



Introduction

Originally released in 2017, “Learning and Identifying 75 Religious Extreme Activities in Parts of Xinjiang” highlighted different activities and behaviors deemed to be indicative of religious extremism by the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Committee of the Communist Party of China. Community members were encouraged to report individuals to the police for engaging in any of the activities aforementioned. These activities include but are not limited to suddenly quitting smoking or drinking, abnormal communication with neighbors, and men having long beards or wearing short-legged pants. Dr. Darren Byler has archived, annotated, and translated this document into English from the original Chinese text. The original piece has been [archived here](https://archive.fo/XLxqi) [_ \(https://archive.fo/XLxqi\)](https://archive.fo/XLxqi) and can also be found below. For more contextualized information regarding these documents, review the following Chinese articles: [Some areas in Xinjiang learn to identify 75 kinds of religious extremist activities](https://web.archive.org/web/20210212200916/http://www.cssn.cn/zjx/zjx_zjsj/201412/t20141224_1454905.shtml) [\(https://web.archive.org/web/20210212200916/http://www.cssn.cn/zjx/zjx_zjsj/201412/t20141224_1454905.shtml\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20210212200916/http://www.cssn.cn/zjx/zjx_zjsj/201412/t20141224_1454905.shtml) and [Local people in Xinjiang organized people to identify 75 religious extreme activities.](https://web.archive.org/web/20210212201117/http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2014-12-24/093231321497.shtml) [\(https://web.archive.org/web/20210212201117/http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2014-12-24/093231321497.shtml\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20210212201117/http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2014-12-24/093231321497.shtml)

Readers can download both documents by clicking on the menu option in the top right-hand corner. To view annotations, readers can click on the highlighted text or explore key terms in the menu section.



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识别宗教极端活动（75种具体表现）基础知识

2017-06-19 来自：边疆反恐

《识别宗教极端活动（75种具体表现）基础知识》读本中列出了三大部分（共75条）宗教极端活动具体表现，包括宗教极端主义的主要思想主张、宗教极端的异常活动和苗头、涉嫌一般违法的宗教极端活动。

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This version has been translated into English and provides annotations throughout.

Learning and identifying 75 religious extreme activities in parts of Xinjiang

Translated and annotated by Dr. Darren Byler

In 2013, Xinjiang issued Document No. 11-"Several Guidance Opinions on Further Governing Illegal Religious Activities According to Law and Restraining the Infiltration of Extreme Religious Thoughts (for Trial Implementation)", which organized study across Xinjiang.

The following is the full text of the book "Recognize Religious Extremism Activities: 75 Specific

Religious extremism is not a religion, it is the object we want to contain and combat. Religious extremism in Xinjiang is often intertwined with ethnic separatism and violent terrorism. Under the banner of religion and distorting religious teachings, the ultimate goal of religious extremism is to create ethnic separatism and carry out violent terrorist activities.

If the general public discovers suspicious people around with the following characteristics, please contact the police, as social stability depends on everyone.

1. The main ideas of religious extremism

1. Advocating to split Xinjiang, establish an "East Turkestan Islamic State", and establish Shariah law.
2. Resisting and attacking current policies and regulations, advocating the use of the Qur'an to regulate all of social life, and blindly excluding and attacking things that do not comply with Islamic teachings.
3. Advocating for and excluding "infidels", isolating ethnic minority party cadres, excluding people from other ethnicities, or forcing others to believe in religion.
4. Inciting "jihad" to advocate for and implement violent terrorist activities.

2. The [redacted] of religious extremism

Religious extremism activities in the initial stage are often manifested as opposition to traditional activities and customs and the existing legal and political system. The purpose of this is to promote deference for extremist ideas.

5. Using the fact that religious people receive government subsidies, extremists abuse and insult patriotic religious people and refuse to enter mosques to participate in normal religious activities.
6. In opposition to normal religious activities, extremists argue with religious people about Shariah, Islamic teachings, and promote extremist ideas.
7. Distorting Xinjiang's history, extremists do not recognize that Buddhism and other religions circulated in Xinjiang's history, and they exclude other ethnicities and cultures from Xinjiang's history.
8. Using labels such as "infidels" and "religious [redacted]" extremists insult and exclude grassroots-level [redacted] and Party member cadres. With regards to ethnic minority cadres, they "will not shake hands, greet or associate with them. They will not get married to them or visit them when they are sick, nor will they attend their funerals after they die."

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