

**Counter-terrorism and De-extremalization in
Xinjiang**
——A Research Report Based on "Chinese Cable
Documents"

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HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE, SWUPL

Recently, the "New York Times" of the United States and the International Journalists' Investigation Association website have successively reported that they have made so-called "substantive" allegations about counter-terrorism and de-extremalization in Xinjiang, China. On November 16, the New York Times columnists Austin Lanzer and Chris Barkley rendered the 403-page internal document obtained from the "anonymous person" in China under the title "Leaked Document"; On November 28th, the website of the International Association of Journalists' Investigation (ICIJ) also published five "confidential documents" inside the Chinese government provided by "overseas people" under the title "Chinese Cable Documents".

The above two reports of "confidential documents" have been hyped by Western media. These so-called "confidential documents" have been mysteriously collectively referred to as "Chinese Cable Documents". As far as the content of the "Chinese message" is concerned, it provides a sample for comparison and analysis. It reflects the "three fallacies" of Western media in Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and de-extremalization: the first is to ignore the international consensus on the dangers of "terrorism"; the second is to seriously distort the Chinese government's counter-terrorism stance; the third is to arbitrarily imagine the counter-terrorism and

de-extremalization work in Xinjiang.

Terrorism is the common enemy of human society, a common target of the international community, and a cancer that people and governments of the world strive to eliminate. The international community has reached consensus on this and spawned a series of international treaties under the UN human rights protection framework. Terrorist forces use violence, destruction, intimidation, and other means to trample on human rights, harm innocent lives, endanger public safety, create social panic, and seriously threaten world peace and tranquility. Extremist ideas are a catalyst for terrorism. The penetration and spread of extremist ideas can easily lead to violent and terrorist acts.

The Chinese government opposes all forms of terrorism and extremism, and severely cracks down on any acts that promote terrorism, extremism, organize and implement terrorist activities, and violate human rights of citizens. As a sovereign state, this is an inevitable measure in view of national security and the value of civil liberties. It is a high degree of unity between the national rule of law system and social governance policies.

Since the end of the last century, Xinjiang, China has been greatly affected by the superposition of ethnic separatist forces, religious extreme forces, and violent terrorist forces. Violent terrorist

incidents have frequently occurred and spread to other parts of the interior, causing great harm to the lives and property of people of all ethnic groups. Facing such severe real threats, China has always adhered to the constitutional principles of respecting and protecting human rights, and has always adhered to the purposes and principles of combating terrorism and safeguarding basic human rights under the framework of the core UN treaties. China conducts anti-terrorism and de-extremalization struggles in accordance with law, and advocates and advances international cooperation mechanisms in the fight against terrorism actively.

A series of decisive measures taken by Xinjiang do not stepped out of the passive pattern of "negative anti-terrorism", "waiting for danger", or "spreading after the fact" in the traditional sense. These measures also disagree with the unilateral anti-terrorist strategies of "preemptive strike", "war mode" and "collateral damage" adopted by some western countries. These measures, under the guarantee of a complete national counter-terrorism strategy background and a de-polarization legal system, carry out the fight against terrorism and de-polarization in accordance with the law; have effectively curbed the frequent occurrence of terrorist activities, and extensively launched international cooperation in counter-terrorism and de-extremalization ; have guaranteed the

basic rights such as the right to subsistence and development of the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang ; have taken Xinjiang's new path to counter-terrorism and de-extremalization which is in line with the interests of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, fulfill the rule of law in social governance, and maintain national unity.

Based on a series of texts from "Chinese Cable Documents", this report will analyze the following issues:

I .The Realistic Basis of Anti-Terrorism and De-extremalization in Xinjiang

The New York Times 'background setting for reporting“ Chinese Cable Documents ”is, Xinjiang is China's "exotic", where Uighurs, Kazakhs, and other ethnic minorities are suffering from "oppression" by the Chinese government. It described Xinjiang's terrorist and extremist violent terrorist attacks as a radical action against the government's "control" and ignored the actual harm caused by separatism to the people of Xinjiang.

