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The Cold War in Historical and Literary Context: A Sociological Analysis of Socio-Political Conflicts in Patrick Worrall's *The Partisan*

Amalia Zulfikriani[1], Wajiran Wajiran[2*]

[1] Department of English Literature, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia
[2] Department of English Literature, Faculty of Literature, Culture and Communication, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

*Correspondence: : wajiran@enlitera.uad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research examines the Cold War's socio-political conflicts and global impacts as depicted in The Partisan, a historical espionage novel by Patrick Worrall. Using Laurenson and Swingewood's theory of literary sociology, the study explores the novel's portrayal of ideological and military tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, focusing on the broader implications of these conflicts on modern political, social, and technological systems. Through close textual analysis, the research identifies themes of hegemony, ideological rivalry, and power struggles in the novel, reflecting the Cold War's influence on bloc countries. The study also highlights significant socio-political conflicts, including the arms race, the Berlin Wall crisis, and Baltic resistance, which illustrate the pervasive influence of Cold War ideologies on geopolitical landscapes. The findings underscore the Cold War's role in shaping contemporary societal structures, urban planning, technological advancements, and economic policies. By contextualizing The Partisan within historical events, this research contributes to understanding how literature reflects and critiques the long-term effects of Cold War tensions on global civilization, ultimately revealing the inseparability of historical conflicts from present-day socio-political realities.

Keywords: Cold War, Political Conflict, Social Conflict, The Partisan, Ideological Conflict

INTRODUCTION

The Cold War in its authentic form was a possibly fatal conflict, which emerged after the Second World War, between two highly hostile blocs, one led by the Soviet Union and the other by the United States (Shengdong, 2023). For almost two grim and dangerous centuries, this conflict has dominated humanity's fears, even, at times, nearly blowing up the planet. In the past few years, however, the once unforgiving struggle has lost its usual clarity of outline. With the passing of old rumors and the emergence of new conflicts and contestants, there is a natural

tendency, especially for the generations that grew up with the Cold War, to look again at the causes of the great showdown between Russia and America (Xiaoyu, 2022).

As the Cold War started to lose its definitive innocence, as the absolutes of the fifties morphed into the moralistic clichés of the sixties, some began to ask whether the terrible risks humanity faced during it were, after all, necessary and inevitable, whether a more restrained and rational wisdom might not be able to redirect human energy from the harms of conflict to the potential of collaboration

(Deborah, Welch, 2006). The fact that such questions are, in their nature, unanswerable does not mean that it is not correct and helpful to raise them. Nor does it mean that our sons and daughters are not entitled to an accounting from the generation of Russians and Americans who produced the Cold War.

Vesselin (2008) says that the United States intentionally renounced its policy of wartime cooperation in the Second World War and, exhilarated by the possession of the atomic bomb, undertook its acts of aggression, which were designed to expel all Russian influence from Eastern Europe and to establish capitalist-democratic countries on the frontiers of the Soviet Union (Vesselin, 2008). As the revisionists see it, is this radically new American policy or Truman's resumption of the pre-Roosevelt policy of insensate anti-communism? This left Moscow no alternative but to defend its borders, which resulted in the Cold War.

The conflict during the Cold War was not as simple as people think in this century; there are many important things to explain because of its relevance to today's life. Without us realizing it, our world is under the control of a great power whose influence began during the war.

The Cold War had a significant role in shaping the influence of thought and civilization in this century. Therefore, it is essential to explore the correlation between the conflict that occurred and the impact it had. Humans often forget that some historical events influence the order and thought patterns of the next era—

likewise, there is a connection between the Cold War and today. Thus, through *The Partisan*, the researchers focus on discussing the political and social conflicts that occurred during the Cold War, which can also be linked to World War II as the forerunner to the emergence of the Cold War. Researchers also analyze the impacts of this war. To answer these questions, the researchers use Laurenson and Swingewood's theory of literary sociology (Laurenson & Swingewood, 1972).

