

Secretary Chen Quanguo's Speech During a Video Management Meeting of the Autonomous Region Stability Maintenance Headquarters

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Secretary of the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region Chen Quanguo

(Transcribed text of audio recording, without the speaker's edits)

Note: this is a draft translation that has not been closely edited and reviewed.

Today is the third day of Ramadan [and] everyone is working very hard. This is in addition to the hard work you did earlier, when everyone was focusing on stability on the one hand, [and] on development on the other, with two work teams in charge of each task. As the Party secretaries of our governments at all levels—Autonomous Region, counties, municipalities, and various districts including villages and townships—we must be in control of the overall situation, to make sure we get the big picture right, but in the meantime, we also have to personally implement the General Secretary's overall goal of stability and long-term security. We've all done a timely and substantive job, with very hard work and great efficiency. We've fought a beautiful battle with the "Belt and Road Initiative," during which we achieved the feat of "no major incidents, no medium incidents, and no small incidents." Now we are in Ramadan and we face a very tough battle once again. It is indeed a serious challenge. Today is the third day of Ramadan, [and] judging from the situation of the past two days, all of Xinjiang generally speaking is stable, which is a result of the painstaking effort and sweat of all the Party officials, soldiers, civilians, leaders, and comrades at all levels and from all walks of life who are sitting here today. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to express my warm regards and heartfelt gratitude to each one of you. And my warm regards and best wishes to all patriotic and religious people in Xinjiang, [as well as] all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. Ramadan is also a very important holiday, [and] I wish everyone good fortune and the best of luck, I wish everyone of each ethnic groups good health and happiness in your families.

Ramadan lasts a long time, one month to be exact. Today is the third day, [so] it has just begun. More arduous tasks, more trying times are yet to come. Therefore, I hope that everyone will continue to follow the Autonomous Region Party Secretariat's directives and requirements as per the Ramadan Stability Conference, will continue to attach great importance to what you do, keep eternal vigilance, implement and fulfill measures, [and] strengthen a sense of responsibilities, so that we can ensure harmony and stability in all of Xinjiang during the entire month of Ramadan, and achieve the goal of no major incidents, no medium incidents, and strive for no small incidents.

To this end I want to express a few of my hopes.

My first hope is to protect lawful religious activities. Ramadan is a very important month for Islam; it is a religious month. During this period, there are a lot more activities related to Ramadan. It is a more dynamic time, with events particularly busy at night. This is why all

elements of the Party Committees, governments, military, police, and people at all levels must bear the responsibility to protect people's religious beliefs—that is to say, all patriotic, religious believers must conduct their religious activities legally, inside the mosques, and in an orderly manner. Our Party and our military, police, soldiers, and civilians must endeavor to create a fine and necessary environment so that they will feel the warmth of our Party's religious policies and the kindness of the Party and our government.

My second hope is to make sure that we will use the law to prevent and strike those illegal, and especially extreme, religious activities. In principle, we do not allow wild imams, and illegal religious practitioners to conduct illegal—especially unlawfully proselytizing—activities to spread religious extremism. In the past two days, I have been in contact with the leaders at your headquarters. They have ensured me that the activities inside the mosques have been orderly, with [a] limited number of religious personnel inside some of the mosques. We must be highly vigilant over this situation to prevent unlawful individuals from moving some people to take part in underground religious activities, especially activities involving proselytizing religious extremism. We must also not allow anyone to seek any opportunity to cause trouble. We must resolutely stiffen our management and control. This is the only way for us to ensure lawful religious activities and guarantee our stability.

My third hope is that we must follow the directives of the “Five Firm Controls,” the “Two Constant Vigilances,” and the “Two Resolute Measures” as put forth at our earlier Stability Maintenance Meeting.

First, we must continue to exercise firm control over the religious community. Religious people must carry out their religious activities according to the law, and this is a good test of their patriotism and love for their religion at this time.

