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

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Summary:

An Uyghur newspaper carries a feature commemorating a revolutionary poet, and summaries of related articles are included in this memorandum.

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新疆自治區黨委書記處并機中央黨辦部、西北局宣傳部

蘇聯報刊中有关新疆的一些材料

(第二期)

請送司印。

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新疆自治區黨委宣傳部

1962年9月25日



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“共产主义旗帜报”出專頁紀念黎

· 穆特里夫誕辰的情況介紹

蘇聯哈薩克斯坦共和國用維吾爾文出版的“共产主义旗帜报”今年七月二十二日出版專頁紀念我國維吾爾族革命詩人黎·穆特里夫誕生四十周年。这一天整个二、三版全是紀念穆特里夫的文章，橫互兩版的刊頭大字標題是：“穆特里夫是火熱的鼓舞者”，兩版的兩側和下面都裝飾着花邊。第二版的上方是該報編輯部評論穆特里夫的文章，接着是哈薩克斯坦共和國科學院院士比·爾西丁諾夫寫的文章：“維吾爾族人民革命詩人”，哈薩克斯坦作協詩歌研究會維吾爾文部部長蘇孜買提·阿不都林寫的文章：“紀念碑”，加瑪勒·布夏科夫寫的文章：“給詩集‘給歲月的答’”，還有穆特里夫的詩：“當突破黑夜留下足跡的時候”、“春天”和“理想的追求”等等。在第三版上發表的有奧茲·海木古尤夫寫的文章：“維吾爾詩歌的創始人”，（原新疆日報社維文編輯部付主任）寫的文章：“魯道”，克·吐里巴尤夫寫的詩：“詩人”，并有穆特里夫的政論評語“死前的慌亂”和話劇“青牡丹”的斷片。同時，在第三版上有穆特里夫的形象和穆特里夫的詩集“給歲月的答”。

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复”封面照片（哈萨克斯坦今年出版）

现将上述文章简要介绍如下：

比·尔西丁诺夫的文章“维吾尔族人民的革命诗人”介绍了穆特里夫的生平。文章开头写道：“从阿勒泰山一直伸展到崑崙山的这块无比广袤而肥沃的土地的主人——维吾尔族人民，自三十年代到五十年代，在革命的风暴里锻炼和考验了自己许许多多优秀的儿女。今年正就是维吾尔族人民的优秀儿女之一、维吾尔族新文学的代表人物之一——穆特里夫诞生的四十周年。”文章接着介绍了穆特里夫的青年时代及其创作活动，指出：“当法西斯强盗踏到莫斯科大学的门槛，意度盛世才利用了这个机会，实现了他把维吾尔族人民投入蒋介石国民党蹂躏的计谋。从此，维吾尔族人民又一次下决心将自己的命运掌握起来。就在这时候，诗人的勇气在任何时候都高涨起来，他的独立的政治见解也在这个时候充分形成了。”文章说，在这个时期，诗人在许多诗篇，多次的表达了自已对人民的热爱，这些诗，在那个时代里，是反对民族压迫和唤醒人民的精神力量。”并指出：“诗人后来一些诗

里所运用的“革命”、“斗争”、“平等”等词汇，和以前用的这种词汇有着性质上的不同，它是呼唤人民起来直接的反对国民党压迫和殖民地的政策、号召人民进行革命的。”文章最后写道：我们的参赞——维吾尔族人民的炽烈的诗人——穆特里夫，把他短促的生命完全献给了斗争和文学创作。在新的文学艺术和民族解放革命的道路上他所作出的卓越贡献，深深地记在我们的心里；他那具有战斗性的诗作重新放射了光芒。”

在加瑪勒·布夏科夫（“共产主义报”编辑部付总编辑）的“论穆特里夫的诗集”一文中写道：在穆特里夫诞生四十周年之际，哈瓦瓦斯组出版了穆特里夫的诗集“给岁月的答复”，并介绍了一部分诗；文章还指出：“出版获得了所有维吾尔族人民热爱的诗人的作品，对我们的文学发展有着重大的贡献。”

在赫孜买提·阿不都林的“纪念碑”一文中，作者说他自己写了一个有关穆特里夫生活的新剧本，让这个剧本成为穆特里夫历史上的纪念碑。

其敏·海木拉尤夫在“维吾尔族诗歌的创始人”一文中说穆特里夫对旧的诗歌形式，赋予了新的

内容，发展了创作。

在爱外尔·奴克玛洛夫的“鲁通”一文中，谈到他和穆特里夫一起在塔塔尔学校和七年制俄罗斯中学上学的情况；谈到“鲁通”这个名字，是对穆特里夫的尊称；还提到穆特里夫在童年时代就喜爱诗歌、绘画和弹奏乐器。

