لا إلمام合い النّصّ

أعمل قضائي قل

السّير الصّغير، يو ضمّن

حمد، 4/4/1983
中国穆斯林的宗教生活

الحياة الدينية لمسلمي الصين

The Religious Life of Chinese Muslims
以普慈特慈安拉之名

公元七世纪中期，伊斯兰教传入我国，至今已有一千三百多年的历史了。现在，我国有十个少数民族信仰伊斯兰教，它们是：回、维吾尔、哈萨克、柯尔克孜、塔吉克、塔塔尔、乌兹别克、东乡、撒拉、保安，约有一千三百万
人，主要分布在西北的新疆、甘肃、宁夏、青海一带，另外，有不少回族穆斯
林散居在内地各省、市、城镇和乡村。

1949年新中国成立以来，中央人民政府制定了民族平等和宗教信仰自由的
政策，我们信仰伊斯兰教的各民族在政治、经济、文化各方面都获得了巨大
的发展。各族穆斯林的宗教信仰受到了尊重和保护。但是“四人帮”横行的十
年动乱时期，我们穆斯林和全国人民一样，遭受了巨大的灾难。1976年，粉碎
“四人帮”以后，民族平等、宗教信仰的政策得到了恢复，中国穆斯林再一
次享受到了宗教信仰自由和履行各项宗教功课的权利。

1980年4月，中国伊斯兰教第四次代表大会在吉林举行。会上总结了
中国伊斯兰教协会的工作，确定了今后的工作任务；修订了伊规章程，选举了
新的领导机构。根据大会决议的精神，我们编印了这本《中国穆斯林的宗教生
活》画册。画册的近百幅图片反映了中国穆斯林的生活片段，其中包括中国伊
斯兰教第四次代表大会的盛况、中国穆斯林的宗教生活、中国著名的清真寺及
其建筑艺术，还有中国和阿拉伯、伊斯兰教国家穆斯林之间的友好往来等。我
们希望这本画册有助于加强我国穆斯林之间的团结，将穆斯林伊斯兰教人士和
穆斯林群众参加祖国社会主义现代化建设的热情，同时，我们也希望它能增进
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

دخل الإسلام إلى الصين في أواسط القرن السابع الميلادي أي قبل أكثر من 1300 سنة. ومن أبناء أمة الصينيين اليوم عشر أقليات قومية تتبع الإسلام وهي: هوي، ويغيور، التاي، تال، الأوزبك، دينغ، سالا وباران. وبلغ عدد المسلمين في الصين حوالي 13 مليون نسمة وهو موزع بين شينجيانغ، قانسو، نينغشي، وشنجن.header في شمال شرقي الصين بحرا، بجانب عدد كبير بالبلقان من المسلمين الهورين يعيشون في المدينة والقرى من أقصى مناطق الصين الداخلية.

وإلى الأقصى الشرقية.

وبعد تأسيس الصين الجدیدة عام 1949، مدت الحكومة الشعبية المركزية سياسة المساواة القومية وحرية الاعتقادات الدينية. هذا وقد شهدنا نحن المسلمين من مختلف القوميات تطورا كبيرا في المجالات السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية وحقيقنا بالاحترام والحماية في معتقداتنا الدينية. ولكننا نحن المسلمون عانيا من التكبيجات الباذجة شأنا شأن بقية أبناء الشعب الصيني مدى عشر سنوات مارست فيها "العاصبة الرابعة" تصائحهم الاعتقادية. وبعد حكمة هذه العصبة الشقيقة أعيد تأكيد صلاحتنا سياسة المساواة القومية وحرية الاعتقادات الدينية من جديد مما هما لنا نحن المسلمين الظروف للتمتع بحرية الاعتقادات الدينية ومما في كل انواع العادات أخرى.

في أبريل 1980 أنتدج المؤتمر الإسلامي الصيني الرابع في بكين بهدف تفعيل أعمال الجمعية الإسلامية الصينية وتحديد مهامها القادمة وتعديل دستورها، وعنه عددها قريب من الاعتقادات الجديدة. وبناه على قرارات المؤتمر وضعا اليوم الحياة الدينية لمسلمي الصين، وبين ذكرها حضرة صورة قوية وتعكس بعض الصور متغيرة لحياة مسلمي الصين - جانب المؤتمر الإسلامي الصيني الرابع - فضلا عن الاعتقادات الدينية بين مسلمي الصين والاعتقادات الدينية الإسلامية. أننا نأمل أن يتمكنا من أجزاء هذا الألبوم الرائد في تعمية الأطراف بين مسلمي الصين وإثارة حماسة الشخصيات والعالمية.
In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

In the mid-7th century, more than 1,300 years ago, Islam reached China. The Islamic population in China is now about 13 million and embraces the Hui, Uyghur, Kazak, Kirgiz, Tajik, Tartar, Uzbek, Dongxiang, Salua and Baosan nationalities, who live mainly in Qinghai and Gansu provinces and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. In addition, quite a number of Hui Muslims live in other parts of the country.