Xinjiang is located in the northwest of China and the hinterland of Eurasia. The famous "Silk Road" here links ancient China with the world. Throughout the long history, all ethnic groups have communicated, exchanged and blended together. They live in harmony, work together, and develop harmoniously. Xinjiang has

been Chinese territory since ancient times. As a form of local government in China's territory, Xinjiang has always been a part of China. Since the founding of New China, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the economic and social outlook of Xinjiang has undergone tremendous changes, entering the best period of prosperity and development in history. The Xinjiang region is not only the home of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, but also a part of the common home of the Chinese nation. Xinjiang has always been a multi-ethnic area, with 56 ethnic groups such as Uyghur, Han, Kazakh, Mongolian, Hui, Kirgiz, Manchurian, Xibe, Tajik, Daur, Uzbek, Tatar, and Russia settled in Xinjiang, forming a pattern of Uyghur population and multi-ethnic settlement. Xinjiang has always been a region where many religions coexist. Dominated by one or two religions and coexisting multiple religions is a historical feature of the religious structure in Xinjiang. Integration and coexistence are the mainstream of religious relations in Xinjiang. Islam is neither a religion inherently believed by ethnic groups such as Uighurs, nor is it the only religion of its kind.

Since the 1990s, affected by changes in the international situation and the global spread of terrorism and extremism, the "East Turkistan" forces at home and abroad have strengthened their association and threatened to establish a so-called "East Turkistan"

country by launching a "jihad". These ethnic separatist and religious extremists, under the guise of nationality and religion, are bound to extreme ideology and religion, to the majority of believers, and to social life under the premise of completely violating religious teachings, inciting religious people to resist government administration; they advocate treating all who do not follow extreme practices as pagans, religious traitors, national scums, inciting abuse, exclusion, isolation of unbelievers, party members and patriotic religionists; they considered everyone who does not follow extreme practices as a heretic, a religious traitor, a national scum, and they incite abuse, exclusion, isolation of unbelievers, party members and patriotic religious figures; they deny and reject all worldly cultures, preach that they cannot watch TV, listen to radio, read newspapers, force funerals to not cry, weddings not to laugh, forbid people to sing and dance, and force women to wear masked gown; they generalized the concept of "Halal" and resisted modernization, not only on food but also on halal labels on medicines, cosmetics, clothing and other items. They take advantage of the people 's simple ethnic and religious feelings, instigating religious fanaticism, spreading religious extreme thoughts wantonly, deceiving and instigating the masses, and carrying out violent terrorist activities in order to achieve their

national division. Some people have heeded the heresy of "holy war into the heavens," and have become extremists and terrorists who are completely under their spiritual control, and have even become the devil who does not blink. From 1990 to the end of 2016, the "three forces" have created thousands of violent terrorist cases (events) in Xinjiang and other places, causing the death of a large number of innocent people, the death of hundreds of police and police. The loss of property cannot be estimated. The ordinary people were brutally mutilated, religious people were brutally killed, public safety was severely compromised, and government agencies were flagrantly attacked. The "three forces" deliberately created a large number of social riots and riots, which created a huge psychological fear shadow to the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang.

The ethnic separatist forces, extreme forces, and terrorist forces in Xinjiang have long been distorting, fabricating, and falsifying Xinjiang's history, exaggerating cultural differences among ethnic groups, instigating ethnic divisions and hatred, advocating religious extremism, and committing a large number of secessionist crimes. All of these are the denial of modern civilization, the destruction of human progress, and the gross violation of human rights. If the Chinese government ignores this, leaves it alone, or

adopts a so-called "negative" counter-terrorism approach, it will inevitably cause terrorism and extremist forces to run out of control in the region. This will be the greatest harm to the human rights of innocent citizens, the greatest harm to the people of all ethnic groups in China, and the greatest harm to the cause of world peace and progress.

II . Legal Basis of Anti-Terrorism and De-extremalization in Xinjiang

Whether it is the "literary documentary" report of the New York Times or the "evidence" display of the International Association of Journalists, the following questions are raised without exception: First, the "Chinese Cable Documents" shows that some families returning home during the holidays to learn that their families are undergoing de-extreme education and training. As a result, these trainees were "illegally detained". Second, some "messages" show the keywords of "prevention from running away", so Xinjiang is making "mandatory persecution". Thirdly, an extremely vague statement in the "message" which is called "receivable and exhausted" inferred that Xinjiang is conducting "infinitely expanding and indiscriminate" counter-terrorism operations. These issues fully exposed the ignorance of the Western media on the principles,

positions and procedures of the rule of law in China's counter-terrorism and de-extremalization work. This also show selective blindness to China's existing legal system, legal capacity and international cooperation mechanisms in this field.

