

Literary, journalistic activity of Northern Azerbaijan writers in Southern Azerbaijan and the embodiment of a divided motherland idea in their creation

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***Abstract---** Literary – journalistic works are researched in the article that played an important role in social – political, literary processes influenced to the unit motherland idea in the Soviet Azerbaijan and Southern Azerbaijan in the 40th years of 20th century. Author comments about the influence of creative intellectuals from the Soviet Azerbaijan to the national consciousness and self-understanding by press organs in Southern Azerbaijan, topic directions of “Azerbaijan” journal (this journal had been broadcasted in Baku especially for South), their fight for the interests of unit Azerbaijan, an author researches idea and influence power of the works in philological point of view, and explains turning of unit motherland idea into social consciousness*

***Type of Paper---** Review*

***Keywords---** the Soviet Azerbaijan, Iran, national renaissance, the Soviet Azerbaijan writers, poets and writers of Southern Azerbaijan.*

The idea of a unified motherland and national - moral integrity is a process which closely related to the formation and development of statehood. The idea of motherland is reflected in the thoughts of the people, it has been based on philosophical and ideological systems, it has been related with the historical development levels and types of Azerbaijan state, it had been served decades for the national – moral unit of all Azerbaijanis. European typed (styled) states in North - Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) and Azerbaijan SSR, Azerbaijan Republic, Turkish State of Azadistan, Democratic Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan in the South under Iran played an important role in the statehood history of Azerbaijan and helped to turn of the idea of separated motherland and national – moral integrity into social and national consciousness.

The Second World War influenced to divided the motherland and national and moral integrity ideas in Azerbaijan literature. The socio-political processes in Southern Azerbaijan literature, due to the agreement signed in 1922 between USSR and Iran entering the Soviet troops into the Iranian territory in August of 1941 caused major changes in the region.

There were civilians and military Azerbaijanis, the large number of writers and poets among the Soviet troops. Theater, opera, ballet troupes had been brought from Baku. The newspaper “For the sake of Motherland” (“Vatan yolunda”) was published in the Azerbaijan language. The chief editor of the newspaper was Mirza Ibrahimov. He was an author of novel “Future day”. The topic of this novel was about the divided motherland. Mirza Ibrahimov was characterized as a “herald of pan-azerbaijanism feelings” by T.Svyatokhovski. Hope for the realization of idea regarding unit Azerbaijan, “Great Azerbaijan” was created. Southern Azerbaijan National government was created in December of 1945. The members of Azerbaijan Writers' Union G.Mammadli, J.Khandan, A.Mamedkhanli, M.Ibrahimov, S.Rustam, M. Sultanov, G.Ilkin, S.Daghli were in Tabriz. In the magazines “For the sake of Motherland”, “Azerbaijan” was being promoted the idea of unit Azerbaijan in the socialist direction.

Today, the divided countries of the world – Germany and Vietnam while united, Korea and Azerbaijan are divided into two parts. Doubtless, there are many political, legal, economic, psychological, ideological, international factors which prevent joining of Southern and Northern Azerbaijan. When the national state existed in Northern Azerbaijan, Southern Azerbaijan – Iran Islamic Republic had divided into ostonlara - regions. Living with different political, economic and ideology systems had influenced the both Azerbaijan and those factors had remained their signs.

As mentality changes according to the new basis - a unified national identity in Joined Germany, values between North and South Azerbaijan is going to be deeper. As Northern Azerbaijan is related national, European values, secularism, Southern Azerbaijan is related to the East, this is a region where religious factor is more stronger. The unitary legal statehood, democracy, civil society, national and spiritual values prevail in Northern Azerbaijan, national identity Azerbaijani distinguished by patriotism. Southern Azerbaijan was made and convicted national identity as Iranian, commitment of the state of Iran. However, in spite of regional, historical, psychological, political and ideological separation, they have a common language, religion, culture, mentality, national character, national history and memory, a national and moral integrity idea.

Now, a new method of approach to the theme about divided motherland had already manifested itself in the divided (separated) country in our literature.

Discussion.

Mirza Ibrahimov's literary journalistic activity.

Mirza Ibrahimov's newspaper titled "For the sake of Motherland" became the second press organ in the native language after "Mollah Nasreddin" magazine which published in Tabriz at the beginning of the twentieth century. The activity of the newspaper "For the sake of Motherland" which published in Southern Azerbaijan in the years of 1941-1946 is divided into 2 stages: In 1941, from 11 October of 1942, April 13 and from 1944, April 10 till 1946, May.

