

Mail address:  
P. O. Box 84  
New York, NY  
10116 USA



World Organization to  
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Tel: 001-347-448-5790  
Fax: 001-347-402-1444

# Investigation Report on Chinese Communist Regime's "2010-2012 Campaign of Transformation through Education and A Collective Battle to Strengthen the Result"

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## 1. Foreword

The Chinese communist regime held a video tele-conference on March 26, 2010 titled: "The Strategic Plan to Mobilize the Nation-wide Campaign of Transformation through Education and A Collective Battle to Strengthen the Result." [1] Soon after the conference, the main responsible persons from the Chinese Communist Party Committee and Political and Legislative Affairs Committee from different areas were instructed to implement the details of the campaign and mobilize local personnel to participate in the campaign from central to regional organizations at all levels. [2,3]

The overall requirement for this "Collective Battle" is to continue to brainwash Falun Gong practitioners in an attempt to force them to "transform". [4] During each calendar year, three stages were designated, each having specific goals of transformation, and a long-term monitoring mechanism [4, 5] was established to ensure that the goals would be achieved.

The conspirators are from the central 610 Office as well as the 610 Offices at provincial, municipal and county levels. [6] Administrative organizations at all levels are involved in this brainwashing campaign, from the central government, to provincial and municipal organs, all the way to neighborhood administrative offices in cities and individual villages in the countryside, including colleges and universities, [7] as well as high schools, middle schools, and elementary schools. [5] Specific tasks were assigned to individuals who would then be held responsible. To ensure that the participants at all levels will get actively involved, monetary awards and punishments will be used, and the result of transformation at each place will be one of the measures used to evaluate its political accomplishment. Please refer to the following text for more details.

## 2. The Background of the Proposed "Collective Battle"

This proposal of the three-year "collective battle" stemmed from a complete failure of the 10-year forced brainwashing of Falun Gong practitioners in an attempt to transform them. In addition, the influence of the "Nine Commentaries on the Chinese Communist Party" and the ever-increasing wave of quitting the CCP, Youth League and Young Pioneers shocked the Chinese communist regime. In order to sustain the persecution, and to suppress the promulgation of the "Nine Commentaries", the authorities proposed this three-year "collective battle" to encourage those persecutors whose enthusiasm had waned after repeatedly failing to transform practitioners.

### 2.1 Failures in Transforming Falun Gong practitioners

In the Work Plan for a Collective Battle at Liaodian Town, Huaxia County of Henan Province, it was clearly admitted that, "Transforming Falun Gong practitioners has become more and more difficult. It has become an acute problem that many who had been transformed before resumed practicing Falun Gong." [4]

The Deputy Party Secretary of the Working Committee at Economic Development Zone of Liaocheng, Shandong, Sun Yucheng said in a "maintaining stability" conference on August 17, 2010, that, "after over ten years of grueling struggle and hard work, the situation is still very serious." [8]

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Between July 8 and 9, 2010, the Evil Cult Association held a national work meeting in Manchuria of Inner Mongolia. [9] According to the experience sharing materials read at the meeting, the attempts to brainwash Falun Gong practitioners had basically failed. [10]

In August 2011, the Evil Cult Association website published an experience sharing article from Dalian city's "Evil Cult Association." The article revealed that the brainwashing work had, "become more and more difficult and challenging, taking more and more time, at a much higher cost." It admitted that it was a mistake for the central CCP committee to launch the persecution of Falun Gong, and admitted that persecuting Falun Gong had brought upon the persecutors a very difficult and embarrassing situation, as if riding a tiger with no way out. [11]

## 2.2 CCP's Counter Measure to the Nine Commentaries and the "Quitting CCP Movement"

The Evil Cult Association articulated the huge impact of the Nine Commentaries at its national work meeting in 2010, and pointed out that those in charge must "deepen the research, and actively seek ways to fight back." [10]

The experience sharing article from Dalian city's "Evil Cult Association" in August 2011 also showed that Chinese people learned about the truth of the persecution of Falun Gong and the Nine Commentaries through independent Chinese-language media and the Internet, which had a "big impact" on the brainwashing result.