China supports the initiatives of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the statement made by the Secretary-General's report, whose theme is "Uniting to end terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy". Xinjiang, China has always adhered to the following basic principles in the process of counter-terrorism and de-extremalization:

Firstly, anti-terrorism by law. China has actively responded to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and signed or acceded to 12 anti-terrorism conventions. China has also enacted anti-terrorism laws and national security laws; has amended and improved laws such as Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law; has established a counter-terrorism and de-polarization legal system, which focusing on the Constitution and consisting of laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, and legal interpretations.

Secondly, combine punishment with prevention. China has not only insisted on severe punishment for a few serious terrorist crimes and extremist crimes in accordance with the law, but also adhered

to the prevention-oriented counter-terrorism and de-extremalization work policy, preventing the occurrence of terrorism and extremism actively.

Thirdly, use both strict and soft policies. A few terrorists and extremists, who have serious criminal acts, shall be severely punished according to law. Most people, affected by terrorism, extremism, and having slight terrorist, extremist activities, are given leniency to avoid the adverse effects of short-term free punishment.

Fourth, heal both the surface and the roots. Combating terrorism, extremism, and criminal acts is a superficial approach. Finding the root causes of the spread of terrorism and extremism and working to eliminate terrorism and extremism from the source are the fundamental methods.

Fifth, prohibit discrimination. China opposes linking terrorism, extremism with specific countries, regions, races, ethnicities and religions. We prohibit all discriminatory practices based on region, ethnicity, religion and persist in respecting and safeguarding human rights and respecting national customs in the process of counter-terrorism and de-extremization.

So, is there any legal basis for China's definition of acts of terrorism and extremism?

Chinese law distinguishes terrorism and extremism between

unlawful and criminal acts, and prescribes different processes for handling the two kinds of acts: 1. Unlawful acts of terrorism and extremism shall be investigated and punished by the public security organs. If public security organs find that there is a unlawful act after investigation, they will impose administrative penalties such as fines and detention on the offenders. Those who refuse to accept the punishment may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit; 2. Criminal cases relating to terrorism are filed for investigation by public security organs, reviewed and prosecuted by the People's Procuratorate, and tried by people's courts. If public security organs, after investigation, believes that the act of the criminal suspect constitutes a crime and meets the conditions for prosecution, it shall be transferred to the People's Procuratorate for review and prosecution. The People's Procuratorate, after reviewing it, considers that the actions of the criminal suspect constitute a crime. There are two ways to deal with it: (1) For cases where the circumstances are minor and no punishment or exemption is required according to the provisions of the Criminal Law, the People's Procuratorate may make a decision not to prosecute; (2) For other criminal suspects who meet the conditions for prosecution, a public prosecution should be filed according to law. The people's court has tried the cases brought by

the people's procuratorate for public prosecution, and convicted and sentenced the defendants who constituted a crime and needed to be sentenced. Throughout the entire criminal procedure, the litigation rights such as the rights of defense and appeal of criminal suspects and defendants are protected by law.

Can the Chinese government implement assistance and placement education measures to help the terrorists and extremists? Do such measures of assistance and placement need to be on the premise of the parties' willingness?

In the fight against terrorism and extremism, China sticks to adopting comprehensive measures and addressing not only the symptoms but also the root causes. The breeding and spread of terrorism and extremism cannot be essentially solved by mere penalties imposed on criminal perpetrators of terrorism and extremism, such as administrative punishment, non-prosecution decision, or criminal sanction. In order to completely remove the ideological and economic base of the breeding and spread of terrorism and extremism, the Chinese law specifies that for those who were subjected to administrative punishment because of criminal terrorism and extremism, help and aid should be provided through education by the police together with relevant departments, villagers' committee, residents' committee, their workplace, school,

family or guardian; that for criminal suspects who have not been prosecuted for terrorist or extremist crimes, help and aid should be provided through education in education and training center on vocational skill as well as other institutions at the county level, before which a social risk assessment should be conducted by procuratorial organization and other relevant departments on them; that for those who have been punished by the fixed-term imprisonment or heavier penalty because of criminal terrorism and extremism, and who have been assessed as a security risk for the society before the prison execution is finished, they should be placed at the centers to receive education which is organized by the provincial people's government.

Measures such as providing help and aid through education and placing violators at centers to receive education aim not to deprive or restrict personal freedom, but to eliminate terrorism and extremism after punishing the criminal terrorists and extremists in accordance with law. The before-mentioned measures are not on a voluntary basis. In other words, those criminal terrorists and extremists are obliged by law to receive help and aid through education, or receive education in a certain center after finishing their penalties.

