Musa Jalil in Gazi Kashshaf's journalism

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Abstract

The article written by KFU associate professor Fattakhov I.F. is devoted to the current topic for the national journalism. The paper studies the contribution of Tatar journalism theorist and historian Ghazi Kashshaf into the study and the promotion of famous Tatar poet Musa Jalil creativity.

The article provides a great scientific value in terms of Russian national and regional literature and journalism positioning in the global information space. The practical application of the study results is explained by the fact that this work gives the opportunity to learn more on this issue.

The book written by KFU Professor I.M. Nizamov "Ghazi Kashshaf - writer, journalist, teacher and scientist" is chosen as the article methodology (Kazan, 2008).

During the research the author of the article comes to the main results. Kashshaf, prior to "Moabit Notebooks" return in the USSR, having performed Jalil's testament published his friend's collection "A letter from a trench" in 1944. Despite this, the calumnies about Jalil's "treachery" did not stop after the war. Jalil's imprisonment in a Nazi camp remained in the public spotlight. The article shows that Kashshaf during his special meeting in Moscow with Fadeyev proved that Jalil was not a traitor. Thus, in April 1953, "Literary Gazette" published a few poems written by Jalil. Kashshaf studied the literary heritage of his friend and the propaganda of his work until the end of his life.

The author tells us that since 1953 the edition of the monthly literary and political magazine "Soviet Edebiyat" (Soviet literature) began a great job on the return of Jalil's literary heritage. Kashshaf was at the origin of the holy case and made a huge contribution in the popularization of his friend creativity. He studied Jalil's literary heritage systematically. In 1961 his book "Musa Jalil (The essay of the poet and hero life and work)" was published. He wrote a scientific review for "Moabit Notebooks". He performed the textual work during the preparation for the publication of "Selected Works" 4 volumes by M. Jalil, dedicated to the 70-th anniversary of the poet's birth. He compiled the photo album "Musa Jalil". In 1964 he compiled and published the collection "Memories about Musa". G. Kashshaf was awarded by the prize named after Dzhalil for the publication of these works. The author confirmed Kashshaf's (1961) and Nizamov's (2008) results.

Keywords: Musa Jalil, Gazi Kashshaf, journalism, the Tatar people, Moabit notebooks, Alexander Fadeyev, the poet-hero, Moabit prison, memories about Moses.
**Introduction**

The scientific article was written about the relevant topic for Tatar journalism. The contribution of the theorist and the historian of Tatar journalism Ghazi Kashshaf (Kashshafutdinov Mirkazi Sultanovich, 1907-1975) is analyzed concerning the study and the promotion of Musa Jalil (Zalilov Mustafovich Musa, 1906-1944) creativity.

The paper has a scientific value in terms of Russian national and regional literature and journalism positioning in the global information space. The practical application of the study results lies in the fact that this work gives the opportunity to learn more on this issue.

Since the May of 1953 the edition of the magazine "Soviet Edebiyat" (Soviet literature, now "Ulary Kazan" (Kazan lights) organizes a great work for Musa Jalil literary heritage return to the people. Gazi Kashshaf was at the origins of the holy case and made a huge contribution to the popularization of a famous Tatar poet creativity.

**Methods**

The following works of the Kazan State University assistant professor Gazi Kashshaf were chosen as the methodology of this scientific article: "Poems written in Moabit prison" (Kazan, 1953), "Following the poet's footsteps" (Kazan, 1957), "Musa Jalil: the essay about the poet-hero life and work" (Kazan, 1961), "Memories about Moses" (Kazan, 1964), the books written by Kazan federal University Professor I.M. Nizamov "Ghazi Kashshaf - writer, journalist, teacher and scientist" (Kazan, 2008), "My mentors. My students (50 years of journalism faculty)" (Kazan, 2012).

Having studied G. Kashshaf's creative activity, I.M. Nizamov made the following result: "I studied Musa Jalil's life and career, I wrote the scientific review to "Moabit Notebooks"; I performed the textual work during the preparation of his works for publication; I was the originator of the poet's album; I compiled and published the collection of contemporary memoirs about him - for these works the man of letters was awarded by the literary prize named after Musa Jalil by Tatarstan Komsomol" [1, p. 10].