M.Ibrahimov's commitment to the theme of separated motherland was his difference from other writers. One of the researchers on the theme of separated motherland Parvana Mammadli wrote regarding M.Ibrahimov's literary – publicistic activity in South Azerbaijan: "Mirza Ibrahimov conducted that side not only mother language, he also established the newspaper "For the sake of Motherland" in Tabriz that published in his native language. The subject of Azerbaijan takes an important part in M.Ibrahimov's creation. The application for this issue is based on internal demand, necessity. Mirza Ibrahimov's heart always had traverses of South languor. "The Future day", "Southern Stories", "Free" opera scenario, dozens of journalistic, literary criticism had been written by him. He had to visit to Southern Azerbaijan as a soldier when our country struggled during the Second World. Writer saw the events happen in those years in the South, he saw the people who lost language, national identity, freedom, he regreted people's sorrow and troubles. He had seen Sattarkhan and Khiyabani's children fighting for the freedom and independence again. Mirza Ibrahimov was an editor of newspaper "For the sake of Motherland" that published in the Azerbaijani language in Tabriz in 1941. The first edition of the newspaper was published on 11 October of 1941. The newspaper was published every other day in Azerbaijani language. We should mention that, the newspaper "For the sake of Motherland" became one of the newspapers that in 1920 after Khiyabani movement suppressed. Chief editors of this newspaper had been Mirza Ibrahimov, Hasan Shahgaldiyev and Reza Guliyev. Suleyman Rustam, Osman Sarivalli, Mammad Rahim, Avaz Sadig, Gilman Musayev (Ilkin), Seyfaddin Daghli, Israfil Nazarov (responsible secretary), Gulam Məmmədli, Jafar Khandan (deputy of chief editor) and others had been worked in the editorial staff of the newspaper"¹.

Writer Gilman Ilkin who worked in the magazine "For the sake of motherland" in Tabriz wrote in his memories: Mirza had a talent of extraordinary observer and cognitive capacity. He edited the newspaper in Tabriz and traveled in Southern Azerbaijan. He has been to the remotest villages, met with the population and learned about their problems and wishes. On the other side he collected materials for his future works, he thought his future prose and publicist works. He signed in his works as "Ajdaroghlu", but sometimes as I.Mirza. Few of his handwritings (Mirza Ibrahimov's) which published in the newspaper "For the sake of Motherland" had a signature. One can suppose that the main article and editorial articles belong to his pen. The first number of the newspaper "For the sake of Motherland" had been published on 11 October in 4000 copies. This was a high indicator for that period, but the newspaper had been sold in a short time. Pages of the newspaper were rich and full of publicistic handwritings under the variety headings and strong newspaper satires (feuilleton), reviews regarding art, samples of proza and poetry. All of these were the result of the editor of the newspaper Mirza Ibrahimov's hard work. The main part of published samples in the newspaper are poetry. S.Vurghun, S.Rustam, O.Saruvali's many poems had been published in the first numbers of the newspaper.

In those years, the study and collection of the folklore and its dissemination in newspapers such as "For the sake of the Motherland" and "Azerbaijan" had been wide spread. The prominent researcher Jafar Khandan, working in this newspaper, has widely covered his functioning. He wrote that the newspaper was published in all the cities and villages of South Azerbaijan, Tehran, Gazvin and others. There were readers among the Azerbaijanis from these villages and cities. While most newspapers in Iran had more than 300 to 3000 readers, there were more than 15,000 readers of the newspaper "Vatan yolunda". Readers were eagerly awaiting and storing every number of this newspaper. The newspaper was able to collect a large reader audience. In those years Gilman Ilkin who was also an active fellow of the "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper, wrote that "local Azerbaijanis read this newspaper from their native media, learned from it and took part in it." More and more local intellectuals have come to our editorial offices. They expressed their best wishes and gratitude to the newspaper. Only six months functioning and creation at the first stage related the recall of political workers from South Azerbaijan to Baku. It should be noted that the relations between the working group in Tabriz and the Soviet military diplomatic representatives were contradictory. J.Hasanli who involved to the research the events that took place at that time writes: The transformation of the South Azerbaijan process to the national level did not provide the Soviets much ... Even A. Smirnov applied to the USSR Foreign Office regarding closing of the newspaper "Vatan Yolunda" that firstly publish the Turkish, and rarely found in Tabriz. But M.J.Baghirov protested against the closure and prevented it in time and had a positive solution to this issue [Hasanli J, 1998 p.64-65].

The newspaper "Vatan Yolunda" introduced the classics of Azerbaijani literature, as well as contemporary poets and other word artists. Mirza Ibrahimov took an active part in the writing of the constitution. In addition, Mirza Ibrahimov had a great role in publication of ADF's program documents, party protocols, various speeches and reports, in particular a few articles and speeches by the Prime Minister of the National Government, Seyid Jafar Pishawari in a book titled "Golden Pages" in 1946. Mirza Ibrahimov had worked in some responsible positions. Mirza Ibrahimov, who was the Minister of Education of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1942-1946, was also responsible for education and culture in Southern Azerbaijan, he

¹ Mammadli P. Patriot of native language // <http://www.clb.az/html/galleries/tov/anadil.pdf>

worked with special enthusiasm and taste. The newspaper "Vatan yolunda" also did a little to create a new pen army in South Azerbaijan literature and publicity. Mirmehdi Etimad, Ali Fitrat, Balash Azuroglu, Cavuschi, Ali Tuda, Medina Gülgün, Mirrahim Vilay, Mohammed Abbasi, Hilal Nasiri, Mohammad Biriya and many others were joined the creative intellectuals from the north. Further years the southern intellectuals steady developed the foundation. As we see, the role of "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper and its editor Mirza Ibrahimov was great in the creation of a new pen army in Azerbaijani literature and publicity. In 1945 the "Poetry Council" was organized under the "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper. The newspaper "For the sake of motherland" that was popular whole Southern Azerbaijan and Iran became a center of poems of Southern Azerbaijan in a short time.

