there was a firing, Ira hasn't managed to Disappear, the Fascist bullet has caught up with her, has broken Brave heart".

(Materials from archive of the Museum of the pioneer organization of Vasilyevsky Island).



"Glory and you, great city,
The front which has merged together and
the back.
In unprecedented difficulties, which
Has stood. Battled. Has won"

Vera Inber



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OUR EVERYTHING

SCHOOL MEDIA HOLDING

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OUR EVERYTHING

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Dear friends!

We as modern school, we consider such tendency of development of society as intensive development of information and communication technologies which are implemented to all spheres of human life. Prevalence of tablets and smartphones among pupils, general world tendencies to use of mobile devices in education induced producers of content and technologies of "augmented reality" to pay the attention to rather new market of applications for education.



It is known that "augmented reality" is the latest cross-media technology allowing to increase relevance of printing editions through their integration into mobile devices. Working similar inventions, publishers try to urge on interest of readers in the printing media, to make them more modern and "abrupt".

This issue of the "Our Everything" newspaper is devoted to Day of lifting the siege of Leningrad. The 35th release of our school edition has features.

First, we release 3 versions of this newspaper: **this version is aimed at audience of high and high school**; except her, versions of the newspaper for audience of preschool children and younger school students, and also for adult audience are released. Access to these the version can be got through QR codes or having followed the corresponding references placed on this page below.

Secondly, we offer options of this release of the newspaper in the English, Mongolian, Tajik and Uzbek languages (references are executed in the form of flags in the bottom of the page). It is connected with the prospect of international cooperation of school with partners and that fact that at our school children of various nationalities to whose relatives and acquaintances will read more comfortably the newspaper in the native language traditionally study. For the translation of the text we used web service of the Google company.

It is sure, each of us will find information, interesting and useful to himself concerning events, apparently, the far, but still forcing to shiver voice and to appear in the eyes to tears at the story about them.

Korniyenko Tatyana Viktorovna, director



[Version of the newspaper for
preschoolers and younger students](#)



[Version of the newspaper for adult
audiences](#)



The Siege of Leningrad (on September 8, 1941 — on January 27, 1944)

Memories of terrible days ...

School No. 17 during the Siege of Leningrad



The Siege of Leningrad (on September 8, 1941 — on January 27, 1944)

It is the tragic period of history of the city on Neva when over 640 thousand inhabitants have died only from hunger, tens of thousands have died when shelling and bombings, have died in evacuation.

From the beginning of the Great Patriotic War on June 22, 1941 the blow in the direction of Leningrad has been charged to group of the German armies "Sever" which had to destroy parts of Red army in the Baltics, occupy naval bases on the Baltic Sea and on July 21 to seize Leningrad. On July 9 Pskov has been taken, on July 10 the German parts have broken through the front and by forces of tank group of Sever army left 4 to the river of Plus and further have directed to Luga. On August 21 Germans have occupied the Chudovo station, thereby having cut off Oktyabrskaya Railway, and in 8 days have seized Tosno. On August 30 the large railway junction Mga has been occupied. Since September 8, 1941 when Germans have taken Shlisselburg, the 871-day Siege of Leningrad has begun.



2 million 544 thousand civilian population of the city (including about 400 thousand children), 343 thousand inhabitants of suburban areas, troops protecting the city got to an environment. Food and fuel inventories were limited (only for 1-2 months). Food-cards were entered: since October 1 workers and engineering employees began to receive 400 g of bread a day, all others — on 200 g. The public transport because by winter 1941 — 1942 there are no fuel inventory left and the electric power stopped. Inventories of food were promptly reduced, and in January, 1942 per capita it was necessary already only on 200/125 g of bread a day. By the end of February, 1942 in Leningrad more than 200 thousand people died of cold and hunger. But the city lived and fought: the plants continued to turn out military

products, theaters, the museums worked.

Due to the termination of communication with the Continent the road through Lake Ladoga which became legendary "Road of Life" was of particular importance. The waterway freights were delivered to Leningrad in September – November, 1941 and when the lake froze, food, fuel and other freights began to carry on ice. On "Road of Life" exported also the residents who weakened for hunger.

The break of the Siege of Leningrad began by order of the Rate of the Supreme Commander on January 12, 1943 with approach of troops of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts in interaction with the Baltic Fleet Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner (BFDORB) to the south of Lake Ladoga. The narrow ledge dividing troops of fronts was elected the place of break of blockade. On January 18 the 136th shooting division and the 61st armored brigade of the Leningrad front rushed into the Working settlement No. 5 and connected to parts of the 18th shooting division of the Volkhov front. In the same day parts of the 86th shooting division and the 34th ski crew freed Shlisselburg and all southern coast of Lake Ladoga is cleared of the enemy. In punched along the coast of a corridor in 18 days builders built a crossing through Neva and paved iron and automobile ways. Enemy blockade has been broken through.