In one of the last letters written for G. Kashshaf at Volkhovsky Front surrounded by enemy, Musa Jalil commanded the following:

"You have been my close and my caring friend and you still are. During my difficult days you helped me with your friendly sincere letters, took care about my writings, my book, and my family. I sincerely thank you ... I bequeath that everything written is completely transferred to your discretion, your protection and care. I'm glad that my poetry is transmitted in reliable and caring hands ..."

March 20, 1942. The current army" [2, p. 18].

**Results**

Having studied Gazi Kashshaf's works, we came to the following results:

Even prior to the return of "Moabit Notebooks" in the USSR, having performed Musa Jalil's will he published his friend's collection "The letter from a trench" in 1944. Despite this, the calumnies about Jalil's "treachery" Jalil did not stop after the war. Jalil's imprisonment in a Nazi camp remained in the public spotlight.

Gazi Kashshaf during his meeting in Moscow with the Chairman of the USSR Writers' Union, Alexander Fadeyev, proved that Musa Jalil was not a traitor. Thus, in April 1953, "Literary Gazette" published a few poems written by Musa Jalil. Gazi Kashshaf studied the literary heritage of his friend and was occupied with the propaganda of his work till his death.

After Stalin's death, the magazine "The Soviet edebiyat" (Soviet literature) published the following eight poems written by Musa Jalil in the 5-th issue of 1953 for the first time: "Forgive
me, my homeland!", "Steel", "To my beloved one", "Road", "After the war", "The builder", "Freedom", "Poultry house" written during German imprisonment.

One ballad and five poems written by Musa Jalil were published in the issue 6: "The Nightingale and the Spring", "Shirt", "Mountain River", "About the feat", "Song (If only there was freedom)" and "Flowers".

In the same issue Gazi Kashshaf published the following article: "The poems, written in the Moabit prison" [3, p. 99-124], where he was among the first ones who provided the literary analysis of the following Musa Jalil's poems: "In front of the court", "Atrocity", "The Last offense", "The poultry house", "Wolves", "One advice", "I'm sorry, my native land!", "To a friend" and "My songs".

15 poems of the poet's "Moabit Notebooks" poet were published in the issue 7, and only three poems were published in the issue 8 of the magazine ("Red Daisy", "Mother's holiday" and "To Death").

In the issue 10 of 1953 the edition published the message "About Musa Jalil's literary heritage", which refers to the transfer of the poet's archive by Musa Jalil's wife Amina hanum Jalilova (30 volume folders) to the Union of Soviet Writers of Tatarstan. The materials included the documents about the poet's activity, the biographical information, letters, a lot of manuscripts, drafts, the variants of published and unpublished Musa Jalil's works. The establishment of a special committee within the Union of Soviet Writers of Tatarstan is reported for Musa Jalil's literary heritage study.

In the issue 2 of the magazine (1956) the Decree of the USSR Supreme Council "On the award of the poet Musa Jalil as the Soviet Union Hero (M.M. Zalilov)" was published. The Decree was isssied on February 2, 1956. In this regard, the editors published Ahmed Ishaq's poem "Heroism" and the editorial "Between two Congresses", Musa Jalil's ballad "Sailor Shtepenko". The same issue published Hakim Sibgat's poem, Amirkhan Eniki essay "Kosogorsky Plant - Musa Jalil - Yasnaya Polyana", Robert Bikmuhameglov's critical essays "Love Song" and M. Zaynullina "Musa Jalil is a children's poet". And a detailed information about the meeting, devoted to the award of the Soviet Union Hero, poet Musa Jalil was provided under the heading "Chronicle".