The newspaper "For the sake of motherland" raised the status of Azerbaijan language in other side of motherland that separated into two parts. It attracted Azerbaijanis to the social – political processes, formed their national consciousness and self-understanding. Researcher Sadagat Mammadova mentioned regarding Mirza Ibrahimov's different genre articles and stories dedicated to the different actual topics and publication of his works dedicated to the separated motherland in the newspaper in her article titled "Mirza Ibrahimov as a chief editor of the newspaper "For the sake of motherland": "Mirza Ibrahimov followed events happened across him with his observer ability and this observation created future background for his future works". In first possibility, he had published these handwritings in the newspaper "For the sake of motherland". His works regarding unit Azerbaijan are actual today, and motivate the heroic and devoted people who fights against tyranny.

Poets and writers - Suleyman Rustam, Mammad Rahim, Samad Vurghun, Rasul Reza, Gilman Musayev, Anvar Mammadkhanli, Jafar Khandan, journalist Gulam Məmmədli and others who served in the Army together Mirza Ibrahimov created in the newspaper "For the sake of motherland" (on the way of motherland). It was a new literary school for newspaper writers. They learned about life in Iran closely and later they enriched our literature with new themes. Due to strengthening the Soviet Azerbaijan influence to Southern Azerbaijan a group of writers, poets and publicists were sent to Tabriz in 1944 a group of writers and press employees Hasan Shahgaldiyev, Jafar Khandan Hajiyev, Israfil Nazarov, Gulam Mammadli, Gilman Musayev, Anvar Mammadkhanli, Mammad Rahim, Kazim Kazimzadeh, Malik Malikzadeh came to Tabriz. Scholar of the USA T.Svyatokhovski writes regarding the publication of this newspaper: "local branch of main political propaganda of Office in Red Army accepted Azeris (Azerbaijanis – A.H.) from the SSR, including intelligents of Baku to work in the newspaper "For the sake of motherland" and to publish the newspaper in the Azerbaijan and Arabian languages. The first chief editor of the newspaper was a young representative of Azerbaijan Soviet literature Mirza Ibrahimov who later gained herald of panazerbaijan feelings" [Tadeush S. 1995, p, 187].

The second stage of the newspaper "For the sake of Motherland"

Publication of the newspaper had been stopped in 1942 in political – ideology point of view. But the newspaper had been begun to publish regularly since 1942 again. Hasan Shahgaldiyev has been a new editor of the newspaper, then Reza Guliyev had become an editor. Seid Ziyaeddin wanted to strength his influence in Southern Azerbaijan with his supporters in 1944. According to the Soviet military spying information Seid Ziyaeddin wanted to assassinate the king and capture the government with military officers. But his partners, supporters were arrested in Tehran. People who sent from the Soviet Azerbaijan to Tabriz stood against the Said's supporters. Seid Ziyaeddin was a famous in Iran, but he could not create a base in Tabriz.

Professor Jamil Hasanli got information from Tabriz archive and wrote in his book: "Many facts confirm that the population of Iranian Azerbaijanis tried to gain freedom and to be free from Persian tyranny. Azerbaijanis from Northern Iran miss for their blood brothers. A sense of national unity joints to study in native language with free thoughts, to group up their children on the base of love to their motherland and people. The young patriotic, talented poet Balash Azuroglu stands at the head of Ardabil anti-fascist. She has recently published a part from her poem titled "Throughout the History". Advanced parts of intellects expressed their thoughts in the Azerbaijani language, not in Persian. People love their brothers who live in the Soviet Azerbaijan" [Hasanli J. 1998,45].

The newspaper "For the sake of motherland" was regularly published. His new editor, H. Shahgaldiyev sent a letter to Baghirov and reported that, besides Tabriz, the newspaper was widely spread in Urmia, Khoje, Marand, Miyan, Zanjan, Gazvin, Sarab and other cities. Jafar Khandan and Gulam Mammadli were sent to the same cities. Speaking about the involvement of local journalists in the newspaper, Shahgaldiyev pointed out that Mohammad Biri had a close relationship with him. Biriya works day and night on literary pages "Literary page" and "Yumurjag".

On May 17, 1944, the newspaper "Vatan Yolunda" (For the sake of motherland) held a meeting with Mir Jafar Peshawari, editor of "Ajir" newspaper in Tehran. He talked about the destructive activities of allies, including the English-speaking Seid Ziyaeddin.

The Soviet leadership of the Northern Azerbaijan appreciated the successful activity of the newspaper "Vatan Yolunda" (For the sake of motherland) work with the intellectuals of Iranian Azerbaijanis. Even Shahgaldiyev's letter was discussed in the Central Committee of Communist Party of Azerbaijan. He advised to the editorial to act carefully, not to make excuses the Iranian authorities to close the newspaper. Particularly, the article "Fatali Khan" and the poem "What I brought" in the newspaper have caused a negative reaction in general-governor in Tabriz. It was advised to act with caution when contacting local intellectuals, especially with M.Biria.

The Soviet leadership of Azerbaijan met with the head of the political officers of the Transcaucasian military district and asked the newspaper "Vatan Yolunda" to solve the technical, domestic and social problems. Hasan Hasanov, one of the

leaders of the Soviet-party leaders in Iran, informed the Soviet leadership of Northern Azerbaijan about the difficulties in the region in time.

