

Summary Report on the Crime of Live Organ Harvesting in China by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)

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2) Han Qide, then vice chairman of the 11th National People’s Congress, personally guided and established the Organ Transplantation Center of Peking University

3) Meng Jianzhu, then Secretary of Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, supported the transplantation industry at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University

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Summary Report on the Crime of Live Organ Harvesting inside China by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)

Over the past 10 years, the international community has been confused about China's mysterious organ transplant system:

1. Is it true that Falun Gong practitioners have been killed as victims of live organ harvesting for organ transplants by the Chinese communist regime?
2. What is the real scale of live organ harvesting in China?
3. Did Jiang Zemin personally issue the order to conduct organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners?
4. Is it isolated acts by certain hospitals that are colluding with the military, police and judiciary systems, or is it a systematic crime committed by the state?

China has one of the most secretive medical systems in the world. Since 2006, the Chinese medical establishment has shut the door to any external requests to investigate forced disappearances of Falun Gong practitioners and the nation's transplant system. Meanwhile, China's hospitals have not disclosed these issues on their websites. In the face of concerns raised regarding the many disconcerting phenomena existing in China's transplant industry, Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials that run China's health system—among which Huang Jiefu is a representative figure—have collectively dodged the subject, flatly denied accusations, or attributed the organ sources to executed prisoners. After 2010, health officials started promoting voluntary organ donation in an attempt to provide justification and a humanitarian front to the nation's transplant industry. Huang Jiefu declared in October 2015 that China has seen tremendous success in public organ donation, and that the nation's transplant figures have reached the highest in its history. Because statistics produced in China are not reliable, often arbitrarily created to serve as political tools, it remains difficult to challenge these claims.

We can however. The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) was founded on January 20, 2003. Our mission is to investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong.

The second day after allegations were reported in the media that the Chinese communist regime was harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners, on March 9, 2006, WOIPFG launched a systematic investigation targeting mainland China. As part of our continual effort over the course of the last 10 years, we've conducted tens of thousands of telephone investigations targeting 865 transplant hospitals, made multiple rounds of searches and analyzed hundreds of thousands of media reports, medical papers, cached hospital webpages and databases from more than 9,500 transplant medical specialists.



WOIPFG's investigation reached even China's most senior leadership, including: five standing committee members of the CCP Central Politburo, a vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, a committee member of the Central Politburo, a defense minister, and a former health minister of the General Logistics Department of the PLA.

Our investigation has made significant progress. As evidence of these crimes, WOIPFG has more than 2,000 telephone interviews, over 10,000 items of data evidence, and various published reports. In this report, WOIPFG has compiled evidence from 60 recorded telephone interviews and 1,628 data items.

We have reached the following conclusions:

In 1999, under the direction of former CCP Chairman Jiang Zemin, the CCP-controlled state apparatuses, including the Party, the government, the military, the armed police, the justice and the health systems, launched a genocidal massacre of Falun Gong practitioners in an organized manner through organ harvesting for transplant surgeries in China. This is a crime committed by the state initiated by Jiang Zemin and carried out by the Chinese Communist Party. This is genocide and a crime against humanity.

Conclusion One: Organ harvesting targeting Falun Gong practitioners is a systematic crime committed by the state, which was initiated by Jiang Zemin and led by the Chinese regime.

Conclusion Two: The main source for the large organ bank in China, where living organs are sourced, is suspected to be the millions of Falun Gong practitioners illegally detained for petitioning for the freedom to practice Falun Gong.

Conclusion Three: Six categories of evidence prove the existence of an enormous living organ donor pool in China.

Conclusion Four: Not only has organ harvesting by the Chinese regime not come to an end, the figures have climbed. Two time periods in particular saw organ-harvesting figures sharply increase. The claim made in 2015 that organs used in transplants come from voluntary donation has been discredited.

Conclusion Five: Data analysis suggests that a startling number of Falun Gong practitioners have been slaughtered by the CCP for their organs.

Public release of archived information:

In the Reference Section of this report, all the webpages, medical papers and reports cited in the report shall be publicly released in the form of a WOIPFG Archived Link for the purpose of in-depth research by interested readers. These links will allow readers to view images of the original evidence and directly download cached web pages and papers that stand in for the original data that was lost as a result of the CCP's cyber interference, tampering and removal of organ transplant information from its databases.



Chapter 1: The Explosive Growth of China's Organ Transplantation Industry Since 1999

Shortly after former CCP leader Jiang Zemin started the persecution against Falun Gong in 1999, tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners were unlawfully arrested because their peaceful appeals, also called truth clarification, were treated as a crime. Several million Falun Gong practitioners still remain missing. At the same time, a surge of anomalies in the medical field appeared, with a drastic increase in organ transplantation surgeries and the swift establishment of a large number of organ transplant centers and tissue matching centers across China.

South Weekend, a state-run newspaper in China, published an article in March 2010, titled "The Maze of Organ Donation: Visible Organs, Invisible Donors." The article said, "The year 2000 marked a watershed in China's organ transplant industry... The number of liver transplants in the whole country in 2000 was 10 times that of 1999, and by 2005, the number tripled from that in 2000¹." If the article's data sources are accurate, the number of liver transplant operations had increased 30-fold in 6 years.

Next, let's examine the explosive growth of organ transplants in China from several different angles:

I. The number of hospitals that perform liver transplants has increased 20-fold

As of April, 2006, the number of hospitals capable of performing liver transplant surgeries in China had increased sharply to 500, compared with just 19 prior to 1999. **This was an increase of 20-fold from 1999 to 2006.** By contrast, in the United States, which has the world's best transplant facilities, only about 100 hospitals are equipped to perform liver transplants.

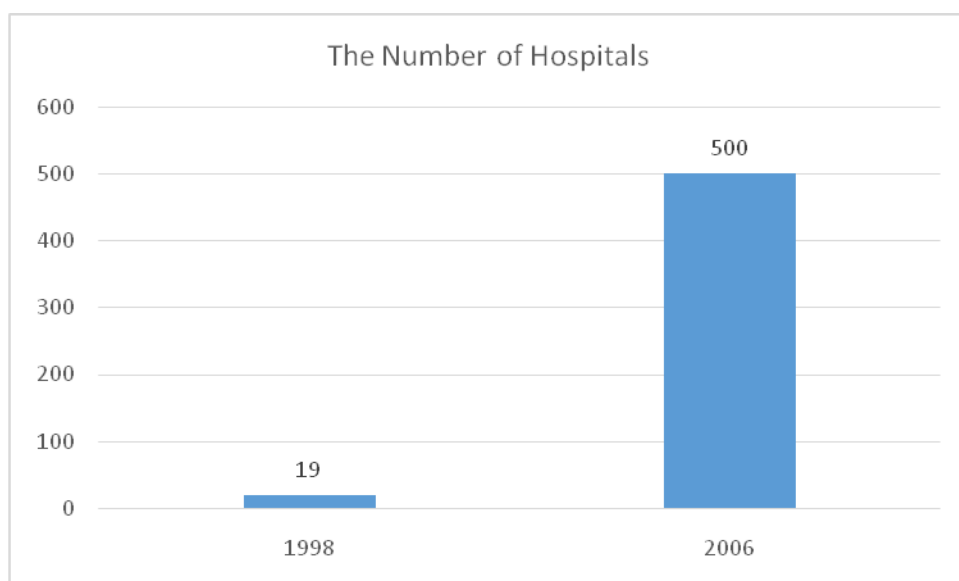


Figure 1.1 the number of hospitals in China capable of performing liver transplants



II. Annual national liver transplant figures show an 180-fold increase in surgeries after the persecution of Falun Gong began in 1999

In the more than two decades leading up to 1999, only 135 liver transplant cases were performed in mainland China, averaging 5 to 6 cases per year. During the 8-year period from 1991 to 1998, Chinese hospitals performed a total of 78 liver transplant surgeries, averaging 9.7 cases per year. By contrast during the 8 years from 1999 to 2006, an astronomical 14,085 liver transplant surgeries were carried out in mainland China, an average of 1,760 cases per year. This was an 180-fold increase in liver transplant surgeries, coinciding with the persecution of Falun Gong.

Over almost 18 months, from January 1, 2005, to June 24, 2006, at least 5,644 liver transplants were carried out in China².

Here is an almost inconceivable fact:

After the crime of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners was exposed in 2006, at a time when the CCP was under close scrutiny from the international community, China conducted at least 4,231 liver transplant operations between June 24, 2006, and June 24, 2007.³ This was 436 times the average number of liver transplant surgeries from the period 1991-1998.

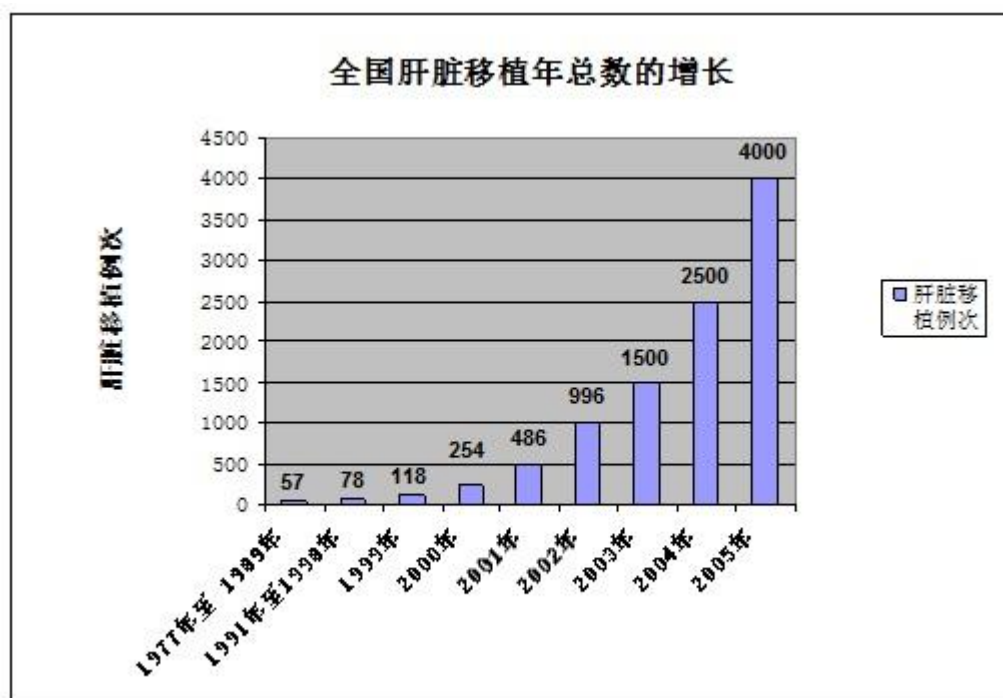


Figure 1.2 Annual liver transplant surgeries in China 1977-2005

The statistics cited above were publicly released by the CCP, so the true number is likely much more. An analysis by WOIPFG can be found at this link:

<http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/64353>



Chapter 2: Existence of a Massive Living Organ Donor Pool

Transplant Recipients Wait 2-3 Years for Organs to Become Available in Normal Countries

Tissue type matching for transplant operations of a major organ has a very low success ratio under normal conditions. Data from the International Society of Nephrology indicates that the chance of finding a matching donor who is not a family member of the patient is 6.5 percent. This means the probability of finding a matching donor is 1 out of 15.

1.1

A report on Xinhua's website dated March 24, 2012, said that former U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney received a heart transplant after being on a waiting list for nearly two years.



新华网华盛顿3月24日电(记者王丰丰 杜静)美国前副总统迪克·切尼的办公室24日晚发表声明说,切尼接受了心脏移植手术,当晚正在从手术中恢复。

根据这份声明,切尼在弗吉尼亚州福尔斯彻奇的一家医院接受了手术。为获得捐赠器官,切尼已在移植名单上排队等待了近两年。声明说,虽然切尼一家不清楚心脏捐赠者的身份,但他们感谢这份“生命的礼物”。

切尼现年71岁。从1978年至今,他至少5次心脏病发作。切尼于2001年至2009年在前总统乔治·W·布什执政时期出任副总统。此前他还曾在乔治·H·W·布什执政期间担任国防部长。

Figure 2.1 News article about former U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney receiving a heart transplant

The US has an extensive organ donation network with more than 120 million people registered as voluntary organ donors. Even so, the average waiting time for a liver transplantation is three to seven years, according data cited by an article in Metro, a New York newspaper, on March 29, 2006.

According to a report by the United States Department of Health and Human Services in 2007, the average waiting time for a liver and kidney in the United States is two and three years respectively⁴.

Evidence I: Reverse matching in China, organs are waiting for patients, the average waiting time is 1-2 weeks

A strange phenomenon appeared after 1999 in China's organ transplant industry, the waiting time for transplant organs became extremely short and the country had an oversupply of organs. There appeared to be so many donors that China alone couldn't use them all. Hospitals in China started marketing and promoting organ transplants to patients all over the world. Tens of thousands of foreign "transplant tourists" have traveled to China for transplant operations since the persecution of Falun Gong started in 1999, because the average waiting time for an organ can be 2-4 weeks, and sometimes even as short as 1-2 weeks. The fact that available organs are waiting for transplant patients is so abnormal. Such a phenomenon is not found anywhere else in the world.

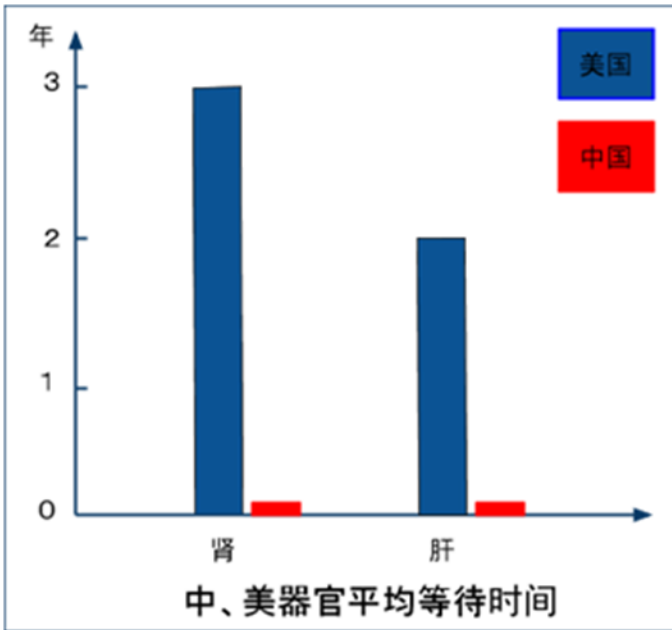


Figure 2.2 The average waiting time for transplant organs in China (red) and in the U.S. (blue)

Evidence from hospitals' websites show exceedingly short waiting times:

1. The average waiting time in China is 1-2 weeks

1) Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Transplant Center clearly states on its liver transplant application form that the average waiting time for a liver transplant is one week.

http://www.transorgan.com - 长征医院已成为华东最大的器官移植中心 - Mozilla

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解放军器官移植研究所

肝移植申请

上海长征医院器官移植科是全军唯一的器官移植研究所，肝移植部为全国十大肝移植中心，每年完成130余例肝移植手术，现阶段我研究所肝移植从手术到出院住院费用大致为20万元，我院肝移植病人的平均等候供肝时间为一周。为了更好的服务于广大的肝病者，我们设立了网上肝移植申请项目。

如果您或您的亲人需要做肝移植手术，请填写下列表格：

姓名： 年龄： 岁

性别： 男 女 国籍：

患何种疾病需要肝移植：

治疗过程：

血型： 不详 有无手术史： 无 有

有无心、肺、肾等器官的疾病： 无 有 联系电话：

家庭地址：

其他需要补充的情况：

Figure 2.3 Online liver transplant application form of the Organ Transplant Center at Shanghai Changzheng Hospital

2) Oriental Transplant Center of Tianjin First Central Hospital



The official website for the Oriental Transplant Center of Tianjin First Central Hospital said that the center completed 647 liver transplant surgeries in 2005, and the average waiting time was two weeks. The web page has since been removed, but WOIPFG investigators recovered a cached copy.⁵



Figure 2.4 The Oriental Transplant Center claimed that the average waiting time was two weeks in 2005

3) If any problem arises at the last minutewith the organ donor, hospitals in China are able to sourcea replacement organ easily and the surgery can be performed within one week

The International Transplantation (China) Online Support Center of The Chinese Medical University in Shenyang offers a special service: If any problem arises with the provided donor at the last minute, the center will find another matching donor and perform another surgery within one week.



Figure 2.5 International Transplantation (China) Online Support Center

2. Audio recordings of investigations conducted by telephone

1) “We have plenty of donors, so we can still select the ones that are young and good”

On June 26, 2015, (8613623711903), Dr. Chen Yongfeng from the Organ Transplant Department at Zhengzhou People’s Hospital told a WOIPFG investigator that they have plenty of donors, **“We can select a good and relatively young liver. We have plenty of donors, so we can still select the ones that are young and good.** It is hard to say if that will be the case down the road.”(Recording Download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 1](#))

2) The waiting time for a donor at that hospital is from 2 to 3 days to about 10 days.

On June 25, 2015, (8637163933151), a doctor on duty at the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of Zhengzhou People’s Hospital told an investigator, “The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2-3 days, in general. The longest would be over 10 days. The cost is about 500,000 yuan (approx. USD 78,000). We have a lot of donors.” When asked why their waiting time is so short and about **the source of their donors, the doctor said, “For this matter, um, I cannot provide any answers. I can’t. Don’t ask. Don’t ask these questions.** The organs are directly sent to our operating rooms every day, one or two operations every day, guaranteed.” (Recording Download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 2](#))



Evidence II: Killing on demand, the percentage of emergency transplant operations is as high as 26.6 percent

An emergency liver transplant is an urgent liver transplant operation performed on patients with acute, serious liver problems and less than 72 hours to live. Due to the difficulty of urgent tissue typing and the extended waiting time for a donor, emergency liver transplant operations are rarely performed outside of China. In China, however, emergency liver transplants have become a common operation since 1999. Here are some examples:

1. The percentage of emergency liver transplants is as high as 26.6 percent of all liver transplants

According to data from *The 2006 Annual Report on China Liver Transplant Registration*⁶, 8,486 cases of liver transplants were performed in 29 transplant centers from April 6, 2005, through December 31, 2006. Of these, 4,331 cases had specified whether or not the case was an emergency transplant, indicating a total of 1,150 emergency liver transplantations performed, or 26.6 percent of those cases. One patient received a liver transplant operation only four hours after being hospitalized. This was the fastest transplantation recorded in the data set.

2. One hospital performed 120 emergency liver transplants within three years

Changzheng Hospital, an affiliated hospital of the Second Military Medical University, performed 120 emergency liver transplant operations during the three years from 2003 to 2006. The shortest waiting time for receiving a transplant after the patient was admitted was four hours.⁷

3. Two kidney transplants performed on the same patient within 48 hours

Getting a new kidney is as easy as buying a pig's kidney in mainland China, according to a Huaxia Times article from May 17, 2006

According to the Huaxia article, Han Xiuwu, the chief physician at Beijing Haidian Hospital's organ transplant center, completed two kidney transplant operations on the same patient within 48 hours in December 2004. The first operation failed due to hyper-acute rejection, so Han conducted the second kidney transplant the following day.⁸

"In other countries, patients usually have to wait a few years for a precious kidney. But Haidian Hospital could obtain kidneys as easy as if they were pigs' kidneys. The first donor kidney was acquired within nine days. As for the second kidney, they could just go and get it. Isn't it strange?" the article stated.