The Partisan is a historical espionage novel Patrick Worrall wrote with an intricate and complex plot. The novel focuses on the dangerous Cold War era of the 1960s, which is then linked to the Second World War through the main character's journey, who becomes a powerful and ruthless resistance fighter in Lithuania (Patrick, 2015).

Literary sociology is a branch of literary studies that reflects the life of society. In this case, the literary text reflects the times, but literature still has imaginative and manipulative aspects. Swingewood explains that relating the experiences of fictional characters to history, theme, and style is the most appropriate way to explore the relationship between literary works and social patterns outside the text (Laurenson & Swingewood, 1972; Wajiran, 2022).

The researchers chose *The Partisan* as a research material for two reasons. The primary reason is that *The Partisan* tells the story of the Cold War and the Second World War, which historically influenced the world afterward. The

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researchers believe that some of today's socio-political, economic, military, ideological, and technological systems result from the history of the above war. Therefore, the researchers are interested in discovering and connecting the data with the facts.

The researchers are interested in historical novels and always want to solve the historical mysteries discussed in the book and The Partisan. They use the literary sociology approach to analyze the above object because of the correlation between history and society. Where society is a part of history, by using a sociological approach, researchers will find it easier to solve historical events that occurred in the past and relate them to changes in the world today.

Through an exploration of Patrick Worrall's novel *The Partisan*, this research investigates how the socio-political dynamics of the Cold War—rooted in the aftermath of World War II—are intricately reflected in the novel's portrayal of espionage, resistance, and geopolitical tensions. By utilizing Alan Swingewood's theory of literary sociology, the analysis will demonstrate how the Cold War's ideological battles shaped global political landscapes and influenced the social, economic, and technological systems that persist today. The study aims to connect these historical conflicts with their enduring impact on contemporary society.

METHODS

This research employs a qualitative approach to examine the representation of Cold War socio-political dynamics in *The Partisan* by Patrick Worrall. The study is grounded in textual analysis and draws on literary sociology to explore how the novel reflects historical realities, specifically the ideological conflicts and power struggles between the United States and the Soviet Union. The primary data for this study consists of text from *The Partisan*, which provides the basis for analyzing the narrative's portrayal of Cold War-era tensions, geopolitical conflicts, and social issues.

Data collection is conducted through a close reading of the novel, focusing on identifying relevant passages that depict the political and ideological clashes between the two superpowers. Specific attention is given to scenes reflecting critical historical events, such as the arms race, the Berlin Wall crisis, and the Baltic resistance. The data is categorized thematically to highlight patterns of conflict, hegemony, and ideological influence. Secondary data is collected through a literature review of historical texts, journal articles, and scholarly analyses of Cold War history and literary sociology, which contextualize and support the primary data analysis.

The data analysis follows Laurenson and Swingewood's framework of literary sociology, which emphasizes the relationship between literature and social realities. Applying this

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framework, the research interprets *The Partisan* as a reflection and critique of Cold War socio-political structures. Themes and conflicts identified in the novel are analyzed in light of historical contexts to reveal how the fictional narrative mirrors and reframes the ideological battles of the time.

Thematic coding organizes the novel's content into categories relevant to Cold War themes, such as political hegemony, ideological rivalry, and social resistance. These categories are then examined in connection with secondary sources to draw parallels between the fictionalized events in *The Partisan* and actual historical occurrences, thus highlighting the novel's alignment with or divergence from recorded history.

This methodology provides a comprehensive approach to understanding how *The Partisan* represents Cold War dynamics and contributes to broader discussions on the impact of historical conflicts on contemporary socio-political landscapes. By blending primary textual analysis with historical scholarship, the study offers a nuanced perspective on the intersection of literature and history.

FINDING and Discussion

The object of the problem in this section is the influence of two large countries, Russia and America, with different systems or ideological backgrounds. America brought the ideology of capitalism. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, with its communist ideology, implemented a socialist communism system. Therefore, the dominant conflict that arose was political conflict and the intersection between America and Russia with the hegemony process they carried out in the bloc countries (Vladimir, I., 2023; Wajiran, 2013; Wajiran & Septiani, 2023).