The 2011 Annual Meeting of the "Evil Cult Association" presented an article which mentioned that the messages of "Heaven will eliminate the CCP" and "Three withdrawals brings you a secure future" had appeared all over China, awakening the Chinese people and caused the CCP to become frightened. [12]

The evil cult association in Hunan Province published a report in October 2011 titled, "The New Situation and Measures to Take" with regard to brainwashing Falun Gong practitioners. It mentioned that Falun Gong practitioners expose the evil nature of the CCP in public places and persuade people to quit the CCP and its affiliated organizations. [13]

## 2.3 Attempting to Boost Persecutors' Morale

The reports about this "collective battle" in many places indicated that one of the important reasons for such a battle was that participants in the persecution of Falun Gong had low morale and there was a need to boost their spirits. The CCP's "evil cult association" had to admit in its reports that, "some of our comrades, especially the leaders, did not have a sufficient understanding or preparation for the long-term nature of this battle. They thus lack motivation and creativity. They did not set a high standard for themselves and their work methods were old-fashioned. In front of the difficulties, they seemed to have exhausted their limited methods." [10]

It also admitted that, "those involved in re-educating Falun Gong practitioners feel that their knowledge is not extensive enough to handle varied situations; in addition, they became exhausted. Especially in some of the new fields that required additional knowledge, they clearly feel that their capability is too limited to meet the requirement." [10]

Many local governments made it a core issue in their work plan that suppressing Falun Gong was a "long-term, complicated and strenuous" project, and asked the participants to "conquer their negative feelings, such as slackening off or feeling tired of it, with determination." [14, 15]

The 2011 annual papers of the CCP's "evil cult association" literally confirmed that those practitioners who were transformed gave up their belief unwillingly as they endured intense pressure. The papers also pointed out that the participants involved in transforming Falun Gong practitioners did not carry out their responsibilities diligently, and they simply fabricated transformation rates to satisfy requests from superiors. The articles revealed that the lower level persecutors held grudges against the transformation quota from above. [12]

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P. O. Box 84  
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### 3. The Implementation of the “Collective Battle”

#### 3.1 Making Transformation Quota

This three-year “collective battle” was launched based on instructions from the central government. Local government organizations set up their own transformation quota based on their respective situations. For example, Beishankou Town of Gongyi City, Henan Province, planned to reach a transformation quota of 60 percent by the end of 2012, and the percentage of transformed practitioners resuming practicing should be lower than 8 percent. More specifically, an annual plan was laid out, which was a 25 percent transformation rate in the first year, another 25 percent in the second year, and 10 percent in the third year. [16]

Xinglong Town, Deyang City of Sichuan required that number of non-transformed practitioners should be 30 percent lower by the end of 2011, and there must be a decrease of another 10 percent in 2012. [17]

Xianyang City of Shaanxi Province requested that the number of non-transformed practitioners must be decreased by 50 percent within three years, and transformed practitioners resuming the practice must be lowered to 15 percent. [17]

Hongxia township in Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province required that the number of non-transformed practitioners must be decreased by more than 20 percent by the end of 2009. In 2011, which they designated as the second phase, an additional 15 percent must be transformed. The number of transformed practitioners resuming the practice must be limited to less than 10 percent. In 2012 during the third phase, an additional 15 percent must be transformed. Thus in three years, 50 percent must be transformed. [18]

#### 3.2 More Funds Injected into the Campaign

Deyang City Government of Sichuan Province published a report on August 30, 2010, titled “Implementation Plan of the 2010-2012 Campaign of Transformation through Education and A Collective Battle to Strengthen the Result.” The report revealed that the average cost to transform one Falun Gong practitioner was 45,000 yuan (US \$7,030). The provincial and municipal level organizations usually needed to spend 40,900 yuan (US \$6,390) for each transformation. Deyang City decided to allocate 39,000 yuan (US \$6,093) for each intended transformation. [17] In addition, to strengthen the result, another 100,000 yuan (US \$15,625) will be included in the budget and will be solely dedicated to be spent on transformation. [17]

The experience sharing article from Shenyang “Evil Cult Association” revealed that to transform a Falun Gong practitioner, local authorities spent more than 8,000 yuan (US \$1,250) within 20 days. [19]

To guarantee the expenditure of the brainwashing campaign, local organizations’ financial spending must be subjected to inspection by provincial levels. Sun Yuchen, deputy Party secretary at Liaocheng Economic Development Zone, Shandong Province, spoke at a “maintaining stability conference” on August 17, 2010. He indicated that, “we must invest in this campaign generously, to guarantee there are enough funds for our work. Based on the requirement from provincial and city levels, the county and town levels must allocate funds accordingly, to make sure we will have enough money for the three-year collective battle.” [8]