4. "Some patients would come at night, and we could do the operation over the same night. It's pretty common here."

On March 19, 2015 (8637166862192), Dr. Li Gongquan, a liver transplant physician at the First Hospital Affiliated with Zhengzhou University, told a WOIPFG investigator over the phone: "[We could do it] within one week, if you like, we'll go ahead and do the type matching," and, "Some patients would **come at night, and we could do the operation over the same night. It's pretty common here.**" (Recording Download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix](#)⁹)



Evidence III: Multiple spare organs available for one transplant recipient

1. One kidney transplant patient was matched against eight donor kidneys

According to a *People's Daily Online* article, Tan Jianming, director of the Shanghai Organ Transplant Medical Center, performed more than 4,200 kidney transplants by June 2014.¹⁰

In 2003, Tan performed a kidney transplant at the Shanghai First People's Hospital. Prior to the transplant operation, over the course of more than two months, the physician had performed tissue-matching tests for the patient with eight spare kidneys. The first seven tests failed due to the patient's antibody rejection. The eighth kidney was matched successfully and the operation was performed.

2. A more startling example is Huang Jiefu performing a transplant operation with four spare livers, three of them from living persons

According to articles from official state-run media www.wlmqwb.com (Urumqi online), Sina online, *Today's Nurse* periodical, and *Phoenix Weekly*, while accompanying Luo Gan, the then-Secretary of the CCP's Central Politics and Law Committee, to attend the 50th anniversary celebration for the establishment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the then-Vice Minister of Health Huang Jiefu demonstrated an autologous liver transplant operation at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University on the afternoon of Sept. 28, 2005. Huang used four spare livers for the operation, three of which came from living persons.

Huang had originally planned to perform an allotransplant. After opening the patient's abdominal cavity and discovering that the patient met the criteria for autologous transplant, Huang changed his original plan on the spot and decided to proceed with the autologous transplant. In an autologous liver transplant, the liver is removed from the patient, the tumor or the infected area is then removed from the liver, and the disease-free liver is transplanted back into the patient. For Huang's operation, in the case the autologous transplant failed, an additional spare liver had to be available to switch to an allotransplant. The liver that had been prepared for allotransplant prior to the operation would have expired by that time.

Huang contacted the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University of Medicine in Guangzhou City and the Southwest Hospital affiliated to the Third Military Medical in Chongqing City, and instructed them both to provide a spare liver. According to the article on *Today's Nurse*, suitable spare livers "with matching blood types and gene loci" were found by the two hospitals within several hours of Huang's request on the afternoon of Sept. 28. "On Sept. 29, a matching liver arrived from Chongqing. And according to *Urumqi Online*, three medical personnel from Sun Yat-Sen Hospital also rushed to Xinjiang at top speed with another matching liver and bypass devices."¹¹ Additional spare matching livers were immediately found in Xinjiang as well.¹²

Huang's operation lasted from 7pm on September 29 to 10am on September 30. After 24 hours of observation, Huang announced the operation successful. The spare livers were no longer needed. By then, 39 hours had passed.



Figure 2.6 The Horrific Inside Story of Human Organ Market in China, **Phoenix Weekly**, November 2013

3. Analysis and Arguments

According to the Regulations and Standards on Liver Transplantation released by China's Ministry of Health in 2006, **the cold ischemia time cannot exceed 15 hours for the donor liver**, which means:

- 1) The donor liver originally prepared for the transplant was wasted**, because it exceeded the time limit for cold ischemia.
- 2) The two spare donor livers from Chongqing and Guangzhou could only have come from two living persons** because of the time limit for cold ischemia. If the spare livers had been extracted before being shipped to Xinjiang, it would be well over 60 hours from the moment they were shipped out to the confirmation of the success of the autologous liver transplantation.
- 3) The spare liver found in Xinjiang would also have been from a living person.** Similarly, due to limit on the cold ischemia time and the urgent nature of the surgery, the living person with the spare liver must have been kept in preparation.
- 4) There exists a human organ bank of captive prisoners, which operates outside of China's justice system.** In other words, outside of the justice system, there exists a group of people who could be slaughtered at any time when their organs match someone needing a transplant.

The execution of a death row prisoner must strictly comply with the law. The time and location of the execution must be in accordance with written documents issued by the Supreme Court; at the time of the execution, officials from the court and the procuratorate must be on site to perform a positive identification of the prisoner awaiting execution; the positive identification procedure is repeated after the execution is carried out. However, regarding Huang's operation, medical staff from Chongqing and Guangzhou must have transported living persons for the spare livers by air. This suggests that the two living persons were captives not registered within the constraints of the justice system.

- 5) The organ bank of living persons is a nationwide system with a massive number of captives.** Huang's requests made to different parts of the country suggest that the organ bank system



is a nationwide network on an appalling scale. Judging from the short time framewith whichmatching livers were found at the two different locations, wededuce that a huge number of living captives are on standby for organ extraction. In its reporting on this particular transplant operation, the CCP-sponsored state-run media unwittingly provided evidence for our case.

6) Three spare livers meansthree lives were at stake.The surgery Huang performed was a whole liver transplantation, meaning that each spare liver was equivalent to one human life.

7) The first spare liver that was prepared in advance had been likely extracted from a living person as well, because the hospital would have needed to ensure a matching organ would be available on the day of Huang's arrival, which had not been precisely scheduled.

This is not an isolated case, but a widespread phenomenon in China since the year 1999. Incidents like this continue on a daily basis.

Evidence IV: Many hospitals conduct multiple transplant operations at the same time. In one hospital, 24liver and kidney transplantswere conducted in one day

Our investigation suggests that many hospitals can conduct several, oras many as several dozen, kidney and liver transplant operations on the same day, or even at the same time. And this phenomenon of "more than 10 transplant operations on a single day"has been a long-term routine at many hospitals, where the surgeons are too busy to even have a day off. Under normal circumstances, it would be impossible to simultaneously find so many donors with a close tissue match. But since 1999, this has been a common phenomenon in China.

1. Xinqiao Hospital of Third Military Medical University once performed 24 kidney transplant operations in one day¹³.

2. Tianjin First Central Hospital once performed 24 liver and kidney transplant operations in one day¹⁴.

<http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2006-02/387.htm> Screengrab

据《朝鲜日报》披露，该院在2004年12月曾创下一周之内完成44例肝脏移植手术的纪录。以每周5天工作日计算，日均进行了8.8例肝脏移植手术。

截至2005年12月16日，该中心完成的肝移植手术还只有597例，而到12月30日，便递增到650例，两个星期内做了53例。

有患者家属向《凤凰周刊》透露，该移植中心一天之内最多做过24例肝脏和肾脏移植手术。

大陆器官来源“丰富”？

随着国外患者与日俱增，移植手术费用也逐渐上涨。2004年初，天津市第一中心医院的肝脏移植手术费用为3.2万美元（约合人民币25万元）左右，到2005年，治疗费用已经超过了4万美元（约合人民币33万元）。

Figure 2.7 Snapshot of China Organ Transplantation Webpage

3. The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University performed 19 kidney transplant operations in one day¹⁵

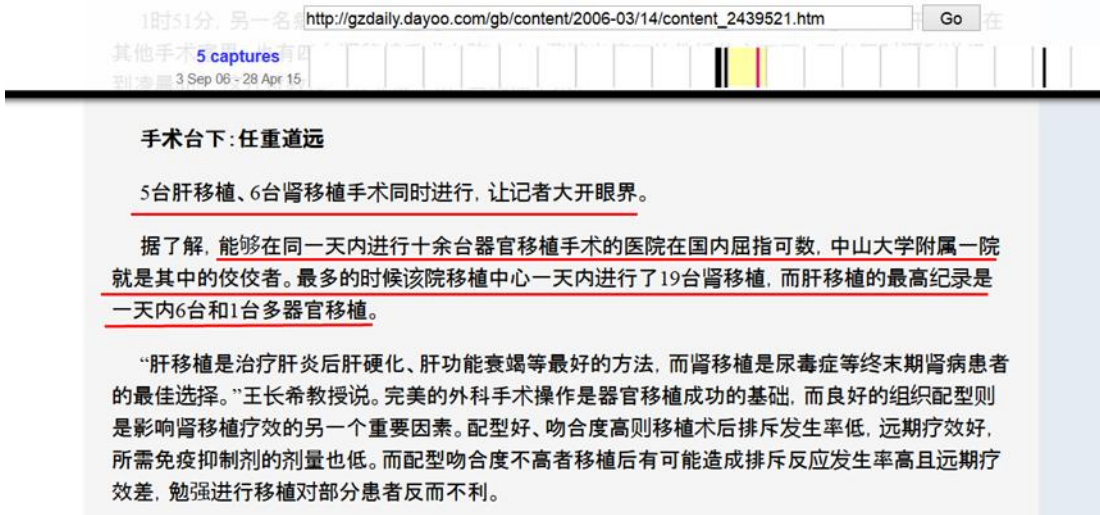


Figure 2.8 Snapshot of Guangzhou Daily Webpage

4. Xiangya Hospital performed 17 transplant operations in one day

According to Xiangya Hospital's website, on May 26, 2005, the hospital performed one liver, six kidney and eight corneal transplants.¹⁶ On Sept. 3, 2005, the hospital conducted seven heart-liver-kidney transplant surgeries.¹⁷ On Apr. 28, 2006, the organ transplant center finished 17 transplant operations in one day: two liver transplants, seven kidney transplants and eight corneal transplants.¹⁸

5. General Hospital of Jinan Military Region once performed 16 kidney transplant operations in 24 hours¹⁹

http://paper.dzwww.com/qlwb/data/20081201/html/65/content_1.html

在自体肾移植、异体肾移植、亲属供肾移植、胰肾联合移植、膀胱肿瘤、前列腺疾病及腔内泌尿科微创治疗、体外震波碎石等方面，具有丰富经验。他领导的泌尿外科人才济济，技术力量雄厚，能同时开展6台肾移植手术，曾创造过24小时内连续实施16例肾移植手术的全国纪录。1500余例肾移植手术，成功率达99%，肾存活率达国际先进水平。年手术数量连续10年保持在130例以上，位居全国前十位。

Figure 2.9 Snapshot of Dazhong Webpage

The following is an even more startling case:

6. Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Region found five matching livers at the same time and same place, and subsequently completed five liver extraction and transplant operations.²⁰ Of the five operations, one was an emergency operation.

On March 10, 2014, China Organ Transplantation website published an article originally reported by *Southeast Express* titled "Completed 5 liver transplant operations within 17 hours." The article said that Fuzhou General Hospital conducted five liver transplants from 12pm on February 18, 2014, to 4am on February 19, 2014. Two of the patients that received the organ transplants had chronic severe liver



failure, one had acute liver failure with hepatitis B, one had giant hepatic cancer, and one had severe liver failure with multiple biliary tract surgeries.²¹

According to the article, the five patients had been admitted to the hospital and were waiting for livers, and "five matching livers had already been found but could only be extracted five minutes after the donors' heart stopped beating." Apparently, the "donors" were still alive with functional livers while the livers were being matched to the recipients. Therefore, after the five patients had been admitted to the hospital, they were not waiting for suitable organ matching, but instead for the death of the organ "donors."

Under normal conditions, the probability of an organ from a non-relative of a transplant recipient matching is 6.5 percent, and the average waiting time in U.S. for organ transplant operations is two years for a liver, and three years for a kidney. One medical professional in the United States once said that under normal circumstances, "getting a healthy organ is as hard as picking a star in the sky."

It was implausible that the five "organ donors" were found in the same place and at the same time, and on the same day they all went into "cardiac arrest," and that their organs were extracted at the same time and sent to the same hospital, Fuzhou General Hospital. The hospital then spent "17 hours completing the five liver transplant operations." What's more, one of the patients received an emergency transplant, where the matching organ had been found given extremely short notice.

In order for this scenario to be possible, China must have a massive pool of healthy captives that are imprisoned collectively. These captives must have already undergone all the matching tests required for organ transplant operations. This would explain why hospitals are able to get matching organs within such extremely short time frames: captives with matching organs are being slaughtered.

Please note: these five transplant operations happened on Feb. 18, 2014, more than eight years after the horrible truth of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners by the CCP was first exposed in international media in 2006. For a long time, the CCP has deliberately misled the international community into believing that organ transplant numbers dropped after 2006. But the CCP continues to harvest organs from Falun Gong practitioners on a massive scale. **In 2014, through online articles alone, we found 42 hospitals that had been conducting multiple transplant operations simultaneously.**

(Refer to Table 2.1 List of online articles revealing that 42 hospitals engage in multiple transplant operations on a large scale)

Table 2.1 Many hospitals have performed transplant surgeries in batches

Name of the Hospital	Record of transplant operations in batches on the same day
1. The People's Liberation Army Xinqiao Hospital of Third Military Medical University	"Starting from 1998, the average number of cases of renal transplantation is 180. There is a record of 24 cases of renal transplantation completed in a single day." ²²
2. General Hospital of the People's Liberation Army General Staff (No. 309 Hospital of the PLA)	In April 2002, the organ transplant center of the whole army was set up. ²³ This center has a record of completing 12 kidney transplantations in one night. ²⁴



3. Affiliated Southwest Hospital of the Third Military Medical University	On Sept. 29, 2004, Guo Jiwei, director of the Medical & Educational Department, visited the operating rooms with other senior officials of the medical section and coordinated with the hepatology division to perform five liver transplant surgeries. ²⁵
4. General Hospital of Jinan Military Region	On March 21, 2005, Qilu Evening News had a special report about Li Xiangtie, director of the Department of Urology: "Under his leadership, the Department of Urology has many highly experienced specialists and a stellar team; the department can simultaneously perform six kidney transplant operations and has set a national record of conducting 16 renal transplantations continuously within 24 hours... ²⁶ and on six occasions, the department did seven transplantations in one day, and once did 32 transplant operations in a week." ²⁷
5. Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Region	On Jan. 17, 2006, Fuzhou General Hospital simultaneously did three liver transplantations for the first time. ²⁸ On Feb. 18, 2014, starting at 12pm and lasting the next 17 hours, 16 hepatobiliary surgeons completed 5 liver transplants without sleep or rest. ²⁹
6. Lanzhou Military Region Hospital No. 474	This hospital completed 12 kidney transplants at one time. ³⁰
7. Beijing Military Region Beidaihe Sanitarium	As of April 2007, the hospital had completed 313 cases of renal allograft transplantation, and 28 times when 6~9 of these renal transplantations were done simultaneously. ³¹
8. Affiliated Shanghai Changzheng Hospital of the Second Military Medical University	The official website says that within nine days in 2005, the organ transplant center at the hospital completed 16 liver transplants and 15 renal transplants. ³²
9. Armed Police General Hospital	On Apr. 6, 2005, under the command of Director Shen Zhongyang, the organ transplant center completed five liver transplants on patients who were 12-62 years old, including a female Korean patient and a 12-year-old child with Wilson disease. ³³
10. Dongfeng General Hospital	In August 2000, the hospital completed multiple organ transplant operations, including 10 renal transplants, 1 parathyroid transplant and 3 corneal transplants on the same day. ³⁴
11. The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	This hospital simultaneously did two liver transplants and five kidney transplants. It has the capability to carry out six to seven simultaneous transplants, and its yearly transplant operations amount to more than 200. ³⁵ On the morning of Sept. 18, 2003, Huang Jiefu attended the founding ceremony of the "Hunan Provincial Engineering Research Center for Transplantation Medicine" at The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. The transplant center at the hospital that day "arranged" seven liver and kidney transplant operations. ³⁶
12. The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South	The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University routinely performs more than 10 operations in two-three days.



University	The hospital once completed nine kidney transplantations in one day. ³⁷
13. Xi'an Gaoxin Hospital	Founded in 2002, the organ transplant center completed more than 500 kidney transplants after two years of its establishment. An article on the hospital's 10-year history of development says, "Regardless of whether the weather was hot or cold, four to five people were crowded in a beat-up van harvesting donors' organs", and sometimes "(did) seven to eight transplantations in one day and night." ³⁸
14. Zhengzhou People's Hospital	On Dec. 27, 2007, Director Qu Qingshan's team completed 13 kidney transplants in 21 hours at the renal disease and organ transplant center. ³⁹
15. The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University	On Mar. 14, 2006, <i>Guangzhou Daily</i> reported: "In recent days, at The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University operating rooms, reporters witnessed a scene of simultaneous operations of five liver transplantations, six renal transplantations... At one time the hospital transplant center did 19 kidney transplants in one day, and the highest record for liver transplantation is six operations performed together with one multiple-organ transplant surgery in one day." ⁴⁰
16. The First Foshan City People's Hospital	On Dec. 29, 2005, the Department of Urology completed seven renal transplantation operations. ⁴¹ From the morning of Dec. 28, 2004, to the morning of Dec. 29, in less than 24 hours, the First People's Hospital of Foshan City completed five kidney transplantations and two liver transplantations. ⁴²
17. Dalian Friendship Hospital	On Feb. 1, 2002, completed one liver and four renal transplantations in 14 hours. ⁴³
18. Gongyi City Chinese Medicine Hospital	The kidney transplant center can accommodate 12 kidney transplant patients at the same time. They could do up to eight cases of kidney transplants in one day, and the transplant center's urology director Li Honglu has carried out over more than 500 allogeneic kidney transplantations. ⁴⁴
19. Jinan 107 Military Hospital	Du Yingdong, deputy director of Liver Transplant Center, claimed that he sometimes completed three to four liver transplants in one day. ⁴⁵
20. The Shengli Oil Field Central Hospital	On Apr. 26, 2002, the hospital completed six kidney transplantations within 24 hours. On Oct. 27, 2002, it completed five renal transplantations within 24 hours and one liver transplant. From January 9-12, 2004, the hospital completed 10 renal transplants and one liver transplant. ⁴⁶
21. Qidu Hospital	On the morning of Mar. 23, 2006, from 3am to 9am, the hospital completed 4 renal transplantations. ⁴⁷
22. The First Hospital of Shijiazhuang City	July 17, 2006, from 3pm to 1am the next morning, in conjunction with the Third Branch of Surgery Dept., the Urological Surgery Department completed five kidney transplantations in 10 hours. ⁴⁸
23. The Second Hospital of Lanzhou University	Director of Urology, Yue Zhongjin, completed 8 renal transplants in 32 hours. ⁴⁹