The researcher identifies the conflict in *The Partisan* as a conflict of interest between the United States and the Soviet Union, each with individual interests in competing for the throne of the superpower. The rivalry covers various fields such as politics, ideology, military and defense, economy, socio-cultural, and space technology (Luerdi & Faruki, 2017).

The Cold War was triggered by the desire of US President Harry S. Truman at the Potsdam Conference (1945) to hold free elections throughout Eastern Europe after the defeat of the German-Italian-Japanese coalition in World War II. However, the Soviet Union's leader, Stalin, firmly rejected the plan due to fears that the Eastern European countries resulting from free elections would become hostile to Communism and the Soviet Union. This difference of opinion is considered a critical factor in the Cold War. The commitment between the two superpowers through meetings in Malta (1989) and Washington (1990) to cooperate in the future is also considered one of the signs of the end of the Cold War. The two meetings resulted in a treaty in late 1990 in which arms reductions and restrictions were made (Luerdi & Faruki, 2017).

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The Political Conflicts Arise in *The Partisan*

Political conflict in *The Partisan* sees politics as a battlefield where power is the main struggle between America and the Soviet Union. Maurice Duverger defines conflict as a battlefield, meaning that people see politics as a battlefield where power is used as an object to be seized and defended.

In *The Partisan*, Lithuania is the primary setting that depicts the atrocities of the Soviet Union and Germany against the people of Berlin; where to achieve war victory, they colonized the surrounding areas and brought the influence of communist thinking using political and military power to control Berlin. As reflected in the novel:

> "The French are buried up to their necks in North Africa. Unless... it is the Brits - or the Yankees - and they think the Imperial Crown, Jewels have just fallen into their lap. Perhaps they are treating Sergei like I treat the King. Maybe they've got him wrapped in wool somewhere." (Patrick, 2015:88)

It was a great mission developed by the United States and the Soviet Union in their competition to gain recognition of the balance of power militarily and technologically. The historical facts of the Cold War are called the "Political Balance of Power," in which the United States and the Soviet Union each tried to show their strength in the military and technology fields. Therefore, they used scientists to work together to build future technology to demonstrate their strength and dominance.

> "Sergei is a mathematician, an architect, an engineer. A polymath who has changed Russia subtly and profoundly, from safeguarding the wheat harvest to putting a man into space." (Patrick, 2015:147)

In *The Partisan*, the situation of the Berlin wall is told, where before the construction of the wall, the border area was only limited by a roll of wire, making it easier for people to flee from East Germany, even though many communist border guards fled. But after the Berlin Wall was built, the crisis began, where no one could escape; they were isolated in East Germany and did not even get any food supplies except those distributed by the Soviet Union:

> "There was a picture of a Communist border guard leaping over a roll of barbed wire to defect. The next fifteen pages were devoted to the crisis. Troops were massing on the borders of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany." (Patrick, 2015:128)

In fact, before the construction of the wall, around 3.5 million East Germans migrated and defected to the West by crossing the border between East and West Germany, where they could then travel to other Western European countries. Between 1961 and 1989, after the construction of the Berlin Wall, East Germans became isolated and unable to travel anywhere. Over 30 years, around 5,000 East Germans tried to escape but were thwarted by border guards at the Berlin Wall, with an estimated 100-200 people dying from being shot. The troops

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guarding the border were meant to prevent any more defections or escapes from the Soviet Union (Widyaningrum, 2019).

In addition to East Germany's conflict, *The Partisan* notes another conflict, namely the arms race between the Soviet Union and America. In *The Partisan*, the American President said that the Soviet Union had provoked America by sending its nuclear bombs around Western Europe. Therefore, America prepared a missile known as Minuteman, a high-capacity atomic bomb to be sent to the Soviet Union as a form of American resistance:

> "The American president said he would resume the testing of atomic warheads if Russian provocation continued. The Americans had a new missile called a Minuteman..." (Patrick, 2015:128)

The next conflict in *The Partisan* concerns the Soviet Union's Red Army troops known as "The Red," who made an armistice with Germany at the Fulda gap. The Fulda Gap became a significant and strategic area for the military traffic of the Allies:

> "Would the Reds strike through the Fulda Gap into Germany? Would NATO respond with a nuclear attack?" (Patrick, 2015:128)

During the Cold War, the Fulda Gap offered one of two apparent paths for a hypothetical Soviet tank attack on West Germany from Eastern Europe (primarily from East Germany); the other path crossed the North German Plain—a third, less probable route involved traveling through the Danube River valley through neutral Austria.