Second, we must exercise firm control over mosques and other venues of religious activity. On the one hand, we ensure their freedom of religious belief, but on the other hand, our Party cadres, our force must have physical presence in all mosques, both to enforce regulations and strengthen monitoring activities, as well as to assess the situation. Many of our comrades have taken the lead in entering the mosques. Yesterday and the day before, Comrade Zhu Hailun personally went into some mosques, and at the headquarters we all saw the videos of his mosque visits. In this manner [we can] understand the situation of religious believers, respect their religious freedom, [and] at the same time, carry out investigation and research to manage the mosque well.

Third, we must exercise firm control over religious believers. On the one hand, we protect them, and guide them towards carrying out legal religious activities, but on the other hand, we must educate them, demand from them that they contribute to the stability of the overall situation.

Fourth, we must exercise firm control over the full range of activities. During Ramadan, religious believers do not eat during the day, but at night they go to restaurants in Urumqi and other prefectural and district cities for meals and gatherings. This is normal and allowed, but we must strengthen our control of it. Wherever such activity takes place, we must ensure that our

leading cadres and our stability maintenance forces are present, and we must ensure that there are no gaps, no blank spaces, no blind spots.

Fifth, we must exercise firm control over key individuals. During Ramadan, we must pay close attention to key individuals—in particular, those with ties to hostile forces at home and abroad, who use Ramadan to infiltrate and carry out sabotage activities. In these cases, we must conduct targeted inspection, control each and every key individual. We cannot allow them out of our sight, out of our control, lest we endanger the safety of people's lives and property.

The first of our "Two Constant Vigilances" is deterrence through military and police presence, and the systematization of field training and exercises. On the one hand, it is an important technique to protect the people's legal religious freedom, letting the masses have a sense of security, but on the other hand, we must deal decisively with those who dare to challenge our authority.

The second task is to relentlessly focus on our "work on the masses." Now is a prime opportunity for us to do a good job in our work on the broader population. When the masses do not eat during the day, it is a good opportunity for us to enter into villages and households. We can do this daily. We must cover every village and every household. Whether a village in the countryside, or a community in the cities, our "Fanghuiju" working groups, cadres who live in the villages and who are in charge of the mosques, also cadres at all levels, and everyone from the party, government, military, police, soldiers, and civilians must work together and make concerted efforts to enter into and fully cover all villages and households, and to help the masses solve problems and address their concerns, while propagating the party's policies, and letting the masses feel the warmth of the party and the government.

The third is to take decisive action. One situation that calls for such decisive action and to deliver a devastating blow without mercy is when hostile forces or violent terrorists dare to challenge our fundamental authority concerning the people, and to endanger the safety of the people's life and property. Another situation is that, regardless of the locations, working units, and areas involved, whoever are secretly planning to collude with hostile forces at home and abroad to engage in sabotage activities, we must punish them with severity. This is my third point.

The fourth point is that we must continue to fight the "three battles and one war." The first battle is our "Strike Hard" campaign. We must continue to maintain our posture of striking hard and keeping up the pressure. This is among the General Secretary's series of strategies for governing Xinjiang—especially the spirit of his important speech delivered when he participated in the discussion with the Xinjiang delegation, in which he called for a full-fledged "Strike Hard" campaign to "root out existing terrorists, reduce their numbers, and clear the soil that allows them to grow," and to crack down on them by delivering heavy punches, by destroying the weeds and digging up the roots, and by exterminating evil once and for all.

Three critical tasks. First, we must round up all of the key individuals involved in violence and in endangering the safety of the people, and we must arrest all those who ought to be arrested. After rounding them up, we must severely punish those who are unpardonably wicked according to the law, and hand down harsh sentences for them. For those who deserve less than five years of

imprisonment, we can release them, but “release” means to put them in training camps to learn both languages,¹ technical skills, and the law. We will release them into employment whenever they are transformed, whether it takes one year, or two years, or three years.

