

## **August 22, 1962**

### **Certain Materials about Xinjiang Carried in Soviet Newspapers (Issue I)**

#### **Citation:**

"Certain Materials about Xinjiang Carried in Soviet Newspapers (Issue I)", August 22, 1962, Wilson Center Digital Archive, PRC FMA 118-01408-01, 3-8. Translated by Charles Kraus. <https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/121619>

#### **Summary:**

A Chinese propaganda source reports on Uyghur culture in Kazakhstan, a recent publication in Kazakhstan about a Xinjiang worker, and a letter from Xinjiang appearing in a literary journal.

#### **Credits:**

This document was made possible with support from MacArthur Foundation

#### **Original Language:**

Chinese

#### **Contents:**

Original Scan  
Translation - English



## 维吾尔文化的过去和现在 (摘要)

(作者历史学后补院士M·凯比洛夫)

维吾尔人具有许多世纪历史发展的古老而高度的农业和城市文化。“他们的绝大部分和其他突厥人比起来是较早定居从事农业活动的，比别的都较早放弃了游牧业，比其他突厥人是较早具有文字的，从而成为在中国和蒙古之间居住的很有文化的人民。”

(阿·尤·雅库波夫斯基)

维吾尔人的建筑和绘画艺术水平很高。中华人民共和国新疆维吾尔自治区内的墙绘艺术的重要作品全部是古代优秀的勤劳的维吾尔人民创作的。

在世界文学宝库中，维吾尔人的文字文学占有一定的地位。还在四世纪时维吾尔人就有了用自己文字书写的文学了。

历史证明，过去维吾尔文化的繁荣与衰败是跟他们有没有自由、独立，有没有自己国家制度的事实相联系的。例如，932年维吾尔王之一——伊本·阿拔斯汗统一了维吾尔人，建立名叫卡拉提汗大帝国，正是在这个维吾尔人的卡拉提汗国统治的时代，维吾尔人曾经创造了一些重大文学作品和学术著作。而文化发展水平极低的蒙古人的统治，则大大阻碍了维吾尔人民文化的发展。无疑的，如果维吾尔人在历史上是另外的命运，他们的文化将会达到更高的水平。

最后的三个世纪，也是维吾尔人民历史上最痛苦的一页。十七世纪，东土耳其斯坦在游牧的蒙古王的统治之下，社会发展处于低

落階段。蒙古人的壓迫，在十八世紀時，被統治汉族的滿清王朝所代替。由於東土爾其斯坦的社會狀況和民族壓迫，使東土爾其斯坦的居民，成為東亞最落后的人們之一。

熱愛自由的維吾爾人民，是絕不會容忍處於反动汉族的統治下的，據汉族的材料來看，解放前的幾十年間，維吾爾人民反對民族壓迫的鬥爭，達四百多次以上，這就是例證。

2代成核  
2代成核

這些年代，是維吾爾人民反對外來壓迫者，堅決鬥爭的年代。參加暴動的一部分人，在俄羅斯的領土上得到了保護。

蘇聯哈薩克斯坦境內的維吾爾人，是1881年至1888年間，由伊犁遷到俄羅斯領土時提台素來的維吾爾人的後代。維吾爾人也把他們自己的文化、傳統、變荒灘為花園的技巧……帶到了他們新的祖國。

在先進的俄羅斯文化影響下，蘇聯的維吾爾人建立了一校，語言得到了豐富；新出現的一維吾爾村莊，也和俄羅斯的形式一樣，沒有東方國家傳統的城牆，街夾道，具有歐洲風格的定居房子和現代化的樓房。特別是偉大的十月革命，更給蘇聯的維吾爾人開辟了無限光明的經濟、文化發展的心地大道。

現在，蘇聯哈薩克斯坦的維吾爾人，正因為着進步的、光明的未來，未來的光明的面貌，在他們的面前越來越明。

(譯自蘇聯哈薩克斯坦“共產主義旗幟”報1952年第19、20、21、22、23期)



青年的天才者

苏联“哈萨克斯坦妇女”今年五月号刊登了一个以“青年的天才者”为题的文章，作者克·阿牙尔格尼娃。文章介绍了新疆自治局派往苏联哈萨克斯坦共和国学习的阿米娜玉素甫，并在此雜誌上登載了她的一版大的照片（該雜誌为十六開本）。

文章首先介紹說：阿米娜玉素甫1952年至1954年在北京中央民族歌午團工作，此后在新疆自治區歌午團工作，在莫斯科举行的第六届青年联欢节上曾得过奖章，回国后被送到塔什干学习，因她学习成績良好，曾跟隨苏联歌午團去朝鮮民主主义共和国和其他地方演出。

文章最后說：“我們对那些有知識、有天才的青年总是大開竈門的。阿米娜玉素甫1931年在塔什干毕业后，自願要求到阿木图維吾尔歌午團工作，歌午團也很欢迎自己很早就已熟悉的阿米娜玉素甫。在这个歌午團里她創造了好几种精美的午蹈，并給自己的学徒教授午蹈，現在她創造的“葡萄午”由阿瓦汗表演着（“葡萄午”原来由她現在在新疆自治區歌午團的爱人阿吉热合滿創造的）。”

（譯自苏联“哈萨克斯坦妇女”1962年5月号）

孜牙·賽买提被任命为  
哈萨克斯坦作协維吾尔分部主席

6



以人... 手... 动... 留... 下... 的... 回... 忆...