In addition, another conflict was also recorded in *The Partisan*, namely the Barbarossa operation, which was a conflict over territory by the Soviet Union who wanted to control Western Europe:

> "This is a conversation about the eastern front in 1944 where an observer who observed the Red Army troops saw that when the Germans captured Soviet soldiers, they did a strange thing. As they waited for the firing squad, they raised their fists and shouted: "Stalin will avenge us!" At first, the Germans laughed at them. However, eventually, they stopped laughing. They knew that it was the simple truth." (Patrick, 2015:151)

In *The Partisan*, the Baltic people's unrest is mainly represented by the citizens of Lithuania. The quote below explains the condition of Lithuania, which was colonized by Germany before and then the Soviet Union afterward. Including the secret agreement signed by the Soviet Union to take over and control the Baltic countries consisting of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and implement the communism system in state practice:

> "Bolsheviks invade my country twice. They came for the first time in June 1940. They did not cause too much trouble at first. They tried to make our army Russian without much success. Most of the time, they lurked behind the razor wire in their military bases and looked westward toward Germany. You have heard that the Soviet Union signed a peace deal with Adolf Hitler?" 'Vaguely.'" (Patrick, 2015:158)

The above quote shows the hardship of the Lithuanian people caused by the Soviet Union's rule in their country. There was a lot of

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torture, looting, and other cruel behavior carried out by the Soviet Union against the Baltics, including the blockade and isolation carried out by the Soviet Union, thus further complicating and worsening the conditions of the Baltic and Lithuanian people. History tells us that on August 23, 1939, Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty. The treaty was a widely known agreement known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The agreement, as amended by secret provisions attached to the treaty concluded after the occupation of Poland left Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, eastern Poland, and what is now Moldova in the Soviet 'sphere of influence.' (Liivoja, 2013).

> "The arrangement left the Soviets in control of Lithuania for exactly one year. In June 1941, Hitler finally invaded from the West and booted the Red Army out, as had long been expected. The Russians fled in their undergarments. They had time to cause a little mischief at the end. They rounded up anyone who had been a thorn in their side and transported them to Siberia. And so, it came to be that many Lithuanians hated the Russians and rejoiced at the arrival of the Swastika.'" (Patrick, 2015:158)

As quoted above, after this agreement, the Soviet Union persuaded the Baltic states to conclude the Mutual Assistance Pact in September and October 1939, which allowed the establishment of Soviet military bases on their territory (Liivoja, 2013)

Then, the following excerpt recounts the suffering of the Baltic states and the forced signing of the *Paktawarsawa* treaty by the leaders of the Baltic states, including the genocide of the Jews:

> "The parable of the colonization of the Berlin states is like a building with the Latvians on the top floor, the Lithuanians in the middle, and the Estonians in the attic. They are caught between two millstones. But on the one hand, the Prussians, who fought against Germany, trapped Berlin to fight against Germany's enemies because Berlin was part of Germany. Berlin's situation also worsened after the Soviet Union took over Berlin from Germany. Stalin was twice as cruel as Hitler. The Lithuanian people, whom the second occupier threatened, never stopped resisting and continued to fight to expel the Soviet Union. As a result, Berlin's country had two enemies to fight against at the time, which overwhelmed them, and Berlin eventually fell to the Soviet Union. They were known as the Bolsheviks. The messenger moved his hand to the right, toward the white void in eastern Russia" (Patrick, 2015:157).