Theme directions of literary – publisistic works in the newspaper “For the sake of motherland”

Jafar Khandan's served his motherland with his scientific articles and poems, Anvar Mammadkhanli, Gilman Musayev with their interesting stories, Suleyman Rustam, Mammad Rahim, Samed Vurghun with their revolutionary poems, Gulam Mammadli with scientific information about our classics came to the newspaper [Mammadov S. 2011, p.429-430]. The author also notes that the newspaper also includes the Tabriz literary school and regularly featured various themes, including Azaroglu, Ali Tuda, Ibrahim Zakir, Gumi Billuri, and Medina Gulgun, who later played an important role in the development of Azerbaijan literature and culture.

Researchers divides the topics of the literary works in the newspaper “For the sake of motherland” into different directions. Parvana Mammadli had been classified the topics of the published works as follow: the topics published in the newspaper “For the sake of motherland” were in 2 directions: I. Sovet socialist ideology propaganda, II. Local population enlightenment. The articles included in the first row gave prognosis about Soviet soldigers’ heroism, anti-fascist propaganda, a description of the Soviet society and the Soviet way of life with beautiful dyes, a happy outlook on the future of the Soviet society by "serious attempt". These articles, under the rubrics, "In the front of the Great Patriotic War", "Heroes of the Great Patriotic War", "in the Soviet Union" and others were the same in the Soviet press. Of course, the newspaper, which talked about the achievements of the Soviet Union in every field, served the communist propaganda in Iran.

Azerbaijani culture, literary figures of Azerbaijan in the classical and modern period, history of language and literature, world literature samples, school and education fields were included to the second part. The magazine used to serve as a high apprenticeship. He tried to awaken national consciousness and national pride in the South.

The classics of Azerbaijan literature such as N. Ganjavi, Kh. Shirvani, M. Fuzuli, M.P. Vagif, M. F. Akhundov, contemporary poets and other prominent artists as well as Mirza Jalil, Sabir, M. Ordubadi and S. Vurghun had been introduced in the pages of the newspaper.

The newspaper "For the sake of motherland" played a great role in the development of local literary forces. The newspaper often gave its pages to young poets. Thus, the "For the sake of motherland" newspaper created wide opportunities for the development of literature in the native language in Southern Azerbaijan. Literary and artistic works in the newspaper were mostly associated with social-political processes in South Azerbaijan joined around democratic country, and newly established National Government².

Another researcher, G.Agayeva, points out that topics are more sociopolitical in her work “Tabriz Literary Environment”: The subjects of literary works published in the "Vatan Yolunda" (For the sake of motherland) newspaper were new. The socio-political processes in South Azerbaijan, the democratic mood in the country, national-liberation movements covering all layers of the population, and the development of the emerging line resulted in the establishment of the National Government, and was one of the main sources of the northern and southern authors [Aghayeva G. 2004, p.115].

The author notes that the displaced people of the divided homeland serve the same purpose - to liberate the motherland from the Russian-Soviet and Persian regimes for the sake of national liberation and to fight for the idea of unity.

The article "Azerbaijani language" written by Mirza Ibrahimov in the newspaper “For the sake of motherland”, dedicated to the history and development of mother language that is a symbol of national and spiritual integrity of Northern and Southern Azerbaijan is interesting. M. Ibrahimov shows that the Azerbaijani language was formed as a whole nation - the language of Azerbaijani people, and was expouse to changes in the influence of historical events. The author speaks about the pearls of Azerbaijani language, especially Kitabi-Dede Korkut, occupation of Azerbaijan by the state of Iran in the Middle Ages under the leadership of Mahmud Gaddafi, proclaiming Persian language as science and literature. The writer shows that Azerbaijani poets were made writing in Persian in that time as writing in their native language was forbidden.

The people of Azerbaijan develop their native language and lead to the development of Azerbaijani artisans such as Hasanoglu and Nasimi in XIII-XV centuries. M. Ibrahimov states especially the influence of folklore in the development of Azerbaijani language to the state and palace level during the Shah Ismail Khatai's period, the development of the Azerbaijani language by classics - Saib Tabrizi and Vagif, the struggle of the authors in the XIX century - A.Bakikhanov, M.F. Akhundov, H. Zardabi, especially for the purity of our language, especially emphasizes the struggle carried out by Mollah Mammadguluzadeh and their struggle for purifying the Azerbaijani language from Arabic, Persian and Ottoman words. S.Mammadova also mentioned that M.Ibrahimov spoke about the strengthening of the struggle for the status of the Azerbaijani language at the beginning of the twentieth century. "At the begining of 20th century, the struggle for the independence of the Azerbaijani people and the progress of the Azerbaijani language has intensified.

The struggle for the national language begins to have political content. Writer mentions with heartache about promotion of panturkist and pan-Islamic ideas by a “handful” intellectuals who have been trained in Iran and Turkey and forgetting their mother language. In this period the work “My mother’s book” written by J.Mammadguluzadeh was a good reply to such people. ”This work shows clearly their face as a mirrow.