III.The Main Approaches for Counter-terrorism and De-

radicalization in Xinjiang

" Chinese Cable Documents " extremely rendered Xinjiang's anti-terrorism and de-radicalization approach which is building education and training centers, as brainwashing centers that violate the fundamental freedoms and rights of citizens, the religious freedom of ethnic minorities, and the rights of enjoying their own ethnical culture. It has confused pan-halal behaviors such as "beard-bearing, smoking and drinking, learning Arabic, and praying outside the mosque" with normal religious activities. What's more, they also wrongly claimed that learning laws, standard spoken and written Chinese Language and vocational skills are "Language and cultural oppression." So, what is the difference between de-extremization education aid measures and the so-called "infringement on ethical, cultural and religious rights"? What is the experience of counter-terrorism and de-radicalization worldwide?

Looking at the practical experience of various countries in the world in counter-terrorism and de-radicalization, they can be roughly divided into the following three categories: First, the European "moderate" counter-terrorism strategy represented by Britain. This strategy is based on the traditional Western passive liberalism, starting with unspecified ambiguous goals, adopting negative defensive measures, lacking the necessary pre-intervention

methods, and waiting for terrorist events to take post-event remedies. It cannot adapt to basic situation of international counter-terrorism anymore. Second, a comprehensive transformation strategy represented by Saudi Arabia in the Middle East. These countries have been soberly aware of the high danger of Islamic extremist ideas. When cracking down on terrorist crimes, they also have launched preventive education programs to de-extradit ideas, including religious reeducation, ideological reform, ideological rehabilitation, family help. What's more, after completing the prison reconstruction, it is necessary to maintain follow-up, observation, and surveillance for a period of time. If the accessment shows that those extremists will no longer pose a threat to society, they can fully restore their rights. The core tenet of de-radicalization is that it is essential to separate extremists from contacting with extremism for quite a long time. Third, the anti-terrorist unilateral strategy represented by the United States. On October 4, 2018, the United States released the Trump Administration's "National Counter-Terrorism Strategy" report. Under the guidance of "threat awareness," "U.S. priority," "preemptive," and "war mode," the United States broke away from international counter-terrorism cooperation system and used the approach of unilateral anti-terrorism to fight against "radical Islamic terrorism". While stressing

the efficiency and actual results of counter-terrorism, the United States has caused much "collateral damage" to civilians, and underestimated the value of human rights in the process of counter-terrorism and de-radicalization.

Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and de-extremalization work based on the education training center is a useful attempt against the background of the national overall counter-terrorism strategy and the "preventive" extension of the counter-terrorism legal system. It breaks through the era's limitations of "negative counter-terrorism" and "passive counter-terrorism" and absorbs the valuable experience of countries worldwide, especially the valuable counter-terrorism and de-polarization thinking of Islamic countries. At the same time, they also oppose the impractical counter-terrorism approach without considering the basis of national conditions, or simply "preemptive" one. Based on the grim reality of terrorism and extremism in Xinjiang, a new road has emerged with Chinese characteristics. It can oppose the containment of Islam and the discrimination against ethnic minorities, and protect normal religious activities, safeguard the unity of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, and maintain social stability in Xinjiang.

1. Legal Basis of Education and Training Centers

In the process of counter-terrorism and de-polarization, China

adheres to the principles of comprehensive policy, combines prevention with prevention, and addresses both the symptoms and root causes. Xinjiang's education and training work is to explore the working mechanism of teaching assistance and resettlement education in combination with local conditions. Xinjiang, especially in the southern Xinjiang region, has a large number of people who are plagued by terrorism and extremism. The use of decentralized community, family education and resettlement education measures stipulated in the Counterterrorism Law of the People's Republic of China cannot achieve the goal of eradicating terrorism and extremism. In order to implement the criminal policy of leniency and strictness, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Xinjiang Autonomous Region has adhered to cracking down on the minority, educating, probation, and saving the majority. According to the constitution and the law, it has formulated and revised the Measures of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on Implementing the Counterterrorism Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on De-radicalization two local laws. Those regulations have promoted the useful experience gained from the exploration of education and training mechanisms into local legislation.

2. What three types of personnel need help or placement

education?