To fulfil this task, we must have a long-term plan. This is because hostile forces at home and abroad have already by various means acknowledged that a generation of people are being trained in some places. We must deal with this group of people through better management, education, and transformation. In western countries including Southeast Asia, they also round people up through educational transformation. We must keep them in the camps for at least a year. If that’s not enough, let’s do two years. We absolutely cannot “release the tiger back to the mountains,” since today’s crimes are being committed by those who stayed in the program only for a month, or two months, or three months. From the gangs we caught, what they revealed and the problems exposed all show that this is very necessary. Many groups are preparing to “do the job,” and they have already scouted out their next crime sites. By putting them away, we ensure the safety of the people.

This is one point, for those who engage in violence and terrorism, and those who are key individuals harmful to the security of society, we must round up as many of them as possible. This must be carried out without any doubt. In the past, we did a good job of arresting these people. However, we didn’t round all of them up. We must get this done to ensure the safety of people’s lives and property. Those participating in violence and terrorism will be killed, but those participating in training camps can still be transformed, and live a life after transformation. We have now moved towards a more humane management in the camps, with air conditioners installed, living expenses of more than 15 yuan, and meat to eat every day, all of which shows that the transformation program is doing very well now. This is the "Strike Hard" campaign.

The second task is to completely solve the problem of "wild imams." At the Standing Committee meetings, I have repeatedly emphasized that this is a battlefield, and that through this time’s Strike Hard campaign there will be no longer be any "wild imams" in Xinjiang. There are millions, ten million of people who believe in Islam, and it is patriots who preach the scriptures in mosques. Our Xinjiang history has created a great hidden danger that endangers the stability of Xinjiang: many violent terrorist gangs are trained by "wild imams." So this time, we are determined to solve the problem of “wild imams,” which can be achieved in the following three ways:

First, those who participate in and support violent terrorism will be severely punished and sentenced in accordance with the law. Some of today’s “wild imams” control dozens of mosques, and they want to build a nation-state by combining political and religious forces. They want to seize power. This group of "wild imams" is a serious criminal group that poses a great threat to the stability of Xinjiang. Therefore, [we must] strike hard these groups of "wild imams and sentence those with major offenses.

¹ Or “bilingual education,” a euphemism for compulsory training in Mandarin language, as most of the population and detainees in question are native speakers of Uyghur.

Second, provide training for those who have committed minor offenses. The training may take one year; and if one year does not work it will take two years; and if two years don't work, it can be extended to three years. We don't need to sentence them. If we sentence a "wild imam" to three or five years of imprisonment, his family can't hold its head up. By placing him in the [internment camp] training program, we are also saving this family. [There] we can teach him the law, two languages, and skills.

Third, there are also some young "wild imams" who are educated and have a certain level of literacy, and we may train them to become religious personnel who love their country and their religion. We plan to first train 200 people every year, then gradually increase the number. We must also let them play a role and take full advantage [of them], by training those "wild imams" who are well behaved and transformed through education into patriots in religious communities in the future. We must solve the problem of "wild imams" through the Strike Hard campaign to ensure that there are no more wild imams.

The third task is to cut off connections. We must eradicate those who spread religious extremist ideas. Wild imams disseminate religious ideology through underground networks, [and] train violent terrorist gangs, and we must cut off their connections with hostile forces abroad. In the past, in one county we saw tens of thousands of contacts made with foreign countries per day. We must be determined to break off any foreign connections, and anyone who again makes such a contact with foreign countries will be severely punished in accordance with the law. The fourth focus is to cut off the resources of those who are using ideological and other means of splitting the motherland, undermining national unity, and carrying out infiltration.