Commerce Bureau of Nanchang appointed the Director of Finance as the responsible person for the “collective battle.” [6] Xintian Town, Bobai County, Yulin City of Guangxi Province requested that the local finance department, “increase the spending on transformation through education, to ensure we successfully carry out the task of transformation through education. The Evil Cult Prevention and Handling Office will get its funding from the Township Finance Department.” [20]

#### 3.3 Strategy Implemented at Every Level and Assigning People Specific Responsibilities

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In carrying out the “collective battle” strategy, officials at all levels were told to sign documents outlining their job responsibilities in accordance with the overall strategy set by the central government and 610 Offices at the provincial level. Provincial and city officials personally supervised and verified that these orders were carried out by subordinates. For example, on the document given to officials in Yushan Town, Jianou City, Fujian Province it stated: “According to requests from above, during the implementation of transformation work on Falun Gong practitioners, the town Party committee, comprehensive management office, residential committee and work place must sign on agreements outlining the responsibilities and work plan.” [21] Xintian Town, Bobai County, Guangxi Province announced the names and office addresses of leaders of the “collective battle” strategy. [20]

On March 4, 2010, Youqing Town, Qu County, Sichuan Province published the “Collective battle Strategy 2010-2012 Implementation”. In the document officials clearly state that the objective and mission of the plan was to continue the work of brainwashing and transforming Falun Gong practitioners. The main officials responsible are Town Party secretary, key personnel in village (street) committees and at the work place. [22]

On August 16, 2010, deputy head of Shandong Province 610 Office Shi Zunheng, Secretary of Jinan City Political and Legal Committee, Li Jiazheng, head of Jinan City 610 Office Xie Shengren, deputy head Li Mei and other officials went to Tianqiao District to supervise and check on the progress of the “collective battle”. District Party secretary Zhang Hui, deputy secretary Guo Chengyan, secretary of the political and legal committee Fanrui and others accompanied them on the inspection. [23]

In December 2010, Ma Yu, head of the Beiyong Street comprehensive management office in Yangquan City, Shanxi Province, stated in his report that district level Party secretaries personally signed an agreement with Party secretaries at community and village levels specifying the goals and responsibilities of the 2010-2012 overall battle strategy. [24]

In December 2010, Wuxi City 610 Office stated in its 2010 end of year summary report that since February the city 610 Office had deployed everyone in its organization to implement the “collective battle strategy”. The office had “key personnel” in the city at all levels to sign on work responsibility documents. [25]

In certain districts, at least four staff members were assigned to carry out brainwashing assignments on one Falun Gong practitioner. Every participant had to sign “job responsibility documents”. 6 Roles were assigned to every town and street Party committee and responsibilities were delegated to specific persons from the top to bottom levels. [8]

In the education department, transformation by brainwashing has been classified as “school management by objectives”. Job responsibility agreements were signed between the education department and the school, and between the school and those who carried out the actual brainwashing tasks. [5]

### **3.4 Main Venues for Carrying Out the Strategy**

The “collective battle strategy” was mainly carried out in enclosed brainwashing classes, labor camps and prisons in various regions. In respect to practitioners who were not abducted for various reasons, members of society at the grassroots level were used to break into practitioners’ homes and harass them.

### **3.5 Organizations That Were Mainly Involved**

Nearly every organization at all levels of society was involved in the implementation of the strategy. These included public security, judicial, comprehensive administration, civil administration, schools, women’s associations, group committees, prisons, labor camps, state security departments as well as various administrative villages, towns and work place organizations. College and university, education departments at the grassroots level, and residential communities were also involved. [28]

Among them, 610 Office organizations at various levels take the lead. [29] In documents from Xintian Town, Bobai County, Guangxi Province outlining the implementation of the “collective battle strategy”, deputy secretary of the town’s Party committee and chairman of the town’s people’s congress were appointed as leaders of the leading group. Head of the town’s



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police station, deputy head of the town 610 Office were appointed deputy heads and responsible for the research, deployment, supervision, and inspection as well as daily operations. Members of the small group include deputy chairman of the town's people's congress, head of the regime's government office, and members of the town discipline inspection committee, organizing committee members, united front committee, head of the defense ministry, head of the judicial department, head of the agricultural services center, head of the family planning department, head of the forestry department, head of cultural department, head of the transportation department, and head of the health department.

