



Role of Chinese Military & Armed Police Hospitals in Live Organ Harvesting From Falun Gong Practitioners

Investigative REPORT

World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong

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Military & Armed Police Hospitals Enact Jiang Zemin's Genocide Policy on Falun Gong Practitioners

Based on the information gathered by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, numerous hospitals in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) system have been involved in live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. Due to its unique political standing within the CCP and

its autonomous status, the PLA's persecution of Falun Gong practitioners has been especially cruel and stealthy. This report lifts the veil and presents evidence of the existence of former Party head Jiang Zemin's policy of "ruining practitioners' reputations, cutting off practitioners' income sources, and de-

stroying practitioners' physical bodies." Our investigation clearly shows that Jiang's regime has committed genocide against Falun Gong practitioners by systematically abusing the state apparatus, including the PLA and armed police.

Continued on Page 4



Zhou Yongkang (Liu Jin/AFP/Getty Images)

Zhou Yongkang, PLAC Secretary, Involved in the Crime of Live Organ Harvesting

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) initiated a special effort to investigate PLAC officials who have participated in live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. WOIPFG investigators questioned Li Changchun, the Chinese regime's propaganda chief and PLAC member, who recently visited the U.K.; Wei Jianrong, secretary for Luo Gan, former member of the PLAC and deputy director of the central PLAC office; Tang Junjie, member of the central PLAC organ and deputy secretary of the PLAC of Liaoning Province; and other individuals with inside knowledge of relevant operations.

The recordings acquired during the investigation reveal that the crime of genocide has been committed under the direction of the current and former secretaries of China's central PLAC organ: Zhou Yongkang and Luo Gan, respectively. Li Changchun has been involved as well. The recorded inquiry of Zhou Yongkang revealed hidden facts behind the handling of affairs in the aftermath of the 2008 earthquake in Sichuan Province. Furthermore, the gathered evidence indicates that PLAC officials at the service level and above are all well aware of the crimes committed against Falun Gong practitioners.

See Page 2

Wang Lijun's On-Site Psychology Research Center Implicated in Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners

On December 21, 2004, communist mouthpiece China Central Television (CCTV) claimed in an interview that "the On-Site Psychology Research Center (OSPRC) of Public Security Bureau of Jinzhou is the only research institution for the subject of on-site psychology in China's police system."³ Wang Lijun, the chief of Public Security Bureau of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province, himself described it as follows: "For a veteran policeman, to see someone executed and within minutes to see the transformation in which this person's life was extended in the bodies of several other people, it was soul-stirring." The term "on-site" could be taken to mean the site of human organ transplantation.

Wang said in his acceptance speech at the Guanghua Innovation Special Contribution Award ceremony, "The so-called 'on-site research' is the result of several thousand intensive on-site cases; it is the result of the painstaking effort from so many of us... Secretary-general of China Guanghua Science and Technology Foundation Jinyang and his staff were right there



Wang Lijun, former Chief of Chongqing Public Security Bureau (Feng Li/Getty Images)

at the transplant scene, the very spot of anatomization, the very spot of organ transplantation into the organ recipient."¹⁶

Continued on Page 3

Inside

- Undercover Recordings.....Page 2
- Testimony of a Witness.....Page 3
- Clandestine Operations of Illicit Organ Harvesting:
How they do it.Page 4
- Abnormally Abundant Supply of Donor Organs
at Military HospitalsPage 5
- Military Hospitals Have Taken Organ Transplantation
as Top Strategy for Modernization.....Page 8

From the Editors

An investigative report has found that China's military and police hospitals are suspected to have been involved in the live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. The communist regime's crackdown on Falun Gong was launched by Jiang Zemin, then-chief of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), in 1999. Since China's army is run in a totalitarian manner, its involvement has made the persecution more brutal and secretive.

Zhou Yongkang, secretary of the communist regime's Political and Legislative Affairs Committee (PLAC), is responsible for promoting and implementing a policy of genocide against the Falun Gong group. Under his manipulation and control, China's police, prosecutors, courts, and judiciary, including detention centers, labor camps, prisons, and armed police's hospitals, are all implicated in a plot to use Falun Gong practitioners as live organ suppliers, providing military and police hospitals with abundant supplies for organ transplant operations.

The military hospitals have been carrying out exceptionally high number of organ transplants—thousands of cases in just a few years. The hospitals directly affiliated with China's Central Military Commission, the general hospitals for seven military regions, and all hospitals affiliated with military medical universities have been engaged in organ transplants. Even those that are not technologically ready to do such operations have been involved, and with large numbers. The short waiting times—for example, only one week for a liver transplant patient in Changzheng Hospital of Shanghai, affiliated with the Second Military Medical University—means that the supply is available and large.

The report contains strong evidence and data that reveal that the clandestine operation by Jiang's regime associated with live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners has been going on for over 10 years, and that there is indeed a genocide policy against Falun Gong practitioners. What the report touches upon is only the tip of the iceberg.

Undercover Recordings



Li Changchun, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo. (Feng Li/Getty Images)

Recording 2 (April 16, 2012)

Phone conversation between WOIPFG investigator posing as "Secretary Zhang from the Office of Luo Gan, former head of PLAC," and Li Changchun, propaganda chief of the CCP.

Investigator: Hi, is this comrade Li Changchun?

Li Changchun: Yes, it's me.

Investigator: This is Secretary Zhang from Luo Gan's office. Comrade Luo went to sleep already, and he asked me to tell you a few things.

Li Changchun: Oh, ok.

Investigator: They were asking that, well, we got information that, while you and Jia Qinglin are away [from Beijing], we should use Bo Xilai's involvement in murdering and removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners to convict Bo, right at this time.

Li Changchun: You should contact Zhou Yongkang.

Investigator: Yes, while at that time...

Li Changchun: Zhou Yongkang is in charge of this specifically. He knows it. Ok, I'll have my secretary talk to you directly.

Recording 4 (September 25, 2008)

Phone conversation between WOIPFG investigator posing as "an official from the Ministry of National Security," and Mr. Li, participant of a PLAC meeting held at Jiangnanchun Hotel in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, Sept. 16–26, 2008. PLAC officials from all over China attended the meeting. Mr. Li was from Beijing.

Investigator: Is this Jiangnanchun Hotel?

Operator: Ah, yes.

Investigator: Please put me through to comrade Li from Beijing's PLAC; his extension is 1219.

Operator: You are calling from inside the hotel, yes?

Investigator: No, from outside.

Operator: Ok.

Li: Hello.

Investigator: Hi, is this comrade Li from the central PLAC?

Li: Hi.

Investigator: Are you?

Li: Where are you from?

Investigator: Your family name is Li?

Li: That's right.