To do so, we must eliminate "Two-Faced Persons" in the ideological area, and keep eternal vigilance. Including printed materials, publications, etc., I have found that in the past there was a phenomenon of "replacing the beams and pillars with rotten timber," under which the beginning of the writings look very good, but the contents of extremist religious ideas are buried inside. This also includes the contents of the mosque sermons. Some people did not understand Arabic and Uyghur, and the writings look great on the surface, but the contents inside are switched. So there are a lot of problems that we need to reflect. Party secretaries at the prefectural and county levels must strengthen their control over this, otherwise all efforts will be futile, and we will be unknowingly used by hostile forces. They will entrap you, telling you that you don't understand religious affairs management and study, and sending a translator to correct you. Therefore, it is necessary that we cut off the original source for dividing the motherland through ideological and other means, destroying national unity and spreading extremist religious ideas. So we must cut off the original source. These are the three major tasks in our Strike Hard campaign.

The second tough battle is "work on the masses," which also has three tasks. One is to deliver the care of the party and the government to thousands of households, and to let the masses feel the warmth of the party. "Jieqin" activities, pairing [party members] with [ethnic] households as "relatives" must become a normalized practice. The second task is to ensure full coverage of entering into all villages and households. The village work teams, residential cadres assigned to villages, and our cadres at all levels, especially county and township cadres, must absolutely go into every village to cover every household. In the past, we didn't dare to enter, because some violent terrorists might wield their knives at us, while others might kill us.

Now we don't have this problem. The Commission for Discipline Inspection tells me that there are now hundreds of working groups, and [that] each group has two members, and that they don't notify the villages, they just push the door open and go in. After they enter the households, the people are very welcoming, serving them tea and water as well as meals. Therefore we need to cover all of the villages and households, especially the families whose members are detainees. We must not discriminate. Those who are qualified to join the Party should be able to do so; those who should go to school should go; and those who qualify for various benefits from our policies benefiting the people should be able to enjoy these as well. If they face difficulties, we must help them out and let them feel that the party and the government are saving them. And their children are innocent. If you think about it, 17- and 18-year-old kids, or kids in their 20s, were shot dead as soon as they joined a violent terrorist gang. Aren't these people also deceived victims themselves? It is the hostile and separatist forces at home and abroad [who] take advantage of their ignorance, and make them become violent terrorist gangsters, and [make them] serve as cannon fodder.

We must understand that the separatists want to realize their plot for secession by using such people who are innocent. Therefore, for their families and themselves, we severely punish those who commit serious crimes, while trying to transform those with minor offenses. However, we cannot let them out. As soon as we release one, he will make trouble again. Therefore all of the number-one leading cadres at the prefectural level must do a good job of building the training camps [to be] strong, and with all the [needed] functions inside, because some detainees may not be able to transform in three years, nor in five years. Today, many incidents were provoked by those who already went through our training program, including those who were involved in the "July 5 Incident." They still kill people even if they were jailed for several years. What can we do? We have no choice but to put them back in.

We, the Communist Party, cannot be so bookish and naive in ruling the country as to tie our own hands and feet. For those who were involved in the "July 5 Incident," and who stayed in prison for five years, we can release them into the training camps. Their family members can come to visit, [and] their living expenses are 15 yuan per day. For those who are well behaved, their family members can stay in the guest room for two days. This is a humane treatment. However, the bottom line is, we can never let them out. As soon as they are released, problems arise. This is the reality of Xinjiang. Because for so many years, separatist and extremist forces have brought Xinjiang to this state of affairs. If we do not have the determination to cure the disease with powerful medicine, and if we have no focus, we won't be able to stabilize Xinjiang. We must not be full of bookishness and naivety. Therefore everyone must take a long-term view of this issue. For the family members of those detained, we must have them fully covered by going into villages and households, and to care for them, and reason with them.