The interest to Musa Jalil's works and his personality increased rapidly. The issue № 3 of 1956 published by the heroic drama of the Tatar playwright Riza Ishmurat "Immortal Song (Musa Jalil)", the literary-critical article by Professor Muhammet Gainullin "Artistic development of Musa Jalil's poems", the review by Hasan Hayri "Musa Jalil in the Kazakh language", the official information about a solemn meeting held on February 15 at state Tatar academic Theatre named after Galiaskar Kamal solemn devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union Hero, the poet Musa Jalil. The Secretary of the Tatar Regional Committee of the SUCP Salih Batyev opened the meeting and said the following in particular: "In the days of glory, when the XX-th Congress of the SUCP takes place, we are gathered here for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of our beloved poet - the Hero of the Soviet Union Musa Jalil. For the Soviet people this name is the name of the Soviet people son and the son of the great Communist Party and it is very close and dear. Musa is the model of people serving, the serving to great ideas of the Communist Party".

In the issue 4 of 1956 within the category "Chronicle" the following report was published: "The performance about Musa Jalil", where they talked about the premiere of Bolshoi Drama Theater named after V.I. Kachalov, set according Riza Ishmuratov's play "Immortal Song" (Director - the Honored Artist of the RSFSR E.M. Beybutov, he was also the chief director of the Kachalovsky theatre). According to the the heading "Chronicle": "April 24, 1957,
A solemn meeting was held at the Opera and Ballet Theatre due to the award of the Hero of the Soviet Union Musa Jalil by the Lenin Prize.

The presentation of the Lenin Prize to Musa Jalil is a great holiday for the whole Tatar Soviet culture, Tatar literature and Soviet poetry. This is a perfect reflection of the Leninist national policy from our party and government - said Salih Batyev, the secretary of the SUCP Tatar Regional Committee of the CPSU Salih Batyev opening the meeting.

Then the word given to the chairman of the Tatarstan Union of Writers Gumer Bashirov:

- Musa Jalil's creativity became a spiritual treasure of all Soviet people, - he said. - His works are published in large numbers and people read them a lot in the fraternal republics, the people's democracy countries. The awarding of the Lenin Prize to the Soviet Tatar poet Musa Jalil, along with the prominent members of the arts of our country S.T. Konenkov, L.M. Leonov, S.S. Prokofiev, G.S. Ulanova is a great joy for all of us.

The employee of the Kazan fur factory M. Hamidullin, the Hero of the Soviet Union, lieutenant colonel L. Aghiev, Nazrieva, the student of Kazan State University named after V.I. Lenin, the poet Anvar Davydov showed by their speeches the feeling of an immense gratitude to the party, our government and the general public for such a high evaluation of Musa Jalil's creativity.

During the meeting the people's artist of Tatarstan SSR V. Pavlova read the poem "Barbarism" written by Musa Jalil. The artists of Bolshoi Drama Theater named after V.I. Kachalov, the Opera and Ballet theater artists performed the excerpts from the play "Immortal Song" and from Nazib Zhiganov's opera "Jalil". The poet Sibgat Hakim read the poem "Friendship, born in the same destiny", dedicated to Musa Jalil. Then the poet Gennady Paushkin presented the congratulatory telegrams that came from different parts of our country" [4, p. 126].

Let us analyze Ghazi Kashshaf's article "Following the poet's footsteps" [4, pp. 96-108].

Dozens of letters were delivered to the editorial office after the publication of Musa Jalil's poems from his "Moabit Notebooks". The addresses of the former prisoners were specified, who might know something about the poet. Gazi Kashshaf began the correspondence with them. But new information was collected with a great difficulty. The author of the article has set the goal - to find someone who took part in the underground struggle, organized by Musa Jalil. Musa Jalil's underground organization Musa was widespread and there was no more than 4-5 people in each group.

The author found Nadeev Nazif, who wrote to him about his intention to come to Kazan and meet him.

In the summer of 1956, he received a letter from Garaf Fakhredinov, who lived in the town of Almalyk in Uzbekistan. It turned out that he was in Musa Jalil's underground organization. Garaf Fakhredinov did not write about it in the letter but told about it during a personal meeting with Ghazi Kashshaf. In order to meet him, the author arrived from Kazan to Tashkent at the earliest opportunity. Gazi Kashshaf met with the staff of the newspaper "Kyzyl Uzbekistan" (Red Uzbekistan): the correspondent K. Uzakov, the Uzbek poet Yangin Mirzaev. They gave him a car and he drove in Almalyk with Yangin Mirzaev. Gazi Kashshaf was very nervous and excited during his trip, as he did not warn about Garaf's arrival in advance.