Investigator: I'm calling from the Ministry of National Security. We need your assistance regarding a case.

Li: From the Ministry of National Security?

Investigator: Yes.

Li: What do you want?

Investigator: We are working on a case involving leakage of state secrets.

Li: What was leaked?

Investigator: Well, we want to know which level of officials from PLAC is familiar with a certain state secret.

Li: What is this about?

Investigator: This is regarding the state secret of removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners to fulfill needs for organ transplant operations. Which level of officials from PLAC is familiar with this?

Li: Should be above bureau-director level.

Recording 6 (May 29, 2008)

Phone conversation between WOIPFG investigator posing as "Li Chuncheng, Sichuan Party chief," and Zhou Yongkang, member of the Standing Committee of Politburo and head of PLAC.

A large number of Falun Gong practitioners selected as organ donors are believed to have been jailed in military compounds in Sichuan and Chongqing. Li Chuncheng, Sichuan's Party chief, oversaw the handling of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. The following conversation was between the WOIPFG investigator claiming to be Li, and Zhou Yongkang. Zhou did not deny that Falun Gong practitioners were detained in the compounds but stressed that the matter could only be discussed through the "red line," the government's confidential phone line.

Investigator: Hi, is it Zhou Yongkang?

Zhou Yongkang: Yes.

Investigator: I am Li Chuncheng.

Zhou Yongkang: Ah?

Investigator: I am Li Chuncheng, Party chief of Sichuan Province.

Zhou Yongkang: From Chengdu?

Investigator: Right.

Zhou Yongkang: Is it Chuncheng?

Investigator: Right.

Zhou Yongkang: I can't recognize your dialect. You're tired?

Investigator: Tired, yes. I have one thing to report to you.

Zhou Yongkang: Oh.

Investigator: Just after the aftershocks from the earthquake, something happened.

Zhou Yongkang: Oh.

Investigator: It is that in our region, some places where a large number of Falun Gong practitioners were held were damaged. And some of them escaped. What should we do?

Zhou Yongkang: Oh?

Investigator: What do you think we should do now?

Zhou Yongkang: How many people? From the labor camp or the re-education camp?

Investigator: No. It is those who are imprisoned in our military compounds.

Zhou Yongkang: How many people?

Investigator: About 20.

Zhou Yongkang: Those areas controlled by the judicial system? The judicial bureau?

Investigator: No, it was supposed to be... I have to find out who was directly involved. That's what has been reported to me.

Zhou Yongkang: Are you the Party chief from Chengdu, Sichuan?

Investigator: What do you think we should do?

Zhou Yongkang: Use the red line to call me again. I... I'm not too sure who you are. I will ask them.

Investigator: But...

Zhou Yongkang: I will ask related departments for further information.

Investigator: Well, we are in a hurry, so we need to take actions soon.

Zhou Yongkang: You... You... You... I can't tell who you are. I need to find out more, ok?



Zhou Yongkang (Liu Jin/AFP/Getty Images)

Additional Information

WOIPFG has acquired additional evidence of the CCP's law enforcement and judicial systems' participation in live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. WOIPFG has a large number of recordings of military, public security and court officials who directly participated, in one way or another, in this crime. Some recordings include details of the departments assigned to manage organ harvesting or help connect military hospitals with patients, as well as the police involved in executing Falun Gong practitioners.

The materials listed below provide the public with a more detailed picture of the brutality of the persecution implemented by PLAC and Zhou Yongkang:

Jinzhou City No. 2 Detention Center: <http://zhuichaguoji.org/node/19592>;

Jinzhou City Intermediate People's Court: <http://zhuichaguoji.org/node/19592>;

Report on organ harvesting: <http://zhuichaguoji.org/node/1437>;

From the eyewitnesses of organ removal and execution: <http://zhuichaguoji.org/node/2677>.

Wang Lijun's On-Site Psychology Research Center Implicated in Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners

Continued from Page 1

According to the Liaoshen Evening News, at 5 a.m. on June 9, 2005, a reporter arrived at Cuijiatun, Jinzhou's Economy and Technology Development Center, OSPRC's chosen research site on that particular day, where he witnessed the entire process of "executing a death penalty criminal by injection method." The reporter revealed that the execution site was crowded with experts, making it look like a scientific research lab. Researchers from OSPRC later told the reporter that the data collected at the site would "contribute greatly to the research on subjects like the dying process of the criminal, the physiological changes before and after the injection into a healthy person, the residual [levels of] toxin in different organs after the injection of

the toxin, the psychological changes of a person facing death, the organ transplant after the injection, the on-site rescue from the toxin effect," and so on.⁹

Based on WOIPFG's investigation, several outside research groups participated in the research of "Organ Transplantation from Donors Who Have Been Subjected to Drug Injection," a project under Wang's supervision, including Beijing University, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical University, and the PLA Hospital 205.¹⁰

On September 17, 2006, Ren Jinyang, secretary-general of the China Guanghua Science and Technology Foundation, said in his speech at the Guanghua Innovation Special Contribution Award ceremony: "Professor Wang Lijun and the Research Center conducted basic research and clinic trials to study how to resolve the

challenging issue, which is, the organ transplant recipients are generally not very receptive to organs injected with drugs. They have created a brand-new protective solution, which is used to provide a perfusion treatment for liver and kidney previously subjected to drugs. After animal tests, in vitro experiments, and clinical trials, they have achieved an important milestone, where the recipient's body is able to accept the liver and kidney after such a treatment."¹¹

Within two short years of its founding, the OSPRC became the site for several thousand organ transplant operations. According to the data from Amnesty International, on average, 1,616 people were executed under the death penalty each year between 2000 and 2005.¹⁷ With the restriction of tissue-type matching, cold ischemia, as well as regional and timing restrictions of the execution,

at most only 30 percent of the dead criminals could have been donors for organ transplantation.

According to the data from China's official transplantation website, transplantation.org.cn, in 2003, no Chinese citizen was willing to donate organs after death. Despite much effort by the regime, by 2006, only 22 families had agreed to donate the organs of deceased family members.¹⁸ Even if we add up the number of death penalty recipients and willing donors, the numbers remain very limited. This, therefore, begs the question: Where did OSPRC's several thousand organ donors come from?

China's Public Security Bureau's On-Site Psychology Research Center Implicated in Live Organ Harvesting and Human Experimentation on Falun Gong Practitioners: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/19592>

Testimony of a Witness

In a conversation with a WOIPFG investigator, which lasted almost 30 minutes, one person described a case of live organ harvesting from a Falun Gong practitioner that he had witnessed several years ago. The name of the witness has been withheld in this report out of concern for his safety. With the consent of the witness, the entire conversation was taped.