所有上述文章都没有具体说明穆特里夫究竟是那什么人，有关他向中国共产党员们学习以及汉族共产党员对他的帮助更是一句未提；在这两版上刊登或引用穆特里夫的诗句及其他文章，都证实穆特里夫只是为了维吾尔族人民进行斗争，对穆特里夫的诗“中国”和“斥民主义者”根本没有提到。

“共产主义旗帜报”编辑部

论黎·穆特里夫的文章

每个时代的人民都有他自己的英雄。这些英雄人物成为历史上的光辉形象而永世长存，流播千古。从为了人类生存由上帝那里盗取火种的普罗米修斯起到我们的时代，为了人民的事业而自我牺牲的英雄们，人所皆知。

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我們的穆特里夫（魯通）和反對法西斯殘虐殘酷鬥爭中犧牲了的爾尼斯特·台爾曼、穆薩·加里勒、卓娜、奧里格、考什瓦依等一樣，是成千上萬個英勇烈士之一，他也屬於為了民族解放挺而出來的尤利新、伏契克、尼考斯·半魯特斯、瑪奴里斯·格里佐斯、加米拉、菲德爾、卡斯特羅等著名英雄之列。

我們的人民從穆特里夫一生，從他戰鬥和創作的道路中，可以清楚地看到他是歷史上最偉大、最輝煌的形象，他具有青鐵木爾的英勇，那孜古姆的忠誠沙迪爾的卓越，喀不都拉、肉孜巴克耶夫和阿合买提江·哈斯米的聰明才智。因此，雖然他短促的一生從事創作活動僅四五年，但是他在文學藝術上的成就是不可磨滅的。他讓昏明星那樣內歎在即將逝去的漫漫長夜，而且為我們顯示了更為光明、更為光輝的前景。

毫無疑問，維吾爾族人民的這位具有火熱心靈的詩人——穆特里夫，現在是，將來也是反對殖民主義者的暴政和民族解放運動的無限重要而神聖的形象之一。所以說，他是站在上述歷史英雄人物的行列之中，並且我們應該為他的光輝的地位，為他在文學藝術上不朽的功績而愈發自強！

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118-01408-01

(这篇文章排在刊头大字标题“穆特里夫是火
燕的鼓手”。下面，没有题目也没有署名)

外交部开放档案



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[...]

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 II)

Contents

1. An Account of the Feature Commemorating Li Mu-te-li-fu's [sic] Birthday in Banner of Communism
2. Editorial Office's Commentaries on Li Mu-te-li-fu in Banner of Communism

Propaganda Department of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Party Committee
25 September 1962

An Account of the Feature Commemorating Li Mu-te-li-fu's Birthday in Banner of Communism

On 22 July of this year, Banner of Communism, a Uyghur-language newspaper published in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan, carried a feature commemorating the 40th anniversary of the birth of our Uyghur revolutionary poet Li Mu-te-li-fu. The second and third pages of the newspaper on this particular day were full of articles commemorating Li Mu-te-li-fu. The headline of the newspaper read, in a large font which ran across two pages, "Li Mu-te-li-fu is a passionately inspirational man." Both sides and the bottom of the pages were embellished with floral patterns. The upper part of the second page featured a commentary on Li Mu-te-li-fu by the newspaper's editorial office, followed by an article entitled "A Revolutionary Poet of the Uyghur People," written by Bi Er-xi-ding-nuo-fu [sic], a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh Republic. Further down the page, there was an article entitled "A Monument" written by He-zi-mai-ti A-bu-du-lin [sic], head of the Uyghur language branch of the Poetry Research Society of the Kazakhstan Writers Association, as well as an article entitled "On the Poem Collection 'An Reply to the Years'" written by Jia-ma-le Bu-geng-ke-fu [sic]. A number of poems by Mu-te-li-fu were also printed on this page—"When the Dark Night Is Breached and Footprints Are Created," "Spring," "Pursuit of Ideals," etc. On the third page, there was an article entitled "Founder of Uyghur Poetry," written by Mo-qin Hai-tai-la-you-fu [sic]; another article entitled "Lutong," written by Ai-wai-er Nu-ke-ma-luo-fu [sic], former deputy director of the Uyghur language editorial office of Xinjiang Daily; a poem entitled "The Poet" written by Ke Tu-li-ba-you-fu [sic]; a political commentary entitled "Panic Before Death" written by Mu-te-li-fu; and an excerpt of drama, "Green Peony." A portrait of Mu-te-li-fu and a photo of the cover of Mu-te-li-fu's poem collection "A Reply to the Years" (published earlier this year in Kazakhstan) appear on this third page as well.