Since the founding of the new China in 1949, the People's Government has implemented a policy of equality among all nationalities and freedom of religious belief. The religion of the Islamic people of various nationalities is respected and protected. The Islamic people have made great political, economic and cultural achievements. But during the ten years of chaos inspired by the Gang of Four, the Islamic population together with the rest of the people were made to suffer incredible hardships. After the Gang of Four was ousted in October, 1976, the policy of equality among all nationalities and freedom of religious belief was restored and implemented by the Government. Chinese Muslims once again are guaranteed their right to religious belief and to observe their rites and fulfill religious duties.

In April, 1980, the Fourth Conference of Chinese Muslims held in Beijing summed up the work of the China Islamic Association, set future tasks, amended the Charter of the China Islamic Association and elected the Standing Committee of the Fourth Conference of the China Islamic Association. This pictorial "The Religious Life of Chinese Muslims" is born of a resolution passed at the conference. More than a hundred pictures show the life of Chinese Muslims, the Fourth Conference of Chinese Muslims, their religious life, famous mosques with their distinct architecture and visits between Chinese and other Muslims of the world. It is our wish that this pictorial will contribute to strengthening the unity among the Muslim community of China and encouraging leading Islamic personages and the rest of the Muslim community to do their bit in the socialist modernization of their motherland. At the same time, we hope this pictorial will help promote understanding and friendship between Chinese Muslims and their friends elsewhere in the world.
The Fourth Conference of Chinese Muslims convened in Beijing from April 6-15 in 1980 had 256 representatives of ten nationalities from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The conference summed up the work of the China Islamic Association, discussed and decided on future tasks, revised the Charter of the China Islamic Association and elected the Standing Committee of the China Islamic Association.

As this publication coincides with the arrival of the 15th century of Hegira, we would like to take this opportunity to extend our best wishes to all on the beginning of this new century.

Allah is with us!

China Islamic Association
1981
中国伊斯兰教第四次代表会议

The Fourth Conference of Chinese Muslims.
Sheikh Abdul Rahim Ma Songting reading the first chapter of the Koran at the opening ceremony.
Ulanhu, Peng Chong and other state leaders meeting delegates to the Fourth Conference of Chinese Muslims in the Great Hall of the People.
Burhan Shahidi, President of the China Islamic Association meeting journalist at the conference.

Delegates of the Kazak and Kirgiz nationalities at the conference.
Burhan Shahidi, President of the China Islamic Association (first from right) chatting with delegates.
Sheikh Abdul Rahim Ma Songting (first from right), Sheikh Yahya Liu Pinyi (second from left) watching a delegate writing verses from the Koran.
Delegates at a lecture by an Imam at the Djuma prayer in the hall of the China Islamic Association.
Delegates to the Fourth Conference of Chinese Muslims approving a resolution.
Members of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Conference of the China Islamic Association.
The Religious Life of Chinese Muslims
1979年11月1日，中国伊斯兰教协会在首都民族文化宫举行盛大招待会，庆祝“古尔邦”佳节。图为协会付主任伊利亚斯·沈亚熙到会的中外穆斯林数数百名宾客。

Ilyas Shen Xiaxi, Vice President of the China Islamic Association greeting Chinese and foreign Muslims at the reception party held in the Cultural Palace of Minority Nationalities by the China Islamic Association in Beijing on November 1, 1979.
The Niujie Mosque in Beijing which is said to have been built at the end of the 10th century, is one of the most famous mosques in China.
The main prayer hall of the Niujie Mosque.
Chinese and foreign Muslims observing rites in the Dongsi Mosque in Beijing, another famous mosque in China.
Chinese and foreign Muslims listening to Sheikh Salih An Shiwei.

Sheikh Salih An Shiwei, Vice President of the China Islamic Association and Imam of the Dongsi Mosque in Beijing gives a sermon.
Chinese and foreign Muslims listening to the Imam lecturing in the hall of the Xiao Tao Yuan Mosque.