In 2002, the witness was working for the public security system of Liaoning Province and participated in illegal arrests and torture of Falun Gong practitioners. After one week of severe torture and forced food intake, one female Falun Gong practitioner in her 30s had wounds and scars covering her entire body. On April 9, 2002, the Public Security Bureau of Liaoning Province brought in two military surgeons, one from the PLA General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region and the other who had graduated from the Second Military Medical University. They transferred this practitioner to another place (Note 1). With this female practitioner being fully conscious, and without using any anesthetics, they harvested her heart, kidneys, and other organs. The witness was an armed police guard and observed the entire process of live organ harvesting at the time.¹⁷

The witness also revealed that during the period in which he worked for the Jinzhou Public Security Bureau, then-chief Wang Lijun of the bureau issued the order of "must eradicate all" in regard to Falun Gong practitioners. The witness had participated in the illegal arrests of Falun Gong practitioners and many times severely tortured practitioners during the interrogation process to extract information. The persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in Liaoning Province has been very severe. According to the Minghui website, the number of practitioner deaths in this region confirmed as resulting

from the persecution has reached 406.

Below is part of the recorded testimony from the witness:

Witness: At that time, we had been interrogating and severely torturing her for about a week. She already had countless wounds on her body. Also, [we] used electrical batons to beat her. She had already become delirious. She was already beaten to... Since she refused to eat anything, we forcefully poured milk into her stomach. She didn't want to drink, so we forced it down. You know, when her nose was pinched, because of her basic human instincts, she had to drink the milk. Therefore, her life was

"[Her] heart was carved out first, next were the kidneys. When her cardiac blood vessels were cut by the scissors, she started twitching. It was extremely horrible."

maintained that way, but she lost almost 15 jin (equivalent to 7.5 kilograms) within seven days. However, we didn't know at this time, it was possibly a certain office in the Public Security Bureau of Liaoning Province—anyway, it was a very secretive office—that sent two people over. One of them was a military surgeon from the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Re-

gion of the People's Liberation Army, and the other one was a graduate of the Second Military Medical University. Specifically, one of them was relatively old, and the other one was young. They were doing something to her in an operating room of the mental hospital she was sent to. No anesthetics were used. They cut her chest with a scalp, with their hands not even shaking. If it were me, I would be shaking. Although I am an armed police—I used guns, I went through drills with live ammunition, and I had seen many corpses—when I saw these military surgeons, I was really amazed. Their hands didn't shake at all; they put on their surgical masks and cut directly. At that time, we [armed policemen] were standing on guard, each with a gun in our hands. By then, she had already been opened up. Then, "Ah!" she shouted loudly once. Then she shouted, saying "Falun Dafa is great!"

Question: She shouted "Falun Dafa is great!" when her chest was cut?

Witness: She shouted "Ah!" loudly, saying "Falun Dafa is great!" She said, "You killed me, one individual." [I think] it roughly meant, "You killed one individual like me. Can you kill several hundred millions of us, people that are being persecuted by you for our true belief?" At that moment, that doctor, that military surgeon, hesitated. Then he looked at me, then at our [policemen's] superior. Then our superior nodded, and he continued to do the veins... [Her] heart was carved out first, next were the kidneys. When her cardiac blood vessels were cut by the scissors, she started twitching. It was extremely horrible. I can imitate her voice for you, although I couldn't imitate it well. It sounded like something was being ripped apart, and then she continued, "Ah!" Since then, she always had her mouth wide open, with both her eyes opened wide. Ah... I don't want to continue.

(Certain parts omitted)

WOIPFG Case Report: Witness to a Killing during Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioner: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/2677>

Clandestine Operations of Organ Harvesting from Live Falun Gong Practitioners in China

A veteran military physician provided information on the official workflow of live organ harvesting overseen by the military. This information is very shocking and reveals how deeply the provincial-level military hospitals have been involved in live organ harvesting. Due to the communist regime's censorship, WOIPFG has not yet been able to confirm all of it. However, it is supported by the evidence listed above. WOIPFG plans to conduct further investigation and verification of this individual's testimony:

"Falun Gong practitioners and other detainees were processed using their genuine identities, while in detention. Upon being selected as an organ donor, these people were quickly removed from the prisons, labor camps, detention centers, etc. By then, they were no longer identified by their names, but only numbers. Each number corresponded to a fake identity, that of an apparent voluntary organ donor. That is to say, there was a complete set of documents for that new, fake identity, even including a signature on the certificate for voluntary organ donation. Of course, the signature was signed by someone [other than the victim]. The selected individual was given a physical examination, followed by partial anesthesia and live organ harvesting."²⁰

During the investigation, WOIPFG investigators had contacted a broker representative of PLA Hospital 307, in the name of helping family members of someone who needed a kidney trans-

plant find suitable organs. The conversation lasted several weeks, spanning several dozens of minutes.

WOIPFG has compiled a complete record of the conversations and other forms of evidence. If any interested organizations or individuals need further information, please contact WOIPFG. This report will be updated as new evidence becomes available in the future.¹⁶

The following is a partial transcript of discussions with the broker:

Investigator: How could you be so sure the [the source of organs] was a Falun Gong practitioner? Did you find out for sure?

Broker: How to definitively identify [the source] as Falun Gong practitioner? Well, when the time comes... When the time comes, our side, our boss, will have people show you information [confirming this]. You know, he will show you information and data, you can be sure.

Investigator: Oh, that's fine.

Broker: They have all the information and data, even including individual resumes.

...

Investigator: Oh, so there were more cases around 2003?

Broker: Of course. There were tons of Falun Gong [practitioners] on file around 2003.

Investigator: That is what I mean: It was much easier for you to get the organs for the operation at that time, right?

Broker: Ah, since 2003... I tell you the facts: I handled two cases in 2003, and I started in 2003.

[The victims] were no longer identified by their names, but only numbers. Each number corresponded to a fake identity, that of an apparent voluntary organ donor.

...

Broker: Last time I made some inquiries by calling around... Later I contacted [labour camp or prison officials] by phone; I asked my boss to call [an official], and [that official] said they needed to obtain the organs from inside [the camps or prisons].

Investigator: Oh.

Broker: Now [the organ donors] were all transferred to remote prisons. They [the officials] need to get [the donors] from there; getting them from there means that the money—the money must be paid largely to people over there, you know.

Investigator: But I tell you, on the other hand, right now it is very stringent, and they should not ask too much. You know that several years ago, they secretly detained many Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal but did not provide their names. There were no records, no registrations.

Broker: Yes. Over here, over here it is quite normal, you know. [If the official] did not—did not—give out his name, let me tell you, even if he did not give out [the Falun Gong practitioner's] name, he would leave a code name, understand?

Investigator: Yes.