24. Affiliated Wuhan Xiehe Hospital of Central China University of Science	The official website states it has completed nearly 100 cases of orthotropic heart transplants in the past five years. The hospital has set the record for finishing four heart transplantations on the same day and at the same time. ⁵⁰
25. Taizhou Hospital in Zhejiang Province	This hospital did five renal transplants in one day. ⁵¹
26. Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	On Apr. 28, 2006, the organ transplant center finished 17 transplantation operations in one day, including seven late-stage uremia patients who underwent kidney transplant surgery. The hospital also completed two liver transplants and eight cornea transplants the same day. ⁵²
27. Tianjin First Central Hospital	PEOPLE.CN reported on Feb. 7, 2005, that Tianjin, Oriental Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital completed 108 liver transplants in its first month (four to five liver transplants every day if five working days per week is counted) and 43 kidney transplants. ⁵³ Some patients' families told the "Phoenix Weekly" the transplantation center once did as many as 24 liver and kidney transplants in one day. ⁵⁴ The Oriental Organ Transplant Center is capable of doing nine liver transplantations and 8 kidney transplantations simultaneously. ⁵⁵
28. Jiangxi Armed Police Corps Hospital	In February 2002, the urological organ transplant center was set up. ⁵⁶ Over the next two years, the center completed 260 kidney transplantations for patients in and outside the military. The center continuously performed renal transplants for four patients over eight hours. ⁵⁷
29. Guangdong Frontier Corps Hospital Kidney Center in Shenzhen	From 3pm on Aug. 2, 2004 to about 2am the next day, over 11 hours, this hospital completed six kidney transplants. ⁵⁸
30. The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine	The nurses at the hospital's renal transplant ward said, "One day at the end of 2006, more than 30 kidneys came in; more than 10 people were shot in a day." On Jan. 28, 2005, Zheng Shusen at the transplant center completed five liver transplantations consecutively on the same day. Zheng Shusen did 11 orthotropic liver transplantations in a week. ⁵⁹
31. West China Clinical Medical College (West China Hospital)	Yan Lunan said they once did seven liver transplantations in a day. ⁶⁰ A Huaxi Hospital nurse said, in a recording, "Once they did six kidney transplantations in a day. The kidney resources are abundant." ⁶¹
32. The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou	On the evening of Feb. 10, 2004, four liver transplantations were performed by the head of the hospital, Chen Guihua. ⁶²
33. The First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical College	On Jun. 24, 2005, the hospital did liver transplant surgeries for three patients. ⁶³
34. Shanghai Renji Hospital	Xia Qiang, head of the liver transplant center, has lost count of how many liver transplant surgeries he has done. He can only remember his own record of six liver transplant surgeries in



	one day. ⁶⁴
35. Shandong University Second Hospital	On July 16, 2014, <i>Jinan Daily</i> wrote an article on Wang Hongwei, director of the kidney transplant section. Wang once completed 10 kidney transplants in one day. ⁶⁵
36. Shanxi Province General Hospital of Armed Police Forces	On the morning of June 7, 2005, the hospital performed three transplant surgeries simultaneously. More than 30 physicians and nurses participated in the surgeries. Professor Liu Zhenwen was the chief physician for the liver transplants; Zhao Xueyi was the chief physician for kidney transplants. ⁶⁶
37. Xi Jing Hospital (in Xi'an City)	Cai Zhenjie, director of the Department of Cardiac Surgery, completed three heart transplants in one day. ⁶⁷
38. Nancang University No. 1 Affiliated Hospital	The hospital once completed six major organ transplants simultaneously ⁶⁸ .
39. Shanxi Province No. 2 People's Hospital	Wu Xiaotong, director of the Organ Harvesting Center, worked on organ transplant surgeries for 12 consecutive hours in one day. ⁶⁹ In August 2006, patients awaiting organ transplants totaled more than 100 per day at a minimum. Eleven kidney transplants were conducted on August 15. ⁷⁰
40. Guangdong Province No. 2 People's Hospital	On August 4, 2006, Wu Jiaqing, deputy director of Organ Transplant Department, told our investigator that they completed at least 10 organ transplants each day before August 3, and completed six organ transplants on August 4. ⁷¹
41. Zhengzhou University No. 1 Affiliated Hospital	Big River Healthy Newspaper reported on March 27, 2014, that the transplant center at Zhengzhou University No. 1 Affiliated Hospital completed four liver transplants successfully for two patients with liver cirrhosis and two with liver cancer. Thanks to the surgeon's good command of skills, there was little blood loss during the transplants. The patients were transferred from the intensive care unit to the common ward the same day. Additionally, hospital vice president Zhang Shuijun disclosed that 30 liver transplants had been completed since the Chinese New Year. ⁷²
42. Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University	In August 2014, the official website of Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University claimed, "Sun Lijiang and Li Yanjiang from the hospital's urology surgery department, together with Dong Zhen and Huang Tao, have completed six surgeries within 24 hours." ⁷³



news.fznews.com.cn/shehui/2014-3-6/201436GBnLApFSxx103423.shtml

2014年2月18日12点，这场惊心动魄的连续手术开始，不间断地持续到第二天凌晨4点多才结束，做了5台手术，用了17个小时。当天进行手术的患者，包含2例慢性重型肝衰竭患者，1例急性乙肝肝衰竭患者，1例肝巨大肿瘤患者，1例重症肝衰竭胆道多次手术患者。

完成1台肝移植手术一般需要6到10小时，而当天是5台手术连续进行。为了能够紧凑地完成每一台手术，仅主刀和副手医生就安排了16人。进行肝移植手术有主要的8个环节，除去取肝和修肝，江艺和团队医生需要做的还有开腹、切病肝、大血管重建、小血管重建、胆道重建、关腹等6个环节，每两个人为一组“轮番上阵”。每完成一个环节都要花2个小时，5台手术下来每个医生平均都要完成至少10个小时的工作量。

“当时大家精神都高度紧张，一刻都不敢松懈，也根本吃不下东西。”江艺说，当天12点他准时进入第一个手术间，进行切下患者病肝的副手已经完成第一道操作，他负责的是把一个健康的肝接到患者身上去，做完一个环节后，他还要争分夺秒进入第二手术间。

活体器官保存最多只能一天17小时的攻坚是必须的

为什么要赶在17小时内，紧急做完5台手术？

江艺说，等待移植的5个患者，一直在医院接受治疗并等待合适的肝源，而能给这5个患者肝源，是在这之前就配型完成，但是只能等捐者心脏停跳5分钟后，才能取下来。不过取下来的肝最多只能保存一天，最佳的保存时间是12个小时。

当天，5个肝源是同时送达的，因此这5名患者，必须在肝源送到后马上进行手术。为了保证肝源的活性，也为了这5个患者的手术能够更成功，江艺和他的团队经过深思熟虑的规划

Figure 2.10 On March 10, 2014, China Organ Transplantation website reprinted an article by Southeast Express Newspaper

Evidence V: Organ harvesting suspected, warm ischemia time is either zero or exceedingly short

Our investigation showed that many organ transplant operations performed in China had either no or exceedingly short warm ischemia times, indicating that the donors for these operations were still alive when their organs were extracted.

1. What is warm ischemia time?

Warm ischemia time is the period of time from the moment the donor stops supplying blood to the organ to the start of cold perfusion.⁷⁴

2. What's cold ischemia time?

Cold ischemia time (CIT) is the period between the chilling of an organ after its blood supply has been cut off and the time its blood supply is restored during transplantation.⁷⁵ The time limit for cold ischemia time for a kidney must not exceed 24 hours; liver must not exceed 15 hours; and a heart must not exceed 6 hours.⁷⁶

3. What is cardiac death?

Cardiac death generally means the heart stops beating, and breathing and circulation stop as well.



4. What is brain death?

Brain death means a full irreversible loss of brain function including the brainstem. Clinical determination of brain death must include three indispensable indicators: deep coma, brain stem reflexes and no spontaneous breathing.

5. All organ extractions from brain dead donors in mainland China are illegal

To this day, China does not have a uniform set of national criteria issued by the administration on what constitutes brain death. Likewise, there is no legislation on brain death. Therefore, as of the writing of this article (February 10, 2016), according to China's laws, any action of organ extraction from a brain-dead cadaver is illegal.

6. In summary, the warm ischemia time being either zero or exceedingly short indicates organ harvesting from living candidates:

1) In cases where death is caused by an accident, warm ischemia time—from the moment the donor stops supplying blood to the organ to the start of cold perfusion—is often longer; zero ischemia time is impossible.

2) When using organs from executed prisoners, strictly speaking, warm ischemia time should not be zero either. Because execution should follow the judicial process where organ extraction should only occur after the medical examiner has inspected the body and pronounces the prisoner dead. Therefore, the warm ischemia time should not be zero either.

3) In cases of brain dead donors, organs can be obtained with zero or exceedingly short warm ischemia time. However, China has no brain death legislation, lacks a set of criteria that define brain death, and does not have an organ donation system in place. So basically there are no "brain dead donors."

7. "Kidney transplant from living donors" in China is "completely different" from the cadaveric kidney transplants conducted in Japan

The following is the online response from China International Organ Transplantation Support Center of China Medical University:

"The kidney transplant procedure from living donors conducted in China is completely different from the cadaveric kidney transplant operation you've heard of in Japan's hospitals or dialysis centers."⁷⁷

These "living donor transplant operations" conducted in China are different from those performed elsewhere in the world, where donors remain alive. In other countries, a liver transplant from a living donor refers to a partial liver transplantation, where a portion of the donor's liver is extracted and transplanted into the recipient. The donor is normally a relative. By contrast, in China, the entire liver is extracted and transplanted into the recipient. This equates to killing the donor through liver extraction.



Figure 2.11 Support Center of China International Transplantation Webpage cache

8. Examples of research papers by physicians in mainland China where zero or exceedingly short warm ischemia time is recorded:

- 1) At the Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, from 2005 to 2007, 112 donor livers' warm ischemia times were between 0 and 10 minutes, with an average of 3.96 minutes.⁷⁸
- 2) At the PLA Second Artillery Force General Hospital, from 2004 to 2007, 103 donor livers from "healthy young people's cadavers" had warm ischemia times of 0 to 5 minutes.⁷⁹
- 3) At the Second Military Medical University-affiliated Changzheng Hospital in Shanghai, from 2001 to 2004, 240 donor livers had warm ischemia times of 0 to 8 minutes.⁸⁰

Table 2.2 33 Selected Cases of Extremely Short Warm Ischemia Time

Hospital Name	Time of Transplants	Warm ischemia Time of Removed Organs
1. The Affiliated Union Hospital of Fujian Medical University	August 1995 - October 2007	111 cases of heart evisceration where all donors were brain dead, aged at 25±7; no history of cardiovascular disease, warm ischemia time 0-15 minutes ⁸¹
2. Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital	January 1996 - March 2008	314 liver transplants implemented, warm ischemia time 0-2 minutes ⁸²
3. No.1 Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University	June 26, 1996 - June 2004	20 cases of rapid removal of multiple organs was recorded where the warm ischemia times were 0-5 minutes ⁸³



4. The 309 Hospital of the PLA	2003-2009	162 liver transplants were recorded with warm ischemia times of 0-5 minutes, average 2 minutes ⁸⁴
5. Foshan City No.1 People's Hospital	March 2003 -December 2006	28 cases of liver extraction from donors who had no liver diseases, warm ischemia time 0-6 minutes ⁸⁵
6. Guangzhou General Military Hospital	July 2006 - May 2011	20 cases of organ extraction where the warm ischemia time was 0 minutes ⁸⁶
7. Shanghai Ruijin Hospital	June 2002 – September 2004	100 cases of liver extraction from donors; cardiac arrest time 0-7 minutes ; no liver diseases, no malignant tumors, no obvious fatty degeneration, tested negative for hepatitis B ⁸⁷
8. Wuxi City No.2 People's Hospital	December 25, 2000; January 30, 2002; March 13, 2002; September 28, 2002; March 24, 2003	Five liver transplants where “donors were brain dead men who had been healthy and in their prime and their livers were of good quality,” “warm ischemia times for the five transplants were basically 0 minutes” ⁸⁸
9. No.1 Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical Institute	February 2003-April 2004	Performed three orthotopic heart transplants, donors were all male, ages 18, 31, and 45, and warm ischemia time were 0 minutes in all three cases ⁸⁹
10. The Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University	March 2005 - November 2007	Among 125 liver transplants, 112 were from “ deceased donors. ” However, the warm ischemia times for livers from these “deceased donors” was 0-10 minutes, with an average of 3.96 minutes. ⁹⁰
11. No.2 Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University	August 31, 1999 - February 9, 2001	Conducted 10 liver transplants, all 10 donors were brain dead; fast removal of multiple organs was implemented; the warm ischemia time was 0-5 minutes, averaging 3.06 minutes. ⁹¹
12. The Affiliated Hospital of Jiangsu Nantong Medical Institute	November 2000 - May 2003	4 orthotopic heart transplants, “ donors brain dead, 3 male, 1 female, heart function normal before death. All 4 donor had their chest incised immediately after brain death. ” Warm ischemia time was 0-2 minutes, with an average time of 1 minute ⁹²
13. Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, Jiangsu Province	June 2004- June 2005	Obtained 42 donor livers, with warm ischemia times of 0-5 minutes, “brain dead, ages 19 to 38, no infectious diseases, no kidney or liver diseases” ⁹³
14. No.2 Artillery General Hospital	July 2004 - 2007	103 liver transplants, “all donors were healthy young people, 1 brain dead and 102 deceased.” However, in all 103 cases, the warm ischemia time is 0-5 minutes ⁹⁴
15. Shanghai Changzheng	October 2001 –	240 liver transplants implemented, warm ischemia time 0-8 minutes ⁹⁵



Hospital	September 2004	
16. Dongguan People's Hospital, Guangdong Province	April 2003 and December 2003	4 orthotopic heart transplants, warm ischemia time 0-3.5minutes ⁹⁶
17. The Affiliated Union Hospital of Fujian Medical University	August 1995 – March 2009	96 orthotopic heart transplants, donors were braindead, male, ages 20 to 45, warm ischemia time 0-15minutes, cold ischemia time 50-235 minutes ⁹⁷
18. South Hospital Affiliated to South Medical University	April 5, 2000	One orthotopic heart transplant, “ donor brain dead, male, donor and recipient of the same blood type, lymphocytotoxic crossmatch PRA < 1%, HLA half match, warm ischemia time 0minute, cold ischemia time 90min ” ⁹⁸
19. The 117 th Hospital of the PLA	April 1989 – October 2002	294 cases of fast removal of both kidneys implemented, where warm ischemia time was 30 seconds to 10minutes ⁹⁹
20. The Affiliated Children's Hospital of Beijing Military General Hospital	September 2006 – August 2007	Seven heart extraction for transplants, where donors were “brain dead” males, warm ischemia time 1-10minutes ¹⁰⁰
21. Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University	January 2004 to August 2006	117 cases of fast joint extraction of liver and kidney immediately following cardiac arrest; 109 male, 8 female; ages 18 to 47, with average age 28.6, warm ischemia time 1-5min ¹⁰¹
22. South Hospital, South Medical University	August 2004- December 2007	126 cases of fast joint extraction of liver and kidney, warm ischemia time 1-8.5minutes, average 4minutes ¹⁰²
23. No.1 Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University	September 1999- September 2004	19 cases of joint pancreas-kidney extraction; donors all male, average age 30, all had serious open head injury, warm ischemia time 2.0±0.5 minutes ¹⁰³
24. Shanghai No.1 People's Hospital	January 2001- September 2003	138 cases of joint liver-kidney extraction; cooperated with partner hospital to simultaneously extract five hearts and three lungs, warm ischemia time 2-5minutes ¹⁰⁴
25. 81 Military Hospital	April 2003- February 2008	68 cases of liver extraction, warm ischemia time 2-5minutes ¹⁰⁵
26. Beijing Military General	April 2005- July 2007	30 cases of orthotopic liver extraction, warm ischemia time 2-7minutes, average 4.6minutes ¹⁰⁶



Hospital		
27. The 401Hospital of the PLA	September 2003-May 2004	34 cases of liver extraction, warm ischemia time 2-9minutes, average 5.1minutes¹⁰⁷
28.The Affiliated Hospital of Binzhou Medical Institute	October 22, 2004	1 case of single lung extraction; donor male, no history of heart or lung disease; no history of cigarette smoking, warm ischemia time 2minutes¹⁰⁸
29.Shandong Province Hospital	January 2005-December 2008	120 liver transplants implemented, 6 of the 120 were joint liver-kidney transplants; donors age19-40, average 28; no history of alcohol drinking, no malignant tumor, no infection, no diabetes; liver and kidney had normal function; tested negative for hepatitis B and HIV; warm ischemia time 2.5-4minutes¹⁰⁹
30. Affiliated No.1 Hospital of National Sun Yat-sen University	January 2006-January 2007	Two cases of heart and lung extraction for transplant; donors male, ages 28 and 32, brain dead, no heart disease or infectious disease, warm ischemia time 2.5minutes and 3minutes¹¹⁰
31. Anyang City Chinese Medicine Hospital	January 2000-December 2004	36 cases of kidney extraction, warm ischemia time 2-13minutes¹¹¹
32.Jiujiang City No.1 People's Hospital	October 26, 2001	One liver transplant completed, donor had been dead 2minutes before the liver extraction¹¹²
33. Southwest Hospital Affiliated to No.1 Military Medical University	June 26, 2000	One case of joint heart-kidney transplant, donor male, age 28, brain dead after external head trauma, warm ischemia time 2minutes20seconds¹¹³

Sources: WOIPFG, 2016.

Evidence VI: Proof of organ harvesting found in a medical paper

Case analysis:

Medical paper published by Wu Jian and other physicians from Yan'an Hospital of Kunming describes the procedure of a heart extraction:



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·经验交流·

2 例心肺联合移植术供体心肺摘取及保护

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关键词: 心肺联合移植术; 供体心肺; 摘取及保护

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心肺联合移植术 (Combined Heart Lung Transplantation, CHLT) 现已公认是治疗终末期心肺疾病的有效方法^[1]。随着手术技术、器官保护及免疫抑制剂的有效应用, 目前全球 CHLT 手术量增加极为迅速, 据 1994 年国际心肺移植学会报道, 1981 年以来全球已完成 CHLT 1200 例以上^[1]。由于供体来源匮乏, CHLT 中供体心肺的获取及保护更加成为手术成功与否的主要环节^[2]。术中尽可能缩短心肺缺血时间、对供体心肺进行充分、彻底的灌洗以及完善的低温保护是手术应遵循的主要原则^[3]。我院迄今共施行 CHLT 两例, 现将手术过程中供体心肺摘取及保护体会总结如下。

资料与方法 受体患者 2 例, 1 例男性 30 岁, 1 例女性 33 岁。术前诊断均为先天性心脏病、室间隔缺损、重度肺动脉高压、艾森曼格综合征, 术前心功能 III-IV 级, 适合于心肺联合移植术, 选

择合适供体后择期手术。

手术操作: 供体入室后, 即按手术常规麻醉及插管, 静脉注射甲强龙 1g, 肝素化 (3mg/kg)。麻醉生效后, 常规消毒铺巾, 取正中切口, 按常规手术方法快速进胸, 倒“T”形打开心包, 游离主动脉及肺动脉, 主动脉根部及肺动脉近分叉部以 4-0 prolene 线作荷包后插入 Sans 灌注针及大口径肺动脉灌注管 (14F)。随后由肺动脉灌注管按 25 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹ 注入前列地尔 (PGE1), 用以对抗低温灌洗造成的血管收缩^[4], 同时因其扩张肺血管的作用, 使肺能得到均匀彻底的灌注^[5]。灌注维持 2min 后剂量加倍, 再维持 2min 后再次加倍。由胸骨后打开双侧胸膜, 完全打开两侧胸腔, 并切除心包。阻断主动脉, 主动脉根部灌注 4℃ HTK 心肌灌注液, 同时切断下腔静脉, 并切开左心耳, 以充分减压心腔。由肺灌注管灌注 HTK

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Figure 2.12 Journal of Yunnan Medicine, 2008, Vol 29, (5), pp 469

Here is the description of the surgical procedure as specified in the paper in figure 2.12: After the donor (organ provider) entered the operating room, conventional anesthesia and endotracheal intubation procedures were administered; intravenous administration of 1g methylprednisolone and heparin (3mg/Kg) was given to the organ provider. After the anesthesia began taking effect, routine draping procedure was followed using sterile towels. Incision was made in the center and into the chest swiftly using routine surgery procedures.