Great writers as J.Mammadguluzadeh, M.S.Ordubadi, M.Mojuz, U.Hajibayov, M.Ə.Sabir and statesmen wrote in the Azerbaijani language.

² Mammadli P. Patriot of native language // <http://www.clb.az/html/galleries/tov/anadil.pdf>

The works of well-known writers and poets had been translated into Azerbaijan language, and given to the privilege of the people” [Mammadova S. 2011, p.433-434].

The idea of whole Azerbaijan, national identity, spiritual unity had been reflected in the work “Luckless Love” written by M. Ibrahimov. Azeroghlu thrown into prison of Gajar’s Tower in Iran for his bayati reading in his native Azerbaijan language, he wrote a letter to his brother and recommended him to fight national indendity, common territory, common political – economical, to sacrifice the life if neccessary: “I swore fight till the last drop of my bood!...My brother Javanmard! Remember who you are, where are you from, think well, remember the pure milk of your mother, the sacred land of Azerbaijan ... Know that you have a valuable homeland, the name of this country is Azerbaijan! ... You must live for her and die for her!...” [Ibrahimov M. 1981, p.22] M. Ibrahimov expresses his commitment to the homeland of the people, which is the historical memory of the people, the embodiment of national identity: "This land must be memory for me". M. Ibrahimov expresses his commitment to the motherland through his hero, which is the historical memory of the people, the embodiment of national identity: "This land must be memory for me" [Ibrahimov M. 1981, p.29].

In 1945 Mirza Ibrahimov visited from North Azerbaijan to South Azerbaijan, he has been to Tehran, Rasht and Tabriz. He had expressed his impressions reagrding the mother in his road memories “Tomorrow will be a new day”, later he had describe these events in the novel "Future Day" more wider. M. Ibrahimov’s unit motherland ideology influenced the national consciousness of both sides and played a moral education role: "How many generations of Azerbaijan youth were educated from his works, tried to resemble his positive literary heroes in public life. All his works - novels, narratives and stories have always been closely linked with people and their life style. He was respected one for his features in both - Southern and Nourthern Azerbaijan and in foreign countries where his works had been published” [Mammadov 2011, p.437].

The ideas reflected in the "For the sake of Motherland" have also influenced the development of national consciousness, as well as the formation of native language, new literature and literary school in South Azerbaijan.

While Russian researchers refer to Russian emigration literature, they treat it as a protector of Russian cultural traditions and national-moral values. M.Kosorukova P M.Kosorukova professor of the Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov writes: "Despite the diverse activities of Russian immigrant cultural figures, there is a common ground in their work that combines all the literary and artistic works that are referred as "culture ". This common base is self-imposed "3. The author points out that the works of writers and poets are in the main place in the moral heritage of Russian emigration literature.

Continuing the Russian and national literary traditions, transferring them to new generations, to preserve the memory and national identity about Russia and to be a small Russia in abroad are the main task of immigrant writers of Russian foreign literature: "Immigrant writers who tries to work on the motherland theme that establishes a lively connection between yesterday’s and tomorrow’s day in Russia understand the concept of "motherland" not in terms of geographical, but as a moral sense [Fedotov G. , p.450]. So, in contrast to the Russian immigrant literature in South Azerbaijan, writers of the North Azerbaijan think about ther native motherland that lives in the different regimes as devided into two parts and separated, they promote a unit Azerbaijani idea, writes in native language and confirm its commitment to national culture of Azerbaijan.

The magazine "Azerbaijan" published by Rasul Rza and the idea of a divided country

Another magazine that reflected the troubles of the separated motherland was the "Azerbaijan" magazine published under Rasul Rza’s editorship. The main goal of the magazine was to serve the awakening of the national consciousness, national identity and self-expression of the people in South Azerbaijan, the formation of national renaissance and national pride.

Nikolay Berdyayev, one of the thinker philosopher in Russia, wrote in his article titled "People's Consciousness and National Consciousness" published in the magazine “Russian idea” in 1917 that the there were conflict between "people consciousness" and "national consciousness" in whole historical life of Russia. He shows that nationalism was in intelligent minds.

He expresses the abyss between the higher cultural layer and the low public life. He considers national consciousness an indispensable peculiarity of the nation, and notes that the carrier and speaker of national consciousness is the moral and spiritual aristocracy of the highest intellectuals of the country: "National consciousness is not quantity but quality consciousness ... High national consciousness must preserve the wealth created by people and create new values as a great historical unity: it connects a distant past with a distant future " [Berdyayev N, 9].

The author saw the value of national consciousness in the nation's acquisition of state over a long and painful history. From this point of view, it is possible to note that the forces created by North Azerbaijan wanted the separated people to have national sovereignty, national consciousness in South, they wanted realization of the idea of unit motherland. R.Reza notes that the nation, which has not developed the national consciousness, has been affected by both foreign and domestic reactionary forces: "Undoubtedly, national renaissance, awakening of national consciousness can not awake in a day, in a year. And it was born through the bitter and ruthless forms of centuries. Some progressive figures, scholars and writers who have come from within this nation still do not prove that the people fell in the way of renaissance. If liberty is a necessity, it is essential that the national consciousness of the masses that generate all the blessings of the people, the unique traditions of

