

Reflection of the World War II in Tatar literature

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Abstract. World War II is one of the most violent wars on earth. This war has many mysteries and they are reflected in the world, Russian and Tatar literature. Kh. Kamalov is a writer and a war veteran and his works he fully reveals the depth of the tragedy of the war.

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Introduction

At all times any war brought to mankind endless miseries, disaster and misfortune. If in past centuries, the main weapons of military activities were bows, arrows and spears and the number of victims, respectively, was smaller, then in the period when the fire weapon was invented, the kill ratios was increased considerably and also were increased the extreme tension of combat and bloodshed.

World War II 1939-1945 went down in history as the fiercest and the bloodiest war, as unprecedented in the history of mankind in scale and cruelty of the war against Nazi Germany. Game with fire of the politicians of the whole world, their inability to estimate their strength in geopolitics correctly – it all turned out for each person living on earth with countless disasters, starvation and bitterness of the loss of loved relatives. Let us say, why were our troops forced to suffer terrible losses during the first days of the war? Of course this phenomenon is also reflected in Russian and in Tatar and in world literature [1].

Books by Kh. Kamalova "Everyone has only one life" (1975), "We are being waited at home" (1982), "Wrote after the death" (1989) are known to a wide circle of readers. The writer, who had seen the horrors of war with his own eyes, is eager to describe the situation at the front in a natural tone, not to contradict the truth of life. In so doing, the precise and accurate details assist him.

It is difficult to identify the main character in Kh. Kamalova's trilogy, rather, each part has its own character, and each of these characters dies at the end of the story. So, the main character in "Everyone has only one life" is Alexey Baranov's image. He is a sergeant of the acting army. From the first days of the war Alexey is at the center of fire and gets a responsible mission. Describing the thorny road of Alexey Baranov, the writer shows the origin and evolution of the global chaos and confusion that began on June 22, 1941.

As is known, anyone's carelessness or irresponsibility to someone is very expensive, all that costs a human life. In spite of the fact that the writer cannot directly name those responsible for the bloodshed, he still refers to as the cause of the outbreak of the war, "military blindness": "On the day before the beginning of the war the officers were at the meeting. The military camp, located in the solid thick of fir wood, was completely desolated, unpopulated "[2]. Is it by accident that the garrison was left without any sentry when there is a tense situation on the border? Because of this irresponsibility our troops had to suffer terrible losses, while the enemy lost a minimum number of people and machinery [3].

Here we see the reflection of a very complex, and as yet barely explained till now, historical-political problem. In recent times from the lips of some researchers started to sound the view that Stalin was preparing a preventive strike": for example, V. Suvorov "Ice-breaker", "Day "M", M. Solonin "June 23 day "M". These authors have expressed the view that Stalin in order to hide his true purposes tried to create a picture of carelessness [4].

A bright example of such unpreparedness, which is described in "Everyone has only one life", can be found in Russian literature and memoirs. For example, Army General Ivanov S.P. writes: "Stalin strived by the state and behavior of the troops of the border districts to make it clear to Hitler that calm prevails, if not carelessness. And it was done, as the saying goes, in the most natural form. For example, the air defense units were in encampments...

Rather than by skilled disinformation actions make the aggressor delusion as to the combat readiness of our troops, it was really slowed down to a very low degree..." [5].

Subsequent to low level military training, this situation has enabled the fascists to have more trophies [6].

The confirmation of S. Ivanov's words and Kh. Kamalov's description of the outbreak of the war are the memories of lieutenant-colonel P. Tsupko, who before the war was a young pilot in bomber regiment (13th BAR) of the same Western District (front). Here's what he writes:

"A day off was declared in 13th air regiment on Sunday, June 22" All were delighted we did not have a rest for three months ... On Saturday evening the Command of the regiment, many pilots and technicians went to their families in Ross. The chief operator of the headquarters, Captain Vlasov, was appointed to be in charge. The entire air garrison was left in the care of the internal service, headed by an officer of the camp, a second lieutenant (!!!) Usenko... " [7].

