

## GAZI KASHSHAVE'S CONTRIBUTION TO MUSA JALIL'S CREATIVITY POPULARIZATION

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### ABSTRACT

The article of KFU Associate Professor Fattakhov I.F. was written describes the topic relevant to national journalism. The article examines the contribution of the theoretician and historian of Tatar journalism Gazi Kashshaf to the study and popularization of Musa Jalil's (famous Tatar poet) creativity.

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

The methodology of the article is represented by the book written by KFU Professor Nizamov I.M. "Gazi Kashshaf is a writer-journalist, a teacher and a scholar" (Kazan, 2008).

During the study, the author of the article comes to the main results. Before the return of the "Moabit notebooks" in the USSR Kashshaf fulfilled Jalil's will. In 1944 he published the collection of his friend "A Letter from the Trench". Despite this, slanderous statements about Jalil's "betrayal" continued after the war. Jalil's captivity by nazi remained in the focus of public attention. The article shows that Kashshaf proved that Jalil was not a traitor during a special meeting in Moscow with A. Fadeev. Thus, in April 1953 the Literary Gazette published several poems written by Jalil. Until the end of his life Kashshaf was engaged in the literary heritage of his friend study and the propaganda of his works.

The author tells that since 1953 the editorial board of the monthly literary and social-political magazine "Sovet ədəbiyatı" (Soviet Literature) began a grandiose work on the return of Jalil's literary heritage. Kashshaf was at the sources of the sacred cause and contributed a great deal to the popularization of his friend's creativity. He studied Jalil's literary heritage systematically. In 1961 his book "Musa Jalil (The essay on the life and creative path of the poet-hero)" was published. He wrote a scientific review for the "Moabit notebooks". He performed textual work during the preparation for the publication of "Selected Works" in 4 volumes by M. Jalil, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the poet's birth. He was the compiler of the photo album "Musa Jalil". He compiled and published the collection of "Memories about Musa" in 1964. For these works G. Kashshaf was awarded the Jalil's Prize. The author confirms the results by Kashshaf (1961) and Nizamov (2008).

**Keywords:** Gazi Kashshaf, Musa Jalil, journal, journalism, Tatar people, Moabit notebooks, Alexander Fadeev, poet-hero, Moabit prison.

### INTRODUCTION

The scientific article is written on the actual topic for Tatar journalism. The contribution of the theoretician and historian of Tatar journalism Gazi Kashshaf (Kashshafutdinov Mirgazi Sultanovich, 1907-1975) is studied for the research and the popularization of Musa Jalil's creativity (Zalilov Musa Mustafovich, 1906-1944).

The article is of scientific value in terms of the national and regional literature and journalism of Russia positioning in the global information space. The practical application of the research results is that this work provides the opportunity to learn more on this issue.

Since May of 1953, the editorial board of "Sovet ədəbiyatı" (Soviet literature, which is "Kazan utlary" (The lights of Kazan) now) organizes a great work to return Musa Jalil's literary heritage to people. Gazi Kashshaf was at the sources of the holy cause and made a huge contribution to the popularization the work of the famous Tatar poet works.

## METHODS

The methodology of the scientific article was represented by the works of the assistant professor of the Kazan State University Gazi Kashshaf "Poems written in the Moabit Prison" (Kazan, 1953), "Following the Poet's steps" (Kazan, 1957), "Musa Jalil: Essay on the life and creative path of the poet-hero" (Kazan, 1961), "Memories of Musa" (Kazan, 1964), the books by the Professor of Kazan Federal University I.M. Nizamov, "Gazi Kashshaf - a writer-journalist, a teacher, a scholar" (Kazan, 2008), "My teachers. My students (50 years of journalism department)" (Kazan, 2012).