Fortunately, there was a letter at the post office addressed to Garaf Fakhredinov. The postmaster determined that he lives in Sotsgorod (Almalyk was divided then into three districts: Almalyk, Altyn, Sotsgorod). The employees of Sotsgorod post office knew Garaf but they did not know his address. The girl named Chembarisova helped them find Fakhredinov's house. Finally, they found it. Fakhredinovs' lived in a small, but in their own house. There were two rooms with a low ceiling, but these rooms were built with taste and they were clean. The family warmth and order were felt there.
Gazi Kashshaf and Yangin Mirzayev waited for Garaf's arrival from work. All day and all night he told about the events through which he had to experience. Gazi Kashshaf collected a lot of material about Musa Jalil.

Gazi Kashshaf was writing in a clear, simple and easy way. For example, he told briefly the story about his search for Garaf.

Then Gazi Kashshaf describes Garaf Fakhretdinov's biography. Garaf was detained in ten camps. He escaped eight times, but the Germans caught him, beat him and kept in salt water. Gazi Kashshaf wrote in details about Garaf's meeting with Musa. The article contains a lot of factual material. It is interesting to read, the material style takes us as a scientific researcher.

In 1961 Gazi Kashshaf published the book "Musa Jalil (The essay about the life and the work of the poet-hero)" [5]. Here he mentioned the names of eleven Jalil's followers for the first time. While the author did not know about Jalil's followers, people did not know about them. The publicist Kashshaf studied Jalil's underground work and his followers in Nazi captivity, found former prisoners who were together and communicated to each other in a concentration camp, was gathering the valuable information slowly, rechecked the reality of the facts, in a nutshell, he fulfilled the titanic work which demanded a lot of efforts and time. On the basis of the richest data the author wrote an informative essay about the poet's life and work. He analyzed Musa Jalil's poems together with Tatar and the entire Soviet poetry. He described completely his literary career in "Moabit" prison.

In 1964, he published a very interesting and volumetric book (310 pages) titled "Memories about Moses" compiled by Gazi Kashshaf [6]. This edition played a significant role during Musa Jalil's recognition by the broad strata of people for the promotion of his heritage. The collection of memories about Musa Jalil also demanded some diligence from the author. He wrote the following: "I had to correspond with dozens of people, and talk with many many ones, to take off the pearls stored in their memory with a needle" [6].

Conclusions
Gazi Kashshaf executed Musa Jalil's will and published the poet's collection "The letter from a trench" in 1944.

After Stalin's death, Ghazi Kashshaf met in Moscow with the Chairman of the USSR Writers' Union Alexander Fadeyev. In April 1953, "Literary Gazette" published a few poems written by Musa Jalil.

Gazi Kashshaf studied Musa Jalil's literary heritage and popularized his works until his death.

Ghazi Kashshaf's books and articles about the poet-hero Musa Jalil were translated into more than ten languages.

Our paper confirms the results achieved by Kashshaf (1961) and Nizamov (2008).

Summary
So Musa Jalil was right about "close and caring friend", for whom he bequeathed him creativity. Indeed, Gazi Kashshaf was a critic, a scholar and a man with a particular idea. He systematically studied Musa Dzhalil's literary heritage. In 1961 he published the book "Musa Jalil (The essay about the life and the work of the poet-hero)", and he published the collection of "Memories of Moses" in 1964. He wrote the review about "Moabit Notebooks". Gazi Kashshaf prepared personally three volumes of Musa Jalil's "Selected Works" out of four ones, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the poet's birth and wrote the notes to these volumes. Unfortunately, he could not see the publication of Musa Jalil's "Selected Works", he was unable to take part in his anniversary celebrations. He made the photo album "Musa Jalil". Due to these
works G. Kashshaf was awarded by the prize named after M.Dzhalil. Thus, the name of Ghazi Kashshaf is inseparably linked with the name of Musa Jalil.

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