Broker: Such people who did not give out names all had a code number. I know this better than you. They had code number 8, they had... All had codes in the record file.

Investigator: Oh, so it is like this: If they only had the codes, they should also have the real names in the record. These should be in there, right?

Broker: If they could not find out the real names, they just left code numbers, you know.

...

Investigator: Ok. Let's schedule an appointment. I will bring along 30,000 yuan.

Broker: You must come to my place first, and I will definitely not go to your place. If you come, I will arrange my boss to check you out.

Investigator: Can you tell me how can I find you?

Broker: Do you know where the No. 307 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is?

Investigator: No problem. I can find it. Where specifically within the No. 307 Hospital?

Broker: You don't need to go to the inpatient department. Just show up at the entrance of the hospital.

Investigator: Ok.

Broker: Do you know where the No. 307 Hospital is located?

Investigator: Yeah. Since we never met before, we should have a contact sign.

Broker: Don't worry about it. When you arrive at the hospital entrance, call me. I will be upstairs, so I can spot you. I can recognize you when you show up.

Investigative Report on Clandestine Operations of Organ Harvesting from Live Falun Gong Practitioners: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/1437>

The Number of Organ Transplant Institutions and Organ Transplant Surgeries Increased Dramatically Since 1999

Since March 2006, witnesses have stepped forward one after another, accusing the CCP of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners and then cremating their bodies to destroy evidence. Accordingly, WOIPFG launched an investigation into organ transplant operations in China, focusing mainly (but not exclusively) on the period from 2001 to 2006. The investigation has shown that by early 2006, more than 90,000

organ transplants of various kinds had been performed in China.¹ The rapid development, the large number of surgeries, the vast geographical areas involved, and the very short wait times for organ matching and arranging surgeries, as well as other factors, have all indicated that since 2000, a huge live organ bank has existed in China, which cannot be explained by the number of voluntary organ donations or the number of organs harvested from executed death-row prisoners.

A review of the data published in Chinese sources reveals that 1999 was a dividing year for organ transplant operations in the country. Prior to 1999, not many institutions in China could perform organ transplant surgeries, and the number of such surgeries was rather small. After 1999, the number of organ transplant institutions and the number of organ transplant surgeries increased dramatically. Especially after 2001, a significant number of hospitals established organ transplant centers and carried out large numbers of surgeries, including some district-level hospitals specializing in Chinese medicine that lacked surgical capabilities, as well as some mid-size, district-level hospitals, and even

some basic military clinics.

The number of hospitals where liver transplant surgeries were performed increased dramatically, from only 19 prior to 1999 to over 500 by April 2006. In the 20-year period preceding 1999, the cumulative total of liver transplants was just over 100. After 1999, the number of liver transplant surgeries increased exponentially. In 2005, as many as 4,000 liver transplant surgeries were performed.

The number of kidney transplant hospitals increased from 106 in 2001 to 368 in April 2006. In the four-year period from 2001 to 2005, at least 30,000 kidney transplant surgeries were performed, which nearly equals the total number of transplant surgeries performed over the span of 40 years preceding this period. The number of heart transplants and simultaneous multi-organ transplants, such as pancreas-kidney, liver-kidney, and other joint transplant surgeries, has also increased dramatically since 1999.

Human Organ Transplant Data in China Reveal the Cruel Genocide Crime of the Chinese Communist Party: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/1515>

Abnormally High Number of Organ Transplant Cases and an Abundant Supply of Donor Organs at Military Hospitals

Military Hospitals Under the Direct Jurisdiction of the Central Military Committee

General Hospital of the PLA (Hospital 301)

The Department of Urology of the PLA General Hospital has 86 beds, 27 doctors, 34 nurses, and several technicians. The hospital has a transplant center, a hemodialysis room for kidney transplants, a genotyping capability, and a human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matching room. Nearly two-thirds of doctors at the Department of Urology perform kidney transplant procedures. They have performed more than 2,000 kidney transplants since 2005.²¹

PLA General Staff Headquarters Hospital (Hospital 309): Army-Wide Transplant Center

The Army-Wide Transplant Center was originally known as the Transplant Center of the PLA Hospital 309.²³ It was founded within the Urology Department and consisted of two departments and one laboratory: the Transplant Department, the Urology Department, and the Transplant Research Laboratory. When the center was established in 2002, the hospital had already completed more than 1,000 transplant operations.²⁴ The center once performed 12 kidney transplantations in one night.²⁵ More recently, the center has completed around 2,300 kidney transplants and more than 370 liver transplants.²⁶

Military District General Hospitals

This category includes a multitude of hospitals, such as Beijing Military District General Hospital, Nanjing Military District Fuzhou General Hospital, Nanjing Military District Nanjing General Hospital, Shen Yang Military District General Hospital, Jinan Military District General Hospital, Lan Zhou Military District General Hospital, Cheng Du Military District General Hospital, Cheng Du Military District Kun Ming General Hospital (Hospital 43), and Lan Zhou Military District Urumqi General Hospital, among others. All Military District General Hospitals have performed a large number of transplants. Even the Tibet Military District General Hospital, located at 3,700 meters above sea level, has engaged in kidney and liver transplant procedures (see Table 1).³⁹

Additionally, the Navy General Hospital,⁴⁰ the Air Force General Hospital,⁴¹ the PLA Second Artillery General Hospitals,⁴² and general hospitals from other military branches have all actively engaged in transplant operations, without exception (see Table 1).

Beijing Military District General Hospital

The Beijing Military District General Hospital started liver transplant operations in 1999. The hospital announced that it had established a rapid and unrestricted channel of liver donors; they could obtain quality liver supplies not only from Beijing and surrounding areas, but also from other provinces and cities.

Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command

Fuzhou General Hospital's Hepatobiliary Surgery Clinic was established in 2002. It is now called the Hepatobiliary Surgical Research Institute and Military Transplant Research Center for the Nanjing Military District. It is a key research and development center for both the Nanjing Military District and the Chinese army in general.

In their independent research report "Bloody Harvest: The Killing of Falun Gong for Their Organs," the authors—David Matas, a renowned Canadian human rights lawyer, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific) and member of Parliament—wrote that they met a patient with a rare blood condition who was brought a total of 8 kidneys before a suitable match was found. The patient spent 8 days recovering at the PLA Hospital 85. His surgeon was Dr. Tan Jianming, from the Fuzhou General Hospital Kidney Transplant Center in Nanjing Military District, who from time to time appeared in military uniform in a civilian hospital. Tan carried papers with lists of donor tissue types and blood types to choose from.

Bloody Harvest: <http://organharvestinvestigation.net>

'Bloody Harvest: The Killing of Falun Gong for Their Organs,' authors wrote that they met a patient with a rare blood condition who was brought a total of 8 kidneys before a suitable match was found.