After the study of G. Kashshaf's creative activity, I.M. Nizamov came to this result: "I studied Musa Jalil's life and creative path: I wrote a scientific review to the "Moabit notebooks"; He fulfilled the textological work during the preparation of his works for publication; He was the compiler of the poet's photo album; He compiled and published the collection of his contemporary memoirs about him - for these works the writer was awarded by the Tatarstan Komsomol Prize named after Musa Jalil" [1, p. 10].

In one of the last letters written to G. Kashshaf from the Volkhov Front surrounded by the enemy, Musa Jalil bequeathed the following:

"You were my close and caring friend and remained such a friend. In my difficult days, you helped me with your friendly, sincere letters, took care of my work, my book and my family. I wholeheartedly thank you ... I bequeath that all that everything written by me is transferred to your discretion, your protection and care completely. I am glad, my poetry is transferred to reliable caring hands ...

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

## RESULTS

After the study of Gazi Kashshaf's creativity, we came to the following results:

Even before the return of the Moabit notebooks to the USSR, having fulfilled Musa Jalil's will, he published the collection of his friend, "A Letter from the Trench" in 1944. Despite this, slanderous statements about Jalil's "betrayal" continued after the war, and Jalil's captivity by nazi remained in the focus of public attention.

Gazi Kashshaf during the Moscow meeting with the chairman of the Union of Writers of the USSR, Alexander Fadeev, proved that Musa Jalil was not a traitor. Thus, in April 1953 "Literaturnaya Gazeta" published several poems by Musa Jalil. Gazi Kashshaf spent the rest of his life studying the literary heritage of his friend and promoted his works.

After Stalin's death, the magazine Sovet ədəbiyatı (Soviet Literature) published eight verses by Musa Jalil in the issue №5 (1953): "Forgive my Motherland!", "Steel", "My Beloved", "Roads", "After the War", "Builder", "Freedom", "Small bird" written during captivity.

And one ballad and five verses by Musa Jalil were published in the issue No. 6: "Nightingale and Spring", "Shirt", "Mountain River", "On the feat", "Song (Only freedom is required)" and "Flowers".

In the same issue, Gazi Kashshaf published the article entitled "Poems written in Moabit prison" [3, pp. 99-124], where he was among the first ones who presented the literary analysis of Musa Jalil's poems "Before the Court", "The Brutality", "The Last Insult", "The Small Bird" "Wolves", "One Instruction", "Forgive me, my Motherland!", "To a friend" and "My songs".

15 poems were published from the poet's Moabit notebooks in No. 7 and only three poems ("Red Daisy", "Mother's Feast" and "To Death") were published in No. 8.

The editors published the report "On Musa Jalil's literary heritage" (1953) in No. 10 which refers to the transfer of the poet's archive (30 volumes-folders) to the Union of Soviet Writers of Tatarstan by Musa Jalil's wife Amina Khanum Jalilova. The documents on the poet's activities, biographical information, letters, a lot of manuscripts, drafts, the versions of published and unpublished works by Musa Jalil were among the materials. It is also reported about the creation of a special commission at the Soviet Union of Soviet Writers of Tatarstan to study Musa Jalil's literary heritage.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On the award of the Soviet Union Hero title to the poet Musa Jalil (M.M. Zalilov)" dated on February 2, 1956 was published in the issue No. 2 of the journal (1956). In this regard, the editorial board published Ahmet Iskhak's poem "Heroism", as well as the editorial "Between two congresses", Musa Jalil's ballad "The sailor Shtepenko". The poem by Sibgat Hakim, the essay by Amirkhan Yeniki "Kosogorsky plant - Musa Jalil - Yasnaya Polyana", the critical articles by Robert Bikmukhametov "Song of Love" and M. Zainullin's "Musa Jalil is a children's poet" in the same issue, and the detailed information about the rally dedicated to the awarding of the Soviet Union Hero title to the poet Musa Jalil was provided in the column "Chronicle".