据苏联哈萨克斯坦共和国报纸“共产主义旗帜”1962年1月14日报道：最近哈萨克斯坦作家协会书记处维吾尔分部从新改组，分部已被批准，分部委员由七人组成，确定作家孜牙·赛买提为维吾尔作家分部主席。（注：孜牙·赛买提是新疆的极右派，反革命分子，1961年去苏联）

（转自1962年1月14日苏联哈萨克斯坦“共产主义旗帜”报）

寄自新疆的信

苏联乌孜别克斯坦出版的文艺雜誌“东方晨星”今年第二期上发表了一首歌頌二十二大的詩，作者名叫阿不列孜·海山諾夫，是新疆阿勒泰武装警察部队第二中队的战士。现将他发表在“东方晨星”上的信和詩原文譯附于后：

中国武装部队战士阿不列孜·海山諾夫同志，給我編譯部寄来了这樣一封信：

“苏联共产党二十二大的召開，是世界上最偉大的一件事。共产主义建設綱領，是握在全世界劳动人民掌中的一把光明的火炬。苏联人民那种全心全意地、雄心壮志地从事共产主义建設的行动，便成了全世界人民所注視的臨點，正个中国人民也在以忠誠的爱与友好的感情，祝賀苏联人民英勇地沿着共产主义道路前进。若以我的这首詩能够表达出这种忠誠的爱与



友好情感的大海的一滴，那我們感到多大的幸福。”

### 獻給勝利者的頌詞

蘇聯——它是不可戰勝的國家，

它是全世界人民的偉大導師，

今天，歷史在見證——

偉大的二十二大，

列寧的聲音響徹了正午的天地。

共產主義的門戶已被打開了，

自由的，善于創造的人民目睹着新的幸福

為偉大的制度增添了光輝，

因為列寧者們勤勞的勞動，不辭勞苦。

在宇宙的內心里已起了自我革新，

偉大的共產主義的旗幟——

好像火炬于生命的火炬一般放射光芒，

人民群眾稱它為一輪太陽。

共產主義的大廈啊，你多么亮晶，多么壯麗，

正午的人類在欽佩着你的力量，

是你，才能扭轉那歷史的車輪，

因此，宇宙只能依你說的面改變！……

(譯自蘇聯烏茲別克斯坦“東方星星”1962年2期)

[...]

Confidential

[To the] Secretary of the [Xinjiang Uyghur] Autonomous Region Party Committee and the Propaganda Departments of the Central Committee and the Northwest Bureau

Certain Materials about Xinjiang Carried in Soviet Newspapers  
(Issue I)

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Propaganda Department of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Party Committee  
22 August 1962

Uyghur Culture, Past and Present (Excerpts)  
(M. Kai-bi-luo-fu [sic], Candidate in History Studies)

The Uyghurs have an ancient and highly developed agricultural and urban culture which has evolved over many centuries. "The majority of the Uyghurs settled down and engaged in agricultural activities in the region earlier than other Turks; they also abandoned [illegible] earlier than other Turks. They had literature before other Turks did, thereby becoming a highly cultured people residing in China and the rest of the world." (A-You- Ya-mo-bo-fu-si-ji [sic])

The Uyghurs have a very high standard for architecture and painting. All paintings of significance in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China were the works of the ancient, outstanding, and hardworking Uyghurs.

The Uyghur script and Uyghur literature occupy a significant position in the treasure house of world literature. As early as the fourth century, the Uyghurs had literature written with their own script.

History proves that the rise and fall of Uyghur culture in the past was related to the Uyghurs' lack of freedom, independence, and a national system of their own. For example, in 932, Yi-lai-ke-han [sic], one of the Uyghur kings, unified the Uyghurs and founded the Ka-la-ti-han Empire. It is during the period of the Ka-la-ti-han Empire under the rule of this Uyghur man that the Uyghurs created a number of literary works and academic books. The rule of the Mongols, who had an extremely low level of cultural development, hindered the development of the Uyghur people's culture. Undoubtedly, if the Uyghurs had had a different fate in history, their culture would have reached a higher level.

The past three centuries represented the most painful chapter in the history of the Uyghur people. In the seventeenth century, East Turkestan was ruled by the nomadic



Mongolian king, and its social development slumped. Oppression by the Mongols was replaced in the eighteenth century by the Qing Dynasty, which ruled the Han Chinese. As a result of this social situation and ethnic oppression, residents of East Turkestan eventually became one of the most backward peoples in East Asia.