Military Medical University-Affiliated Hospitals

The First Affiliated Hospital of the Second Military Medical University Changzheng Hospital (Shanghai)

The Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Transplant Center founded the PLA Transplant Research Institute on May 16, 2004. The center has two transplant divisions, one for kidneys and one for livers, as well as 6 laboratories, including an organ preserving lab and a tissue typing lab.⁴⁶ This center has completed 3,000 transplants, averaging 200 cases per year.⁴⁷ In terms of the case numbers, it is among the leading transplant centers in China.⁴⁸ Its liver transplant division is one of the top 10 kidney transplant centers in China, with around 130 liver transplants completed per year. The average waiting time for a donor liver is one week. The center has also completed three combined liver-kidney transplants, two combined pancreas-kidney transplants, and one heart transplant.

Mr. Zhang died after going from Taiwan to China for a liver transplant in 2005. According to his widow, he was originally referred to the liver transplant in Shanghai Fudan Hospital by his classmates working at a Taiwanese company in Shanghai. When he could not get a liver there, he was transferred to the Shanghai Changzheng Hospital, which had organs readily available. The widow saw that the whole ninth floor of the hospital was filled with patients waiting for livers. She was told that the doctors had done more than 160 transplants that year. When chatting with other patients' family members, she discovered that doctors at this hospital did whole-liver transplants; they would replace whole livers for patients with a variety of conditions, including hepatomegaly. The hospital required a down payment of 300,000 RMB (US\$47,000) before starting any kind of treatment.³³

Bloody Harvest <http://organharvestinvestigation.net>

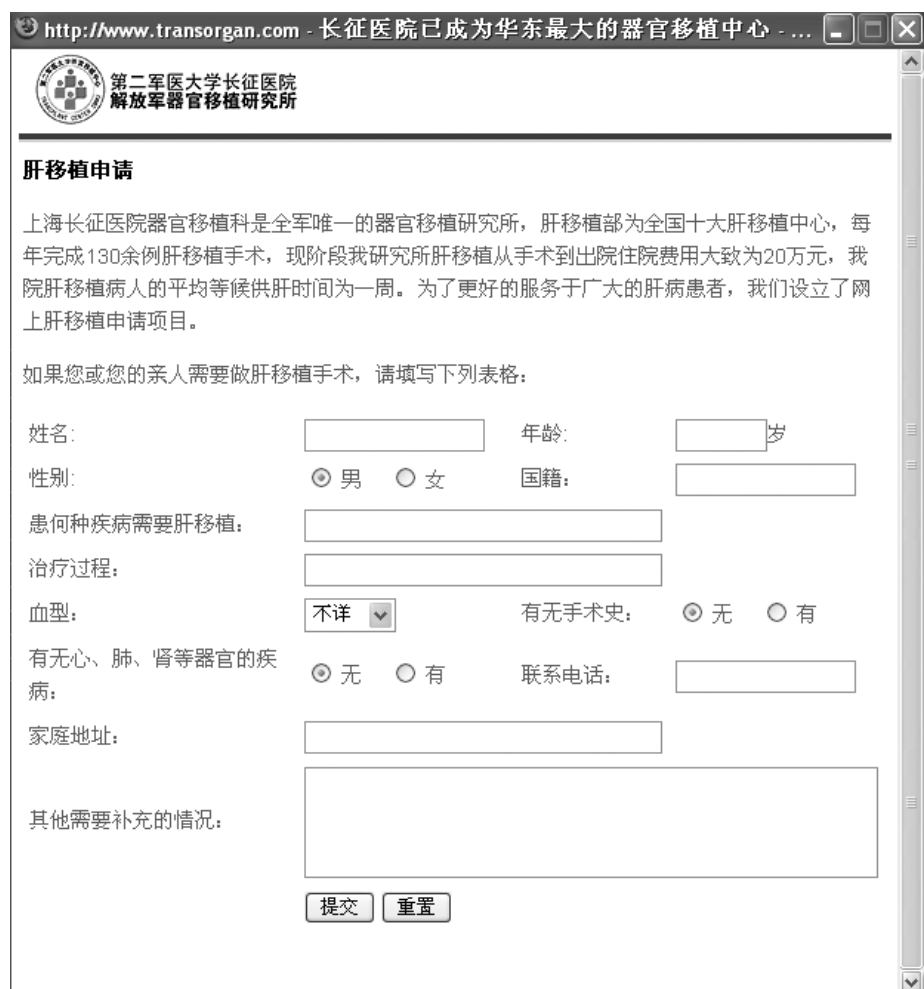
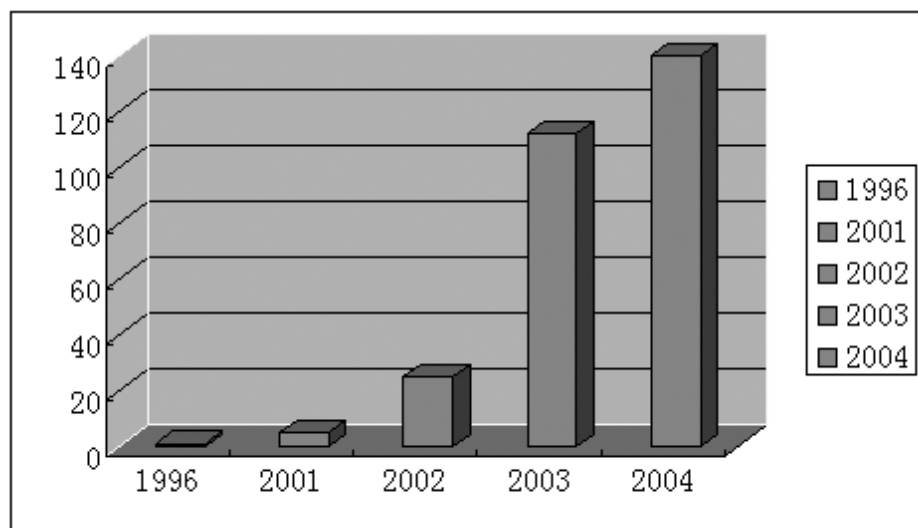


Figure 1: The average waiting time for a liver is one week.



我院器官移植研究所历年肝移植例数

Figure 2: The number of transplant cases at the Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Transplant Research Center between 1996 and 2004.