In 1992, Lithuania enacted a special law regulating responsibility for the genocide of the Lithuanian people. Section 1 of the Law established the definition of genocide, generally following the definition of the Genocide Convention. Section 2 adds that 'the murder and torture of the Lithuanian people, deportation of its population committed during the years of Nazi and Soviet occupation and annexation of Lithuania, correspond to the definition of the crime of genocide as described in international law.' To codify the Lithuanian criminal law, genocide crimes were incorporated into the

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Criminal Code in 1998. The definition of the offense refers to 'acts committed with intent to destroy physically, in whole or in part, the population belonging to a national, ethnic, racial, religious, social or political group' and then lists various modalities. (Liivoja, 2013)

> "The Soviet occupation of the Baltic states was, of course, illegal. So, all three are still recognized as independent countries by the Western powers. All maintain a diplomatic presence in London." (Patrick, 2015:156)

Yet based on these premises, imperfect though they may have been, the Baltic states proceeded to investigate, indict, and prosecute some people suspected of international crimes against Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian citizens. The defendants were mainly regional heads and operational commissioners of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), NKVD, and the Ministry of State Security (MGB).

The quote below also explains how the resistance experienced by the Baltic people against Germany and the ostracization and torture they experienced:

> "She is one of the few survivors of a Political Hegemony network - brave men and women who fought against the German occupiers, then stayed out in the cold to fight Stalin's invaders too. The network was assisted for a while by friends here in Britain. Help was only sometimes given when we asked for it, but a beggar has few choices. We took weapons and other equipment when possible and returned intelligence to our contacts here. We worked with the British Secret Intelligence Service and your Naval Intelligence Division. "Michael went rigid when he heard that. The Lithuanian envoy went on: 'After 1947, it became

increasingly difficult for *The partisan*s to operate. The Soviet reaction was pitiless. Serious armed resistance gradually ground to a halt." (Patrick, 2015:159)

By 1920, German troops had retreated, and the Russian Civil War was in its final stages. As a result, the Baltic states signed peace treaties with Soviet Russia. Estonia signed the Treaty of Tartu on February 2, Lithuania signed the Soviet-Lithuanian peace treaty on July 12, and Latvia signed the Latvian-Soviet peace treaty on August 15, 1920. (Rieber, 2003a)

In *The Partisan*, the dominance of hostility and conflict is started by the Soviet Union, as illustrated in the quote below:

> "Stalin had found new enemies everywhere - in Ukraine, in the Baltic States. Fascist sympathizers and reactionaries, enemies of the revolution, financed by the capitalist powers." (Patrick, 2015:201)

Eventually, Stalin decided to make enemies of Ukraine, the Baltic States, the German fascists, and capitalism, which meant encompassing the American Union. Some political actions have been mentioned above, such as the Soviet Union unilaterally intervening in the Baltic states and fighting the Baltics, forcing them to recognize the treaty and hand over the Baltic states to the Soviet Union. For the German fascists and reactionaries, Stalin did not hesitate to attack them and seize Germany and separate West Germany from East Germany by building the Berlin Wall as a barrier between the two. Furthermore, Stalin had been suspicious of Capitalist intervention for a long time because

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he thought that capitalist power was intervening in them secretly and trying to become the first power above them. This analysis led Stalin to his political plan by openly opposing capitalism.

The Social Conflicts That Arise in *The Partisan*

Social conflict in *The Partisan* is classified as a type of vertical conflict caused by hatred due to the influence of colonization that occurred in European countries, mainly the colonization of Eastern European countries by the Soviet Union. In addition, racial conflicts arise between Germany and the Jewish community.

The most prominent social conflict in *The Partisan* is the conflict between the Jewish religious community and the Lithuania government, which at that time was controlled by the Soviet Union:

> "Many Lithuanian Jews owned businesses in the main street of the town. Some people had long said that the Jews planned to take over Samogitian and create a country for themselves. They would enslave or exterminate the Lithuanians. Even before the Germans came, these were the things people were known to say. " (Patrick, 2015:72).