On January 14, 1944 with assistance of artillery of Kronstadt a final part of operation on liberation of Leningrad has begun forces of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts. By January 27, 1944 the Soviet troops have cracked defense of the 18th German army, have crushed her main forces and have promoted on 60 kilometers in depth. Germans have begun to recede. With Pushkin's release, Gatchina and Chudovo the Siege of Leningrad has been completely raised.



Memories of terrible days ...

... In September, 1942 Germans completely surrounded the city, and the Leningrad blockade lasting 900 days and nights began. Communication with the continent was interrupted, products delivered to Leningrad only by planes. In fixed bombardments and firings there passed October. There were destroyed houses on Mayakovsky Street, on our street, opposite to the Maltsevsky market, at the corner of Kovensky Lane, about a church. Mother brought bread from shop, there was it heavy, clay with various additives, and issued it forward for one day. The black crackers soaked in boiled water were much more tasty. In November in Leningrad hunger began, the first dead appeared. If earlier by cards issued grain, sugar, then at the end of November only bread. At us products began to come to an end, there were only dark macaroni and a few black crackers. On the street there were hard frosts.



Lyudmila Osipova

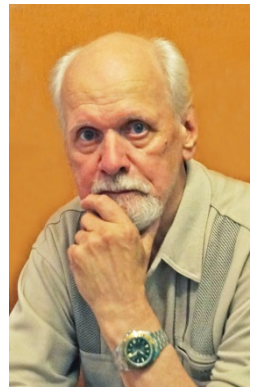
December brought new troubles. In houses cut off electricity, the water supply system, the sewerage didn't begin to work, trams and trolleybuses ceased to go. Radio worked with interruptions. We terminated black crackers and dark macaroni, and we began to starve as all Leningrad residents. I kept thinking of food and couldn't wait when mother calls me is. Mother divided bread into three parts: in the morning and drank boiled water with bread in the evening, and during the lunchtime ate millet soup on water.

On January 18, 1943 the Siege of Leningrad was broken through. Leningrad residents exulted and cried with happiness. At mother on cheeks tears flowed. "Glory to you, My God", - she – said now to us, likely, will add bread". After break of blockade added norm of bread. Now mother brought home the whole kilogram of bread, it is a little grain, sugar, fat and cooked Russian cabbage soup from dark cabbage with millet.

On January 27, 1944 became for Leningrad residents in the great afternoon. Our troops have beaten Germans near Leningrad and have finally raised blockade. For the first time for the war

in the city on Neva the festive salute has been given.

My first children's memoirs are blockade memoirs of the five-year-old boy. I developed such "diet": a daily portion - a bread piece in 125 g – I put under a pillow (I lay almost all the time in a bed, forces were enough only for it), and then pulled out on one bittock from there, captiously feeling how many remained, and then tried to suck this crumb as long as possible. From blockade "menu" such "dishes" as flat cakes from tooth-powder, jelly from joiner's glue, Durand (some cakes) which seemed incredibly tasty and was perceived as cake were remembered. Once mother managed to sell something in the market, and she brought a sauerkraut jar. Also there was still a holiday when about Giprobium killed with the become torn shell a horse and we got a skin piece from which very tasty broth with floating bristles turned out.



Valery Panin

Long, infinite days and nights from a black cone of a loud-speaker were distributed the measured blows of a metronome counting seconds and sometimes interrupted by messages on the beginning or the end of air-raid warning or shelling. At first we went down for the period of alarm in the air-raid shelter equipped in the cellar of our house, but then when forces began not to be enough for descent and rise to the fifth floor stayed at home. And then, in the 42nd year there was an evacuation. I appeared in other world. We lived on the suburb of Yaroslavl, in some wooden lodge near which there was a kitchen garden with potato, carrot, beet, and behind it the footpath went down, to the small river.

In the 44th we came back home, to Leningrad. The city stood all in ruins, but there were no air-raid warnings and ruptures of shells. As soon as we entered our room, I at once took seat on my tricycle which I very much missed, and began to spin around the table standing in the middle of the room. On a table the glass green lamp shade from a desk lamp lay, and I suddenly saw in it a hole of the size of a cucumber. Under the lamp shade there was a splinter of a bomb or shell. We found two same holes in glasses of both frames of our right window.

(On materials of the Residents of Besieged Leningrad group of social network "VKontakte", https://vk.com/topic-15282814_22541246)