Analysis:

Clinical determination of brain death must include all three indispensable indicators: deep coma, no brain stem reflexes and no spontaneous breathing. No spontaneous breathing refers to the need to rely on a ventilator to maintain breathing. An apnea test must also be used to verify brain death. Apnea tests require the temporary removal of ventilator support for 8-10 minutes, during which time a clinically brain dead patient will not display any respiratory efforts. According to the report above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) The donor was probably a living person, because only living people need anesthesia and intubation.
- 2) The donor was probably conscious and had spontaneous breathing, because anesthesia and routine tracheal intubation only took place after the donor entered the operating room. That is to say, before entering the room, he or she could breathe on his or her own without intubation.
- 3) The organ provider was not brain dead or in a deep coma, if so, he or she should have required endotracheal intubation and intravenous fluids before entering the room to maintain breathing and heartbeat.

We can draw some further conclusions from the analysis above.

- 1) This paper is an authentic description of how the doctors conducted a murder. It is their crime that it records.
- 2) The fact that they can write down the murder process and publish it on the Internet shows that killing has become their routine work, and that they have become morally depraved. It also reflects the severity of live organ harvesting by the CCP.
- 3) What is more frightening is that the killing is not just an isolated case. This kind of killing happens throughout every province in China. These killings began in late 1999 and continue today.

Evidence VII: Falun Dafa practitioners are forced to have blood tests, which is powerful evidence for the existence of a living organ bank

It is very difficult for us to obtain more evidence from those secret concentration camps where Falun Gong practitioners are being held, because of China's information censorship. However, these blood tests of Falun Gong practitioners, whether they are locked up in jails, labor camps, detention centers, or even at their own homes, indirectly confirm that the Chinese regime is building a database for reverse organ matching.

1. Nearly every Falun Gong practitioner is forcibly subjected to blood tests while detained

In addition to the extensive physical and mental abuse, Falun Gong practitioners from all over China are forcibly subjected to blood tests while they are detained. A large number of Falun Gong practitioners held in jails, labor camps, and detention centers, have suffered extreme abuse at the hands of authorities. Some were beaten, some were injured, and many have been crippled or died



from the torture. According to Minghui.org, from 1999 to August 3, 2015 a total of 3,870 deaths have been confirmed, where practitioners were beaten to death.¹¹⁴

Practitioners subjected to blood tests are not told the results, and if they truly display illness symptoms they are denied medical treatment. They are unable to post bail to seek medical treatment. This is common practice throughout China. No other detainees or inmates receive such treatment.

2. Falun Gong practitioners are subjected to forcible blood tests in their homes

Since April 2014,¹¹⁵ officials from the public security bureau and police have broken into the homes of Falun Gong practitioners. In some cases, in Guizhou, Liaoning, Hunan, Hubei, and Beijing, the authorities forced the practitioners to undergo blood tests in their homes.

In a few cases, where the Falun Gong practitioners could not be located, the police of public security bureau forcibly took blood from their relatives. Even elderly Falun Gong practitioners, those over 80 years old were forced to have a blood test. Many cases like this took place in Guizhou and Liaoning, where some police officers even said they were simply carrying out orders from their superiors.¹¹⁶ Over the course of about one month in Dandong, Liaoning Province, a total of 16 Falun Gong practitioners were forced by the local police to have their blood drawn.¹¹⁷

Chapter 3: Organ Transplants Intensify after the CCP'S Large-Scale Organ Harvesting from Live Falun Gong Practitioners was Exposed in 2006

Systematic, large-scale organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners held in Sujiatun Concentration Camp in Liaoning Province in China's northeast was exposed through international media on March 9, 2006. Facing the allegations, the CCP kept silent for three weeks. The Foreign Ministry spokesperson then denied the existence of the camp.

Meanwhile, "Interim Provisions to Manage Clinical Applications of Human Organ Transplant Technologies"¹¹⁸ was introduced, and the CCP started screening qualified organ transplant hospitals from July 1, 2006. Starting May 1, 2007, unqualified hospitals could no longer carry out organ transplants. After the introduction of the Interim Provisions across the nation, many hospitals saw a dramatic increase in organ transplant operations. Hospitals nationwide suddenly had a large number of organs available, and medical staff had to work overtime to transplant organs. The national transplant rush lasted at least until May 1, 2007.

I. Working overtime for intensive organ transplants

In 2006, Minghui.org received many reports from inside China that carried a similar message: the quantity of organ transplants in many hospitals had suddenly increased. For example, starting from March 2006, Tianjin Hospital of Armed Police Forces had kidney transplant surgeries every day, six surgeries per night.¹¹⁹ Patients were discharged early, literally as soon as their condition became slightly better so that their hospital beds could be given to other kidney transplant patients. Patients were told that the donors were "criminal youths."¹²⁰

II. Hospitals slash prices, even offering free transplants to increase sales of organ transplant operations



1. Jilin Heart Hospital offering sales promotion – only 50,000 RMB for the first five heart transplant operations¹²¹.

On April 12, 2006, Jilin Heart Hospital offered a big “sales promotion,” charging only 50,000 RMB (US\$7,500) for the first five heart transplants.

2. Hunan People’s Hospital offer 20 free liver and kidney transplants

On April 28, 2006, Hunan People’s Hospital advertised that the hospital is offering 20 free liver and kidney transplants, 10 liver transplants and 10 kidney transplants,¹²² suggesting a large number of organs needed to be used immediately.



Figure 3.1 Screenshot of Hunan People’s Hospital’s advertisement offering 20 free liver and kidney transplants

3. In July 2006, the Administration of Social Insurance Fund of Shenzhen announced they will take heart transplantation, liver transplantation and malignant cells immunotherapy into the list of local supplementary medical insurance items.¹²³

Chapter 4: Since 2006, organ transplants have climbed steadily in China

Due to the CCP’s deliberate misinformation, the international community has been led to believe that after 2006 the number of organ transplants in China decreased. But the truth is the opposite. Organ transplantation in communist China continues to expand in scale, and the number of beds dedicated to transplant patients increases every year. The average turnover rate for these hospital beds is 103 percent, with some hospitals as high as 131.1 percent. In order to bring in more in-patients and lessen the heavy workload of the kidney transplant division in hospitals, hospitals have shortened the average length of stay for transplant patients; and transplant surgeons are busy the whole year.



The following is data cited by the regime.

I. The number of beds increases, the turnover rates are high, and the number of transplants are huge

1. The PLA 309 Hospital announced its gross income from organ transplantation had increased nearly eight-fold over five years, with more beds added in 2012

The hospital updated its online introduction to its Organ Transplant Center on November 17, 2010, and claimed that the gross income of the center was 30 million in 2006, and rose to 230 million in 2010, an increase of nearly 8-fold in 5 years.¹²⁴

In 2010, the hospital's organ transplant center had 316 beds. In 2012, the hospital's organ transplant center had 393 beds, according to its website.

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近年来，中心作为医院的重点效益科室医疗毛收入由2006年0.3亿元增长至2010年2.3亿元，5年增长近8倍。中心各科室医疗数、质量指标均处于医院前列，年收容量及病床周转次数在军队同类学科处于领先地位，收治危重疑难病人比例高，危重病人抢救成功率在85%以上，居国内同类学科领先地位。中心具有较高的医疗市场影响力，外地住院患者占住院人数50%以上。

中心各科室积极支持、踊跃参加医院各项卫勤保障任务，2007年解放军总医院反台独应急作战卫勤演习、“3.19”卫勤综合演练，2008年汶川抗震救灾、奥运医疗保障，2009年“亮剑”卫勤综合演练、北京反恐维稳卫勤演习，2010年玉树抗震救灾、总参驻京单位师职干部健康体检等等，出色完成任务的同时，展示了移植中心特别能吃苦、特别能战斗的优良作风，多次受到医院及有关单位的高度肯定和赞扬。

Figure 4.1 Screenshot of PLA 309 Hospital's Website

2. For Tianjin First Central Hospital, the number of liver transplants increases each year, with more than 500 beds in its organ transplant center, the turnover rate reached 131.1 percent

In 2004, the hospital conducted 507 liver transplantations

In 2005, the hospital conducted 647 liver transplantations¹²⁵

In 2006, the hospital completed 676 liver transplantations¹²⁶

An average of 940 liver transplants were completed per year from 2007 to 2014

The organ transplant center building has more than 500 beds in total, up from 120 beds. The bed occupancy rate reached as high as 131.1 percent, and the annual transplant number based on these factors could be as high as 5,000-8,000 cases.

This transplant surgery center has facilities to conduct 17 transplant operations simultaneously, or 9 liver transplants and 8 kidney transplants.

3. At the Shanghai Renji Hospital, the number of beds for transplant patients increased from 13 beds in 2004 to 110 beds in 2014

In October 2004, the hospital increased the number of beds at the liver transplant center from 13 to 23.¹²⁷

In June 28, 2007, Chinese Organ Transplantation website showed that this liver transplant center now



had 90 beds.¹²⁸

In 2014, the number of liver transplant beds increased to 110.

A report published on the Chinese Organ Transplantation Website on June 28, 2007 stated that the Organ Transplant Center of Renji Hospital is equipped with a class 100 laminar flow operating room and a class 10,000 laminar flow patient ward and can simultaneously perform six liver transplant surgeries.¹²⁹

4. Organ Transplant Center at Sichuan People's Hospital had 8 beds in 2007, and this increased to more than 100 beds in 2011¹³⁰

In 2007, the Organ Transplant Center at Sichuan People's Hospital had five physicians, five nurses, and eight beds for transplants. As of January 2011, the center has 12 physicians, 27 nurses, and more than 100 beds.¹³¹

5. At the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital, a specialist hospital for liver and gallbladder issues, bed numbers increased from 742 to 1500 in 2015. Mengchao Wu, President of the hospital, boasted "our liver transplant number is the largest in the world"

The hospital had 742 beds in early 2015.¹³² In October 2015, due to its expanding business, the hospital constructed a new wing bringing the hospital's total to 1,500 beds,¹³³ doubling the number of beds.

<http://sh.eastday.com/m/20150815/u1ai8841164.html> **Screengra**

由中国医药生物技术协会、上海吴孟超肿瘤医学中心、东方肝胆外科医院及上海细胞治疗工程技术研究中心共同举办，“2015全国肿瘤临床诊疗前沿大会”今天在沪开幕。来自国内外的专家围绕肿瘤生物治疗、精准医学等前沿专题开展演讲和讨论。

另据吴孟超介绍，“国家肝癌科学研究中心”今年10月将在嘉定安亭正式启用。与此同时，东方肝胆外科医院也即将在今年年底，从杨浦区长海路搬迁至安亭镇，与“肝癌科研中心”比邻。东方肝胆外科医院新院目前已完成全部基建，为全国医院中最大建筑单体，计划设置床位1500张，比“老院”扩容一倍。

Figure 4.2 Screenshot of the Eastday Website on August 2015

II. The quantity of organ transplant surgery is huge, and the workload is heavy throughout the whole year

Since 1999, the organ transplant sector in China has had an exceedingly busy working schedule throughout the year. This has not been a short-term phenomenon during the course of one year, nor is it simply isolated cases found at a small number of hospitals. Instead, this is prevalent throughout the country and the pattern is consistent throughout the year. The following are some examples.

1. At Tianjin First Central Hospital, surgeons are so busy that they work overtime on weekends and holidays



According to an article from the Chinese Organ Transplantation Web in Feb. 2006, the surgeons of the Organ Transplantation Department of Tianjin First Central Hospital were so busy shuffling between hospital wards and operation rooms that they didn't even have time to greet one another. They were often heard saying, "Too busy these several days, more than 10 operations a day." Some surgeons were "too busy to go home."

<http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2006-02/387.htm> Screenshot

该医院移植外科学部的医生成天忙碌地穿梭于病房和手术室之间，彼此顾不上打招呼，他们嘴上总挂着这样一句话“这几天特忙，一天十几台手术”。有的医生甚至连夜赶手术，一宿没合眼。

“我们做肝移植也分淡季、旺季。”但是，有医生抱怨说，淡季只是过完年后的一个月时间，赶上年底都特别忙，平时根本不着家。

Figure 4. 3 Screenshot of a Chinese transplantation website in February 2006

2. Zhengzhou People's Hospital had kidney transplantation surgeries every night

During the New Year of 2007, Zhengzhou People's Hospital had kidney transplantation surgeries every night. On December 27 alone, the hospital completed 13 kidney transplant surgeries.¹³⁴

According to an article on "Chinese Etiquette Training Network" published in April 2010, "Around Chinese New Year in 2007, surgeon Xing Li contracted conjunctivitis in his right eye from overworking for days on end, often performing surgeries from 2am or 3am the following day. Since Xing Li had to do operations like this without a rest, he had to ask his assistants to help clean his infection.¹³⁵"

3. Average length of hospital stays for kidney transplant recipients decreased in order to relieve the heavy workload of the kidney transplant division

In 2013, the West China Hospital of Sichuan University shortened the average length of stay for kidney transplant patients for postoperative care to 10 days, greatly increasing the bed turnover rate.¹³⁶

4. At the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University of Henan, the number of kidney transplants continues to increase

The Kidney Transplant Department at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University of Henan completed 149 transplant operations in 2012, another 173 in 2013, and 230 cases in 2014.

An overwhelming body of evidence suggests that since 1999, when the CCP began harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners, the number of organs harvested is massive and the scale of the transplant industry in China has only continued to increase.

Chapter 5: The Estimated Scale of Transplantation in China

Examining the history of mankind, it is difficult to find another entity like the communist regime of China in terms of the extent of its wickedness, deception, brutality and the overwhelming scale of its power. The CCP is a totalitarian, terrorist entity that has committed crimes against humanity through utilizing state apparatuses. The challenges any investigation faces when trying to uncover the truth of the communist party's crimes are tremendous. Deciphering the exact number of organs harvested by



the state-run apparatus is even more difficult. But through multiple sources of evidence and the “slip-ups” the conspirators within the CCP have accidentally revealed through complacency from involvement in countless killings, we have been able to generate an overall picture of the massive scale of the CCP’s crimes against humanity. **The numbers are frightening.**

WOIPFG has investigated 22 provinces, five autonomous regions and four municipalities directly under the control of mainland China’s central government.

As of December 2014, WOIPFG’s investigation indicates that a total of 865 hospitals and 9,500 doctors have been involved in organ harvesting. Of these hospitals, 712 perform liver and kidney transplants.¹³⁷ These hospitals are found across the 22 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 4 municipalities directly under the central government, and also the 217 prefect-level municipalities. The implicated hospitals are part of the military system, the armed police system, and a significant number are traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) hospitals, forensic hospitals, children’s hospitals, county-level hospitals, and specialist hospitals.

By clicking on the link below, you can see the geographical distribution of the 865 implicated hospitals on a Google Map and additional information. The link is: <http://goo.gl/jyV96Q>



追查国际调查全国涉嫌活摘器官医院名单

追查国际发布对中共865家医疗机构涉嫌活摘法轮功学员器官的追查名单
<http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/45858> - Edited at 12:46 AM

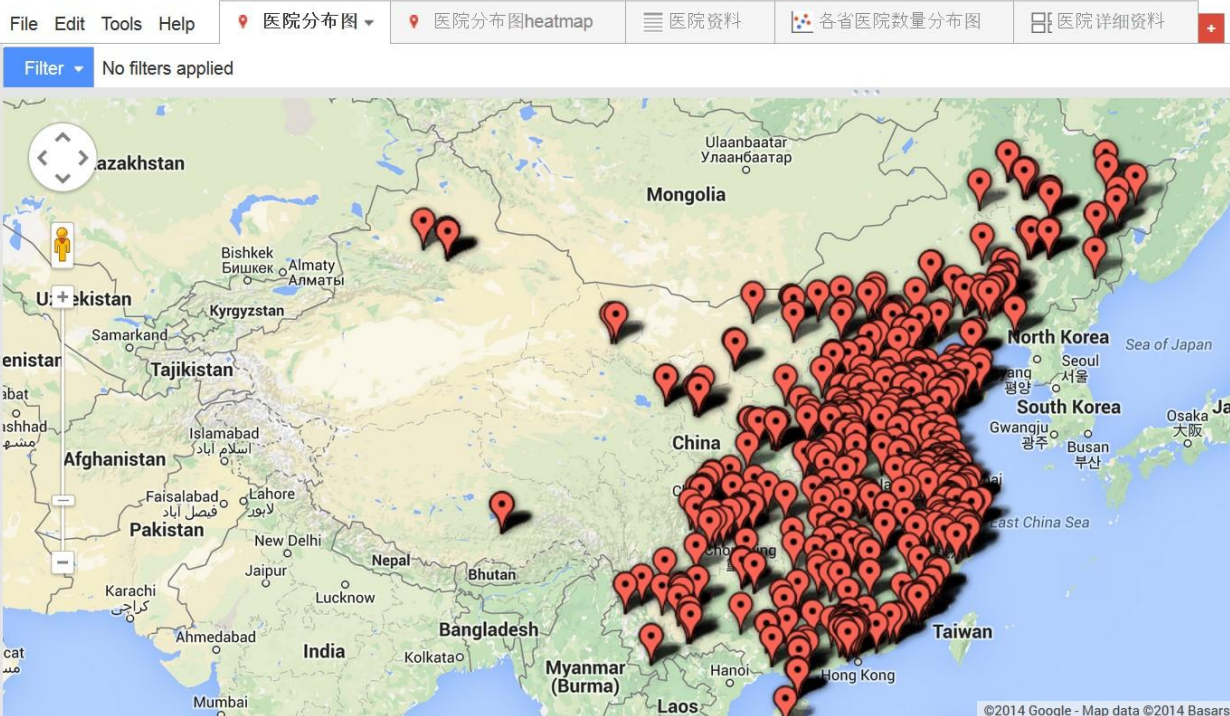


Figure 5.1 The Geographical Distribution of Chinese Hospitals Suspected of Organ Harvesting

According to July 2015 statistics from China’s Hospital Administration of the National Health and Family Planning Commission,¹³⁸ Mainland China has 20,918 hospitals, of which 1,150 are tertiary hospitals and 4,321 are secondary hospitals. Tertiary hospitals are typically large-scale comprehensive hospitals or specialized hospitals found in large cities with more than 500 beds. Of the tertiary hospitals, 705 are level A hospitals.¹³⁹ All tertiary level A hospitals conduct organ transplant surgeries.