The above quote also explains the influence of Jews in Lithuania, especially in Samogitian. As quoted from the history article, Lithuania was a Jewish-free country. The Jewish population in Lithuania were immigrants from Poland who fled after being attacked by the Germans. Jews have a greedy and hypocritical nature, so they intend to seize countries that

have helped them, including Lithuania. (Liivoja, 2013)

The Partisan also explains the civil war experienced by the Soviet Union. This type of social conflict can be classified as a conflict of hostility and jockeying for position among communist officials who ignore political interests in favor of Individual interests:

> "They hate each other more than they hate Russia's enemies. The wolf is hunting alongside the bear. They would claw each other to death first." (Patrick, 2015:20)

The article argues that the civil war in the Soviet Union can be described as a unique situation. First, it took place amid a large-scale conventional war with enormous military forces deployed by the two warring parties, each of which took a highly ambivalent or even openly hostile stance towards irregular armed groups and, at times, those operating behind enemy lines. Second, in waging war on the Eastern Front, both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union adopted highly transformative means and ends that profoundly affected the demographic and social structures of the civil societies under their control. Third, the clash between the central states and the civil war was a more violent and destructive continuation of a long-running dispute over the structure and boundaries of states competing for control of frontier territories. Fourth, Stalin viewed these conflicts through the prism of a "civil war mentality," a legacy of previous border disputes in the pre-war period that drove him to root out the

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potential for internal opposition leadership, particularly in the national republics. As a result of these four factors, the civil war in the Soviet border regions, as implied by the plural, many-sided, uncoordinated, and confusing, often took the form of minimal or daily acts of resistance, with many incidents in which the parties involved switched sides (Rieber, 2003b).

The following social conflict in *The Partisan* is the massacre and genocide committed by the Germans against the Jews. This conflict can be classified as a type of conflict between ethnicity and state because, in practice, it involves German and Jewish groups:

> "from the cast in 1944, raining death upon the retreating Germans. I, the last remaining Jews, rejoiced at their deliverance. For the rest of us, the Bolsheviks brought the same two gifts they always supposed to be: the murder of men and the rape of women." (Patrick, 2015:20).

The massacre of the Jews took place between 1941-1944. Upon the German invasion, more than 70,000 Jews were killed. The rest were imprisoned and sent to military camps.

Before World War II, 4,550 Jews lived in Estonia, the smallest country in the Baltic region, about half of whom lived in Tallinn's capital. The Soviet Union colonized Estonia in 1940 due to the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. Germany conquered Estonia in July 1941, and many Jews fled to the Soviet Union—local right-wing militias assisted in the murder of the Jews. By October 1941, most Jewish men over the age of 16 had been murdered. It was reported at the Wannsee Conference (January 1942) that Estonia had been successfully transformed into "judenrein," free of Jews (Gutman, 2003).

Another social conflict arose in the military camps of communist soldiers who practiced physical violence and sexual violence against the people around the camps. Worrall wrote it by portraying Maxim Karpov, an administrative chief and Russia's right-hand man in the military camp areas. In carrying out his duties, Maxim Karprov abused leadership by committing torture unilaterally, committing rape even against the elderly and young children:

> "However, he insisted on wearing an Ottoman pasha with a harem. He would point his flippers at a girl passing by on the street or working in the fields. His men fed him with women like you feed a stove with wood." (Patrick, 2015:177)
> "Vassily said, Karpov had a different type of sexual perversion. He would prey on schoolchildren and grandmothers. On one occasion, he injured a thirteen-year-old girl. If they wanted to survive and be free, then they should not fight him.'" (Patrick, 2015:260).

The quote above shows the social crisis against women. Women are used as slaves of lust by soldiers during war. Vaselly, who is the ambassador and head of the Communist bureaucracy as written in the novel, witnesses the bizarre deviant behavior of the Soviet Union soldiers.

Furthermore, *The Partisan* also contains the competition between Russia and America regarding urban development. However, the quote does not discuss it as a conflict in general.