³ Kosorukova M.I. Косорукова М.И. Influence of self-understanding to the Russian literature in abroad (20-30 yy. XX century) //http://www. hist.msu.ru./srence/MNS 2002/htm.

the people, the art of the world and the beauty of the home must be developed and really must be loved and developed to feel this freedom ... The scholars, writers and revolutionaries of the Azerbaijani people living in Iran have served a great deal in increasing the national consciousness of this nation and its struggle for freedom and independence ... There are hundreds and thousands of genuine patriots and nationalist who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom of the people, every drop of their blood has been shed for the development of national consciousness and served to purify this way. Therefore Azerbaijan people proud of these historical figures' life, works and activity. National pride is a direct result of national consciousness. The sense of national pride in a nation that has not been awakened of national consciousness and has not trusted in its own creative power becomes very weak and nonsense. We are proud to be Azerbaijani. The reason for this proud feeling is not because the Azerbaijani people are "well-chosen people", but because of the fact that the "beloved" of our nation is the signature of the nation's honorable place" [Rza R. 1945, p.5].

Then Reza lists the "political, cultural and economic successes of North Soviet Azerbaijan", and notes the necessity of joining of South with North. R.Rza took into account that, national consciousness "is understanding of every nation's own talent and abilities, to see the nation's common interest and damage, to understand the necessity of sacrifice to work for the prosperity and prosperity of the nation". R. Reza saw his role in the realization of the idea regarding unit motherland, spiritual unity: "We are proud to be Azerbaijani, because the people of Azerbaijan are one of the most brave, most beloved, most heroic and valiant people in the world. The sense of pride is based on the great creative power of the Azerbaijani people, based on its will and determination to sacrifice everything for freedom " [Rza R. 1945, p.5]. These ideas of the author coincide with the ideas of the Russian philosopher N. Berdyayev: "National consciousness must be far from any kind of chauvinism, self-interest, self-satisfaction ... The new creative national consciousness is born by suffering and division and separation. Only now, a small number of minorities see the unity of Russia and unites the Russian people, and only minorities have applied to the values of the great unity" [Berdyayev N., 1917, 97].

All these ideas remind us the intelligentsia, who fought "great national unity" and who have understood the freedom. Parvana Mammadova writes: for many years "The theme of separated Azerbaijan, which has been divided into two parts (especially after the 1920s), was banned by the Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union and by the Shah regime in Iran. The materials about history and literature of separated people published in the journal of "Azerbaijan" were presented in the form of collection. In those years, the topics about "the tragedy of separated motherland", "separatism" and "unit Azerbaijan" reflecting the tragedy, sorrow and feelings of the people divided into two parts in "Vatan yolunda" and "Azerbaijan" press organs appeared on the pages of the media " [Mammadli P., 1945/46,18]. As the author pointed out, in the years of 1941-1946, the awakening of the national spirit in Southern Azerbaijan, the national self-imposed artistic inscription was related to the "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper and the "Azerbaijan" magazine. The basis of a literary movement had been created since 1941 among Azerbaijanis from both sides... We can say with certainty that the foundation of separation and divided people from the motives of "separation, longing" are brought to the literature for the first time on the pages of "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper and "Azerbaijan" magazine. The troubles and tragedies of the divided nation and country were written by all northern and southern writers and poets - the moral and spiritual aristocracy of the people, and this national literary-artistic process puzzled them by shaking the Soviet and masterly regimes. "Today the literary process has become a scarred ocean, which combines the small rivers" [Mammadli P., 1945/46, p.18].

Literary-publicistic articles dedicated to the the national problems, history, culture, national-moral values, art and creativity of both nations were published in the magazine "Azerbaijan". The works of scientific, cultural, literary potential of both sides - the northern and southern scholars, cultural figures, writers and poets in the journal. The following writers, Azerbaijan generals, commanders, education leaders, modern masters enlightened people regarding history of heroism of the people, heroes of the people, art (cinema, painting, architecture), culture of unit Azerbaijan in their works: R.Reza, M.S.Orduvadi, M.Arif, I.Huseynov, M.Ibrahimov, N.Baghirov, Y.Shirvan, M.Vakilov, M.Jafar, A.Shaig, J.Jabrailbayli, H.Zeynalzadeh, M.Gilman, G.Mammadli, G.Alizadeh, M.Huseyn, J.Hajizadeh, Avaz Sadig, Salamzadeh and others. The heroes of the novel "The Future day (the day in the future)" written by Mirza Ibrahimov, Southern prominent public figure and statesman, Firudin Ibrahimli, Mahammadzadeh, Mahammadali Abbas, Mohammad Baghir Ajbilani, Abbas Sabiri, Shashkilani Ali Tuda wish love to the motherland and unity, solidarity Azerbaijan people with their works. Professor J.Hasanli writes in the preface of the "The Real Mirror of Both Ties", "Azerbaijan" journal that compiled by P.Mammadli: The "Azerbaijan " magazine, which has been published 17 numbers in the mentioned years (I mean 1945-1946yy – A.H.), has played an important role in our national fate and national history and has given a great impact to the formation of the national identity of South Azerbaijan population. Each number of this magazine was rich in innovations related to Azerbaijani literature and culture, patriotism and political content of the articles published on its pages were built entirely on national ideals.