According to the provisions of these two local laws and regulations, the following three types of personnel can be assisted or resettled through the training center: (1) People who were incited, coerced or induced into participating in terrorist or extremist activities, or people who participated in terrorist or extremist activities in circumstances that were not serious enough to constitute a crime; (2) People who were incited, coerced or induced into participating in terrorist or extremist activities, or people who participated in terrorist or extremist activities that posed a real danger but did not cause actual harm, whose subjective culpability was not deep, who made confessions of their crimes and were contrite about their past actions and thus can be exempted from punishment in accordance with the law, and who have demonstrated the willingness to receive training; (3) People who were convicted and received prison sentence for terrorist or extremist crimes and after serving their sentences, have been assessed as still posing potential threats to society, and who have been ordered by people's courts to receive education at the centers in accordance with the law. For the three types of people mentioned above, the centers will sign agreements with them, so they can have clear goals and methods of training, criteria for program completion,

and methods of assessment. The vocational education and training centers shall provide trainees with residential vocational training free of charge, and issue certificates of completion when the trainees reach the expected criteria. After graduation, the trainees can choose their own jobs, or employment can be arranged for them with the assistance of relevant authorities. In view of the fact that the work of education and training is not a measure to deprive or restrict personal liberty, but only to explore the working mechanism for implementing measures to help teach and resettle education as provided for in the Anti-Terrorism Law. Consolidating and confirming the experience through local legislation neither violates the principle of retroactively past principles nor exceeds the legislative authority of local people's congresses. And it is in the requirements of the Legislative Law.

3. What does the training include?

The training content includes three aspects: standard spoken and written Chinese language, law, vocational skills. Legal courses are taken as the key link to fight against terrorism and extremism. The reason why trainees are threatened by terrorism and extremism and commit terrorist or extremist violations or crimes is that they have been affected by terrorism and extremism for a long time. And it is also indispensable that they have some misunderstandings. For

example, they cannot distinguish the difference between normal religious belief and extremism, take the “religious law” and “domestic discipline” as conducts which are concocted by terrorists and extremists and lack of a stronger sense of identity about the national law. Legal courses will help them get rid of the effects of terrorism and extremism. Learning standard spoken and written Chinese language and vocational skills is an important way to improve trainees' right to exist and develop, enhance their ability to adapt to modern life, increase their willingness to work and employability, and eradicate the economics root of terrorism and extremist. Most of the trainees have become susceptibles to terrorism and extremism, which is closely related to their unskilled ability to speak and write in the standard spoken and written Chinese language and master occupational skills. Xinjiang, especially rural areas in the south, has a vast, sparsely populated and infertile land. Because of the harsh natural environment, every person can only own a small piece of arable land. What's more, it is relatively isolated by other places and its economics does not develop well. There are a large number of poor people who lack of vocational skills and are uncompetitive in the labour market. Affected by religious extremism, some trainees resisted learning standard spoken and written Chinese language and modern

knowledge. Thus, they had a low level of education and could not use the standard spoken and written Chinese language well. All these factors lead to their weak ability to accept modern knowledge, communicate, socialize and develop themselves. So, they are easily influenced by religious extremism. Offering the training about standard spoken and written Chinese language and vocational skills demonstrates that the Chinese government is taking the responsibility to focus on the interests of the people and to safeguard the people's basic rights. Recently, scholars who have just returned from a visit to Turkey in our institute talked about the subject of the Education and Training Centers, they believe that the anti-terrorist de-radicalization work of Xinjiang in China is effective and correct. The United States 'malicious attack on China 's Xinjiang anti-terrorism and de-extremization work is out of their jealousy of China 's development. They are trying to undermine the Belt and Road Initiative by attacking Xinjiang. They are deliberately provoking relations between China and other countries. The United States has done this to Turkey before, and China must not be tricked. Regarding the education and training work in Xinjiang, they believe that this work is very necessary. Studying standard spoken and written Chinese language is very necessary for every citizen .And it is indispensable for those who are affected by extremism and

cannot speak and write it well. Go so far as to study law, it is also necessary. A citizen, no matter what kinds of religious beliefs they have, obeying the law is the first priority. It is to teach them how to obey the law. It is a good practice for the centers to add vocational skills in courses. In Turkey, some people are easily affected by terrorists because they do not have good living skills. To get these people out of the shackles of extremism and terrorism, it is necessary to teach them the basic survival skills and create jobs for them. China is doing a good job in this regard. At the same time, they also suggested that China should introduce more its counter-terrorism and de-radicalization experience so that the international community will not just hear the voice of the United States, especially the general public.