The following are examples that indicate the scale of organ transplants in Chinese hospitals

I. Estimation of transplant numbers from hospital data

1. The true number of liver and kidney transplants at Tianjin First Central Hospital exceeded 5,000 cases per year since 2006, and hit 8,000 at the highest point

Tianjin Municipal Committee and the city government invested 170 million RMB (~US\$25.5 million) in the construction of the Oriental Organ Transplantation Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital. The building's area is 46,000 square meters, and was first put into use in August 2006.¹⁴⁰ The Center has 500 beds and 16 floors, making it the largest transplant center in Asia. The Surgery Center is equipped to perform nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants simultaneously.¹⁴¹

<http://baike.baidu.com/view/1367586.htm>

Screengrab

Timestamp: 2016-01-18 10.23.41

医疗成果

编辑

该院器官移植中心是目前亚洲最大规模的器官移植中心，为中国临床肝移植发源地及天津市的“移植技术应用基地”。器官移植专家沈中阳教授任中心主任。该中心于1994年5月成功完成人同种异体原位肝移植术迄今存活达十余年。创造了中国肝移植患者术后生存的新记录。此后，又创造并保持着中国肝移植史上手术总例数、手术成功率、患者术后存活时间、生存患者总数、短时间内手术例数等多项记录。在肝移植术后防治乙肝的复发方面也取得了新的突破——成功地实施了首例应用生物技术进行术中活性受体吸附清除丙肝病毒的移植术，解决了丙肝病人经换肝手术治疗后，移植体内的新肝脏100%会重新染上丙肝这一世界移植外科领域一直无法解决的难题。随着器官移植规模的不断扩大，肝、肾移植已成为该院常规手术。至2006年6月累计完成肝移植2100余例，肾移植1300余例。为巩固和发展在器官移植领域中的全国领先地位，天津市委、市政府投资约1.7亿元，建筑面积为4.6万平方米的器官移植中心大楼于2006年8月建成并投入使用，为发展天津市器官移植事业注入新的生机与活力。

Figure 5.2 The Web Screenshot of Baidu Encyclopedia

1) Bed count, bed occupancy rate and the average length of stay for liver transplantation patients at Tianjin First Hospital's Oriental Organ Transplantation Center

Bed count: 500+¹⁴²

Bed occupancy rate (BOR): 131.1 percent.¹⁴³ In 2013, the average BOR of tertiary level A hospitals was 103 percent.¹⁴⁴

Average length of stay for a liver transplant patient in China is 25-30 days, and the average length of stay for kidney transplant is 30 days.

(Definition: **Bed occupancy rate (BOR)** indicates the ratio of beds occupied by patients to total bed count¹⁴⁵)

Annual Transplantation Quantity at Tianjin First Hospital's Oriental Organ Transplantation Center:

5,475 cases (500x365x90%/30), using 90 percent as average BOR, and 30 days as average length of stay

6,265 cases (500x365x103%/30), using 103 percent as the average BOR, and 30 days as average length of stay



7,975 cases ($500 \times 365 \times 131.1\% / 30$), using 131.1 percent as the BOR, and 30 days as the average length of stay

8,544 cases ($500 \times 365 \times 131.1\% / 28$), using 131.1 percent as the BOR and 28 days as the average length of stay

2) The hospital's team of liver and kidney transplant surgeons¹⁴⁶

Through official online publications and medical papers, we found that 110 surgeons at Tianjin First Hospital had conducted liver and kidney transplants, including 21 chief surgeons, 25 deputy chief surgeons, 13 attending surgeons and 51 others.¹⁴⁷ Since 1999, liver and kidney transplants have become routine clinical surgeries at the center.¹⁴⁸ In January 2015, *Tonight Media Group* reported, "Under the guidance of Shen Zhongyang, new surgeons can now conduct liver transplants independently and have nearly conducted 1,000 liver transplants."¹⁴⁹

3) Surgery ability

The Organ Transplantation Surgery Center is able to perform nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants simultaneously,¹⁵⁰ or 17 surgeries simultaneously.

4) Surgeons have almost no rest days

Based on the above analysis, we believe that as early as 2006, the number of liver and kidney transplants at this hospital reached more than 5,000 a year, and at its highest point, the number almost reached 8,000 cases.

2. The actual transplant quantity at the PLA No. 309 Hospital has exceeded 4,000 every year since 2012

The Transplant Center at the PLA No. 309 Hospital was established in April 2002. In October 2005, it was renamed the PLA Organ Transplant Center by the Health Division of the PLA General Logistics Department. In 2011, it was renamed the PLA Organ Transplant Research Institute by the same division. The PLA No. 309 Hospital is also the Data Center for the Management Committee of the Chinese Scientific Registry of Kidney Transplantation.¹⁵¹

Bed count: 393 beds in 2012¹⁵²

Bed occupancy rate: 100 percent¹⁵³

The length of stay: 30 days

Surgeon team:

As many as 42 surgeons,¹⁵⁴ including 13 chief and deputy chief surgeons work at the Transplant Center at the PLA No. 309 Hospital.

Surgery ability:

The hospital once completed 12 kidney transplants in one night.¹⁵⁵

Annual transplantation quantity:

4,924 cases ($393 \times 365 \times 103\% / 30$)

3. Gongyi Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Henan province launched a Kidney Transplant Center in 2001



Gongyi is merely a small county-level city. This hospital, which uses Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as the primary means for diagnosis and treatment, set up a Kidney Transplant Center in 2001.

The hospital can handle as many as 12 kidney transplant patients simultaneously and is equipped to conduct as many as eight kidney transplants per day. By 2006, the hospital's director of the Urology Department, Li Hongdao, had conducted more than 500 kidney transplants.¹⁵⁶

II. Media reports validate the massive scale of transplants performed

1. *China Economic Weekly*: Peking University People's Hospital once performed 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in one year

In September 2013, Zhu Jiye, head of Peking University Organ Transplantation Research Institute and the director of the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department at Peking University People's Hospital, said in an interview with *China Economic Weekly*, "Prior to launching the pilot project in 2010, organs from executed prisoners accounted for almost all donor organ sources in China. Our hospital used to perform 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in one year, and the sources of these organs were all death-row prisoners."¹⁵⁷

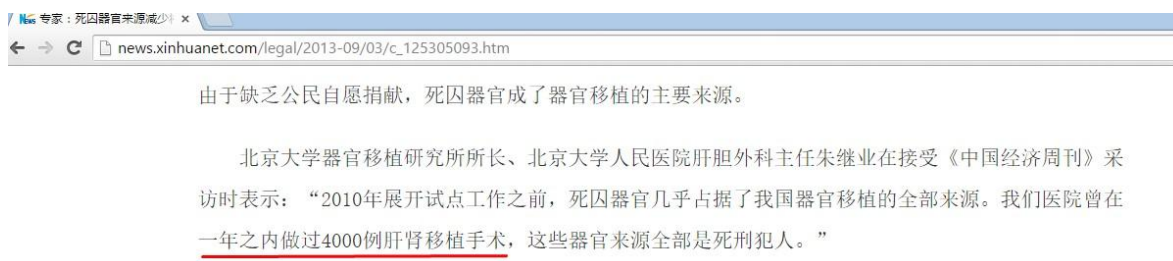


Figure 5.3 Screenshot of the "Xinhua Network" article in September 2013

2. *China Times*: The No. 175 Hospital in Nanjing Military Region "performs at least 3000 kidney transplants cases per year

According to a *China Times*' report dated May 1, 2006, Xiamen Chang Gung Hospital, whose costly construction was funded by two prominent Taiwanese companies would be put to use at the end of 2006. Organ transplantation would be the hospital's main business.

A Taiwanese businessman in Xiamen cited the example of a tertiary hospital located in Zhangzhou, Fujian province, which is close to Xiamen: The No. 175 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region, or Xiamen University Affiliated Southeast Hospital. The hospital performs at least 3,000 kidney transplants each year.¹⁵⁸ One out of four kidney transplant patients at the hospital were from Taiwan. Considering a kidney transplant costs 1 million to 2 million New Taiwan Dollars (US\$31,000-\$62,000), Chang Gung Hospital, which focuses primarily on kidney transplants, would have a very lucrative outlook...¹⁵⁹

3. *KwongWahYitPoh*: Wuhan Tongji Hospital performs thousands of kidney transplants per year

An article first published on *KwongWahYitPoh*, and later reproduced by China's *Sina Global News*, stated that as an important city in central China, Wuhan is also China's largest organ transplant center. Wuhan Tongji Hospital is one of China's earliest and most authoritative hospitals that performs live



donor kidney transplants. Every year, the hospital performs thousands of kidney transplant surgeries. The hospital's website claims to have the largest group of living donor kidney transplant recipients.¹⁶⁰

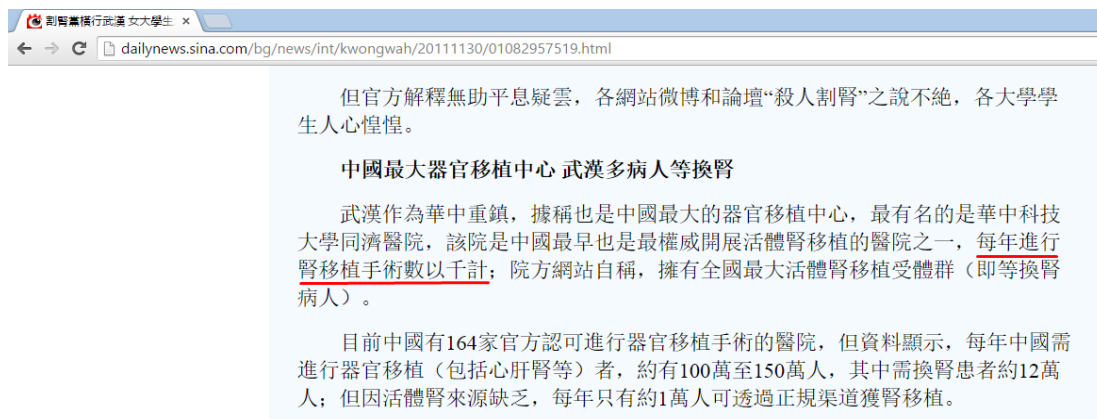


Figure 5.4 Screenshot of "Sina Global News" article in November 2011

During WOIPFG's investigation, a surgeon from this hospital said, "There is guaranteed to be sufficient live prisoners like Falun Gong practitioners." He also told the undercover telephone investigator, "Before the people (the donors) die, the organs are taken out."¹⁶¹

A surgeon's relative, who works at this hospital, said many donors were available, and before the crimes of organ harvesting were exposed in 2006, the surgeons would work overtime every day to perform organ transplants.¹⁶²

On January 16, 2016, the official website for this hospital still claimed that its kidney transplants numbered nearly 3,000 a year.¹⁶³ But later, the number of kidney transplants per year plummeted to 200 cases, suggesting that the data was deliberately altered.

The number of organ transplants at a large number of hospitals are more than 10 times the officially published figures

序号	医院	医院公布的每年移植量	每年移植量低值	每年移植量高值	倍数
1	北京大学人民医院	125	4,000	4,000	32
2	中南大学附属同济医院	200	3,000	3,000	15
3	中国医药大学附属第一医院	100	2,000	3,000	20
4	南京军区南京总医院	100	1,000	1,000	10
5**	北京协和医院	1	2,000	3,000	2,000
6	天津市第一中心医院	1,000	5,000	8,000	5
7	解放军第309医院	200	3,000	4,929	15
8	南方医科大学南方医院	300	3,000	4,000	10
9	湘雅三医院	200	2,000	3,000	10
10	复旦大学附属中山医院	400	4,000	4,000	10
11	上海交通大学附属仁济医院	200	2,000	3,000	10
Subtotal		2,826	31,000	40,929	10



Figure 5.5 Comparison of actual transplant numbers and published transplant numbers for 11 hospitals

III. Authoritative CCP Transplant Specialists Confirm that the Actual Number of Transplants Far Exceeds Official Published Numbers

Perhaps the numbers above seem too large to be accurate, but if we review what several authoritative transplant specialists within the CCP system have said, the actual numbers are likely much, much larger.

1. Wu Mengchao: The communist party's quantity of liver transplants is No. 1 in the world

On May 11, 2011, Sina TV interviewed Wu Mengchao and his student Wang Hongyang. The host, Yin Jun, asked, "Where is China in terms of liver transplants?" Wu Mengchao replied, "At present, China performs the most liver transplants in the world, and both the quality and results of the transplants are good and have caught up with the international standard."¹⁶⁴

In the United States, about 6,000 liver transplants are performed per year.¹⁶⁵

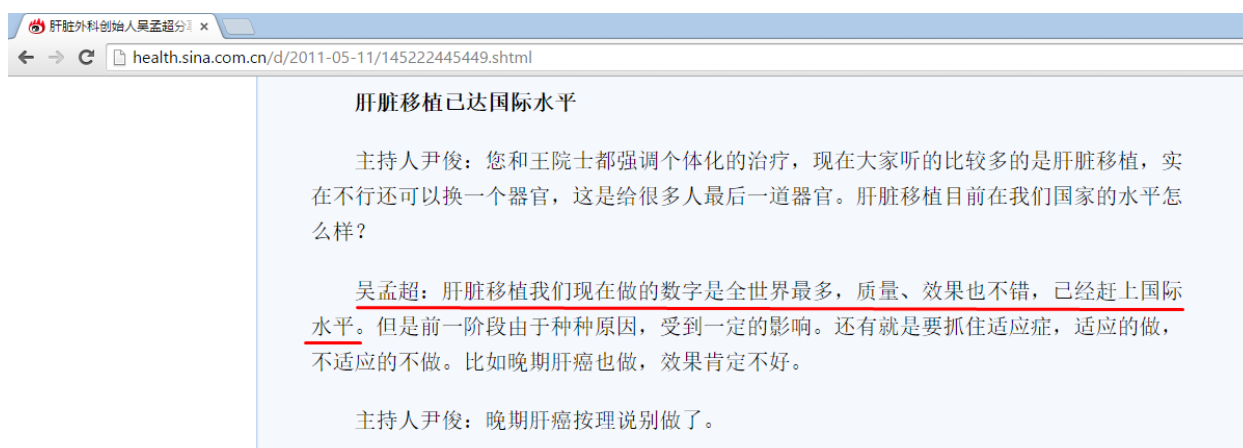


Figure 5.6 Screenshot of Sina Health webpage from May 2011

2. He Xiaoshun: "The number of liver transplants nationwide in 2000 was 10 times that of 1999, and by 2005 the number had tripled since 2000"

Phoenix Magazine Network published an article titled "The Inside Story of Human Organ Trading in China" on November 5, 2013. The article quoted He Xiaoshun, who is a health specialist for the central government, a committee member of the China Organ Donation Committee,¹⁶⁶ and Vice President of the Organ Transplantation Academy of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University.¹⁶⁷

He Xiaoshun was quoted saying, "The year 2000 is the watershed of China's organ transplant industry ... The number of liver transplants nationwide in 2000 is 10 times that of 1999, and by 2005, the number has tripled since 2000."¹⁶⁸

This means the number of transplants carried out in 2005 in China was 30 times that of the year 2000.

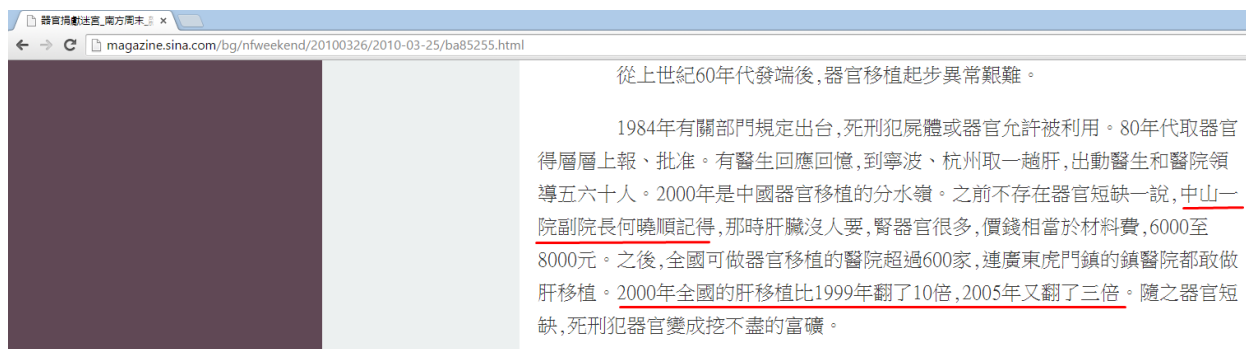


Figure 5.7 Phoenix Magazine Network’s Inside Story of Human Organ Trading in China, November 5, 2013

3. Huang Jiefu alone performed more than 500 transplants in 2012

Huang Jiefu, chairman of the China Organ Donation Committee, deputy director at the ministerial level of the Central Health Protection Committee, and the former vice minister of the Ministry of Health, is responsible for overseeing China’s organ transplant sector. He is also the former principal at Sun Yatsen University, and director of the school’s Organ Transplant Center.

As a liver transplant physician, Huang Jiefu performed more than 500 transplants in 2012, and only one transplant used a donated organ.

news.dayoo.com/guangzhou/201303/13/73437_29475945.htm

去年底,黄洁夫到广州参加会议时,就利用会议间隙亲手主刀了3例肝移植手术。当本报记者提起此事时,黄洁夫说:“我去年做的肝移植手术有500多例,去年11月到广州做的那台肝移植手术,是按照中国标准公民自愿捐献的首例肝移植手术。我作为全国人体器官移植临床应用委员会(OTC)的主任委员,我要带头去向捐献者鞠躬,让医务人员尊重生命,同时推广宣传我们的器官捐献工作。”

Figure 5.8 Screenshot of a news article where Huang Jiefu stated he had performed more than 500 transplants in one year.

IV. A surprising witness: German surgeon said one Chinese hospital conducted 2,000 transplants per year

A Chinese doctor German surgeon told Dr. Torsten Trey in 2006 that a Tianjin hospital conducted 2,000 liver transplants per year.¹⁶⁹



Dr. Torsten Trey states that we cannot ignore the CCP's atrocities of live organ harvesting

Figure 5.9 Photograph of Dr. Torsten, sourced from Epoch Times

On July 24, 2006, Dr. Torsten Trey traveled to Boston from Germany to attend the first World Organ Transplant Academic Conference. During that conference, a surgeon from Tianjin told him that the hospital he worked for was one of three in Tianjin that could perform organ transplant surgeries, and that it conducted about 2,000 cases of liver transplants in one year. Dr. Trey was puzzled, and thought, "This number is more than the total number of operations in Germany, we have to ask where their liver donors come from."

V. The testimony of Yang Guang

1. Data from China's Public Security Bureau suggests regional hospitals alone harvested organs from 500,000 Falun Gong practitioners

A witness named Mr. Yang said, "A friend who works at the Public Security Bureau told me on the phone that in the last 10 years or so organ transplants performed at general hospitals led to the unnatural deaths of more than 500,000 Falun Gong practitioners.

"This figure was only what he knew from general hospitals' statistics, such as People's hospitals and municipality hospitals. The number of organ transplants from Armed Police Hospitals, Military hospitals and Public Bureau hospitals were not included.