The third task is to deliver the party's care to thousands of households—provide free health check-ups, free preschool bilingual education, poverty alleviation, minimum living allowances, and so on. The various policies and measures to benefit the people must be put in place to make the people feel cared for. Our bilingual daycares and preschool programs have more than 1 million children. The children are learning very well there. Personnel dispatched by Beijing to

investigate and research have seen it. When they returned and gave me feedback, [they were] very pleased with the result. In just a few months, the children can speak both languages very well, and they can sing very well, singing to praise the great motherland, and for the love of Beijing Tiananmen, etc. When they leave, they know how to greet people, such as “hello grandpa and grandma, hello uncles and aunts.” By this means, our next generation, when they grow up, will be our hope for long-term stability. They will follow the party and be grateful to the party, so this work must be fully carried out. These are the three tasks about “work on the masses,” and the “three battles” also have three tasks.

In the societal aspects of prevention and control, the first point is to rely on the “convenience police stations” as a base, and using our grid management as leverage, to form an escape-proof net that has no blind spots, no gaps, and no blank spaces. People are increasingly feeling that this works. However, some places have not intensified their efforts, and some are increasing their numbers. The convenience police station is the most effective vehicle for societal control in Xinjiang, but it will take at least 20-30 years for it to work there, so this is not an expedient measure, and even if the situation is stabilized, we still need it, for it makes the masses feel safe. Relying on the convenience police stations as a base, and using our grid management as leverage to ensure no blind spots, no gaps, and no blank spaces is what the General Secretary said [to do], so as to deny violent terrorists any opportunities to act.

The second point is to set up the “ten households’ joint defense mechanism.” Through this, we mobilize the masses to achieve joint defense and protection. If any cornered individual dares to make trouble at any cost, we must resolutely defend ourselves, just like in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, when the Japanese devils came, we could not allow ourselves to be seized without putting up a fight. We must raise awareness of the masses to think, “We need to stand up for ourselves.”

The third point is to improve handling capacities, and improve the handling capacities of our military and police officers. We require that the response time in cities is 1 minute, [and] 3 minutes for other areas. Hotan is compiling their lesson-learned. They have made a “one-click” alarm system, enabling them to shorten the time to 20 seconds for the fastest response and 40 seconds for overall response. There will be an on-site meeting tomorrow. After returning from the meeting, everyone must study and promote [this system] seriously. The reason for the slow response [rate] now is that an order is issued through the command chain. It takes a full minute just to issue an order from the command center to the convenience police station in a community. The delays mess things up. Therefore, to improve handling capacities, one aspect is speed, and the other is to get the job done well. One indicator of a “job well done” is to have zero casualties, and to shoot dead all of the violent terrorists, without any casualties for our police officers and military, armed police, and civilians.

This is a “people's war.” As the General Secretary tells us, it is a people's war to prevent terrorist recidivism, prevent attacks, and prevent the inflow of lethal weapons. The workload is heavy, but our party, government, army, police, soldiers, and civilians attach great importance to it, and all tasks are handled well.

I have summarized that there are three major tasks that must be done well. First, the 5,700-kilometer hard isolating barrier must be built like an iron wall. We require that it be completed before June. Those who buckle down and get the work done in time have basically completed the project. Bortala prefecture has completed [theirs], and Yili, Tacheng, Kezhou, and others have also made rapid progress. In principle, a full coverage will be achieved before the end of June, through using surveillance, passageways, drones, transportation vehicles, etc., to create an iron wall. It ensures that not a single individual can illegally enter or exit our borders. This is a critical task, [and] everyone has a responsibility to protect our land. No matter which department is in charge, the party secretaries at district, prefecture, city, and county level are the first persons to be responsible. No one should pass the buck on this, and all people are under your command. Just like in Xinjiang, among the party, government, military, police, soldiers, and civilians, I am the first person responsible, and you are also the first person responsible in your jurisdictions.