The Uyghurs, who had a passion for freedom, could never bear the rule by the reactionary Han Chinese. According to Han Chinese documents, in the decades before liberation, the Uyghurs staged more than four hundred struggles against ethnic oppression. This is a good case in point.

Those decades were periods of time in which the Uyghurs resisted foreign oppressors and persevered in their struggle. Some of the people who took part in the rebellion were placed under protection on Russian soil.

The Uyghurs residing in Kazakhstan, Soviet Union, were the descendants of the Uyghurs who immigrated from Ili to Ye-ti-tai-su [sic] in Russia between 1881 and 1888. The Uyghur immigrants brought their culture, traditions, and techniques of turning wilderness into gardens..... [sic] to their new country.

Under the influence of the advanced Russian culture, the Uyghurs in the Soviet Union built schools. Their language was enriched and a number of Uyghur villages emerged. The villages had the same shape as Russian villages and did not have the traditional town walls typical of Eastern countries and [illegible]. There were also European-style residences and modern buildings in the villages. In particular, the Great October Revolution opened up infinite prospects for the economic and cultural development of the Uyghurs in the Soviet Union.

Today, the Uyghurs in Kazakhstan, Soviet Union, are marching towards a bright future, and the bright outlook is becoming increasingly apparent on their faces.

(Translated from Issues 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of Banner of Communism (1962), Kazakhstan, Soviet Union.)

### A Young Genius

The May issue of the Soviet magazine Women of Kazakhstan carried an article entitled "A Young Genius" written by Ke A-ya-bei-er-ge-ni-wa [sic]. The article featured A-mi-na-yu-su-fu [sic], who had been sent from the Xinjiang Autonomous Region to study in Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union. The magazine also carried a large photo of her (the magazine was of Format 16).

The article began with an introduction: A-mi-na-yu-su-fu worked for the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble in Beijing from 1952 through 1954. Afterwards, she worked for the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Song and Dance Ensemble and won a medal at the sixth Youth Festival in Moscow. After returning to China, she was sent to study in Tashkent. With a solid academic record, she performed with a Soviet ensemble of songs and dances in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other places.

The article ended with the following words: "To those knowledgeable and talented young people, we are always [illegible]. Upon graduation from Tashkent in 1961, she volunteered to work for the Uyghur Song and Dance Ensemble in Almaty and was warmly welcomed by the ensemble, which had known her for a long time. At the ensemble, she designed a number of elaborate dances and taught her students how to dance. The "Grape Dance" designed by her is now performed by A-wa-han [sic] (this particular dance was designed by her husband A-ji-re-he-man [sic], who works

for the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Song and Dance Ensemble).

(Translated from the May 1962 issue of Women of Kazakhstan)

Zi-ya Saimai-ti Appointed Chairman of the Uyghur Branch of the Kazakhstan Writers Association

Banner of Communism, a newspaper from Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union, reported on 14 November 1962 that the Uyghur Branch of the Kazakhstan Writers Association had been restructured and approved. The new branch consists of seven members, with writer Zi-ya Saimai-ti serving as its chairman. (Note: Zi-ya Saimai-ti was a far rightist and reactionary in Xinjiang who left for the Soviet Union in 1961.)

(Translated from the 14 January 1962 issue of Banner of Communism, Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union.)

A Letter from Xinjiang

This year's second issue of Eastern Stars, a literary journal published in Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union, carried a poem eulogizing the 22nd Party Congress. The poem was written by A-bu-lie-zi Hai-shan-nuo-fu [sic], a soldier in the second squadron of Altay's armed police troops. The following is the translation of the text of his letter and poem published in Eastern Stars:

Comrade A-bu-lie-zi Hai-shan-nuo-, a soldier of China's armed forces, recently sent the following letter to our editorial office:

"The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the greatest event in the world. The communist construction guidelines represent a torch held by working people all over the world. The Soviet people's wholehearted and ambitious actions to build communism have won the admiration of all people in the world. With devoted love and friendly feelings, the entire Chinese nation congratulates the heroic march of the Soviet people down the path of communism. I would be on top of the world if my poem could capture a drop in the sea of the devoted love and friendly feelings."

To the Motherland of the Victors

The Soviet Union is an invincible nation,  
She is a great mentor for all people in the world,  
Today, history witnesses-  
The great 22nd Congress.  
The voice of Lenin reverberates throughout the world.

The gate to communism has been opened,  
The free and creative people witness the happiness of [illegible],  
adding glory to the great system,  
for the hard work and forbearance of Leninists.

A self-transformation is underway in the heart of the universe,  
The great communist guidelines-  
are just like a torch that gives life, radiating brilliant light,  
People see it as a sun.

The edifice of communism, you're so brilliant, so splendid,  
The entire human race admires your strength,  
Only you can turn the wheel of history,  
Hence, the universe can only change as you say! ..... [sic]

(Translated from the Issue 2, Eastern Stars (1962), Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union.)