"Because statistics from these three kinds of hospitals are more confidential, even people who work for the Ministry of Public Security are not in the know."¹⁷⁰

2. Two affiliated hospitals of a medical university in a big city conduct 2,000-3,000 organ transplants per year

According to an exclusive report published by *Epoch Times* on March 16, 2014, Chinese affairs expert Yang Guang spoke about the live organ harvesting at two affiliated hospitals of a medical university in China.¹⁷¹ One of Mr. Yang's former classmates is the deputy head at a hospital affiliated with a medical university. To protect the safety of these sources, we will not reveal the name of this hospital or that of the deputy head. He is a medical expert who takes care of hospital logistics. This man told Mr. Yang in person the dark reality of how organs are transplanted inside this hospital:



“The two hospitals affiliated to our medical university conduct 2,000-3,000 organ transplants every year. Since there is a live organ donor bank, blood type matching can be completed within a month, sometimes even within 48 hours. As soon as our hospital notifies the 610 Office, a prison vehicle would immediately send a matching candidate with the matching code number to our hospital. After another round of testing to confirm the blood type, this candidate would be sent to different divisions for transplant needs. Often, liver, kidney and corneal transplants are performed simultaneously. After the operations, the body would be sent to the cremation furnace, without collecting the ashes. We only have this donor’s code number, and we only know that he or she was a Falun Gong practitioner. People from the 610 Office are always on site to monitor the entire transplant procedure.”

“The Communist Party committee at higher levels set rules for us to keep all the information confidential. We are not allowed to look into the situation or the number of organ transplants in other hospitals, nor are we allowed to tell others about the organ transplant situation in our hospital. At the end of each year, we report to our higher-level Party Committee the number of transplants conducted within that year (2000-3000 cases), and the code numbers of the organ donors. Immediately after we send the report, monitored by the 610 Office personnel, we are ordered to delete all the data from our computers.”

VI. The latest investigative phone recording of Politburo Standing Committee Member Zhang Gaoli confirms the CCP’s Crimes of Organ Harvesting

On June 24, 2015, a WOIPFG investigator called Chinese Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli, saying that she was a secretary from Jiang Zemin’s Office, to verify that Jiang Zemin gave the order to harvest organs from millions of living Falun Gong practitioners.¹⁷²

1. Confirmation that Jiang Zemin ordered organs be harvested from millions of living Falun Gong practitioners

As one of the incumbent Politburo Standing Committee members and Vice Premier, Zhang Gaoli did not deny nor show surprise when asked by the investigator about, “Jiang Zemin’s order to remove organs from several million Falun Gong practitioners.” In addition, when asked by the investigator “to prevent the matter from being pursued at the Politburo meeting,” Zhang promised, “I will” and asked Jiang to “not worry.” This further affirms that Jiang Zemin personally ordered the removal of organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. To date, the number of practitioners who have been killed for their organs is as many as several million. Furthermore, cadres at the most senior levels of the communist party are all fully aware of this.

2. Zhang Gaoli promised that he would “handle the rest of Falun Gong practitioners well”

This statement from Zhang Gaoli confirms that the living organ bank composed of a large number of detained Falun Gong practitioners still exists today, and that Falun Gong practitioners are in danger of having their organs removed at any time.

VII. Examination of China’s transplant volumes

For reasons well known to the public now, a definitive conclusion or entirely accurate figures of the number of organs harvested by the CCP are impossible to obtain. Yet ample evidence exists to suggest the number is frighteningly large. The crimes of organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners are carried out utilizing China’s state apparatuses.



Millions of Falun Gong practitioners who petitioned the government for the freedom to practice Falun Gong openly and were arrested are the primary source of organs in the living organ pool. Substantial evidence confirms that people within these state apparatuses are killing on demand and that Falun Gong prisoners of conscience are the primary source of organs. Since 2006, when these crimes were exposed in international media, the CCP has adjusted its data about the organ transplant volume to give the impression that organ transplants in China were on the decline, when in fact hospitals were adding beds to transplant wards to facilitate an increasing the number of surgeries. The volume of Falun Gong practitioners slaughtered for their organs by the CCP is most certainly an appalling figure.

This investigative report presents evidence in order to raise awareness of the CCP's crimes against humanity. The conclusions drawn from the investigate report are the results of in-depth investigations over the last decade. These efforts aim to end these anti-humanity atrocities as soon as possible.

(For more details, refer to Chapter 6 of "WOIPFG's Investigation on the CCP's Crimes of Utilizing State Apparatuses for Harvesting Organs from Falun Gong Practitioners on a Massive Scale")

1. Ninety-six organ-harvesting centers conduct an average of 2000 to 3000 transplants every year¹⁷³

These 96 organ harvesting centers are all tertiary A-level hospitals equipped with the most advanced medical equipment and staffed with the best physicians in China. These hospitals are usually directly governed by various arms of the military, prominent hospitals located in major cities, or are affiliated with key universities or institutions. Some of the hospitals' transplant data has been published in the communist party's official media and in overseas media that is controlled by the communist party. These figures suggest the annual transplant volumes of these hospitals are generally in the thousands, and the numbers reach as high as 5,000 or 8,000 annually in some cases. The average transplant figures for these hospitals have been 2000-3000 cases per year, 10-20 times those of the publicly released figures.

Ninety-six hospitals carrying out 2,000 transplants per year per hospital would mean 192,000 cases per year, or 1.92 million transplants in 10 years

2. Fifty regional liver and kidney transplantation centers suspected of conducting 400-1,000 transplants per year¹⁷⁴

These hospitals belong to the secondary hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health to conduct transplant operations. They are mostly provincial hospitals or affiliated hospitals of universities located in prefecture-level or provincial-level municipalities. These hospitals also have advanced transplant expertise with large transplant volumes.

3. 408 military, police or tertiary A-level hospitals not accredited by the Ministry of Health to conduct transplant operations have conducted exceedingly large numbers of transplant operations¹⁷⁵

There are 408 transplantation centers in large-scale military and local hospitals, mainly tertiary A-level hospitals, not accredited to conduct transplant operations, including 56 military and armed police hospitals, and 352 local tertiary A-level hospitals.



Experts estimate that before the organ harvesting from living donors was exposed in 2006, the number of organ transplantations conducted by countless small and medium transplantation institutions, which account for 80 percent of all medical institutions that perform transplants in China, was no less than that from the large institutions, which account for 20 percent of the total. With some small hospitals having exceedingly large transplant volumes.

Even after the Chinese Ministry of Health implemented an accreditation system, many hospitals that failed to receive accreditation continued with such operations. Compared to the large hospitals, these small and medium institutions are more flexible in their operations. Several dozen military and armed police hospitals are not restricted in any fashion, because they possess abundant sources of donors, and the total number of transplantations from these facilities should not be underestimated.

4. 153 small and medium transplant centers not accredited to conduct transplants may have conducted 3000-7000 transplants per year¹⁷⁶

The 153 transplant centers within this category include mostly secondary hospitals, tertiary B-level hospitals, a small number of small-scale privately owned hospitals and district hospitals. These hospitals mostly perform kidney transplants, which require relatively less medical expertise.

Prior to the 2007 release of the list of approved and designated organ transplant centers by China's Ministry of Health, there had been regional accreditation programs for organ transplants across the country. The qualifying standard within the transplant sector was usually that a hospital needed to conduct a minimum of 50 transplants per year. For example, Guangdong's Provincial Health Department issued a minimal qualification standard for a transplant hospital in 2003,¹⁷⁷ where a kidney transplant hospital was required to perform at least 50 cases per year. From September to December of 2003, 47 hospitals of different sizes in Guangdong received the liver and kidney transplantation qualification, including 30 hospitals that performed kidney transplants. A cautious estimate shows that if each hospital performs 20-50 transplants per year, 153 hospitals amount to 3,060 to 7,650 cases.

In summary, the number of Falun Gong practitioners slaughtered for their organs maybe in the hundreds of thousands, or several million—the number is appalling.

Of course, obtaining actual information from a tyrannical regime is exceedingly difficult. Looking back in history, it took a long time for the international community to come to terms with the existence of the Holocaust. The extent of the crimes committed was not made known to the world until the Allies liberated Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Postwar investigations showed that more than 6 million Jews were slaughtered. The world paid a heavy price for World War II.

Today, the CCP's actions are extremely similar to those committed by the Nazis, only that the extent of the abomination by the CCP is much greater. Mankind cannot continue to overlook these crimes.

Chapter 6: The Claim that Organs are from Death Row Prisoners is a Lie

I. The number of death row prisoners far less than the organ transplant volumes

According to Amnesty International's records, from 1995 to 1999, the annual average of executed death row prisoners in China was around 1,680 per year. Between 2000 and 2005, the average



number was 1,616 per year. These numbers vary from year to year, but overall, the average numbers before and after the persecution of FalunGong started was about the same.¹⁷⁸ While Amnesty International’s numbers may be a low estimate, even if the estimate was higher it would fail to explain the exponential growth in transplant volumes in China since the year 2000.

China’s officially released numbers for kidney transplants far exceeds the number of death row prisoners. Huang Jiefu’s claim that the annual kidney transplant volume is 5,500-10,000 already far exceeds the number of death row prisoners. WOIPFG’s investigation indicates that from 2000 to 2005, China performed at least 12,200 kidney transplants per year.

The discrepancy is even greater if we are talking about the actual kidney transplant volumes. For example, Peking University People’s Hospital performed 4,000 kidney transplants in one year. The number of death row prisoners for the entire country would be far from enough to meet the demand of just this one hospital.

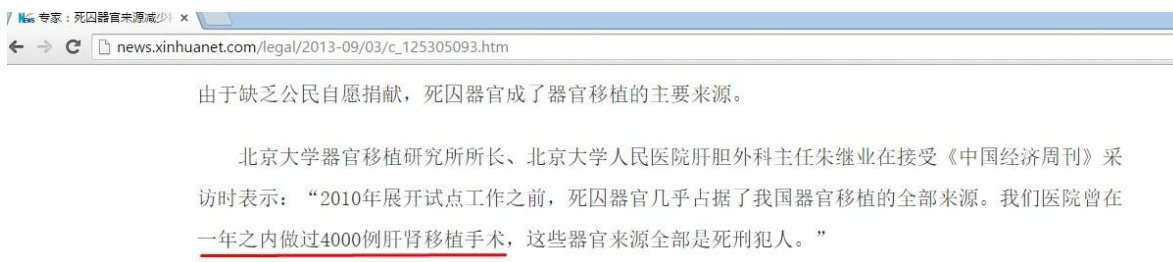


Figure 6.1 Screenshot of Xinhua Web in September 2013

II. Matching probability indicates that the organ pool size is much greater than the number of death row prisoners

Usually the match ratio for a donor that is unrelated to the transplant patient is 6.5 percent. Based on Huang Jiefu’s claim that the number of kidney transplants in 2000 and 2004 were 5,500 and 10,000 respectively, at least 42,000 to 77,000 potential donors would be required per year as the base population for the match ratio.

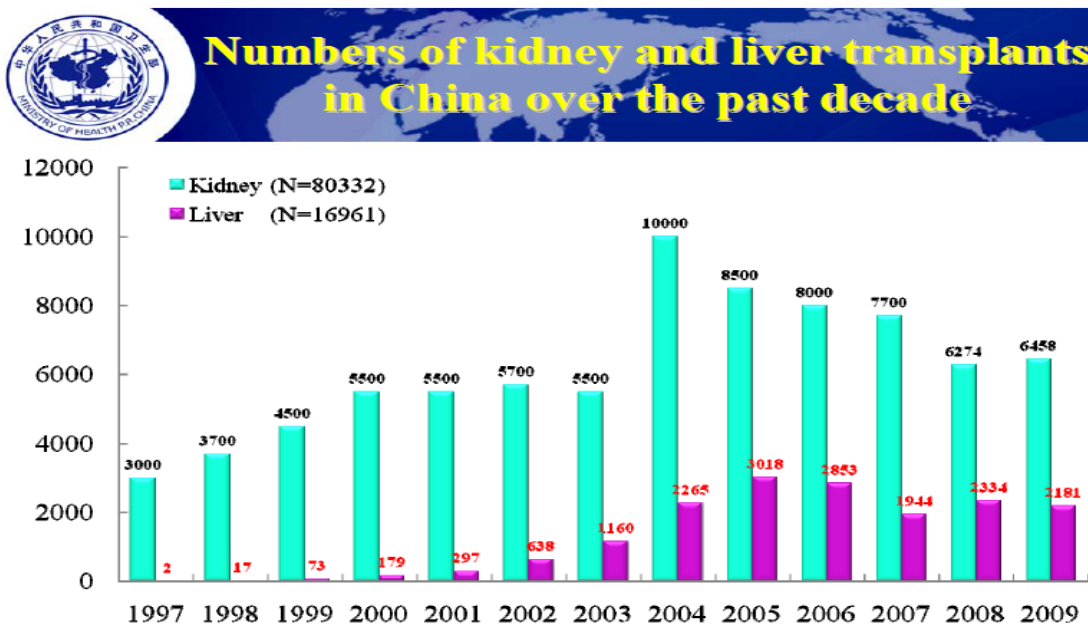




Figure 6.2 Total quantity of organ transplants, released by Huang Jiefu in Madrid in March 2010

III. Only a small number of death row prisoners qualify to become organ donors due to health factors

1) In 2009, Hangzhou city of Zhejiang Province conducted a hepatitis B checkup for 482 detainees, and found that 29 percent tested positive.¹⁷⁹

表1 482名在押人员乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)感染情况

检测项目	结果	人数	阳性率(%)
HBsAg	阳性	64	13.28
HBcAg	阳性	8	1.66
HBsAb	阳性	142	29.46

Figure 6.3 The Hepatitis B Checkup Results of 482 Detainees in Hangzhou City

2) In 2006, Heze City of Shangdong Province also conducted a physical check of detainees, and found that 1.29 percent tested positive for AIDS and syphilis, and 28.91 percent tested positive for hepatitis B and hepatitis C.

组别	检测人数	抗-HIV		抗-TP		HBsAg		抗-HCV	
		阳性数	阳性率(%)	阳性数	阳性率(%)	阳性数	阳性率(%)	阳性数	阳性率(%)
无偿献血人员	2 218	1	0.05	5	0.22	7	0.32	2	0.09
农村居民	222	0	0	2	0.90	8	3.60	2	0.90
监狱服刑人员	1 543	1	0.06	19	1.23	122	7.91	21	1.36
合计	3 983	2	0.05	26	0.65	137	3.44	25	0.63

Figure 6.4 Results of physical checkups for detainees in Heze City of Shangdong Province

IV. The donors in excellent health, as specified in Chinese doctors' medical papers, were not death row prisoners

Of the 300 medical theses from 200 hospitals collected by WOIPFG investigators,¹⁸⁰ 2084 cases of various transplant operations were recorded where a description of the "donor" was specified. The "donors" were described as having "no history of long-term medication," "no hepatitis B, hepatitis C, malignant tumors or chronic illnesses," "no history of alcohol abuse, diabetes or other illnesses" and "no fatty liver." The health of the "donors," as described by hospitals in many different provinces, is consistently good.

V. The excellent health of organ "donors" as described in Chinese doctors' medical papers exceeds the average health metrics of normal Chinese adults

"A number of surveys which used sampling data from city populations show that 12.5 percent~35.4 percent of Chinese adults have fatty liver, making it the No.1 liver disease among Chinese adults, replacing viral hepatitis." Professor Zeng Minde, honorary group leader of the Fatty Liver and Alcoholic Liver Disease Group of the Chinese Medical Society, said. He also said that China has seen a dramatic increase in people with obesity and type 2 diabetes, suggesting that the percentage of the Chinese population with fatty liver will continue to rise.¹⁸¹



Table 6.1 Examples of “Donors” in Excellent Health from 2084 transplant cases at 36 hospitals¹⁸²

Hospital Name	Time Period of Transplant	Description of “Donors”
1. Dongguan (city) Taiping People’s Hospital	2002/8 – 2005/8 August/2002- August/2008	Implementation of 350 kidney transplants. 90 combined liver-kidney extractions and 260 liver extractions. “Donors” were 20 to 30 years of age, liver function tests normal, HBsAg. HBeAg. HBeAb. HCV-Ab. HEV-Ab. HIV-Ab. RPR. TPPA tested negative. ¹⁸³
2. Beijing Military Region General Hospital	2005/4 – 2007/7 April/2005- July/2007	Implementation of 30 liver transplants, combined liver-kidney extraction from cadavers. “Donors” were 18 to 42 years of age, tested negative for hepatitis B, syphilis and HIV, no tuberculosis, no malignant tumor, no chronic illnesses. The warm ischemia time of “donor livers” was 2~7min. The average time was 4.6min. ¹⁸⁴
3. Navy General Hospital	2005/3- 2005/8 March/2005	Implementation of three heart transplants, “donors” were brain-dead, ages 31, 22, and 28, no history of cardiovascular diseases or any other key organ diseases. ¹⁸⁵
4. Capital Medical University Affiliated Anzhen Hospital	1992/4 – 2006/4	51 heart transplants, all male ages 21 to 43, no history of cardiovascular diseases or any other key organ diseases. Transportation took less than 1 hour. In all 51 cases, the distance between where the hearts were extracted and where transplants were conducted was less than 1 hour. ¹⁸⁶
5. Qianfoshan Hospital, Shandong province	2002/1 – 2005/1	44 liver transplants, “donors” had no hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, syphilis or other blood-transmitted diseases. The warm ischemia time was 5 to 10 minutes, averaging 5.6 minutes. ¹⁸⁷
	2003/3 - 2012/10	25 heart extractions and transplants, “donors” were 20 to 35 years of age, with no history of cardiovascular diseases. ¹⁸⁸
6. Shandong Provincial Hospital	2005/1- 2008/12	6 combined liver-kidney transplants; “donors” were 19 to 40 years of age, averaging 28. No history of alcoholic use, no malignant tumors, no infectious diseases, no diabetes, and their liver and kidney functions were normal, tested negative for HIV. Warm ischemia time was 2.5 to 4 minutes. ¹⁸⁹
7. Weifang People’s Hospital	2001/3 – 2006/8	9 liver transplants, cadaveric livers from healthy young people, liver function normal, five tests of hepatitis B negative, fast extraction method was used, warm



		ischemia time was 2.5 to 4 minutes. ¹⁹⁰
8. Affiliated Hospital of Binzhou Medical College, Shandong Province	2004/10/22	One lung transplant, the “donor” was male, no history of cardiovascular and lung diseases, no history of smoking, warm ischemia time was 2 minutes. ¹⁹¹
9. Jinan No.4 People’s Hospital & Fujian Medical University Affiliated Xiehe Hospital	2006/7/1, 2006/8/6	2 heart extractions and transplants, “donors” were 38 and 26, and had always been in good health. ¹⁹²
10. Jining Medical College Affiliated Hospital, Shandong Province	2002/12/13	One liver extraction and transplantation, “donor” was male, died of traumatic brain injury, in good health when alive, with normal liver function, warm ischemia time was 4 minutes. ¹⁹³
11. Jinan Central Hospital	2002/8	One liver extraction and transplantation, “donor” was 25 years of age, no infectious diseases, no malignant tumors, and no liver diseases. ¹⁹⁴
12. Fudan University Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital	2000/5 – 2011/4	298 heart transplants, 291 cadaveric hearts, 7 cases of brain-dead donor hearts, ages 18 to 45, average age 26.8±4.5, 283 male and 15 female. “Donors” all had no obvious history of cardiovascular diseases and other major organ diseases. Since 2007, 60 hearts were extracted after the hearts stopped beating, and the rest were extracted while the hearts were beating. ¹⁹⁵
13. Nanjing Military Region Fuzhou General Hospital	1999-2004	40 fast kidney-liver extractions and liver transplants, all 40 “donors” were male non-heart-beating cadavers with an average age of 27 (21 to 45 years of age). Liver function normal and HIV negative. ¹⁹⁶
14. No.2 Affiliated Hospital, Haerbin Medical University	2004/1	One heart transplant, “donor” was 37 years old and brain-dead. He weighed 72kg, and was in good health when alive, warm ischemia time was less than 5 minutes. ¹⁹⁷
15. Wuxi People’s Hospital, Anhui Province	2002/9-2011/1	100 lung extractions and 101 lung transplants, “donors” had no history of primary heart disease, no history of lung diseases, no history of heart or lung surgery, no severe chest injury, no lung injury, no aspiration pneumonia, no suppurative disease, no malignant lesions, and tested negative for HIV and hepatitis. ¹⁹⁸
16. No.1 Affiliated Hospital, Nanjing Medical University	2004/10-2006/4	117 liver transplants using cadaveric livers. The “donors” had no liver diseases, no malignant tumors, no obvious steatosis, and tested negative for hepatitis B. ¹⁹⁹