The following is a brief summary of the aforementioned articles:

"A Revolutionary Poet of the Uyghur People," written by Bi Er-xi-ding-nuo-fu, gives an account of Mu-te-li-fu's life. The article begins with the following words: "The Uyghur people, the owners of the boundless fertile land stretching all the way from Mt. Altai to Mt. Kunlun, become trained and fostered many of their outstanding sons and daughters in the revolutionary torrent from the 1930s through the 1950s. This year

marks the 40th anniversary of the birth of Lu-ti-fu-la Mu-te-li-fu, an outstanding son of the Uyghur people and one of the quintessential figures of the new Uyghur literature." The article then gives an account of Mu-te-li-fu's youth and his creative writing activities, asserting that "when fascist bandits treaded on the doorstep of Moscow, warlord Sheng Shicai seized the opportunity to realize his plot of having the Uyghur people trampled by Jiang Jieshi's Guomindang. Henceforth, the Uyghur people made up their minds, once again, to take their fate into their own hands. At that moment, the poet's courage surged like never before. His independent political opinion was then formed." The article goes on to state that during that period of time, the poet, in many poems, "repeatedly expressed his love for the people, and in that age, these poems were a spiritual force resisting ethnic oppression and awakening the people." It also stated that "the words 'revolution,' 'struggle,' and 'equality'" used by the poet in his later poems are fundamentally different from the words that he had used before. They [these words] awoke the people to a direct struggle against the Guomindang's oppression and colonial policies and called upon the people to engage in revolution." The article ends with following words-"our Lutong, Mu-te-li-fu, a passionate poet of the Uyghur people, completely devoted his short life to struggling and literary creation" and "his extraordinary contributions toward a new literary art and national liberation revolution are etched into our minds; his aggressive poems are again radiating light."

In his article "On the Poem Collection 'An Reply to the Years'," Jia-ma-le Bu-geng-ke-fu (Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Banner of Communism) wrote that at the 40th anniversary of the birth of Mu-te-li-fu, Kazakhstan published his poem collection "A Reply to the Years." The article also introduced some of Mu-te-li-fu's poems and stated that "the publication of the works by a poet loved by all Uyghurs is a significant contribution to our literary development."

In his article "A Monument," He-zi-mai-ti A-bu-du-lin said that he had written a script about Mu-te-li-fu's life and that the script would become a historic monument to Mu-te-li-fu.

In his article "Founder of Uyghur Poetry," Mo-qin Hai-tai-la-you-fu stated that Mu-te-li-fu bestowed new contents on the old form of poetry and developed creative writing.

In his article "Lutong," Ai-wai-er Nu-ke-ma-luo-fu reminisced about the days that he spent with Mu-te-li-fu at a Tartar school and at a seven-year Russian middle school. The name "Lutong" is a respectful form of address for Mu-te-li-fu. Nu-ke-ma-luo-fu also mentioned that Mu-te-li-fu was keen on poetry, drawing, and musical instruments in his childhood.

None of the above articles gives a clear indication of Mu-te-li-fu's nationality and makes no mention of how he learned from Chinese Communist Party members or how Han Chinese Communist Party members helped him. All of the poem lines and articles carried or quoted on the two pages of the newspaper confirm that Mu-te-li-fu engaged in struggles for the Uyghur people, but make no mention of Mu-te-li-fu's poems "China" or "[illegible]."

Editorial Office's Commentaries on Li Mu-te-li-fu in Banner of Communism

In each era, people have their own heroes. These heroes live on forever and go down in history as glorious historical images. All heroes, from Prometheus, who stole fire from God and gave it to the human race, to the people who gave their lives to the causes of the people, are always remembered by the people.

Our Mu-te-li-fu (Lutong), just like Ernest Thalmann, Musa Cälil, Zoya

Kosmodemyanskaya, Mo-li-ge [sic], and Kao-shi-wa-yi [sic], who died in the harsh struggle against fascist demons, is one of the tens of thousands of heroic martyrs. He also ranks among the famous heroes who bravely stepped forward for national liberation, such as Julius Fučík, Nikos Brutus, Ma-shuang-li-si Ge-li-zuo-si [sic], Jia-mi-la [sic], [illegible], and Castro.

From his life and from his battles and path of creative writing, we can clearly see that Mu-te-li-fu is the greatest and most glorious image in history and that he had the bravery of Qing-tie-mu-er [sic], the loyalty of Na-zi-gu-mu [sic], the extraordinariness of Sadir, and the intelligence of Abdallah Ruo-zi-ba-ke-ye-fu [sic] and Ehmetjan Qasim. Therefore, although he was engaged in creative writing for merely four or five years in his short life, he scored indelible accomplishments in literary art. He is shining like the Venus in the extended dark night which is coming to its end and showing us to more brilliant and glorious prospects.

Undoubtedly, Mu-te-li-fu, a poet with a hot heart in the minds of the Uyghur people, is and will always be one of the infinitely important and sacred images of resistance against colonists and support for national liberation movements. Thus, he ranks among the above historical heroes. We should be proud of his glorious status and his immortal exploits in literary art!

(This article appears in the newspaper below the large-font headline "Mu-te-li-fu is a passionately inspirational man." It has no title or author's name.)