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However, the seriousness of the competition for development projects between America and the Soviet Union is evident:

> "The Bolsheviks had an office on the main street, directly opposite the barracks. It was the only part of the village lit by gas lamps. All the buildings were made of wood. Later, when Karpov watched movies set in the American West in his private theatre, the clapboard houses in border towns reminded him of his childhood in southern Russia. The Bolsheviks called these buildings their 'shop fronts.' Local people could come there and pass on information about Cossack rebels or air their grievances about how the district was governed." (Patrick, 2015:291).

From the quote above, it can be seen that the Soviet Union by the Bolsheviks did not subsidize lighting at night in the city districts but only certain buildings, such as government offices, as exemplified above. The houses of the people of the Soviet Union were generally made of wood; this brought out the opposition in Soviet society. However, despite feeling dissatisfied with the management of the city district, no one dared to protest or criticize the policy. Similarly, no one dared to mention the Cossack rebellion, which historically had experienced pressure from the Tsar of the Russian Empire between the 17th and 18th centuries AD due to feudal oppression, famine, drought, disease, and persecution by the Old Believers (Russian Orthodox group) (Adisusilo, 2014).

Furthermore, the social conflict in *The Partisan* also includes the bourgeois system implemented by the Soviet Union to control the natural resources of the Baltic countries, which later, in historical facts, gave significant losses to the Baltics and social crises in its society:

> "Karpov gently let it be known that he had witnessed sordid bourgeois crimes among the men of Balkan's command. Under certain circumstances, he might be obliged to report these lapses of discipline to a higher authority." (Patrick, 2015:293).

A glimpse of this quote through Karprov testifies to the cruelty of the bourgeois system applied to the people of the Balkans. Several articles the researcher collected revealed that several countries in the Balkans have considerable natural potential. Most of these areas are mountain ranges that stretch from southwest to northeast. The main ranges are the Dinar Alps in Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia, the Sar range that extends from Albania to the Republic of Macedonia, and the Pindus range, stretching from southern Albania to central Greece.

The Global Impact of the Cold War and The Second World War

World War II and the Cold War greatly impacted almost the entire world. Apart from the end of colonization practices, a new era emerged after the war. This new era is known as modernization. In this era, there was a lot of renewal, restoration, and the invention of various kinds of technology, also identified as The Era of Science and Technology. However, it cannot be denied that the nightmare of war still

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haunts the world community, especially the people in the Western and Eastern blocs.

Case in *The Partisan* provides more or less a picture of what will happen after World War I and the significant changes the world will feel in various fields, especially military, politics, social, urban planning, technology, and astronomy. These impacts are discussed indirectly through Sergei's intelligence in studying, observing, and predicting what will happen in the future:

> " The young Sergei envisioned a futuristic world while sitting in his bedroom. Through vivid drawings, he depicted lancing rockets, communications satellites, and enclosed worlds in bubbles where spacemen and -women lived, orbiting the Earth. Sergei illustrated these space habitats' plants, pipes, and life-support systems. His imaginative artwork included a Soviet cosmonaut in the depths of space, connected to his spacecraft by an umbilical tether, long before such missions were a reality. On Earth, Sergei portrayed bustling cities with spectacular towers connected by bridges, featuring rooftop gardens and underground roads with rumbling cars." (Patrick, 2015:32)

In the quote, Sergei imagines a future that will happen and directly impact World War II and the Cold War. In the future, both the US and the USSR will compete in launching rockets, sending cosmonauts, making nuclear bombs, and creating communication satellites, as well as space activities. In addition, it also tells of the progress that the world will experience in terms of urban planning, industrial development, and construction of skyscrapers, automobiles, etc., all representations of progress today.

The Partisan discusses the creation of nuclear technology through Sergei's analysis; he describes future events through mathematical calculations and scientific knowledge that he has so that he can predict the creation of future atomic technology:

> "Sergei had seen plans for a powerful new hydrogen bomb shared by a colleague at great personal risk. Using concentric circles on a blackboard, he explained the potential devastation if such a monstrous device were ever used. The period between 1920 and 1960 saw major countries, including the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, developing nuclear technology. Notably, these superpowers focused on strengthening their military capabilities by creating hydrogen bombs with the capacity to devastate entire countries." (Patrick, 2015:88)