It is a very important issue to collect those articles written 68 years ago in the Arabic language and present them to the readers in the Latin alphabet by Parvana khanum. In fact, while following the contents of the articles and authors' way we can see social aim, national content, researcher's great work from the pages of the published book. The "Azerbaijan" magazine, published in 1945-1946, was the first integrity point of the literary, national and spiritual life of the divided nation and re-publication of its scientifically rich, literary, colorful, unique articles in cultural point of view would be an important event in terms of renewing our national memory" [Hasanli J. 1945/46, p.4].

R. Rza's head articles that influence the national consciousness of the nation, contemporary and current single homeland, lending the tragic events of 1945-1946 in the documentary film "In the other side of Araz river" served the idea of

national-moral integrity that was always actual and modern. R. Rza confirmed that he was not only a talented poet, but a patriot, a flaming publicist who loved his people and had a mighty pencil.

Jamil Hasanli, who considers the "Azerbaijan" magazine as the most important and most pressing body in the history of the soviet government, he wrote that, social and political, cultural, literary life and history of South and North Azerbaijan were covered together in the first issue of this magazine . Secondly, as the magazine was issued for South Azerbaijan, it was somewhat overlooked by the demands of the Bolshevik ideology dominated in Soviet Azerbaijan, and could focus on the fundamental issues concerning the radical interest, fate and history of the Azerbaijani people. The unit homeland, the unit people, the united nation was heard almost every number in the "Azerbaijan" newspaper. It evidently demonstrated that the history, culture, literature, art of Azerbaijan had developed in the unity form for centuries" [Mammadli P. 1945/46, p.20].

Biased approach to the Unit Azerbaijan idea

David Nissman, a Western researcher, points out that the term "South Azerbaijan" was created by the Soviet Union and that the golden army occupying the northern part of Iran in 1941 played a major role in its creation. Nissman notes that Iran has launched its counter-propaganda with the deployment (replacing) of Soviet troops in Iran. The counter-propaganda unions have stated to declare that the goal of the golden army is to destroy the religion of Islam and to generalize the women. The Red Army's political propaganda center played a key role in eliminating these incidents, promoting communication among the local population and strengthening friendships. D.Nissman writes: "Iranian Azeris (Azerbaijanis – A.H.) were exposed to Soviet propaganda for several years.

The main target of propaganda was to incite national (ethnic) feelings and to promote the advantage of living in the Soviet Union. The main weapon of these propagandists was the "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper published in Azerbaijani by Persian alphabet in Tabriz. The culture of the Soviet Azerbaijan also had a certain impact on Iran. According to Aziz Aliyev's instruction, a hospital and a school were opened in Tabriz. The theater, musical, ballet and opera groups operated by the Soviet Union regularly performed programs and performances in various Iranian cities in Azerbaijan. About fifty years after these events Mirza Ibragimov wrote about the impact of the done work: The level, joy and gratitude of the worker and intellectuals' mood were not explained" [Nissman D. 1987⁴].

D.Nissman explains the true essence of the political aim of the Soviet Union in the creation of a Azerbaijan democratic party in Tabriz in 1945: "The Soviet Union calling this Marxist and Leninistic Authority, implemented its first distortion. The obvious targets of the Azerbaijani Democratic Party were to create autonomy within Iran, to manage all schools and state agencies in Azeri, to redistribute territories and to limit the working hours to eight hours " [3].

D.Nissman pointed out that "Azerbaijan" newspaper (it was a journal in fact – A.H.) , which was under the control of Soviet officials, except the "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper, was also published by the South Azerbaijani writers in collaboration with journalists, and he claims that, the "Regret (feeling a loss) literature" of devided people was used by the Soviet Union for propaganda: It claims that articles written in these newspapers became frauds facts in the Soviet Union's ethnic clever over fifty years. In fact, these processes had begun with the establishment of literature based on ethnic nationalism for the South Azerbaijan (Iran) by the Orientalists of the Soviet Azerbaijan that undergone the Golden Army. One of the first articles of the newspaper "Vatan yolunda" stated this trick so: "The sense of patriotism is growing day by day. The poets, who initially wrote unimportant poems, began to write about the motherland, Tabriz and Sattarkan. They joined the struggle for the happiness of theri motherland" with definite will" [3]. The author notes that many poets and writers who wrote in the spirit of national patriotism, fled to the Soviet Union and continued their creative activity, writing from the "northern compatriots" that had entered into the Russian by the Turkmenchay Treaty and separating from the Azerbaijani people. They about separation and association of Azerbaijan people.

One of the interesting aspects of Nissman's works is the disclosure of the influence of the newspaper on Azerbaijani poets and writers, who are involved in the political propaganda center "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper: One of the well-known poets of Soviet Azerbaijan, Suleyman Rustam, also noted regarding his impact "Vatan Yolunda" newspaper. His work titled "Two Seas", which points to the north and west coast of the Araz River, was awarded the Soviet Union Prize in 1947 right after the war. The poem (epos) "Winter in Tabriz" was considered one of the best poems of 1949 by the literary publishing house of Ogonyok in Moscow.