The interest to Musa Jalil's creativity and his personality develops very rapidly. The following works were published in No. 3, 1956: The heroic drama of the Tatar playwright Riza Ishmurat "The Immortal Song (Musa Jalil)", the literary critical article by Professor Mukhammet Gainullin "The artistic creations in respect of Musa Jalil's poems", Hassan Khairi's "Musa Jalil in Kazakh language", the official information about the solemn meeting dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Hero of the Soviet Union, poet Musa Jalil, held in the Tatar State Academic Theater named after Galiaskar Kamal on February 15. The secretary of the Tatar regional committee of the CPSU, Salih Batyev opened the meeting and said in particular: "On the glorious days, when the 20th Congress of the CPSU takes place, we are going to celebrate solemnly the 50th anniversary of our beloved poet birth - the Hero of the Soviet Union Musa Jalil. For Soviet people this name, the name of the Soviet people and the great Communist Party son, is very close and dear. Musa is the example of the service to the people and to the great ideas of the Communist Party".

The message "The play about Musa Jalil" was published in the heading "The Chronicle" (issue №4, 1956), where the thing was about the premiere of the Bolshoi Drama Theater named after V.I. Kachalov, staged by Riza Ishmurat's play "The Immortal Song" (the director is the famous RSFSR performer E.M. Beybutov, he was also the main director of the Kachalovsky Theater).

The column "Chronicle" says: "On April 24, 1957, a solemn meeting was held at the Opera and Ballet Theater concerning the awarding of the Lenin Prize to the Hero of the Soviet Union Musa Jalil.

Salikh Batyev, the Secretary of the Tatar Regional Committee of the CPSU said the following during the meeting opening: "The awarding of the Lenin Prize to Musa Jalil is a big holiday of the whole Tatar Soviet culture, Tatar literature and Soviet poetry. This is a perfect reflection of the Leninist national policy of our party and government".

Then the chairman of the Tatar Union of Writers board Gumer Bashirov spoke:

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

The worker of the Kazan fur factory M. Khamidullin, the Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant-Colonel L.Agiyev, the student of the Kazan State University named after V.Lenin Nazrieva, the poet Anvar Davydov expressed their gratitude to the party, our government and the general public in their speeches for a high appraisal of Musa Jalil's creativity.

During the rally the People's Artist of the Tatar Soviet Socialist Republic V.Pavlova read the poem "Barbarity", the performers of the Bolshoi Drama Theater named after V.I. Kachalov, the Opera and Ballet Theater played the excerpts from the play "Immortal Song", from the opera "Jalil" by Nazib Zhiganov. the poet Sibgat Hakim read the verse "Friendship, born in one destiny", dedicated to Musa Jalil. Then the poet Gennady Paushkin acquainted the public with congratulatory telegrams, which came from different parts of our country" [4, p. 126].

Let us analyze the article by Gazi Kashshaf "Following the poet's tracks" [4, pp. 96-108]. After the publication of Musa Jalil's verses from his "Moabit notebooks", dozens of letters came to the editorial office. The addresses of former prisoners were indicated, who could know something about the poet. Gazi Kashshaf began to correspond with them. But new information was very difficult to collect. The author of the article set a goal - to find someone who took part in the underground struggle organized by Musa Jalil. The underground organization by Musa Jalil was widely distributed and there were no more than 4-5 people in each group.

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

In the summer of 1956, he received a letter from Garaf Fakhretdinov, who lived in the town of Almalyk (Uzbekistan). It turned out that he was in the underground organization of Musa Jalil. Garaf Fakhretdinov did not write about this in the letter, but mentioned this during a personal meeting with Gazi Kashshaf. In order to meet with him, the author flew from Kazan to Tashkent at the first opportunity. Gazi Kashshaf met with the employees of the newspaper Kyzyl Yzbekistan (Red Uzbekistan): the correspondent K.Uzakov and Uzbek poet Yangyn Mirzaev. They gave him a car and he went to Almalyk with Yangin Mirzaev. On the road Ghazi Kashshaf was very nervous, very worried, because he did not warn Garaf about his arrival in advance.

