



Cultural-Educational Aspects according to Jehona Magazine during 1974

KOSOVAR BASHA

Institute of History "Ali Hadri"-Pristina
Kosovo

Abstract:

In this paper were treated the cultural-educational aspects of the magazine "Jehona" during 1974. The said magazine is the first magazine published by the Macedonian Albanians after the World War II, because it has changed the cultural and scientific flows of Albanians from Macedonia and beyond, thus we have decided to write about this important magazine. The aim of this paper is to present all educational, cultural and scientific achievements over a year in this magazine. For the drafting of this paper, we have relied on all the numbers of the magazine "Jehona" throughout the year 1974.

Key words: "Jehona" Magazine for Art, Literature, Science and Culture in Skopje

The first issue of the magazine dates back in November 1962 as "Journal of Scientific, Political, Literary and Cultural Issues".¹ The magazine began to be printed in the printing house "Goce Dolcev" in Skopje. The second number came in December 1962. In the beginning it was published in 4 numbers then it increased the intensity in 8 numbers, until 1968 when it started to publish in 10 numbers per year. The form of the magazine "Jehona," was like a small book and there were no fancy

¹ Jehona, nr.1, 1962, 1.

illustrations of the title-page. The volume from its beginnings had the capacity of 1000 to 1500 copies. Funding was made by the Republican Culture Society of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.² The editorial board was comprised of prominent journalists such as Azem Zylfiqari, Murat Isaku, Tomo Buklevski-Maculi, Hamit Thaqi, Xhevrat Gega, Matea Matevski, Mahmut Hysa, QamuranTahiri, Jakim Sinadinovski, Fehmi Muca and Murteza Peza, director in charge of the magazine was Murteza Peza.³ In the first inaugural edition of the magazine, the editorial board made an introduction to the magazine that was just emerging in the market. The enthusiasm of the magazine is spotted here by pointing out that "Jehona" will give its contribution to the country.

The pages of this magazine would also be open to all interested in the fields of art, literature and culture in general.⁴ From the year 1970, "Jehona" drafted a program for the perspective development of the magazine compiled by the Editorial Collegium of the Journal. Among the most interesting points of the program are: 1.The magazine pages contained all the free creations that originating from the real life of our man, from his expressions of every living part of his life. 2."Jehona" magazine publishes scientific topics where the humanitarian sciences were dominant. The works should contain more the form of essay. The compilations and confessions should be removed as much as possible. The individual colour of the creator should find more expression. 3. To the sphere of free arts "Jehona" gives a particular importance. Analysis, essays, sketches from fine arts will find full support from the magazine's editorial office. Anonymous, pictorial, sculptural, folkloristic and ethnological art should also be included in this network.⁵ "Jehona" magazine also compiled its Statute which

² Jehona, nr.1, 1962, 2.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Jehona, nr.1, 1962, 4.

⁵ Jehona, nr.7-8/1970, 180.

we are presenting in the following main points: 1."Jehona is a magazine for scientific, artistic, literary and cultural issues; 2."Jehona "possesses its own seal in which it is written "Editorial Office" Jehona "-Skopje. The seal is placed on all authentic documents of an official character, 3. The material sources of the magazine are: social subsidies from the Republican fund, the sale of the magazine and other sources, 4. One of the main goals of the magazine is the overall affirmation of new creators. 5. The self-governing authorities of "Jehona" are: the Journal Council and the Collegium of the Journal, etc.⁶