And Khisam Kamalov with documentary precision describes the confusion, despair, panic, emerged inside the people during the first hours of the war. In order to show that the author credibly describes the military reality here we quote M. Solonin who for many years conducted researches relating the early stage of the Great Patriotic War and has accumulated a lot of material and was criticized for lighting the stark realities of life. By comparing this information with the analyzed work, one could not but think that the author of these lines is one and the same person. Compare the passage from the book "Everyone has only one life":

"He woke up at dawn from the strong sound of the explosion. Dozens of planes were buzzing in the sky, they were bombing the entire district with all their might. A startled, too frightened soldier clutched Alexey.

-What is it, Sergeant? – He shouted, jerking his hand.

- Enemy's provocation! Don't leave your post!" answered Alexey and have approached the phone started ringing. And no matter how many times he called password, nobody answered him. And on the street there were exploding bombs, confusion and chaos, the courtyards were not visible, the window of some of the homes were blown into the air directly with the frames. Someone ran from the court towards the headquarters.

- Treason! Treason! – He shouted, his voice a heartrending wail of agony.

Alexey didn't know where to go, like a lion in a cage, walked across the room...

... When he was walking past the barracks, someone like a sailor in the movie, screamed and ran towards him:

- Stand from under, treason! Treason!..

- The war, fuck, what treason! – Alexey shouted at him. – Wait, the thing is not to panic!

This man, not even looking towards him, with scream ran off somewhere"...

And here's a piece out of Solonin's book: "... Everywhere the people were driving, walking, running, escaping from the Germans. Instead of the army there was a crowd walking. Anywhere from Baranavichy and next to Sloninom the road from Brest to Bialystok was converged wedgewise in a large forest. There were a few hundred, if not thousands of cars. Here for the first time I saw an attempt of a Colonel to stop the senseless escape. He was standing in a lorry body and shouting that it was a disgrace, that we had to organize the defense. Only few people came up to the lorry, where the Colonel was and listened to him. The majority of the people began to move away and looked out for where to go. Most of the military men were already without weapons. Toward the evening of 24 June there were already some soldiers, dressed in civilian clothes and without any weapons..."

F.Ya. Cheron's reminiscences [8].

Such success of the Germans for the first days of the war may be explained by their masterful use of the armored forces [9]. Incorrect wording of geopolitical strategy, inattention to human factors and merciless result of the different mistakes fall on the shoulders of the simple soldiers, like Alexey Baranov [10]. Stalin and his entourage undertook terrible steps to correction the mistakes. The order no. 270 "Concerning the cases of cowardice and surrender and measures to stop such actions" – a good example of such draconian measures.

But millions of soldiers, like Alexey, and even without such orders get down to business – begin to fight. The Motherland is saved not by given late orders, but by the perfectly execution of the most important tasks by simple privates.

Kh. Kamalov brought in Tatar literature convincing truth, piercing accuracy of each episode, each detail of each image, action and motive. He, in the words of Leo Tolstoy, tried to show the war "not in the correct, beautiful, shiny formation, with music and drumbeats, with waving banners and prancing generals but "in its real terms - in the blood, suffering and death".

The tragedy of war in 1939-1945 can be probably understood only through truth, which is described by Kh. Kamalov, because in these years, more truly when came 1941, an incredible amount of military equipment, weapon for killing people, were concentrated at the sections of the front [11].

What is a war, so are the heroes. Kh. Kamalov's heroes are neither single lined and nor simple. The multidimensionality images of people, contradictions of individual qualities that make up the characters, feature Kamalov's books, giving the

heroes of particular vital confidence and forcing readers to think deeper about moral collisions proposed to their attention. The careful craftsmanship is evident in the ability to subtly depict a deeply hidden secret of the soul movement of thought, gently revealing such personality traits of heroes, which do not lie on the surface of the characters and actions, but manifest in unusual, exceptional situations [12].