Fortunately, there was a letter at the post office, addressed to Garaf Fakhretdinov. The postmaster determined that he lives in Sotsgorod. (Almalyk was divided into three regions then: Almalyk, Altyn and Sotsgorod). They knew Garaf at the post office of Sotsgorod, but did not know the street he lived. A girl named Chemibarisova helped them to find the Fakhretdinovs home. Finally, they found it. Fakhretdinovs lived in a small, but their own house. There were two rooms, the ceiling was low, but these rooms were built with taste and were clean. They felt an order and family warmth.

Gazi Kashshaf and Yangin Mirzaev were waiting for Garaf to come from work. All day and all night he told about the events that he had to go through. Gazi Kashshaf collected a lot of material about Musa Jalil.

Gazi Kashshaf wrote clearly and easily. For example, he told briefly the story of Garaf finding.

Then Ghazi Kashshaf describes Garaf Fakhretdinov's biography. Garaf was kept in ten concentration camps. He fled eight times, but the fascists seized him, beat him, kept him in salty water. Gazi Kashshaf

wrote in detail about Garaf's meeting with Musa. The article contains a lot of factual material, it is so interesting to read, the style of the material considers us as a scientific researcher.

Gazi Kashshaf's book "Musa Jalil (The essay on the life and the creative path of the poet-hero)" was published in 1961 [5]. Here he mentioned the names of eleven Jalilovites for the first time. While the author did not specify who those Jalilovtsy were, the people did not know about them. The publicist Kashshaf studied the underground work of Jalil and his associates in fascist captivity, found former prisoners who were together and communicated among themselves in the concentration camp, gradually collected valuable information, rechecked the reality of the facts, in a nutshell, performed a titanic work that required a lot of strength and time. The author wrote a rich essay about the life and the creative path of the poet on the basis of numerous data, he analyzed Musa Jalil's poems along with Tatar and all Soviet poetry, he demonstrated his literary activity in the Moabit prison especially fully.

In 1964 a very interesting and voluminous book (310 pages) was published under the title "Memories of Musa", compiled by Gazi Kashshaf [6]. This publication played a significant role in the recognition of Musa Jalil's name by broad strata of people in order to popularize his heritage. The collection of memories about Musa Jalil also demanded the author's diligence. He wrote: "I had to correspond with dozens of people, talk with many and staple the pearls preserved in their memory with a needle" [6].

## CONCLUSIONS

Gazi Kashshaf having fulfilled the Musa Jalil's will, published the poet's collection "A Letter from the Trench" in 1944.

After Stalin's death, Gazi Kashshaf met with the chairman of Soviet Writers Union Alexander Fadeyev in Moscow. In April of 1953, the Literary Gazette published several poems by Musa Jalil.

Gazi Kashshaf studied Musa Jalil's literary heritage for the rest of his life and popularized his work.

The books and the articles by Ghazi Kashshaf about the poet-hero Musa Jalil were translated into the languages of more than ten peoples of the world.

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

## SUMMARY

So, Musa Jalil was not mistaken in his "close and caring friend", to whom he bequeathed his work. Indeed, Gazi Kashshaf was a critic, a scholar, and a person with a specific idea. He studied Musa Jalil's literary heritage systematically. In 1961 he published the book "Musa Jalil (The essay on the life and creative path of the poet-hero)", and in 1964 he published the collection of "Memories about Musa". He wrote the review to the "Moabit notebooks". Ghazi Kashshaf personally prepared three volumes of the four-volume "Selected Works" by Musa Jalil, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the poet's birth and wrote the comments on these volumes. Unfortunately, he could not see the publication of "Selected Works" by Musa Jalil, he could not take part in his anniversary celebration. He composed the photo album "Musa Jalil". For these works G. Kashshaf was awarded by the prize named after M. Jalil. Thus, Ghazi Kashshaf's name is inextricably linked with Musa Jalil's name.

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