Contextual analysis of the "Jehona" magazine during 1974

In number I of 1974 we found very interesting material mainly dedicated to Lenin. Sejfedin Sulejmani in a writing titled "Veprimtaria revolutionare e Leninit"(Revolutionary Activity of Lenin) will qualify him as the greatest genius of all time and the father of the world proletariat.⁷ According to Sulejmani, all the problems of solving the vital and historical issues of the nation Lenin discussed and solved them on strong basis through Marxist science.⁸ Dr.Shukri Rahimi, a well-known historian from Macedonia, treated them in a paper "Leninitherevolucioni socialist itetorit" (Lenin and the Socialist October Revolution). In this study, Rahimi was concluding that Lenin was aware that revolution cannot be accomplished without war and that the broken classes do not easily give up power and property, so he taught that the proletariat needs a special type of dictatorship of the proletariat to suppress the rampant bourgeois class.⁹ In number II, the well-known Kosovar poet Esad Mekuli on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the literary magazine "Jeta e

⁶ Jehona, nr.7-8/1970, 181-184.

⁷ Jehona, nr.1/1974, 3.

⁸ Jehona, nr.1/1974, 14.

⁹ Jehona, nr.1/1974, 23.

Re" (New life) presented a poem entitled "Qindro"(endure). Here the poet presents the struggle of the heroes of the national liberation war, BoroV Ukmirovic and Ramiz Sadiku, both fallen into the war.¹⁰ Professor of Sociology at the University of Pristina Ali Dida presented an interesting study of "Veprimtaria shkencore dhe revolucionare e Karl Marksit" (Revolutionary and Scientific activity of Karl Marx). According to him, Marx evaluated and appreciated revolutionary consciousness, will and methodical research of objective assumptions for the liberation of the working class.¹¹ The pages of the magazine "Jehona" were also affected by the historical theme such as author Muhamet Ternava, lecturer in Department of the History at the University of Prishtina. With the theme "The Austro-Hungarian stand towards the Arbëresh of Zara at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century made a synthesis of these Historical Developments. Prof. Valnava in his article emphasized that Austria-Hungary wanted to exercise its political influence in order to sympathize with the Albanian people. Thus, the Austro-Hungary aimed that by the learning the Albanian language in Arbënesh, to constitute a framework of agents that would serve its expansionist policy towards Albanian territories.¹² In number III of the year 1974, began with a cultural writing by well-known Kosovar writer Hivzi Sylejmani. "Era the Colona" (the war and the column), the title of his story published in the magazine pages is an event from the national liberation war, namely the cooperation of Macedonian and Kosovar brigades.¹³ "Jehona" also opened its pages for authors from Albania, such as Koco Bihiku, a scholar of literature and scholar at the Linguistics Institute in Tirana. With his treatise "Asdreni poet dhe koha e tij"(Asdreni the poet and his time), where he

¹⁰ Jehona, nr.2/1974, 3.

¹¹ Jehona, nr.2/1974, 16.

¹² Jehona, nr.2/1974,114.

¹³ Jehona, nr.3/1974, 3.

analyzed the life and activity of the great Albanian poet. Koco Bihiku, sees Asdreni closely related to the struggle of the Albanian people for liberation from the Ottoman Oppression. According to Bihik, the Albanian poet fought for the good of his people by the end of his life. Asdreni also appears as one of the most intricate authors of Albanian literature history.

The most prominent Asdreni's poem is the satirical poem "Trashëgimi"(inheritance)¹⁴ Shukri Rahimi on the historical theme "“Lidhja e Pejës” dhe aktiviteti i saj gjatë vitit 1899" (the League of Peja and its activity during 1899) made a synthesis of the event in question. According to Rahimi, European states were not available to engage in the Albanian affair, as they wanted to maintain status quo and want to secure the Ottoman Empire that they do not want to jeopardize its territorial integrity. Shukri Rahimi in the paper clarifies that the League of Peja with its activity gave strong signals to the High Gate to secession from it. But even though it was strongly dispersed by Ottoman rule, the importance of its efforts was not forgotten.¹⁵ The number IV of the year 1974 brought innovation as it was contributed by the greatest Albanian linguist prof. Eqrem Çabej. “Elementet latine të gjuhës shqipe”(Latin Elements of the Albanian Language) is the work that deals with the Latin element, and its strong character that penetrates the cultural, urban, Albanian language level. The well-known linguist Çabej emphasizes that in conjunction with the element of the Latin source with various issues of the Albanian language and its history, of course, its importance of the field of linguistic studies.¹⁶ In this issue we find the writings of Dr. Shukri Rahimi titled “Kontributi i gazetës “Shqipëria” (Contribution of the newspaper Albania) to raising national consciousness during 1897-1898". The researcher of historiography by analysing the

¹⁴ Jehona, nr.3/1974, 33.