Furthermore, the development of Artificial Intelligence technology is also noted in *The Partisan*. This discussion deals with artificial intelligence developed by America, which galvanized the world at that time:

> "'Artificial intelligence. It's the new big thing. An American invented it. We must catch up, as always, but Sergei thought it was the future." (Patrick, 2015:88)

The meaning of artificial intelligence here is the invention of computer technology developed by American scientists for the first time. It refers to America's ambition to create the latest technology that can support them in winning the Cold War and dominating the field of technology, as stated in the following quote below:

> "Computers. This artificial intelligence is different. You don't just feed information

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into a machine. You teach it to teach itself. It starts to think like a person but a hundred times smarter. Always logical, never makes mistakes. Sergei had taught computer chess, and it was starting to beat him." (Patrick, 2015:89).

Furthermore, in *The Partisan*, there is also one phrase that directly explains the existence of the warships Dreadnought and the Valiant made by the British:

"If the airwaves are silent, London is in ruins, and everything I value has been turned to powder. And all we have left are the Dreadnought and the Valiant, cruising around somewhere in the deep water, ready to strike back.'" (Patrick, 2015:155).

Furthermore, *The Partisan* also recorded the dynamization of the United States and the Soviet Union in the economic field. The adverse impact produced by World War I and World War II was the monetary crisis due to the instability of the world economy during the war:

"The American president wants to take on the Soviet Union in a battle for control of the universe. He must use all the country's resources to do so. On the other hand, the Russians are heartened that this is the greatest victory for the socialist economy. At the same time, their space program depends on individual genius like the Americans. The two countries are fighting economically, so they will coin a coin. Sooner or later, the world will realize this." (Patrick, 2015:18)

The First World War destabilized the world economy. More widely, the shock was the ongoing crisis Churchill called the Second Thirty Years' War. This shock influenced the world economy and the decision-making context of policy.

The war and the accompanying changes had many impacts on the American economy. Three of the most important were changes in international debt and borrowing patterns, the expansion and collapse of agriculture, and the end of mass immigration.

The subsequent impact of the Cold War was widening the wings of hostility and division in most Eastern European countries. Countries in the Eastern Bloc began to break away and declare independence from the grip of the Soviet Union one by one. The countries that broke away from the Soviet Union then chose the path of hostility to create a sharp gap with the Soviet Union, as portrayed in *The Partisan*. It is told in this novel that many countries felt colonized by the Soviet Union, and they then asked Britain and America for help for their independence:

"They express surprise that Karpov allowed the person to leave Russia without protest and never anticipated a kidnapping attempt on East German soil. The difficulty of arranging such an event is acknowledged, considering the tense relations between Moscow and Berlin.'" (Patrick, 2015:200)

In the historical literature, it is said that tensions occurred between Berlin and Moscow due to the pressure and blockade carried out by Moscow against Berlin, which eventually led to a crisis in Berlin. We need to know that during World War 2, Berlin was included in the West German Zone controlled by the United States and Britain, while Moscow was the eastern region controlled by the Soviet Union. At that time, Moscow had strong enough power under

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the control of the Soviet Union to blockade the western territories under the control of the United States-British. (Widyaningrum, 2019)

CONCLUSIONS

The research highlights Cold War literature's political, social, and military dimensions, as seen through *The Partisan*, focusing on the ideological struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. The study underscores how this conflict manifested in various forms, including the arms race, space technology rivalry, and territorial disputes, especially in Eastern Europe. The portrayal of political domination, primarily through colonization and control of the Baltic states, emphasizes the global impact of Soviet expansionism and American resistance.

Social conflicts, such as the Soviet treatment of Eastern European citizens and ethnic groups like the Jews, further emphasize the humanitarian crises that accompanied political warfare. The research also explores the more enormous global implications of the Cold War, particularly its influence on scientific and technological advancement, including nuclear power and artificial intelligence. The narrative illustrates how literature reflects the complex intersections of power, politics, and human suffering during this era, enhancing our understanding of Cold War literature as a critical space for examining the profound impacts of ideological conflict on societies and global politics.

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