The Chinese Anti-Cult Association (CACA) provided intellectual support. Within four months after the regime deployed the "collective battle strategy", on July 8, 2010, the CACA held a conference in Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia. It was estimated that about 150 people from 32 provinces, cities and respective work places nationwide attended the conference. In June 2011, the CACA held a brainwashing experience conference in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. An estimated 120 participants from 23 provinces and cities took part in the conference. Ninety-six experience sharing articles were submitted. [32] In November 2011, the CACA convened an annual meeting in Fuzhou. Around 200 leaders from cult associations and brainwashing experts nationwide attended the meeting. [33]

### 3.6 Methods of implementation

#### Intensive Attack and Brutal Transformation

Increase in spy activities. Spies are sent to infiltrate among Falun Gong practitioners and create discord, thereby disintegrating the group of practitioners from within. Secret agents permeate the grassroots level including schools and places of religious worship.

Intensive training for secret agents; More training for participants in the persecution; Enlisting the knowledge accrued by experts in the field of social studies, religious studies, psychology, legal studies and doctors, etc, and implementing it to brainwash practitioners.

Continue with traditional methods of propaganda attacks such as "writing slogans, holding public meetings, using TV broadcast"; increase in propaganda attacks on the Internet. Reinforce brainwashing type education on students. Increase the training of staff at the grassroots level, organizing training workshops for leaders at the grassroots level. [34]

Recruit people who are then especially assigned to carry out the brainwashing and transformation of Falun Gong practitioners. These people must adhere to "5 criterion" and are "audited"<sup>4</sup>. In September 2011, Xiamen Anti Cult Association even proposed transformation indexes including five areas – acknowledgement, sentiments, attitude, behavior and acceptance as well as over 60 indicators. [35]

Restricting the personal freedom of Falun Gong practitioners.

Exerting pressure on practitioners through their family, friends and colleagues as well as forming a "surveillance network". In an article published in September 2011, the Xiamen Anti Cult Association admitted to monitoring Falun Gong practitioners continuously for several years such as, "when they visit relatives, while waiting to catch a plane, in their living quarters". Children of practitioners are discriminated against. [36]

To the outside world, brainwashing classes are deceptively disguised as pleasant places. However behind the façade and closed doors, practitioners are transformed using intensive pressure tactics.

### 3.7 Material incentives and political pressure used to motivate participants in the persecution

Authorities at all levels include implementation progress reports in their annual review agenda. Due to the low morale of participants, the regime asked that key leaders be given further assistance in their thoughts, work and daily life.<sup>6</sup> Besides investing in more hardware, politically, civil police officers should be given special care<sup>26</sup>. Participant's livelihood concerns should be addressed and resolved, work units or those who display exceptional performance should be exemplified.

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P. O. Box 84  
NewYork, NY  
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It was mentioned in a document from Rencheng District, Jining, Shandong that, “for sending every person not transformed to the province’s brainwashing class, the district will offer a reward of 1,000 yuan; ... work units who failed to reach the year’s assigned quota will be held accountable”. [36] The Dalian Cult Association even proposed to “offer an exorbitant reward for anyone who can carry out intensive brainwashing”.

In the education system, transformation by brainwashing has been “brought into the school’s annual year end objectives assessment and planned as well as reviewed together with education objectives.”

In order to mobilize the public to take part in the persecution of Falun Gong, the authorities “offer rewards for giving information”. For example in the article, “The Maximum Reward for Reporting on Crimes Committed During the Asian Games is 50,000 Yuan” published on “Guangzhou Daily” on August 6, 2010, it expressly indicated that Falun Gong was one of the targets. [37]

Hence, it can be said that the regime’s persecution of Falun Gong is built upon political pressure and material incentives.

### 3.8 Introducing “Family Disclaims Cult Promise Card” to Hijack Public Sentiment

The “Family disclaim cult promise card” was collectively launched by the central government and 610 Offices at all levels. [38] It is a direct form of nationwide mental persecution targeted at Falun Gong practitioners, their family members and the public.

An article on the Xinhua news website stated that the, “family disclaim cult promise card” was launched in 2007 starting in the Baise and Nanning areas in Guangxi Province. It subsequently spread to every part of Guangxi province and all provinces as well as cities in China. Around July 2011, 610 Offices pushed a new round of “promise card” activities to new heights nationwide.

For example, in the plan of activity drafted by Rencheng Street Committee in Wuyuan County, Jiangxi Province and distributed to every Party branch, residential committee and village committee, states that the duration of the “promise card” activities are July to December 2011. The goal was that by the end of 2011, the number of families brought into this activity should be no less than 90 percent and the number of signatures no less than 80 percent. [39]

For over a month’s time during the Chinese New Year period in 2012, Zhecheng County committee in Henan Province and the Political and Legal Committee rallied the entire county’s 25,000 households to sign promise cards. [40]

Most of the province’s and city’s “promise card” activities were launched in December 2011 and are slated to run for a year until December 2012. Examples include Zhangping City in Fujian Province, Huizhou City in Guangdong Province, Ezhou City in Hubei Province. [43]

The objective is to ensure that every household within the jurisdiction makes a stance.