¹⁵ Jehona, nr.3/1974, 66-72.

¹⁶ Jehona, nr.4/1974, 20.

aforementioned newspaper during 1897 and 1898 concludes that from the contents of the newspaper articles was influenced from the revolutionary democratic spirit, supporting the demands of the masses. This newspaper, according to Shukri Rahimi, raised the voice against the feudalists and representatives of the Albanian bourgeoisie who thought that without the help of the international factor it is impossible to accomplish the goals of the national movement.¹⁷ The number V brought minor changes to the magazine "Jehona". The position of the Chief Editor is taken by another experienced journalist Xhevati Gega.¹⁸ Literary aspects occupy a place of merit in this number, where we should emphasize the look of Teki Dervishi on "Noli as a literary critic". He sees Nolin as a poet, linguist and scientist. The view of Teki Dervishi highlights Noli's translations of Rubyiat of Omer Khayyam, a serious world-weighted study. Fan Noli unfolds better than anyone else the man-creative relationship that versus the creative activity has a moral support that is active and lives conveyed from high human ideals, scientifically justified rights.¹⁹ Ali Dida in the pages of Jehona treated philosophical-sociological topics. His work, "Kuptimi shoqëror i ekzistencializmit" (The Social Understanding of Existentialism) is his next work. Here, Ali Dida analyses the well-known philosophy of Karl Jaspers, within the frame of existentialist philosophy. According to Dides, the philosophy of Jaspers is a pessimistic philosophy. The man according to Jasper cannot live without fear, cannot overcome the paradoxes of his existence. Religion is the intention of securing for the personal meaning of life.²⁰ One of the most famous Illyriogists in Yugoslavia, Alexander Stipcevic for the first time occupied the pages of the magazine "Jehona" during 1974 on the title of the work "Simbolizëm ilir e

¹⁷ Jehona, nr.5/1974, 56-73.

¹⁸ Jehona, nr.5/1974, 2.

¹⁹ Jehona, nr.5/1974, 41.

²⁰ Jehona, nr.5/1974, 64-65.

simbolizëm shqiptar" (Illyrian Symbolism and Albanian Symbolism), he filled in the pages of this magazine. Stipcevich in his study revealed the importance of Illyrian and then Albanian religious symbolism. He counts the Illyrian religious symbols, which according to him are sixty.²¹ At the end of number V of "Jehona" we unveiled a review published by Bedrush Shehu lecturer at the History Department at the University of Prishtina. In the titled review he analysed the work of "Zija Shkodra, Albanian Esnafs in the XXV-XX Century", Tirana, 1973. According to Bedrush Shehu, the author of the work Zija Shkodra shows the importance of Albanian Esnafs (crafts) for the most profound illumination of Albanian history. The author concludes that this institution lost its value in 1908; its resemblance coincides with some other Balkan countries. According to Bedrush Shehu, the author of the work made a contribution of great scientific value because, the history of a people cannot be studied without analysing the economic base and the development of productive forces.²² Number VI begins with activities presented in the field of culture titled "The 13th Exhibitions of Poetry in Struga".