The Xiao Tao Yuan (Small Peach Orchard) Mosque in Shanghai.
Muslims of Shanghai exchanging festival greetings after the prayer at the Lesser Bajram in the Xiao Tao Yuan Mosque.

Sheikh Mahmud of Uygur nationality, Vice-Secretary General of the Shanghai Islamic Association reading the Koran.
Muslims in Yinchuan, capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, praying in the famous Yinchuan Mosque.

Sheikh Ma Guangzhen, Imam of the Great Mosque in Tongxin county leading Muslims at the Djuma prayer.
Sheikh Jin Fengshan, member of the Standing Committee of the China Islamic Association and Imam of the Yinchuan Mosque speaking on religious laws and jurisprudence.

Gudratullah Ma Tengai (first from left, front), Vice president of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the China Islamic Association, Sheikh Jin Fengshan (second from left, front), President of the Ningxia Islamic Association and Muslims leaving the hall of the Yinchuan Mosque after a prayer.
Muslim masses gather at the Eastern-Town Mosque in Xining of Qinghai province on Greater Bairam, November 1, 1978.
Muslims of the Hui, Sala, Dongxiang and Baoan nationalities in Xining of Qinghai meeting on Greater Bairam in the Eastern-Town Mosque.
Sheikh Ma Xiangchen lecturing at the Djuma prayer in Eastern-Town Mosque in Xining, Qinghai province.
Muslims greeting each other after the prayer on Lesser Bairam.

Muslims offering each other food on Lesser Bairam and Greater Bairam.

Every village of the Sala nationality in Xunhua county, Qinghai province has a mosque to its own.
The famous Eidkah Mosque in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.
The minaret in Turfan, Xinjiang completed in 1776 in memory of great Sheikh Amin.

Tomb of Tughluq Timur Khan. In the mid-14th century, after unifying the divided Jaghtay Khan Emirate, Tughluq Timur Khan (1343-1363) made every effort to propagate Islam and won 160,000 Mongolian Islamic believers.
Muslims of Kashgar at a prayer.

The Imam of the Eldkah Mosque lecturing at the Djuma prayer.
香妃，原名阿巴，系哈萨克人。从乌什阿巴达入京。传说在伊犁扎营，成为乾隆皇帝的爱妃，但她的宗教信仰和生活习惯并未改变。死后葬于河北遵化县的衣冠，当时其故乡回族人修建了一座香妃墓以示纪念。

阿巴，回族，原名阿巴，系哈萨克人。从乌什阿巴达入京。传说在伊犁扎营，成为乾隆皇帝的爱妃，但她的宗教信仰和生活习惯并未改变。死后葬于河北遵化县的衣冠，当时其故乡回族人修建了一座香妃墓以示纪念。

Abbah of Uygar nationality, a devout believer of Islam was chosen by Emperor Qian Long (1736-1796) of Qing dynasty as his concubine with the title of Xiang Pei (Fragrance Concubine). She kept her religious belief and habits all her life. After her death she was buried in the Eastern Tomb in Zunhua county, Hebei province. A tomb was erected in her memory in her native home.
A Uygur Muslim family celebrating Greater Bairam.
The mosque in Huajue Street in the city of Xi'an, Shaanxi province, was built in the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). It is the leading mosque in the province as well as one of the most famous in China.
Imam Ma Liangji of the Huajue Mosque and Muslims recite "Allah is great!"

Muslims in Xi'an listening to the Imam lecturing on jurisprudence on Greater Balaam, November 1, 1979, in the Huajue Mosque.
The ancient decorated archway before the entrance to the Huajue Mosque.

The minaret of the Huajue Mosque.
广州怀圣寺（又名光塔寺）内的看月楼。

The Kanyuelou Observatory in the Huaiasheng Mosque in Guangzhou.
Muslims in Guangzhou praying in the hall of the Huasheng Mosque on Greater Bairam.
浙江省杭州市凤鸣寺（亦称真教寺）是我国东南沿海四大古寺之一。该寺始建于南宋（公元十三世纪），距今已有六百余年的历史。

Fenghuang (Phoenix) Mosque in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, one of the four ancient mosques in coastal southeastern China was constructed in the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279).
Imam Zhao Mingzhou of the Southern Mosque in Shenyang (fourth from right) praying with Chinese and foreign Muslims on Greater Bajram on November 1, 1979.
Chinese and foreign Muslims at the festival wishing each other peace and happiness.
The niche of the mosque in Kunming.

Muslims of Kunming praying in the mosque.
A bird’s-eye view of the mosque at Hohhot in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region completed in 1693 during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of Qing dynasty (1644-1911).
Botom Left: The pinnacle of the mosque at Hohhot.