17. No.1 Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University	2000/8-2001/4	5 liver transplants and extractions, “donors” were 20 to 40 years of age, no infectious diseases, no malignant tumors, no chronic liver diseases. ²⁰⁰
	2000-2006	6 heart extractions and transplants, “donors” were 25 to 37 years of age, no history of cardiovascular disease, lymphocyte cross matching negative, cytomegalovirus, EB virus, hepatitis, and HIV tested negative. ²⁰¹
18. Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital	2004/6-2005/6	42 combined kidney-liver extractions, “donors” were 19 to 38 years of age, 40 were male, 2 were female, no infectious diseases, no kidney or liver diseases. ²⁰²
19. Zhenjiang No.1 People’s Hospital	2005/4 - 2006/12	4 heart extractions and transplants, “donors” were male, ages 23 to 40, no history of cardiovascular and lung diseases, and no history of thoracic (chest) surgery. ²⁰³
20. The Second Hospital Of Nanjing	2004/3-2004/11	11 fast combined liver-kidney extractions, all “donors” were brain-dead, ages 18 to 36, no infectious diseases, no lung diseases, no liver diseases, no other serious illnesses. ²⁰⁴
21. Wuxi No.2 People’s Hospital	2000/12-2003/3	5 liver extractions and transplants, “donors” were brain-dead, healthy, young adult males. ²⁰⁵
22. Xuzhou Medical College Affiliated Hospital	2002/4-2002/7	2 heart transplants, “donors” were male, ages 28 and 24, died of traumatic brain injury. “Donors” had been in good health, tested negative for hepatitis B, cytomegalovirus and EB virus. ²⁰⁶
23. The Second Hospital Of Hebei Medical University	2001/10-2002/10	5 liver transplants, all cadaveric livers, “donors” ages 20 to 40, no infectious diseases, no malignant tumor, no chronic diseases. ²⁰⁷
24. Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Until 2006	60 combined liver-kidney extractions from cadavers, 30 cases were non-heart-beating cadaver “donors,” 28 males, 2 females, preoperative test of immune system diseases and hepatitis were negative, kidney and liver functions normal. ²⁰⁸
25. Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	2002/3-2005/12	107 liver extractions and transplants, low temperature perfusion to the organs during extraction, all “donors” were healthy. ²⁰⁹
	2004/1-2008/6	91 liver extractions and transplants, “donors” were 19 to 55, averaging 29 years of age, 80 males and 11 females, preoperative test of liver and kidney functions normal, virological examination also normal. Multi-organ fast extraction method was used. ²¹⁰



	2004/1-2006/7	64 liver extractions from non-heart-beating cadavers, “donors” ages 19 to 55 (average 32.5). Preoperative liver and kidney function tested normal, no fatty liver, tested negative for hepatitis C and HIV. ²¹¹
26. China Medical University Affiliated No.1 Hospital	1995/5-2005/6	122 orthotopic liver transplants, 165 combined liver-kidney extractions, “donors” were all brain-dead, ages 20 to 54, 119 males, 3 females, preoperative HIV and hepatitis tests were negative, liver and kidney function normal. ²¹²
27. The Fourth Military Medical University Affiliated No.1 Hospital Xijing Hospital	2001/1/26-2003/9/26	26 orthotopic heart transplants and extractions, “donors” were male, brain-dead, no history of cardiovascular diseases. ²¹³
28. PLA 452 Hospital	20067-2009/10	164 kidney transplants and extractions. Recorded “donors” were 81 males and 1 female, ages 22 to 46, with an average age of 32.3, no tuberculosis, no hepatitis, no syphilis, no HIV or other infectious diseases. ²¹⁴
	2007/8-2009/4	34 kidney transplants and extractions, “donors” were healthy, no high blood pressure, no cardiovascular disease, no tuberculosis, no diabetes, no kidney and liver diseases. ²¹⁵
29. The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University	2001/3-2004/12	35 orthotopic liver transplants and extractions, all “donors” were brain-dead healthy adult, warm ischemia time 3 to 7 minutes, averaging 4.4 minutes. ²¹⁶
	2003/2-2004/1	2 orthotopic heart transplants from cadaveric “donors,” all younger than 35 years of age, no history of cardiovascular diseases, no hepatitis, no tuberculosis or other infectious diseases. ²¹⁷
30. Shanxi Armed Police Corps Hospital, Armed Police Forces General Hospital	2004/10-2006	12 liver transplants and extractions, all liver “donors” were male, died of traumatic brain injury. ²¹⁸
31. Inner Mongolia Medical University Affiliated Hospital	2003/8-2004/12	2 orthotopic heart transplants, “donors” were male, 31 and 42 years of age, brain-dead, in good health. ²¹⁹
32. Dongguan People’s Hospital	2003/4-2003/12	4 orthotopic heart transplants, “donors” were male, brain-dead, ages 20 to 30, no history of cardiovascular diseases, warm ischemia time 0 to 3.5 minutes. ²²⁰
33. Foshan First	1999/12-	13 orthotopic liver transplants (including 1 secondary



People's Hospital	2001/12	liver transplant) and extractions, "donors" ages 20 to 35, no infectious diseases, no malignant tumors, no chronic diseases. ²²¹
34. Guangzhou Military Region Guangzhou General Hospital	2007	50 combined liver-kidney extractions and transplants, "donors" had no hepatitis C, no syphilis, no HIV, and no liver and kidney diseases. ²²²
35. PLA 107 Hospital	2003/1-2010/10	168 liver transplants, cadaveric livers, no malignant tumors, and tested negative for HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis C. Two donors tested positive for surface antigen, the rest were negative. ²²³

Sources: WOIPFG, 2016.

Chapter 7: The Claim that All Organs Were From Donation in 2015 is a Lie

The CCP announced that beginning January 1, 2015, it would stop using executed prisoners as donors for organ transplants, and that donated organs from the general public would be the sole source for organ transplants.

However, WOIPFG's latest telephone investigation completely discredited this claim. From January 2015 to November 2015, WOIPFG investigators spoke with staff in 169 Chinese hospitals designated to perform organ transplants and a number of institutes for voluntary organ donation. The investigators found:

1. Organ transplants are still being performed in large quantities with short wait times and abundant donors, a pattern that cannot be explained by a random supply of voluntary donors.
2. China's official organ donation institutes claim that donors are scarce, and successful matches are few and far between.
3. Some surgeons frankly acknowledged that the CCP's campaign of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners is still going on. Some also confirmed that Jiang Zemin ordered the killing of Falun Gong practitioners for their organs, and that all hospitals are carrying out the order.

I. The organ donation system in China is actually in a paralyzed state, and has failed to function

1. Huang Jiefu said that China's Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee exists in name only

In his interviews with The New York Times and Beijing Youth Daily on November 18, 2015, Huang Jiefu revealed that China's voluntary organ donation system is in a paralyzed state, and has failed to function:

"When being asked about the biggest problem currently, he admitted to the lack of coordination between the Red Cross and the National Planning Commission, the two key departments in setting up the organ donation system. The two departments jointly established the national Organ Donation and



Transplantation Committee on March 1, 2014, but the Committee practically exists in name only, 'so far no meeting has been hold yet'. As the chairman, he felt powerless and was concerned."²²⁴

2. China's organ donation rate is only 0.6ppm (0.6 per 1 million people)²²⁵

Organ transplantation in China started in the 1970s, but until 2003 post mortem organ donation from members of the general public was practically nonexistent. In March 2010, a pilot project for an organ donation system started in Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning Province, Shandong Province, Zhejiang Province, Guangdong Province, Jiangxi Province, Xiamen of Fujian Province, Nanjing of Jiangsu Province, and Wuhan of Hubei Province. Guangdong Province's Human Organ Donation Pilot Project officially went into operation on April 20, 2010.



Figure 7.1 Snapshot of Yangzi Evening Newspaper

Yangzi Evening Newspaper reported on a press conference about the Organ Donation Pilot Project held by Nanjing City Jiangsu Province on February 25, 2011. The article revealed that since becoming one of 10 Chinese cities included in the organ donation system's pilot project in March the previous year, Nanjing has yet to see any organ donors. Over the past 20 years, just three persons have donated their organs in Nanjing.

According to Huang Jiefu, China has about 300,000 patients annually who are in urgent need of organ transplants, yet there are only about 10,000 transplant operations per year. At present, Chinese citizens' post mortem organ donation rate is just 0.6ppm (0.6 per one million people), making China among the countries with the lowest organ donation rates in the world.²²⁶

Professor Chen Zhonghua of Tongji University School of Medicine, which is affiliated with Huazhong University of Science and Technology, stated that from 2003 to August 2009 only 130 cases of successful organ donation from deceased mainland Chinese citizens were recorded. According to data released during the 2014 Chinese Organ Transplant Conference, there were only 1,448 cases of organ donation from deceased mainland Chinese citizens in the three-year period from 2010 to 2013.²²⁷

II. According to organ donation organizations, organ donation is scarce, and the number of successful donations is few and far between



WOIPFG investigators called China's Red Cross organ donation offices at the end of 2015. Though few picked up the phone, those who did claimed that the number of successful donations is very low.

1.The staff from the Red Cross Society of Beijing said that organ donation has not yet begun. (December 6, 2015, Phone number: 861063558766), (Recording download: [MP3](#) Transcription: [Appendix 12](#))

Beijing has the largest transplant volumes in China. The category of hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health to conduct transplants independently includes 20 hospitals. The actual transplant volume is appalling. Director of Urology at the Peking University People's Hospital Zhujiye told *China Economic Weekly* that the hospital "once performed 4,000 kidney transplants within a year."²²⁸

2. Tianjin Red Cross workers said that since the organ donation bank system was set up in 2003 more than 170 donations have been made. (December 11, 2015, Phone number: 862227311180) (Recording Download:[MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 13](#))

According to a *Tianjin Daily's* report on March 1, 2015, "The reporter learned from the Red Cross recently that since Tianjin launched the human organ donation system in March 2010, Tianjin has a total of 123 cases of successful organ donation, the cumulative number of donated large organs is 278."²²⁹

Such a low number of donations cannot explain the huge organ transplant volumes in Tianjin. Tianjin has four transplant hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health. Out of these four hospitals, the Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Center Hospital has more than 500 transplant beds, and from 2006 to 2014 the hospital's actual transplant volume per year was in the range of 5,400 to 8,000.²³⁰

3. Shanghai only had five successful cases or organ donation

Staff from the Red Cross organ donation office in Huangpu District, Shanghai (Phone number: 86-63365880), said on December 17, 2015, they only started this work during the first half of the previous year. They said a document was issued from a senior level regarding the process, and organ donations are very difficult. To date, there have only been five cases of organ donation in Shanghai. (Recording Download:[MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 14](#))

Shanghai has 11 organ transplantation hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health, all of which are national transplant centers. These hospitals carry out large numbers of organ transplants each year. So the five cases of organ donation are not the main source of organs for transplant hospitals in Shanghai.

4. One female staff member at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province said, "As of now, in our office, we haven't had any organ donations."

On May 14, 2015, a female staff member at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province said, "There are people who have registered for organ donations at some point in their life, so they intended to donate their organs, but even such cases are scarce. All of our cases are such that a person registers for donation and the donation happens when this person dies. As of now, in our office we haven't had any actual organ donations." (Recording Download:[MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 14](#))



5. “It is almost impossible for Chinese people to donate their organs, you can’t find any donors, almost can’t find any donors who would be willing to donate unless the person is a relative!”

This was the response by Liu Zhonghua in March 2015. Liu is the chief physician of the Urological Department at Henan People’s Hospital (Phone number: 8613503716066)(Recording Download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 16](#))

6. “Even if the deceased’s close relatives consent to the organ donation, sometimes all it takes is one word from a distant relative, and the family changes their mind”

In July 2015, on-duty staff at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Jiaozuo said, some people have registered for organ donation, but the number is very, very small; there are people who have registered, but you must wait for them to die of natural causes before organ donation could take place; the number of people who donate their organs after they die from accidents is very few and far between. As for those who donate organs after death, they can’t make the decision whether to donate or not after they’re dead. So their family has to call us to give consent to the donation. Even if the deceased’s close relatives consent to donate the deceased’s organ(s), sometimes all it takes is one word from a distant relative, and the family changes their mind. (Evidence Serial Number: 56) (Recording download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 18](#))

III. Huang Jiefu claimed that the number of organ transplants in 2015 hit a new record

In his interviews with The New York Times and Beijing Youth Daily, Huang Jiefu said, "As of the 17th of this month, organ donations from citizens have reached 2,297 cases this year, and it is expected to exceed 2,500 cases for the whole year. If each donor can donate three organs after death, the organ donation volume will reach approximately 7,500 this year. If we take into account living related donation, the number of transplants will exceed 10,000 cases this year, which will be the highest in our history, and the quality of transplants has also been greatly improved."²³¹

From all the evidence collected, we conclude: the claim that only donated organs were used in 2015 is a lie. But on the contrary, China’s organ transplantation industry is still going strong. As Huang said, the number of organ transplantation in 2015 hit a new record. So now questions remain unanswered, including who were the donors? And what kind of horrific deeds are being done in the dark?

IV. Our investigation shows that all transplant hospitals under investigation are conducting transplant operations on a massive scale

Transplant hospitals have been actively touting business, indicating no lack of organ supply. Hospitals guarantee organ quality and short wait times. The wait time for liver and kidney transplant patients could be as short as 2-3 days, or within 1-2 weeks. The wait time normally would not exceed one month.

1. “We have plenty of donors. We can still select young and good ones.”

(Evidence Serial Number: 63) On June 26, 2015, Dr. Chen Yongfeng from the Organ Transplant Department at Zhengzhou People’s Hospital told a WOIPFG investigator, “Our hospital is the best in Henan Province for performing liver transplants. We did several transplants today; two were liver



transplants. The donors are locals. The quality of these donors is trustworthy. If you need a transplant and you give us enough time, **we can select a good and relatively young liver. We have plenty of donors. We can still select young and good ones.** It is hard to say if that will be the case down the road.”(Recording Download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 1](#))

2. “The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2-3 days, in general. The longest is over 10 days.”

(Evidence Serial Number: 61) On June 25, 2015, a doctor on-duty at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of Zhengzhou People’s Hospital told an investigator, “The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2-3 days, in general. The longest is over 10 days. The cost is about 500,000 Yuan (US\$78,000). We have a lot of donors.” When asked why their wait time is shorter than other hospitals and who were the donors, the doctor said, **“For this matter, um, I cannot provide any answers. I can’t. Don’t ask. Don’t ask these questions.** The organs are directly sent to our operating rooms every day, one or two operations every day, guaranteed.” (Recording Download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 2](#))

3. “Some (organs) could be sent here overnight. We would perform (the surgeries) overnight. That is very common here.”

(Evidence Serial Number: 65) On March 19, 2015, Dr. Li Gongquan, liver transplant surgeon at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, said, “It could be done within a week. If you want, we can do organ matching with him...We did one like this today, and we have just finished it. Tomorrow there may be another case...**Some (organs) could be sent here overnight. We would perform (the surgeries) overnight. That is very common here.**”

(Recording Download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 5](#))

V. Crimes of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners continue

The CCP claims that mainland China has completely stopped using organs from death row prisoners. Yet under the circumstance that the number of donated organs is far from sufficient in replacing death row prisoners’ organs, hospitals across China are still performing an exceedingly large number of transplant operations. There is still ample supply of organs. How can we explain this abnormal phenomenon?

1. “Of course, we know who the donors were, as to whether these donors were Falun Gong practitioners or not, that’s not our concern. All we care about is whether the organs meet our requirements.”

(Evidence Serial Number:66)On February 8, 2015, Tan Yunshan, the chief physician in the Liver Pathological Department at the Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University said, **“All the donors for liver transplant operations now come from the ‘source.’ Of course, we know who the donors were, as to whether these donors were Falun Gong practitioners or not, that’s not our concern. Regardless of whether the prisoner gave his/her signature of consent for organ donation, we use the organ(s) anyway. All we care about is whether the organs meet our requirements.”**



Investigator: "Do you know that Bai Shuzhong, the former Minister of PLA General Logistics Department of Health, confessed that Jiang Zemin gave the order for harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners for transplants? So is every hospital doing surgeries under that policy?" Tan Yunshan said, "Yes, that's right." (Recording download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 19](#))

2. "The existence of an organ bank of detained Falun Gong practitioners, and using organs from Falun Gong practitioners" "Correct, that's right."

(Evidence Serial Number:45) On June 30, 2015, Dr. Han at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhongshan University spoke to a WOIPFG investigator during a phone investigation. Upon hearing that Huang Jiefu performs more than 500 liver transplants every year, Dr. Han said, "Presently, we can even perform more than 1,500 transplants [per year]." When the investigator mentioned the existence of an organ bank comprised of detained Falun Gong practitioners and the use of organs from Falun Gong practitioners, Dr. Han confirmed twice by saying, "Correct. That's right." (RecordingDownload:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 22](#))

3. Investigator: "Since Jiang Zemin gave the order to use imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners for organ harvesting, you dare to perform (organ harvesting), is that right?"

Dr. Gong: "Of course."

On October 12, 2015, Dr. Gong of the second ward of the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department of the Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology answered, "Of course" to a direct question about using organs from Falun Gong practitioners:

WOIPFG's telephone investigation with Dr. Gong on October 12, 2015, affirms that:

1. Doctors know they are using Falun Gong practitioners' organs
2. Organ harvesting from these practitioners is done in accordance with Jiang Zemin's order
(RecordingDownload:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 23](#))

4. Falun Gong (Practitioners)... We also have those, there has been one case this year

On May 6, 2014, Shen Zhenya, Director of Cardiovascular Surgery and Research of the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, said: We now have (donors) every month. When you come, I guess the wait time is about two weeks, a donor should be found. Falun Gong (practitioner)... we also have those. There has been one case this year. (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

5. "You and I both know who the donors are..."

In March 2014, Zeng Wen, deputy director of the Cardiovascular Surgery of Beijing Anzhen Hospital, said, "You and I both know who the donors are. It is impossible to provide you with donor information." When asked whether Falun Gong practitioners are the source of the donors, Zeng did not deny, but only replied, "Let's drop this conversation." (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

6. "Able to provide proof that donors are Falun Gong practitioners..."