The script presents the first evening of the festival, as well as the selected poems by Macedonian eminent critic Aleksander Spasov. Here are also presented the verses from Murat Isaku, Abdulaziz Islami, Adem Gajtani. The best creations of Albanian and Turkish poets were also presented. The translated verses by Adem Gajtani and Grigor Popovski were read by the Macedonian Radio-Skopje members. At this evening, in the script featured in "Jehona", we learned that there was a symposium held with the theme "Poezia realitet i dytë" (poetry the second reality), which lasted two days, then the evening of Montenegrin poetry and Chilean poetry, the choice of which was made by the letter from Madedonia, Luan Starova, where was presented this very impressive creation

²¹ Jehona, nr.5/1974, 71.

²² Jehona, nr.5/1974, 84.

with deep knowledge.²³ The well-known Kosovar sociologist Gani Bobi on the topic "Kultura dhe tradita" (Culture and Tradition) made a contribution to the magazine pages "Jehona". Bobi emphasizes that tradition should not be taken as a taboo; tradition in culture entails great values, because it conveys the inherited values to generations. Every strong national tradition is fed by the inheritance of the general human values.²⁴ Ali Dida's production is noted in the following title "Kuptimi shoqëror i ekzistencializmit" (Social Understanding of Existentialism). In this study, the author deals with the well-known German philosopher Martin Heidegger. In his treatise Heidegger presents himself as an existentialist and antagonist of this philosophy. Heidegger in Ali Dida's writing does not deal with existence but with being of the man.²⁵ Number VII begins with literary critic Mr. Agim Vinca, with his treating titled "Dy poetë në syrin e një kritiku" (two poets in the eye of a critic). This article is devoted to some aspects or considerations such as the views of famous Albanian writer Mitrush Kuteli on Fan Noli. Agim Vinca with an analysis points out Mitrush Kuteli's studies on Noli since 1943.

The reflection of thoughts and comparison with clearness goes far by reaching some other authors who deal with Mitrush Kuteli. In this, among the writings of Agim Vina is revealed the figure of Krist Maloku, a well-known intellectual who lived in Austria. Vinca, for the first time, tries to reveal the thoughts of Krist Maloku over a poet known as Lasgush Poradeci.²⁶ The last work in this issue is titled "Tridhjetë vjet nga formimi i brigadës IV shqiptare" (thirty years since the formation of the Albanian Brigade IV) by Dr. Masa Kodra, at this time a scholar at the Institute of National History in Skopje. The prominent Albanian historian through archive

²³ Jehona, nr.6/1974, 3.

²⁴ Jehona, nr.6/1974, 37.

²⁵ Jehona, nr.6/1974, 57.

²⁶ Jehona, nr.7/1974, 57.

documents states that in the spring of 1944, the headquarters of the Macedonian National Liberation Army and the Partisan Battalions of Macedonia formed the Unit or Brigade IV. The author's main goal was to include Tetovo, Gostivar, Kicevo, Dibra and Struga in the war against the Nazis.²⁷ The results of dr. Masar Kodra show that around 5,000 people had joined the Brigade IV by the end of 1944. This brigade regained great success that it was sent for fighting in front of Srem, where were killed more than 300 warriors and 700 remained wounded.²⁸ Number VIII begins with the study of author HysniHoxha titled “Prej sentimentalitetit kah poezia intelektuale” (from sentimentality to intellectual poetry).

Here the author links a number of Kosovar poets who changed the Albanian poetry flow in Kosovo. According to poem of the author, Esad Mekuli a shocking document of a dark and bloody story exerted influence on the work of poets who came after him.²⁹ The second generation of poets left new works with authors such as Mirko Gashi, Musa Ramadani, Eqrem Basha, Sabri Hamiti, who as a poets rely on philosophical and ethical concepts. The author distinguishes Musa Ramadani with his Expressionist elements or MirkoGashi in the work “Në vorbullën e ujit”. (in the vortex of the water). But for author Hysni Hoxha, poet Sabri Hamiti is the only one who respects the related verse of verse in Albanian poetry.