Every household needs to sign one “promise card” and there are two copies of each card. One signed copy is kept by the family and the other is kept by a grass roots organization.

The “promise cards” are printed by the 610 Office and primarily records the person’s personal details as well as FAQs on anti cult knowledge and “promise statements”. The cards provided by Tengzhou City in Shandong province openly list Falun Gong as a cult and instigate ordinary citizens to report on practitioners’ activities. [45]

The 610 Office propelled officials at the grass roots level, police, Party members, and members of cult associations to visit families. They use incentives to coerce and “educate”, as well as employment and welfare benefits etc, to force ordinary citizens to sign on promise cards. In November 2011, in Haidian District, Beijing, a Falun Gong practitioner was detained and taken to a brainwashing class for refusing to sign a “promise card”. [48]

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Organizations and work place units such as state monopolized enterprises, universities, primary and secondary schools, etc, are drawn into this “promise card” movement. Activities to promote the “promise card” include slogans, banners, ads with motivational subtitles, holding mobilization meetings, broadcasting over loud speakers, etc.

The “family disclaims cult promise card” movement is another nationwide persecution campaign initiated after the regime began the suppression of Falun Gong in July 1999. It is another method the regime uses to force everyone to take a stance against Falun Gong.

### 3.9 Persecution Cases

According to a Minghui.org report, “Many Falun Gong practitioners were meted heavy sentences illegally in 2010. According to incomplete statistics, across China, at least 557 practitioners were illegally sentenced in 2010. The situation was most severe in Liaoning and Heilongjiang Province with 65 and 51 practitioners respectively being unjustly sentenced. In addition, the persecution was also very serious in Shandong, Sichuan and Guangdong provinces. The majority of the illegal sentences were three years and above. At least 94 practitioners were sentenced to imprisonment terms between 7 to 13 years. The above figures were based only on cases transmitted over the Internet, that bypassed Internet censorship. In reality, the actual figures should exceed these numbers.” [53]

On July 3, 2010, Falun Gong practitioner Liu Shuling from Wuqi Township, Hongwei Town, Qitaihe City in Heilongjiang Province was tortured to death in Harbin Women’s Drug Rehabilitation Labor Camp at the age of 54. Twelve practitioners who were also detained there at the time of her death were subjected to brutal torture. [54]

In September 2010, 24 practitioners from Laishui County in Hebei Province were forcefully taken to the Communist Party School for brainwashing. [55]

From January to October 2010, it is known that 35 practitioners from Guangzhou City were abducted, brainwashed, sent to labor camps and sentenced to imprisonment. [56]

On August 1, 2011, female practitioner Ding Zhenfang was tortured to death in Liaoning Women’s Prison at the age of 61. [57]

Sixty-three-year-old female practitioner Huang Meiling from Wuhan Qiaokou District died on December 10, 2011. Her body was covered with injuries inflicted on her by being repeatedly shocked with an electric baton. Ms. Huang was abducted in February 2011 by Wansongyuan police station agents in Jiangnan District and subsequently taken to Ertouwan Brainwashing Class located in Qiaokou District by the district’s 610 Office agents. She was locked up and brainwashed for two months. [58]

## 4. Conclusion

The 2010-2012 education and transformation strategy released by the CCP is a continuation of its consistent policy on the persecution of Falun Gong. It is a planned and systematic strategy to intensify the persecution of Falun Gong nationwide and implemented by 610 Offices at various levels. The initiation of the “collective battle strategy” is a reflection of the complete failure of the regime’s brainwashing campaign against Falun Gong carried out over a decade. It also shows the regime’s extreme fear of the Quit the CCP movement and the last ditch struggle it is making before its demise.

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To investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong; to bring such investigations, no matter how long it takes, no matter how far and deep we have to search, to full closure; to exercise fundamental principles of humanity; and to restore and uphold justice in society.

Mail address:  
P. O. Box 84  
New York, NY  
10116 USA



World Organization to  
Investigate the Persecution  
of Falun Gong  
追查迫害法轮功国际组织

hwww.upholdjustice.org  
Tel: 001-347-448-5790  
Fax: 001-347-402-1444

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