The First Affiliated Hospital of the Third Military Medical University Southwest Hospital

The PLA Southwest Hepatobiliary Surgical Hospital was established from the former Hepatobiliary Center in May 2000. It was authorized as the army-wide Hepatobiliary Surgical Research Institute in September 2000.⁵⁰ From 1999 to 2004, the hospital performed more than 260 liver transplants, with a daily record of five transplants. Dong Jiahong, the institute's director, claimed that such accomplishment was far from reaching the transplant team's maximum potential, as it had the capability of performing 200 transplants per year and a maximum of six liver transplants per day.⁵¹ This institute completed more than 900 transplants as of 2009,⁵² with more than 640 liver transplants performed between 2004 to 2009, an increase of 240 percent over five years.

The First Affiliated Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University Xijing Hospital

The Xijing Hospital, located in Xi'an, Shanxi Province, is an affiliated hospital of Fourth Military Medical University. It claimed to be the first hospital to perform a heart transplant in northwest China. It started heart transplant operations in January 2000 and set the record of three cases in one day. In January 2005, the hospital performed a combined transplant of liver, pancreas, and kidney, which was the sixth such case in the world.⁵⁵ From January 2000 to April 2006, they performed a total of 33 orthotropic heart transplants, including 29 for male patients and 4 for female patients.⁵⁶ According to a report by the Xi'an Evening News, on February 3, 2008, Xijing Hospital successfully performed China's first case of simultaneous transplants of heart, kidney, and liver. Guo Minghua, the hospital's president, stated that they were able to secure an appropriate donor within one week prior to this operation.⁵⁷

The whole ninth floor of the hospital was filled with patients waiting for livers.



'Organ Crimes.' Oil painting depicting the seizure of organs from a living Falun Gong practitioner in China. Xiqiang Dong is the artist. (Image courtesy of Xiqiang Dong.)

Chinese Army Huazhong Kidney Transplant Collaboration Center (former Urology Department of PLA 460 Hospital)

The center advertised on "China medical website": "Chinese Army Huazhong Kidney Transplant Collaboration Center homepage welcomes you to watch our video on renal transplantation treatment. For the convenience of our fellow compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, our center has specifically set up a Taiwan Call Center... Our center has completed over 100 kidney transplants per year in the past three years. Our hospital will soon start the combined liver-kidney transplants... For more information, please visit: <http://www.china-kidney.com>."⁷⁹ This website belonged to the Urology Department of PLA Hospital 460; it was later renamed Huazhong Kidney Transplant Cooperation Center Net.⁸⁰

On September 26, 2000, in a special column for Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan on page 12, the People's Daily reported a story of 53-year-old Lu Fang, a private high-school teacher from Taipei. Her relative had learned from news media that the PLA Hospital 460 had successfully completed nearly 800 cases of kidney transplants. Ms. Lu and her husband, Mr. Wen, then went to visit the hospital, located in Zhengzhou, on September 3. Eight days later, on September 11, the urology experts of the PLA Hospital 460 carried out a kidney transplant surgery for Ms. Lu. Due to her complex conditions, the hospital had prepared two kidney transplant donors.⁸¹

Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police Forces

Since 2000, organ transplantations in hospitals of armed police forces have become a common practice. Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police Forces is a typical example.

The Institute of Organ Transplants of the Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police Forces was established in May 2003.⁵⁸ It was jointly established by the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces and the Oriental Organ Transplant Center of Tianjin First Central Hospital. Shen Zhongyang, director of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center, was also the head of the Organ Transplant Institute of General Hospital of Armed Police Forces.⁵⁹ Liver transplants were carried out by the transplant team of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center.⁶⁰ Aided by first-class equipment and technical advantages of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center, the Organ Transplant Institute of the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces was able to complete 506 cases of allogeneic orthotropic liver transplants in just over two years, with the highest annual number of cases in the army and in China.⁶¹ With the adequate source of livers, the Oriental Organ Transplant Center's average number of liver transplants ranked first in the world within just a few years.⁶²

Table 2 shows that the number of liver transplants at the Tianjin First Center Hospital has grown substantially since 2002. The center also noted that its published number of cases in 2003 did not include the cases done by the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces. This data shows that the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces and the Oriental Organ Transplant Center of Tianjin First Central Hospital have mutually beneficial cooperative relationships.

Numerous Military Medical Institutions Performed Transplants Without Transplant Surgery Qualifications

According to Article No.8 of the "Interim Provisions on Human Organ Transplant Clinical Application Management," published by the Chinese Ministry of Health on March 27, 2006, medical institutions that are applying for organ transplant treatment registration must be third-grade/first-class hospitals.⁸²

PLA Central Hospital 181

Dong Li, the head nurse in Nephrology Department of PLA Central Hospital 181, published an article titled "Diuretic Phase Care post Kidney Transplants" in 1995. The article states, "Between 1986 and 1994, 5 out of the 35 kidney transplant patients who received care during diuretic phase post-surgeries had hyper-acute rejection."⁸³ The PLA Hospital 181 was only certified as a third-grade/first-class tertiary hospital in 1996. This shows the hospital started organ transplant operations before it received the necessary qualifications.⁸²

PLA Hospital 476 (formerly Fuzhou Air Force Hospital)

PLA Hospital 476 in Fuzhou City was promoted to be a third-grade/first-class hospital on October 17, 2010.⁸⁵ Before that, under the leadership of professor Lin Rongxi, the chief physician, the Urology Department had carried out kidney transplants for more than 10 years.⁸⁶

Armed Police Corps Hospital of Jiangxi Province

The Armed Police Corps Hospital located in Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, is a second-grade/first-class hospital. In February 2002, the hospital established the Urology Organ Transplant Center without organ transplant qualifications.⁸⁷ Within two years of its establishment, the center had done 260 kidney transplants for patients who included military personnel, as well as ordinary citizens. The center held a record of performing kidney transplants for four patients in eight hours.⁸⁸

Military Hospitals Have Taken Organ Transplantation as Top Strategy for Modernization

Organ transplant centers in many military hospitals provide major sources of revenue. The profile of the PLA Hospital 309 Organ Transplant Center states: "As a major revenue center, the organ transplant center's gross income increased nearly eight folds in five years, from 30 million RMB in 2006 to 230 million RMB in 2010. The organ transplant center has an independent ward building and research labs with more than a thousand square meters and more than 140 pieces of medical and research equipment worth 26.96

million RMB. It also has 316 beds and 231 staff members."⁹²

Meng Weihong became the president of the PLA Hospital 463 in Shenyang Military Region in 1998. He said: "[We] focus on developing organ transplants, such as liver transplants, and kidney transplants. We devote financial and human resources to these areas." Within seven years, organ transplants, cell therapy, and minimally invasive therapy have become the three new pillars of the hospital. The number of allogeneic kidney transplant surgeries

in this hospital became in the top rank in Liaoning and Shenyang regions.⁹³

In 1991, the World Health Organization (WHO) introduced Guiding Principles on Human Organ Transplantation, which adopted the ethics and specified that "the human body and its parts cannot be the subject of commercial transactions."⁹⁴ However, the Chinese military hospitals have turned a deaf ear to these principles and put price tags on illegally obtained organs, including livers, kidneys, and related transplant

surgeries, on their websites to sell to patients inside and outside of China. For example, Guangzhou General Hospital of the Guangzhou Military Region (prior to 1976, it was registered at the WHO as Guangzhou Lihuaqiao Hospital; it changed to its current name in 1987)¹⁹ states on its website, "The costs of kidney transplantation, including preoperative matching, surgery costs, [and] perioperative immunosuppressive drugs, are 80,000–150,000 RMB."⁹⁵ Additional cost-related data is listed in Table 3.