For the author of the study featured in the magazine, contemporary Albanian poetry grew considerably in its path during the 60s of the XX century.³⁰ In the last part of this number we see the review in-depth by Shukri Rahimi on the work “Gjakova në lëvizjen nacionalçirimitare”(Gjakova in the National Liberation Movement) of the author prof. dr. Ali Hadri, a well-known Yugoslav historian from Kosovo. According

²⁷ Jehona, nr.7/1974, 70.

²⁸ Jehona, nr.7/1974, 81.

²⁹ Jehona, nr.8/1974, 3.

³⁰ Jehona, nr.8/1974, 90.

to Rahimi, the author of the work gave an overview of the development of NLM in Gjakova in several periods.

In this review, Shukri Rahimi represents the role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and its influence on the national liberation struggle. Also the main point of this study is that from this city comes the commander of NLM of Kosovo Fadil Hoxha. Thus, the study addresses Gjakova as a net and a base of anti-fascist resistance. At the end of the review, the author also tells us about the heroes who came out of this city.³¹ Number IX deals with a study titled "Filozofia teorike e Imanuel Kantit" (The Theoretical Philosophy of Immanuel Kant) with author Mr. Ekrem Myrtezai. In this paper, author Myrtezai clarifies that themerits great Kantin the field of philosophy lie in the precise definition of the value of formal logic and its laws.³² Myrtezai as a philosopher informs us that the importance of Kantian ideas lies in the fact that they were introduced at the time of the creation of new knowledge and that they highlighted the essential feature of knowledge.³³ Therefore, the last number of the magazine "Jehona" for 1974 highlights several different themes.

One philosophical analysis analyzed by dr. Sejfedin Sulejmani titled Filozofia e shek. XIX dhe XX"(The philosophy of the XIX and XX centuries). The philosopher Sulejmani stops to give a brief overview of the ideologies of contemporary philosophy such as: volunteering (Shopenhauer, Nice), positivism (Ogist Konti), aesthetic (Kroce), Anthropologism (Ludwig Fojerbah), Evolutionism (Herbert Spencer), Neocritism (Sharl Renuvje, Emil Shartje, EdmonGblo), Pragmatism (James Dju), Symbolic Logic (Vitgenshtajn, Rasel).³⁴ The last study in "Jehona" is by author Petraq Pepo, an old historian from Albania, focusing on "The Beginnings of Life of

³¹ Jehona, nr.8/1974,8 3.

³² Jehona, nr.9/1974, 30.

³³ Jehona, nr.9/1974, 30.

³⁴ Jehona, nr.10/1974, 30.

Themistokli Germanium".

The personality treated by the Albanian historian is an old patriot from the city of Korca, who made an unprecedented contribution to the history of the late nineteenth and nineteenth centuries in Albania. In the historical context prof. Petraq Pepo points out that Themistokli Gërmenji made a contribution to the schools of Bitola and Thessaloniki, but also in Korca and elsewhere. In the end, he also made a valuable contribution to the declaration of Albania's Independence in 1912.³⁵

Conclusion

The magazine "Jehona" during 1974, since its beginnings in 1962, was presented as a serious journal in educational and scientific fields. Her seriousness was expressed with the passing of years when on its militated pages also prepared staff from the field of literature and science in general. From 1970 on, her editorial staff drafted a special program and statute, even more, her weight rose and this magazine really arose in a cultural and scientific institution. Famous names made an indelible contribution to this magazine.

From Macedonia, we mention Matea Matevski, Tomo Buklevski-Maculi, Petro Janura, Sejfedin Sulejmani, Shukri Rahimi etc., then from Albania Ismail Kadare, Dritëro Agolli, Petraq Pepo, Kosovo Agim Vinca, Bedrush Shehu, Ekrem Myrtezai etc. "Jehona" for the Albanians of Macedonia and beyond will be a window that will inspire young writers and humanist scientists to provide written assistance for this important cultural and scientific institution. Contributions presented during 1974 are a wonderful treasure for the magazine "Jehona" and its history.

³⁵ Jehona, nr.10/1974, 92.