

(a prominent Islamic intellectual from Yunnan and another former pupil of Hu Songshan; d. 1978), he further refined his mastery of Arabic.

During his years in Beijing, Ma interacted with many influential Islamic scholars, including Ma Songting (d. 1992) and Pang Shiqian (d. 1958), with whom Ma discussed Islamic philosophy and the educational problems faced by Hui Muslims. After returning to Ningxia in 1949, he was appointed *imām* of the Xinhua mosque in central Yinchuan and established several Sino-Arabic schools to promote modern education for Chinese Muslims.

In 1949, when the People's Liberation Army arrived in Ningxia to conquer the region, Ma welcomed the communists with open arms. He cooperated with the Chinese Communist Party's religious policy, expecting that the new regime would elevate the living and educational standards of Chinese Muslims. During the Cultural Revolution of 1966–76, however, he was accused of supporting "religious feudalism" and of attacking the Communist Party. He was arrested and executed in 1970. His name was cleared by the Party in 1980. Ma published several books on Islam and China, some of them written in prison, such as *Zhongguo Muslim dao he chu qu* ("Where are Chinese Muslims going?") and *Ma Fulong zi shu* ("Autobiography of Ma Fulong"). He also contributed articles to various domestic periodicals, supporting the Palestinian struggle for independence.

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NORIKO UNNO

Ma Zhu

Ma Zhu (馬注, b. 1050/1640, d. after 1122/1710) was a Chinese Islamic scholar of Hui ethnicity who lived during the late Ming and early Qing eras. He is renowned for his interpretations of Islamic teachings through Confucian concepts and is regarded as one of the initiators of the Sino-Islamic intellectual tradition. His courtesy name (a name bestowed upon an adult Chinese male in lieu of his given name for use in formal settings) was Wenbing, and he also went by the pseudonym Zhongxiu. His Arabic name was Yūsuf, and he assumed the nickname Zhinan Laoren (lit., elder of the compass).

1. EARLY CAREER

Ma was born in the village of Banqiao (present-day Baoshan), Yongchang prefecture in western Yunnan province (China's southwestern frontier region, which bordered Myanmar, Vietnam, and Laos) in the mid-eleventh/seventeenth century. He claimed to be a fifteenth-generation descendant of Sayyid Ajall Shams al-Dīn 'Umar al-Bukhārī (known as Sai Dianchi in Chinese, d. 678/1279), a man of Central Asian origin who had been appointed the region's first governor in the Mongol Yuan dynasty, and also a forty-fifth-generation descendant of the prophet Muḥammad. Ma was educated