Table 2 Liver Transplant Cases in Tianjin First Central Hospital as of 2004⁶⁴

	Before 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
In- Patient	8	23	67	104	192	256 (243)	507	1157
Out- Patient	0	0	15	20	81	33*	293	442
Total	8	23	82	124	273	289	800	1599

Note: The figures represent the number of surgeries.

*This number for 2003 does not include the surgeries done by the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces.

Table 3 Some Military Hospitals' Charges for Liver and Kidney Transplantation

Hospital Name	Alternative Hospital Name	Listed Costs
PLA General Hospital	PLA Hospital 301	January 2005: Kidney transplant: 50,000 RMB (US\$ 7,900) Liver transplant: 150,000–200,000 RMB (US\$ 23,600–31,500) ⁹⁶ As of April 2012: Liver transplant: approximately 400,000 RMB (US\$ 63,000) ⁹⁷
PLA General Staff General Hospital	PLA Hospital 309	A kidney costs 100,000 RMB (US\$ 15,800); the total including surgery costs, drugs, and a kidney is around 200,000 RMB (US\$31,500) ⁹⁸
Navy General Hospital		Liver transplant: approximately 180,000 RMB (US\$28,400) Kidney transplant: approximately 50,000 RMB (US\$ 7,900) ⁹³
Armed Police General Hospital		Liver transplant: approximately 250,000 RMB (US\$39,400) Kidney transplant: approximately 50,000 RMB (US\$ 7,900) ⁹³
PLA Hospital 455	Nanjing Military Region Kidney Specialty Center	In the first month of a kidney transplant, the material costs, surgical fees, special care charges, hospitalization fees, laboratory test fees, medicine costs, etc., total about 60,000 RMB (US\$ 9,500) For patients that require special induced immunological treatments, there are additional charges of about 20,000 RMB (US\$3,200) Post-operative follow-up and medication costs are about 3,000 to 6,000 RMB (US\$ 500 to 1000) per month ⁹⁹

About WOIPFG

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong is non-profit, volunteer organization founded in January 2003 in response to the escalating persecution of Falun Gong initiated in 1999 by Jiang Zemin (China's head of state at that time).



WOIPFG's mission:

- Investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong
- Bring such investigation to full closure, no matter how long it takes
- Exercise the fundamental principles of humanity, and restore and uphold justice in society

Armed Police Hospitals Are the Main Providers of Organ Donors

The implementation guidelines of the Chinese communist regime's medical system regulations specify that military medical institutions refer to the medical institutions associated with the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police (organized by the army).¹⁰⁰

The armed police hospitals have ample organ donors, as shows the Web advertisement from the Organ Transplant Institute of the Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police Forces.¹⁰¹

In introducing its liver transplant surgeons, the Organ Transplant Institute of the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces said that a number of young surgeons were very experienced in taking livers from donors.¹⁰² It said the surgeons could independently perform surgeries, extracting livers from donors, as well as removing the diseased parts of donated livers.¹⁰³ On April 6, 2005, this center completed five liver transplants in one day.¹⁰⁴

Another example is this web ad for the Organ Transplant Center of Guangdong Armed Police Corps Hospital: "Since its establishment in 1989, the transplant center has performed kidney transplant surgeries for hundreds of domestic and foreign patients. The center can independently perform kidney removal, kidney reparation, and vascular anastomosis surgeries. The main specialty of the center is kidney transplantation. Our advantages include an ample source of kidney donors and high-quality kidneys, satisfactory HLA matching, [and] successful surgeries."¹⁰⁵

When considering typical transplantation scenarios around the world, the supply of donors and or-

gan quality are both highly unpredictable. However, the organ transplant centers of the above armed police hospitals claimed to have "ample donors" and "high-quality kidneys." According to statistics, since July 1999, the detention centers, labor camps, and prisons in China have been detaining hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners, who were generally known to be in particularly good health. Some Falun Gong practitioners testified that they were forced to undergo blood tests while being detained. Their health data are suspected to have been included in a build-up of the database of live organ donors.

The independent investigation by David Matas and David Kilgour found that in order to protect their family members and avoid the hostility of their neighbors, a large number of detained Falun Gong practitioners refused to identify themselves to the police and were treated badly as a consequence. They were transferred within China's prison system without being informed of the reasons. The investigators suspected that these practitioners were more likely to become donors for organ transplantation. (Bloody Harvest: <http://organharvestinvestigation>)

In China, the Political and Legal Affairs Committee controls the law enforcement and judicial systems.¹⁰⁶ The armed police is responsible for law enforcement in prisons in conjunction with the general police. The special status of the armed police and its affiliated hospitals might have implication in the giant "live organ bank" that is still largely unknown to the outside world.



Screenshot: The Organ Transplant Institute of the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces claims having "ample donors."



Screenshot: The Organ Transplant Institute of the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces completed 5 liver transplants in one day.



Screenshot: The Guangdong Armed Police Corps Hospital states, "Our advantages include ample sources of kidney donors and high-quality kidneys." Note: Due to the widespread concern voiced by the international community in recent years, similar kinds of advertisements have been removed.

Illicit Revenue from Organ Transplants Has Enabled Military Hospitals to Upgrade Facilities

A considerable number of military hospitals have carried out facility upgrades after performing a large number of organ transplants. Below is one example.