Left: Design on the main panel of the mosque at Hohhot.

Bottom: The hall of the mosque at Hohhot.
Imams of the Mosque of Hohhot solemnly reading the Koran.

The Imam lecturing on jurisprudence in front of the hall of the mosque at Hohhot.
朝
觐
Haj
الحج
The Chinese Haj Mission praying inside the tent on Arafat Mountain in 1980.
1980年中国朝觐团在圣地麦加完成旅游参观后准备前往阿尔法特山夜宿，这是队员们的最后一夜。

The Chinese Haj Mission in Mecca, preparing to set out for their night's stay on Arafat Mountain in 1980.

（图中为1980年中国朝觐团在圣地麦加的活动）
友好往来
الاتصالات الودية
Friendly Visits
The delegation of the China Islamic Association led by Liyaa Shen Xiaxi (sixth from left) being met at the airport in Islamabad by Mohammed Ali Khan (fifth from left), Minister of Education, Sheikh Mohammod Afsul Cheema, Chairman of the Council of Islamic Ideology (fourth from left) and other responsible personages of religious affairs of Pakistan. The delegation visited Pakistan in July, 1979, at the invitation of the Ministry of Islamic Situations of Pakistan.
Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan meeting the delegation of the China Islamic Association in the Presidential House on July 12, 1979.
Members of the delegation of the China Islamic Association reading the finely-printed Koran produced by Taj Company in Karachi.
The delegation of the China Islamic Association visiting the famous Badshah Mosque in Lahore.
Mohammed Ali Zhang Jie (first from left), head of the delegation of Chinese Muslims presenting gifts to Hilal Ben Hamud Al-samar, Juridical Law Minister on a visit to the Sultanate of Oman in November, 1979.
Members of the delegation of Chinese Muslims with Mufti Sheikh Ahmed Mohammed Zabarah of N. Yemen on their visit to the Yemen Arab Republic.

The delegation of Chinese Muslims visiting the Law Institute of the Sultanate of Oman.
中国穆斯林代表团在阿尔及利亚伊斯兰学术讨论会上。

成员中的中国穆斯林在1979年7月在阿尔及利亚伊斯兰学术讨论会上。

中国政府代表团团长马哈末丁·白寿彝教授（左二）在学术讨论会上宣读论文。

Kemaluddin Bai Shouyi (second from left) reading an essay at the seminar.
1976年6月中国伊斯兰教协会派韩致远、马秀清(中)为代表出席了在美国普林斯顿举办的第三届世界宗教和平会议。图中与会代表有中国伊斯兰教中心的
该中心主席阿卜杜·拉乌夫(中)向中国代表赠送《古兰经》英文本后合影。

Nuanman Maxian (first from left), member of the Chinese delegation to the Third Assembly of the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) in Princeton, U.S.A. together with Abdul Rawut (centre), President of the Islamic Centre of Washington D.C. who presented the Chinese delegation with a copy of the English edition of the Koran.
1988年2月，中国穆斯林代表团到埃及访问。在开罗大学，中国穆斯林代表团与埃及穆斯林教友举行了伊斯兰文化年活动。代表在开罗大学与埃及穆斯林教友进行了“白袍”礼拜。

The delegation of Chinese Muslims headed by Mohammed Ali Zhang Jie (first from right, front) at the Djuma prayer held in the Tehran University Square of Iran while participating in the celebration activities of the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the coming of the 15th century of Hegira.
The Oman delegation headed by Walid Ben Zahir Hinayi, Minister of WAKFS and Islamic Situations at a banquet given by Xiao Xianfa, Director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of China, on its visit to China, in May, 1980.

Members of the delegation of Chinese Muslims with Romanian Mufti while visiting Iran.
阿曼苏丹代表团与中国伊斯兰教协会主任穆罕默德·阿里·张杰等亲切交谈。

Members of the delegation of the Sultate of Oman speaking with Mohammed Ali Zhang Jie, Vice President of the China Islamic Association.
The grand banquet given the delegation of Chinese Muslims by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Ben Abdullah Al-Mehmad, Assistant President of the Administration of Islamic Laws and Situations of Qatar. After fulfilling their duties in Mecca, some members of the Chinese Haj Mission led by Hadji Iyassh Shen Xiaxi visited Somaliland, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and other countries in 1980.
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中国伊斯兰教第四次代表大会

中国穆斯林的宗教生活

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封面：中国伊斯兰教协会会址。
封底：青海省西宁市东关清真寺宣礼楼。
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