Cinematographer Anvar Mammadkhanli who was one of the people associated with the "Vatan Yolunda (For the sake of Motherland)" newspaper, was also under the influence of his activity in Iranian Azerbaijan. He retells national liberation movement in Southern Azerbaijan (Iranian Azerbaijan) in his play "Into the Fire". He mentions that, "The Great Patriotic War in Tabriz has opened a new era in Mammadkhanli's life. "Mirza Ibrahimov's deputy in the newspaper "For the sake of motherland" Jafar Khandan had played an important role in promoting theories of symbolizing "South Azerbaijan national-liberation movement "in the years after the war.

Jafar Khandan defeat it as a diploma dissertation in 1949 at Baku State University and titled his disseration "National freedom movement in Southern Azerbaijan". In his diploma dissertation he comments regarding the events and he coordinates them with Sheikh Sattarkhan and Mohammed Khiyabani and explains relating events till 1946. After the war,

⁴ http://badkubeh.com/tarix/1392758794_937783

some articles written by Mirza Ibrahimov had been popular between “progressive” intellectuals of Iranian Azerbaijan who was one of the movement activists of Iranian Azerbaijan.

“The editorial staff of the newspaper “For the sake of motherland” had an opportunity to read about Iranian Azerbaijanis. Based on the experience they made a literary program to motivate and instigate the newly formed nationalist movements among Iranian Azeris” [3]. An author mentions that it was a mistake to rename the idea of a unified country as “Regret (starved) Literature” by the Soviets: “As a result of their activities, which promote the unity of Soviet Azerbaijan with Iranian Azerbaijan and became a famous in the 1970s and formed during the occupation of Iran by the Soviet troops, renamed and called as a “starved literature” by the Soviet Union (“starved literature”) has gained a reputation in Soviet Azerbaijan. They are often used in programs, which prepared for Iranian Azeris (Azerbaijanis who live in Iran), in the 1980s”⁵. The wrong approach of the Western researcher D.Nissman to this issue is regrettable, and it proves an expression of double standards to the unity of the divided people.

The ideas of Azerbaijanism proposed by the North Azerbaijani writers to the national liberation movement in South Azerbaijan, in particular, had a strong impact on the rising of the native language status. As a result of the impact on the national consciousness and language consciousness in the South, autonomy requirements of Iran were gradually replaced by the requirements of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan. Turkish researcher Sonel Bosal said: First time “Azerbaijani nation”, its autonomous right and its specific language” had been clearly retold in the demonstration organized by the communists in 1944 [Bosnali S. 2007, p.82].

Soviet officials did not use the ideas of Turkism propaganda for the independence of South Azerbaijan. According to the Stalin's Constitution, adopted in 1936, the country's language was “Azerbaijan language” instead of “Turkish language”, ethnonym is called as “Azerbaijanis” instead of Turk, in result Turkism evaluated as panturkism and forbidden, so the process of the removal of Azerbaijan from the Turkic world had been begun.

Russian researcher D.V.Zerkalov considers that realization of Great Azerbaijan is a treat for the future of Azerbaijanis in his monography titled “Political security: “Azerbaijanis have to understand that creation of Azerbaijan thanks to Iran territories, creation of Kurdistan thanks to several countries are the result of military strategy. It is a danger for the future of Azerbaijan nation” [Zerkalov D. 2012, p. 159]. The author makes a speech by double standards considering that the unite of a nation is threat. At the same time he gives an information more dangerous, more crafty plans: “It is possible to create the Republic of Talish for cutting lies from the land between the Republic of Azerbaijan and Northern Azerbaijan (at present Iran Islamic Republic, in fact Southern Azerbaijan – A.H.) and providing separation of Nakhchivan from the Republic of Azerbaijan” [Zerkalov D. 2012, p.159]. Actually expressing crafty intentions of different Russian strategists he wants decomposition of Azerbaijan, interrupting of ties between North and South Azerbaijan.

In addition, regarding the formation of power as great Azerbaijan state is mentioned in the new map of the world.

The New York Times newspaper writes on 22 September in 2012: creation of powerful new state such as Azerbaijan in the region even more power than Turkey is possible in the result of military intervention to Iran⁶.

Conclusion

So, national consciousness developed and national renaissance happened in Southern Azerbaijan in the result of literary, journalistic activity regarding unit motherland and national – moral integrity idea of Northern Azerbaijan writers and the idea of Great Azerbaijan turned into national unity. It gives us an opportunity to review the ideas in Northern Azerbaijan writers and poets’ works who sent in Southern Azerbaijan in common national literature context. The topic of unit Azerbaijan had been given due to its historical fortune. All Northern Azerbaijan writers who created in Southern Azerbaijan tried to form whole conception of national life by applying to the history of their motherland and people. They tried to accept Azerbaijan as a whole country. The writers and poets of Azerbaijan try to unite both Azerbaijan in cultural point of view, they fight for its national – moral unity. Actually they serve for the realization of this idea. All of this caused the development of Azerbaijan national ideology and national movement for freedom more. The idea of unit Azerbaijan was an ideal of all Azerbaijanis in the world. But some anti – Azerbaijan researchers approach to this issue are tendentiously. In the modern period demands regarding independence of Southern Azerbaijan had been came to the fore.

⁵ http://badkubeh.com/tarix/1392758794_937783

⁶ “Great Azerbaijan state in the world map” 2012,22 September, //<http://www.azadliq.arq./a/24718325.html>

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