The second task is to train 50,000 residents who live along our borders into a professional border patrol. This must be multi-functional, and [achieve] full coverage. We have put forward the plan of the “two increases and five haves” which must be implemented. If we pay a person a salary of 2,000 yuan a month, he can get out of poverty in one year, which enables him to build two houses, raise a dog, and have means of transportation such as a horse or a motorcycle. We issue him a policeman baton. In those places, they can also raise sheep and chickens, and can inform us of any intelligence. The day before yesterday, Comrade Changjie told me that they found four people from southern Xinjiang [who] came to Tacheng to work as janitors and had some situations. Kashgar and Hotan, you must do a better job on political clearance, and you must complete the plan to create 100,000 jobs, but you must have even more stringent political clearance, and don't let the terrorists get into that employment group. The violent terrorists must be put in special training camps. Those four guys were scouting the spots and trying to escape. Our residents who live in the border area discovered and detained them. Therefore the professionalization of 50,000 border guards have played a role. For those who have made valuable contributions, we should reward them.

Third, we must dispatch working groups to all of the ports within and outside of Xinjiang to enable full coverage to generate impact. The groups can have an impact as soon as they are stationed. We have achieved full coverage of all ports, which seems to be working fine now. We have already arrested more than ten [people] in the mainland, such as in Dandong, Fujian, Guangdong, Ningxia. There was a group of people trying to get in from Ningxia who thought we did not pay attention to the port there, but we thought it out better than they did. So we sent a taskforce to pick them up and bring them back. Therefore, for those who come back from abroad, we must catch every single one of them, detain every single one of them and jail every single one of them, and not allow a single one to escape. For those for whom the facts are unclear, we must put them into the program of transformation through education, but we cannot let them out. Everyone must implement this well.

Fifth, we must ensure absolute security in the management of our prisons, police stations, training camps, and various detention facilities. Our stock of inmates is fairly large, and thanks to the important instructions of the General Secretary and the instructions of all leaders at all appropriate levels, the current capacity of the prisons has been greatly increased. Now

renovations and new constructions of prisons are intensively moving forward, which will be delivered soon.

The capacity does not seem to be a problem now, but the key is management. On the one hand the court is responsible for it, but on the other hand our prefectural and city party secretaries, and county and city secretaries, must take responsibility for this, and you are also the first people responsible, and you must visit the prisons frequently. In Xinjiang, we must put stability in our hearts, grasp it in our hands, and implement it in our actions. So our secretaries at all levels are the first people responsible, and they must concentrate their energies on stability. We must ensure absolute security of our prisons [and] detention centers. The third place is training camps, and we must ensure their absolute security. The first thing is to ensure that no one can escape by making the camps very secure. The second thing is, we should make life inside better. Education, teaching materials, and lesson plans should all be well-prepared, and care should be given to them, so that they can learn two languages, skills, and the law with a peace of mind. The third thing is, we must assign capable military and police officers as well as cadres to work there. We need to treat them humanely. For example, if the inmates have done well in learning the two languages and behaved well, we reward their family members by giving them the chance to stay in the camp for two days. We recommend having some guest rooms set up—this is another incentive mechanism, a plan that we should push forward. However, we must ensure absolute security.

Another thing is, we must ensure security during the detainees' transportation. Especially for those who come back from abroad, we must "find one, catch one." We must treat them as serious criminals, and first handcuff them and then put hoods over their heads. The Kashgar Public Security Bureau has made a serious mistake. The day before yesterday, a certain individual who came back from Kyrgyzstan was detained in Urumqi. He was locked up for a few days without any problems. But during the transportation of this detainee from Urumqi to Kashgar, there were so many of our cadres and police officers at Kashgar Airport, those transporting him and those waiting to pick him up, but no one inspected his luggage. There was a knife in the luggage, and it was a shaving knife. Why wasn't his luggage searched? What were our officers doing? There were so many people there but [they] did nothing. He is a criminal, and kindness to criminals is a crime to the people. The Kashgar Public Security Bureau should seriously reflect on this. Now we must focus on catching the person first. After the manhunt, those responsible will be held accountable.