In July 2003, the Journal of Chinese Physician (ZhongGuo YiShi ZaZhi)¹⁰⁷ published an article titled "Diagnosis and Treatment of Impaired Liver Function After Renal Transplantation"¹⁰⁸ The article stated that from April 1986 to January 2001, the PLA Central Hos-

pital 181, located in the center of Guilin, performed 334 allogeneic kidney transplant surgeries. Out of the 334 cases, 82 patients had suffered from liver dysfunction, including 54 males and 28 females ranging from 9 to 65 years of age. The PLA Central Hospital 181 was granted the status of the third-grade/first-class hospital in 1996.¹⁰⁹ In 2006, the PLA General Logistics Health Department approved the establish-

ment of the Military Kidney Transplant and Dialysis Center by the hospital's Nephrology Department.¹¹⁰ This center is also known as the Guangzhou Military Region Kidney Disease Research Institute and the Guangzhou Military Region Organ Transplant Center.¹¹¹

On August 24, 2007, China Ministry of Health announced the first group of 89 hospitals that received approval to carry out organ transplantation proj-

ects. Among them, 27 (30 percent) were military hospitals. Out of another 95 hospitals designated (but not yet approved) to carry out human organ transplants, there were 23 military hospitals.³⁸

The Chinese military hospitals obtained a large amount of revenue through organ transplant operations. This revenue not only enabled the hospitals to upgrade their equipment and expand their facilities, but also enriched many individuals involved. The desire for huge profit has greatly stimulated the crime of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners within the Chinese military and armed police hospitals.

Table 1: Known Information of Hospitals Involved

Name of Hospital	Other Name	Specialty Center	Department	Liver Transplant Cases	Kidney Transplant Cases	Heart Transplant Cases	Combined Transplant Cases	Transplant Cases/day
Military Hospitals Directly Affiliated With The Central Military Committee								
General Hospital of the Chinese PLA	301 Hospital		Transplant center, blood dialysis room for kidney transplants, DNA classification and HLA	110 cases	since 2005, > 2000 kidney transplantations	Heart transplants Lung transplants	Heart-lung transplants	
PLA General Staff Headquarters Hospital	309 Hospital	Army Wide Transplantation Center	Transplant Dept., Urology Dept., Transplantation Research Lab.	370+ cases	2300 cases	In May 2004, they performed their 2nd heart transplantation	Two cases of combined liver-kidney transplants, as well as two cases of simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplants	12 kidney transplants within one day
Military District General Hospitals								
Beijing Military District General Hospital				Liver transplants	Kidney transplants			
Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command		Hepatobiliary Surgery, Clinical Research Laboratory, and Army Wide Transplant Research Center		400				5 liver transplants/day
Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command					In 2004, >1000 transplants			
Shenyang Military Region General Hospital	Shen Yang Army General Hospital				Up to 2005, >1500 kidney transplants	Heart transplants Lung transplants		
Jinan Militray General Hospital		Jinan Military District General Hospital		Liver transplants	2300 cases			
The General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Command								
PLA General Hospital of Chengdu Military Region					Kidney transplants			
Kunming General Hospital of Chengdu Military Region	43 Hospital			Liver transplants				
Urumqi General Hospital of Lanzhou Military Area Command								
The General Hospital of the Tibet Military Area Command				Whole liver transplants	Kidney transplants			
Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhuo Military Region					Kidney transplants			
Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command PLA,	Liushuiqiao Hospital			Liver transplants	Kidney transplants	Heart transplants		
Naval General Hospital, PLA				Liver transplants				
Air Force General Hospital, PLA					Kidney transplants			
Second Artillery General Hospital, PLA				Liver transplants				
Military Medical University Affiliated Hospitals								
The First Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University (formerly known as First Military Medical University)	Nanfang Hospital				> 3000 cases up to August 2003			
The Second Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University (formerly known as First Military Medical University)	Zhu Jiang Hospital			Liver transplants	> 3100 caes		Combined pancreas-kidney transplants, combined liver-kidney transplants, combined liver-pancreas-kidney transplants	
The First Affiliated Hospital of Second Military Medical University	Changzheng Hospital (Shanghai)			> 130/year	3000 cases			
The Second Affiliated hospital of Second Military Medical University	Changhai Hospital			Liver transplants	Kidney transplants	Heart transplants		
The Third Affiliated Hospital of Second Military Medical University	Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital			Liver transplants				
The First Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University	Southwest Hospital			> 900 cases up to 2009	Kidney transplants	Heart transplants		5 transplants within one day
The Second Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University	Xinqiao Hospital			Liver transplants	2100 cases			
The Third Affiliated Hospital of Third Military Medical University	Chongqing Daping Hospital			Liver transplants	Kidney transplants	Heart transplants Lung transplants		
The First Affiliated Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University	Xijing Hospital				Kidney transplants	Heart transplants Lung transplants		

Table 1 Continued on Page 11

Table 1 Continued from Page 10

Name of Hospital	Other Name	Specialty Center	Department	Liver Transplant Cases	Kidney Transplant Cases	Heart Transplant Cases	Combined Transplant Cases	Transplant Cases/day
PLA Sequenced Hospitals								
PLA 181 Central Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 205 Hospital					Chen Rongshan, chief urologist, has in recent years completed a total of 568 kidney transplantations			
PLA 302 Hospital				> 400 transplant surgeries. Liu Zhenwen, center director, independently completed >800 liver transplant surgeries before he was transferred to the 302 Hospital				
Chinese Army Huazhong Kidney Transplant Collaboration Center	PLA 460 Hospital				Completed over 100 kidney transplant surgeries over the past three years			
PLA 117 Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 180 Hospital				Liver transplants				
PLA 153 Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 303 Hospital				Liver transplants	Kidney transplants			
PLA 452 Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 307 Hospital				Liver transplants	Kidney transplants			
PLA 281 Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 463 Hospital				Liver transplants				
PLA 81 Hospital				Liver transplants				
PLA 401 Hospital				Liver transplants	Kidney transplants			
PLA 161 Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 458 Hospital				Liver transplants	Kidney transplants			
PLA 474 Hospital					Kidney transplants			
PLA 476 Hospital	Formerly Fuzhou Air Force Hospital				Kidney transplants			
Hospitals of Armed Police Forces								
General Hospitals of Armed Police Forces				506 cases just over 2 years				
Affiliated Hospital of Armed Police Logistics Institute	Formerly Affiliated Hospital of the Armed Police Medical School		kidney transplants, urology, renal medicine, blood purification center, tissue typing laboratories	average over 200 kidney transplant cases each year				
Anhui Provincial Armed Police Corps Hospital	PLA 696 Field Hospital	Armed Police Force Kidney Disease Medical Specialist Center			> 600 cases of kidney transplants		pancreas-kidney transplants	
Armed Police Corps of Shanxi Province Hospital	China's Armed Police Force Heart Disease Treatment Center				Kidney transplants	As of June 2006, Zhang Weida, director of surgery, had carried out 28 heart transplants		
Border Defense Corps Hospital	Shenzhen Armed Police Border Defense Hospital	The designated medical institution used by the 610 office for brainwashing purposes.						completed 6 kidney transplant surgeries within 11 hours
Armed Police Corps Hospital of Jiangxi Province					260 kidney transplants over 2 year			completed 4 kidney transplant surgeries within 8 hours
Shanxi people Armed Police Hospital				12 cases	15 live kidney transplants			

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