4. What rights do trainees enjoy?

The personal freedom and other legal rights of trainees are fully respected and protected, but some necessary disciplines need to be observed. During the training process, their personal freedom was fully guaranteed. They employ a residential education model. During the study period, trainees should abide by the leave system. They can have home visits on a regular basis and can ask for leave to attend to private affairs. The centers prevent any insult or abuse in any manner and guarantee that trainees' personal dignity is

inviolable. The customs of all ethnic groups and the right to use their spoken and written languages are fully protected. The diet of the centers fully consider the practical needs of different ethnic groups, and provide trainees with a wide variety of nutritious food. Improving the trainees' command of standard spoken and written Chinese subjects to the condition that their right to use their own ethnic spoken and written languages is respected. All the rules, regulations, curriculums, recipes, etc. of the centers are posted in the standard spoken and written Chinese language and local minority languages. The right to communicate in their own ethnic languages is not restricted or deprived. Religious belief freedom of trainees is protected according to law. China's Constitution and laws protect freedom of religious belief, but regulations such as Education Law of the People's Republic of China and The Regulations on Religious Affairs stipulate that education and religion are separated in China. Collective religious activities of religious citizens shall generally be held in religious activity sites. Non-religious groups, non-religious colleges, non-religious activity sites, and non-designated temporary venues shall not organize or hold religious activities. Collective religious activities of religious citizens shall generally be held in religious activity sites. Non-religious groups, non-religious colleges, non-religious activity sites, and non-designated temporary venues

shall not organize or hold religious activities. The centers are not religious activity sites. Trainees should not organize or take part in religious activities there, but they can decide on their own whether to do so on a legal basis when they get home. The centers has fully considered the needs of the students, and provided sufficient human and material resources for the students' life and study. The centers employ bilingual teachers, instructors, doctors and logistics and managerial staff to ensure that the trainees can study and lead a normal life. They have well-equipped facilities – central heating in winter, air conditioners and electric fans in summer, TVs in the dormitory, and bathrooms. The centers fully respect the spiritual and cultural needs of trainees. A wealth of regular recreational activities are held at their indoor and outdoor sports and cultural venues. They set up public call rooms and video call rooms, so that trainees can contact with their families at any time. They also have free 24-hour medical facilities available to trainees, capable of treating minor ailments. In the case of major and acute illnesses, trainees will be sent to hospital. They have reading rooms for trainees to read and study, legal counseling rooms to address their problems and difficulties concerning legal affairs, and mental counseling rooms to provide relevant services and care for their mental health. They have reading rooms for trainees to read and study, legal counseling

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IV. The Conclusion

The so-called "Chinese Cable Documents" leak incident seems to attack against the anti-terrorism and de-radicalization work of Xinjiang in China in recent years. However, it is actually a public opinion farce or trap which is scripted and directed by Western media. Those comments also reveals the Western media's true imagination of Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and de-extremization work from the other side, expose their stubborn position on this issue. Actually they are deficient in the knowlwdge about Chinese legal system, governance capabilities and international cooperation. Regretfully, they still hold the paranoid stance and arrogance on the China and Xinjiang issue. This report takes the above issues as the starting point, in the context of actual contions of international counter-terrorism and de-extremization, of China's counter-terrorism and de-extremization legal practices, and of the beneficial

experience of Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and de-extremization, the following conclusions are drawn:

Xinjiang has explored effective measures such as teaching vocational skills in response to the threats posed by terrorism and extremism and improved the human rights situation of trainees. By studying law, trainees have gained the ability to distinguish true from false. They harvest a thorough understanding of the very nature and perils of separatism, terrorism and extremism, recognize the differences between them and normal religious beliefs, and strengthen the sense of state, citizenship, rule of law, and the Chinese nation. All of these help to wipe out the ideological roots to the spread of terrorism and extremism. By learning standard spoken and written Chinese language, the trainees have grasped the language tools to communicate with people in other ethnics and obtain the ability to acquire new knowledge and adapt to modern life. Training vocational skills can enable trainees to have their competitive edges and significantly improve their employment willingness and employability. Moreover, the centers also broaden employment channels to help trainees be employed. These measures can help eliminate the economic causes of the spread of terrorism and extremism.

These measures aim at fundamentally preventing the breeding

and spread of terrorism and religious extremism and improving the human rights of terrorist and extremist actors. There is no intention to deprive or restrict personal liberty. And they are also not specifically directed at Measures for ethnic oppression and religious persecution of ethnic minorities. Practice has proved that the above-mentioned measures have been effective, curbed the spread of terrorism and extremism, improved the livelihood of terrorist and extremist actors, and also provided a stable living environment for people of all ethnic groups. This is a fundamental experience in eliminating the breeding of terrorism and extremism in Xinjiang, China.