You see, so many police officers and cadres [who were] there watched this person escape right under their noses. Now Comrade Hailun is at the front, with Comrade Chang Jie at the rear to coordinate, and we have organized more than 100,000 people to carry out the manhunt. So this is a bitter lesson. Therefore all those returning from abroad must be handcuffed first, and then have hoods put over their heads. Failing to search the luggage indicates poor quality and security awareness among our cadres and police officers on the ground—which I can hardly imagine, making me unsure whether to laugh or cry. Do you think they act like police officers? They have absolutely no sense of enemy awareness. Therefore for all the detainees, there must be measures in the process of detention. Especially for those who come back from abroad, we must "find one and catch one, catch one and handcuff one." If needed, we should shackle them. They are all sent back by the East Turkestan Islamic Movement to do evil deeds, [so] why are you being so kind

to them? As the saying goes, “Nurturing a tiger invites calamity.” Now we have to mobilize over 100,000 military personnel, police officers, cadres and police officers to carry out the manhunt. It is a serious disciplinary requirement to ensure the absolute security of the custody process in all places, otherwise those responsible will be held accountable.

The last point is to implement the full coverage of our responsibility system and accountability system during Ramadan. The Ramadan period is relatively long, and I hope that everyone will press forward with the spirit of not being afraid of hardship, fatigue, and of sacrificing themselves, and will overcome the mood of slack and fatigue, [and] persistently implement various measures until they are fully carried out in practice. We must ensure that responsibility is assigned to each post and each person. If we all fulfill our duty, Xinjiang will be stabilized. You see, every time a problem arises, it always relates to a responsibility. For example, the criminal detained by the Kashgar Public Security Bureau, isn't that their responsibility? If he was handcuffed, could he run away? No, he would be unable to, wouldn't he? Shoot him dead if he run a few steps. You see, in such a situation, if they run, just kill them. There will be no problem, because we have already authorized this a long time ago.

Therefore we must implement this responsibility system fully, covering the party, government, military, police, and soldiers as well as civilians. At the same time, we must fully carry out accountability for dereliction of duty. Comrade Luo Dongchuan of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline has held a special meeting. Now we are making unannounced inspections all over Xinjiang. If any problems are found, be it dereliction of duty or negligence, those who are responsible will be held accountable. Moreover, we will hold you accountable not only when something has gone wrong, but also hold you accountable proactively, those engage in dereliction and negligence will be held accountable. The purpose [of this] is to change the cadres' behavior at work, which is to implement the "Two Learning and One Doing" and the "Learning, Transforming, and Promoting" plans, so as to enhance our capability to stabilize, defend, and develop Xinjiang, and enable improvement of the overall quality of our cadre workforce.

At the same time, the month of Ramadan is relatively long, the tasks are relatively heavy, and everyone is working hard, but we are facing an arduous situation. With a political dedication and resolution toward the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, the spirit of assuming responsibility of a highly stable Xinjiang, and a sense of care for each ethnic group in Xinjian, we must well-execute the work on stabilization during Ramadan. Thoroughly carry out to the extent of no major incidents, no medium incidents, and strive for no small incidents to truly reassure the General Secretary and the Party Central Committee, and to bring benefit to all ethnic groups and people in Xinjiang. You can see how wonderful it is to have this situation where we all are living and working harmoniously, including enjoying these religious freedoms. Now mosques are in very good order. So, I hope and implore everyone to continue to work hard and complete all of their tasks during Ramadan.

This year we are fighting one battle at a time. The Belt and Road Initiative is one battle, and the Ramadan is another. We must win. On the sensitive day of July 5 after Ramadan, we must fight well. In addition, Chairman Xi also has a “great-powers diplomacy” event in Fujian, [so] we must win the battle and ensure security. The final task is preparing to welcome the 19th National

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Congress of the Communist Party of China and create a harmonious environment for it. I mainly visit you today to take the opportunity that everyone is on duty because of Ramadam, to pass on the decisions made at the meeting of the Standing Committee, which I hope you will implement well.