The writer does not at all describe the heroic deeds of a simple soldier by tumid words. M. Valiev, taking into account the specific characteristics of the writer's style indicates the following: For example, the spiritual side of novels, G. Absalyamov's novels "Golden star", "Gazinur" their richness of catchy romantic flowers, carries away, like a mountain river. And in Kh. Kamalov's stories the reader's attention, like in K. Simonov's stories, is mainly focused on the military operations, it is sharply reflected different characters, persons, revealed the tragedy and resistance of the people. Here prevails calm, businesslike tone, due to the fact that the narration is measured, it seems that there's no movement, it stopped, and it becomes difficult to understand the development of character. But, perhaps, by means of this restraint the writer wants to remind everyone of the dramatic complexity and depth of the military situation" (13th).

It is impossible to describe the cruelty of war in a different style. To show the ruthlessness of this struggle, we shall cite only one statistic figure: "... up to November 1, 1941 the Wehrmacht on the eastern front lost 2409 37-mm antitank guns, it is 1.42 times as many as the loss of all artillery systems at the divisional and Corps level" [14].

Deep vital link with dramatic moments is observed in Kh. Kamalov's works. In them, how well notes M. Valiev, it is clearly noticeable a "conclusion of life", it is impossible to contradict the logic of the writer, proving the power of life.

The soldier's way of life, life in the front, described by the author, is the desire to live, just to live every moment, every minute. It is not cowardice, but a way of life in particular conditions, its originality and its tense of flow.

The notion of heroism and cowardice at the front occupy the main place. If, for example, G. Absalyamov puts heroism, courage to the foreground and describes all ongoing events in conjunction with the heroic acts, but as for Kh. Kamalova it is a reflection of normal everyday life. No, and Kh. Kamalov's characters are not indifferent to this phenomenon, as the soldiers, looking straight into the eyes of death, they know the price of courage and cowardice. However, they opposed their spiritual world to the atrocity of war, so they cherish the tense

state of their souls. However, each step, each problem should be weighed, thought out, this applies to the courage of a soldier also.

Courage is manifested in different ways. On the frontline a soldier plays with life, it is courage, man serving in rear works from morning till night, it is also courage. But perhaps, there are no people other than soldiers who know the real price of courage. Khisam Kamalov is one of these people, so his courage is subordinated to reason and corresponds with the ethical standards.

We find such similarity in a famous Russian writer and a war veteran U. Bondarev. Here's how he measures the courage: "In military matters I especially wonder how soldiers hourly and daily overcome themselves on the frontline. In my opinion, this is a feat at war. Person who is not experiencing the natural feelings which include a sense of danger and probability of death is a pathological phenomenon. This can hardly be a subject of realistic art. Strangely enough, in moments of danger the imagination of people becomes extremely vivid and keen: a man can die several times in his feverish imagination. Sometimes this creates cowards. The man managing to suppress his feelings of fear is capable for everyday courage, and in this I see the origin of heroism. A man becomes the man when he takes possession of the great secret, having realized the value of life, no longer afraid of death and dying in the name of belief and faith, he sows the seed of goodness. This is a spiritual basis of each feat. Then the death of a man at war is his life in all things what we call a future" [15].

In the war, as if every day the concept of the end of the world is repeated. When a man dies, it is the end of the world for him. The game with the most expensive gift received inherently - with the life - can change the essence and attitude to life and the beliefs of people of every type.

In conclusion, we can say the following: any war is the greatest calamity in human life. The first phase of the war, 1939-1945, happens to be the worst and brings devastating disasters to us. If this phenomenon, which is not exposed until now in the official sources, is embodied in Kh. Kamalov's writings, so it is a confirmation that the mistakes made by politicians are corrected by simple soldiers with the difficulty and at the expense of numerous victims.

Methods

The following methods were provided: descriptive method, method of the componential analysis, conceptual analysis.

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