(01186-10-13371621279) On April 10, 2007, Chen Qiang, a kidney broker who worked for the transplant division of the PLA 307 Hospital in Beijing, emphasized that they run a supply chain involving officials, the police and the prison, trading in Falun Gong practitioners' organs. In addition,



they can provide proof that the donors are Falun Gong practitioners. (Recording Download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 22](#))

VI. Doctors in mainland China murder for organs

In 2015, WOIPFG received telephone recordings from two Falun Gong practitioners. The recordings were telephone conversations that showed the shocking lack of conscience of doctors in mainland China who slaughter practitioners for their organs. The doctors not only claimed that the volume of organs harvested is “innumerable” and “countless,” one doctor also openly threatened to kill the Falun Gong practitioner that called him.

1. “Yes, it’s from a Falun Gong (practitioner), so what?”

On December 21, 2015, when answering a Falun Gong practitioner’s phone call at 9:55am, the doctor on duty (male, Lunming Li) at the Department of Cardiac Transplantation of the Central Hospital of Jiangmen in Guangdong Province claimed: “Yes (killed Falun Gong practitioners for their organs), so what? They were from Falun Gong (practitioners), so what?” “We have done so many, maybe you haven’t thoroughly investigated it, too many.”

(Recording Download:[MP3](#) Transcription: [Appendix 25](#))

2. “You dare to come here, I will kill you.”

On December 21, 2015, during a phone call that lasted 19:08 seconds, when a Falun Gong practitioner asked the doctor on duty at the Department of Cardiac Transplantation, Central Hospital of Jiangmen, Guangdong Province, “How many organs have you dug out from living Falun Gong practitioners?” He replied, “Countless.” When asked again, “Do you dare to confirm it is ‘countless’?” He repeated again, “Countless.” The doctor then directly threatened the Falun Gong practitioner who called him, “You dare to come here, I will kill you. After I kill you, then let’s see if you will go to heaven or hell.”(Recording Download:[MP3](#) Transcription: [Appendix 26](#))

According to WOIPFG’s investigation, Jiangmen Central Hospital Affiliated to Sun Yat-sen University began kidney transplants in 1999, liver transplants in July 2002, and conducted its first heart transplant in December 2005. The timeline of this hospital’s involvement in transplant surgeries coincides with the time the CCP began persecuting Falun Gong.²³²

The evidence uncovered during our investigation discredits the CCP’s initial claim that the “organs come from death row prisoners” and the current claim that the “organs come from donation.”

The crimes of the CCP’s organ harvesting was exposed in 2006, and under the close scrutiny of the international community, the CCP has denied these crimes while continuing to relentlessly slaughter Falun Gong practitioners.

Chapter 8: Tens of Millions of Falun Gong Practitioners Detained for Petitioning are the Suspected Main Sources for the Organ Donor Pool

The year 2000 marked a watershed in China’s organ transplant industry. Hospitals across China, large and small, rushed to provide the facilities and the surgical teams that would culminate in the industries’ explosive growth. The whole world knows that in China the waiting time for transplants is



extremely short and there is ample supply of organs. Every year, several thousand foreigners partake in “transplant tourism” to China to receive their transplant operations. This has raised a question in the international surgical community, where do so many organs come from?

Under the direction of former CCP head Jiang Zemin, a comprehensive persecution against Falun Gong practitioners began in 1999. In response, tens of millions of Falun Gong practitioners traveled to Beijing to publicly appeal for an end to the persecution. Several million practitioners refused to give their names to the authorities in order to protect their families from persecution and were detained. These people simply disappeared without leaving any record.

In March 2006, witnesses and informants, including a veteran military doctor from Shenyang Military Region, spoke out and testified that the CCP was harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners on a massive scale. As a result, WOIPFG, Canadian human rights lawyer David Matas, former Canadian MP David Kilgour, independent investigator Ethan Gutmann, congressmen, human rights lawyers, diplomats and journalists joined the ranks of those who began investigating these accusations.

Collectively, we unanimously believe that the multitude of nameless practitioners comprise both a stockpile and a continuing supply-line for the majority of the live donors that fuel China’s organ transplant industry today.

I. More than 10 million Falun Gong practitioners have been illegally arrested for peacefully petitioning

According to an internal investigation by the CCP’s Public Security Bureau, from May 1992 until July 1999, the number of Falun Gong practitioners grew from a handful of people to somewhere between 70 million and 100 million.²³³

Although Falun Gong was widely perceived even in Chinese Communist Party circles as a non-violent movement that stresses the ethical principles of truthfulness, compassion and forbearance, the number of practitioners now outnumbered the 65 million members of the Chinese Communist Party. Out of jealousy and fear, on July 20, 1999, the then leader of the CCP Jiang Zemin launched a nationwide, comprehensive persecution against Falun Gong practitioners. This persecution was carried out using the state-controlled media and police. In response, tens of millions of practitioners traveled to Beijing to petition, aiming to tell the authorities and the general public the truth about Falun Gong, to appeal for an end to the persecution and to ask that practitioners be allowed the right to practice freely. Every day, practitioners from all over China went to Beijing to peacefully petition. Their petitions were met with violent arrest and illegal detainment by the CCP. Many petitioners were forcefully sent home once arrested.

According to the Beijing Public Security Bureau’s internal information, as of April 2001, the number of Falun Gong practitioners arrested when petitioning in Beijing and had their names registered by the police, had reached 830,000. This excludes practitioners who did not give their names.²³⁴ The CCP’s internal source indicates that the period from early 2000 to late 2001 marks a peak period of Falun Gong practitioners petitioning in Beijing. By calculating the additional consumption of steamed buns in Beijing, Beijing Public Security Bureau estimated that during peak time, on a single day, there could be more than 1 million practitioners petitioning in Beijing.²³⁵



To avoid implicating their families and workplaces in a persecution that had no apparent legal restraints and was becoming increasingly violent, many practitioners refused to reveal their names or other personal information to the police. As many of these “nameless” practitioners could not be registered or sent back home, they were promptly transported from short-term detention centers into the Laogai System (Labor camps, prisons, black jails, psychiatric wards, and long-term detention centers). Yet the CCP’s prisons and labor camps across China were already filled to capacity. As a result, the CCP transferred many of these nameless Falun Gong practitioners from the existing Laogai System into little-known underground prisons, labor camps and specialized concentration camps in remote areas.

According to sources in China, the CCP has 670 prisons and 300 labor camps known to the public, with a total capacity of approximately 1.8 million people. After huge numbers of Falun Gong practitioners were thrown into these facilities, they became seriously overcrowded. Therefore, utilizing military facilities and bunkers all over the country, the CCP built secret concentration camps where practitioners endured more covert and cruel persecution.²³⁶ Countless Falun Gong practitioners have since disappeared and the CCP established the conditions necessary to create an organ donor pool and carry out large-scale organ harvesting.

As early as October 1, 2000, the *Agence France Presse* (AFP) reported that the CCP had built two concentration camps in Northeast and Northwest China. These two camps were each able to hold 50,000 detainees. Train loads of practitioners, who did not give their names and addresses to the authorities to avoid implicating others, were shipped to these secret concentration camps in Xinjiang. To this day, no one has come out of these camps alive.²³⁷

II. Using code numbers instead of names to identify secretly detained Falun Gong practitioners as sources within the organ pool

We spoke with Chen Qiang, a kidney broker who worked for People's Liberation Army (PLA) No. 307 Hospital in Fengtai District, Beijing. He stated that he “could find the code number [of the organ donor] if he couldn’t find the real name, you know.” In addition, Chen emphasized that the authorities, the police and the prison system, operate a supply chain in trading the organs of Falun Gong practitioners. Chen also said he could provide materials to confirm that the organs were from Falun Dafa practitioners.²³⁸

III. 2.1 million locked up in labor camps from 2000 to 2006

China’s *Caijing.com.cn* reviewed the CCP’s “re-education through forced labor” system in an article published on November 16, 2013, titled “Forced Labor Camps Held Up to 300,000 People At One Point.”²³⁹

According to the report, after the 1990s, the number of inmates in the CCP’s labor camps rose year after year and reached a peak of 300,000 per year. Although the numbers began to drop in 2006, there were still 90,000 inmates in 2012. The peak period of time, mentioned in the article, was between 2000 and 2006. During this time the number of Falun Dafa practitioners brutally persecuted by the CCP was at its highest point, and when the volume of transplant operations were also at a peak. Using an increase of 300,000 people per year from 2000 to 2006, a rough calculation suggests that the CCP held approximately 2.1 million people in labor camps. In addition, the US government mentioned in its 2008 Religious Freedom Report that in China’s labor camps, more than half of the inmates were Falun



Dafa practitioners.²⁴⁰ Based on this, during the six years from 2000 to 2006, approximately 1.05 million Falun Dafa practitioners were detained in labor camps.

In summary, we believe that during the 14 years between 1999 and 2013, as many as several million Falun Dafa practitioners could have been imprisoned in China's forced labor camp system.

IV. Explosive growth of China's organ transplant industry correlates with the time during which Falun Gong Practitioners were persecuted

1. The explosive growth of the organ transplant industry²⁴¹

Since 1999, mainland China's organ transplant industry has seen explosive growth. Across China's provinces hospitals large and small in cities and towns of varying sizes began doing organ extraction and transplants en masse. Even some small-scale hospitals, specialized clinics, and hospitals specializing in traditional Chinese medicine that lacked the proper qualification to perform organ transplants, began performing organ transplants. The time period during which there was a rapid growth of organ extraction and transplants correlates very strongly with the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners by the CCP.

2. Organ transplant centers/matching centers have emerged in great number

Since 1999, mainland China saw a rapid emergence of a great many organ transplant centers and organ matching facilities. Many hospitals or medical departments, which had had no transplant expertise in the past quickly converted into organ transplant centers. The dates and basic information of some of these newly built medical facilities are presented in the table below.

Table 8.1 Dates of Construction and Overview of Organ Transplant Centers and Tissue Typing Centers²⁴²

Hospital	Overview
The Ministry of Health Forensic Pathology Key Laboratory	Established in October 1999 at Xi'an Jiaotong University's Forensic Department, with the consent of the Ministry of Health's Department of Medical Science, Technology and Education. Key laboratory co-founded by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Court. The laboratory claims, "Its research in the fields of organ transplant and tissue typing has reached an advanced international level." ²⁴³
The PLA No.309 Hospital	Established in April 2002, the Organ Transplant Center of the PLA No. 309 Hospital was jointly founded by the Departments of Urology, Hepatobiliary Surgery and Cardiothoracic Surgery. In August 2005, the Nephrology and Hematology Departments merged into the transplant center. Officially designated the "Organ Transplant Center of the PLA" by the Health Department of the PLA's General Logistics Department in March 2006. It was again renamed the "Organ Transplant Research Institute of the PLA" by the Health Department of the PLA's General Logistics Department in 2011. As the hospital's key revenue center, the Organ Transplant Center saw an increase in its gross revenue (from 30 million yuan (US\$4.5 million) in 2006 to 230 million yuan (US\$35 million) in 2010 - an eightfold increase in five years. ²⁴⁴



The PLA Second Artillery General Hospital	A Liver Transplant Center was established in the PLA Second Artillery General Hospital in July 2004. ²⁴⁵
The General Hospital of Beijing Military Region	The hospital's Hepatobiliary Surgery Department and Liver Transplant Center started clinical liver transplants in 1999. The Hepatobiliary Surgery Department claims to have established a fast and unobstructed channel to procure donor livers, not only from Beijing and its surrounding areas, but also from other provinces and cities without delay. ²⁴⁶
The PLA No. 302 Hospital	A Liver Transplant Center was established in the PLA No. 302 Hospital in 2005. ²⁴⁷
The PLA No. 307 Hospital	A Kidney Transplant Center was established in the PLA No. 307 Hospital in 2000. ²⁴⁸
General Hospital of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces	Approved by the General Logistics Department of the Armed Police Forces, an Organ Transplant Research Center in the General Hospital of Armed Police Forces was established in April 2002. ²⁴⁹
Affiliated Beijing You'an Hospital of Capital Medical University	Beijing You'an Hospital, affiliated with Capital Medical University, established a Liver Transplant Center in March 2003. In August 2004, the Sino-US Cooperative Center for Liver Transplantation was jointly set up by the hospital with the Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute of the University of Pittsburgh in the US. ²⁵⁰
Peking University People's Hospital	Peking University Institute of Organ Transplantation, (formerly named Organ Transplant Center at Peking University), established in October 2001 under the personal guidance of Han Qide, vice chairman of the standing committee of the 11th National People's Congress. ²⁵¹
Third Hospital of Peking University	Organ Transplant Center in the Third Hospital of Peking University established in October 2001. ²⁵²
Haidian Hospital in Beijing	Organ Transplant Center in Haidian Hospital established in November 2003. ²⁵³
Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University	Established October 30, 2001. ²⁵⁴ The Zhongshan Hospital Organ Transplant Center performs more than 100 organ transplants every year, with an annual increase of 50 percent. On December 8, 2003, the Organ Transplant Center of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, and Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute of the University of Pittsburgh in the US jointly established a collaborating center, becoming the world's largest organ transplant organization. ²⁵⁵
Shanghai First People's Hospital (aka Affiliated First People's Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University)	Shanghai Clinical Center for Organ Transplantation was established in August 2001, affiliated with the First People's Hospital in Shanghai. The Center was founded by combining the "Shanghai Organ Transplant Research Center" and the "Shanghai Tissue Typing Center." Initially relying on kidney transplants, the hospital currently claims to have performed transplants of the heart, liver, and combined transplants of liver-kidney, pancreas-kidney, kidney-adult pancreas islet cell and other substantive transplants including corneas, allogeneic finger, fetal pancreas islet cell, bone marrow, peripheral blood stem cell and cord blood stem cell. ²⁵⁶
Shanghai Ruijin Hospital	Organ Transplant Center in Shanghai Ruijin Hospital was established in 2002. ²⁵⁷



Shanghai Chest Hospital, affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University	In 2008, Shanghai Chest Hospital set up a “Lung Transplant Clinical Center”. The center provides guidance to many domestic hospitals in carrying out clinical lung transplantations. ²⁵⁸
Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin First Central Hospital Organ Transplant Center created in 1998 by Shen Zhongyang. Tianjin Institute of Organ Transplantation established in 2002. The center contains facilities for transplant surgery, transplantation medicine, transplant ICU, transplant follow-up, anesthesia, imaging, pathology, ultrasounds, transplant laboratories and other departments. The center is able to simultaneously carry out liver transplants, kidney transplants, pancreas transplants, small intestine transplants and heart transplants. This is the largest professional transplant organization in China and the largest organ transplant center in Asia. ²⁵⁹
Affiliated Southwest Hospital of the Third Military Medical University	Southwest Hospital started clinical liver transplantation in May 1999, and was designated the key laboratory of the PLA for liver transplants in 2001. An International Collaboration Center was established in 2004 with the cooperation of Southwest Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital and Thomas E. Starzl Transplantation Institute of the University of Pittsburgh in the US. ²⁶⁰
Transplantation Medical Engineering Research Center of the Ministry of Health	Approved by the Ministry of Health, the Transplantation Medical Engineering Technology Research Center was formally established in the Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, in 2005. During the first three years of its operation, the center successfully carried out hundreds of cases of piggyback liver transplantations and more than 1,000 cases of kidney transplantation, as well as multi-organ combined transplants of liver-kidney, liver-pancreas, liver-intestine and pancreas-kidney. It also performs spleen transplantations, pancreas transplantations, heart transplantations, split liver transplantations, liver transplantations between relatives, and thyroid and parathyroid transplants, as well as transplantation of cells from livers, spleens and pancreases. ²⁶¹
Multi-organ Combined Transplantation Research Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Health	The Key Laboratory for Multi-organ Combined Transplantation Research, under the Ministry of Health, was established in March 2001. Located in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, the laboratory has built up dedicated clinical sites for liver transplantation, kidney transplantation, bone marrow transplantation, and heart and lung transplantation. Their multi-organ combined transplantation project has been recommended by the Ministry of Health and provides technical support to more than 20 province and municipal hospitals. ²⁶²
Changzheng Hospital, affiliated with Second Military Medical University of the PLA	The Organ Transplant Center in the Changzheng Hospital was established in early 2003 by combining the Department of Urology and General Surgery Liver Transplantation Department. On December 17, 2003, the center was approved by General Logistics Department of the PLA to become the first organ transplant institute of the PLA. ²⁶³



Chapter 9: A State Crime: Ordered by Jiang, and Carried Out by the Military

Ample evidence points to a startling fact: these incidents of organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners are not isolated, localized and incidental murders. There are four distinct evidentiary trails that lead us to conclude that Jiang Zemin directly ordered the organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners and gave the army the lead role in carrying out the task. The many state apparatuses—the Armed Police, the Political and Legal Affairs Commission, the Public Security Bureau, the Procuratorate, the Courts, the Judiciary, and medical facilities across the country that practice organ transplants—have been complicit in these crimes. The evidence also touches on how harvesting has been commercialized, allowing the network of military hospitals and armed police hospitals to share in financial profits. These atrocities began in the year 2000 and continue today.

I. Four types of evidence showing Jiang Zemin Personally Issued the Order

Starting from March 9, 2006, WOIPFG initiated an investigation into organ harvesting centers inside the communist party's judicial system, army, armed police in 31 provinces, and autonomous regions. We released 60 phone conversations for which complete audio recordings are available, all of which are standalone, direct evidence and can be downloaded, and 1,628 materials from a long list of officials, doctors and transplant brokers. These include:

- Members of the standing committee of the Politburo
- Vice chairman of the CCP's Central Military Commission
- A Central Military Commission member and former defense minister
- Minister of Health of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA)
- Central and local political and legislative committees and officials at 610 offices
- Armed police
- Military hospitals
- Staff in Red Cross Organ Donation Offices
- Doctors in transplant departments
- Transplant brokers

Evidentiary line 1: Four persons admitted that Jiang Zemin directly gave the order to extract organs from Falun Gong practitioners for transplant operations.²⁶⁴

1) Investigation recording from Bai Shuzhong, Former Minister of Health for the Chinese People's Liberation Army's (PLA) General Logistics Department. (Download link: [MP3](#))

Investigator: "When you were the head of the health division for the PLA General Logistics Department, regarding taking organs from detained Falun Gong people for organ transplantation, was it an order from Wang Ke, the then-director of the PLA General Logistics Department? Or did it directly come from the Central Military Commission?"

Bai: "Back then it was Chairman Jiang. There was an order, a sort of instruction, which said to carry out such things, organ transplantation. That is to say, it was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants."



Investigator: "We also obtained some intelligence, that is to say back then, the Joint Logistics Departments of the Military Regions had detained a number of Falun Gong people as live donors, is that true?"

Bai: "This, this is back then, ah, I think, at least this is how I remembered, because back then after Chairman Jiang issued the order, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners. Because Jiang paid a lot of attention to this matter back then, and put a lot of emphasis on this matter."

This is an excerpt of the transcript of the recording from WOIPFG's investigation of Bai Shuzhong on September 30, 2014. As the highest level administrative leader of one of the organizations that carries out organ harvesting operations, Bai played a key role in transmitting Jiang's order to slaughter Falun Gong practitioners. His term of office was between 1998 and 2004, which coincides with the time period when the persecution of Falun Gong and organ harvesting were at their worst. In the recording Bai clearly states that Jiang gave a direct order to harvest organs from Falun Gong practitioners for transplant, and that there are multiple state apparatuses beside the military that are involved in organ harvesting.

This piece of evidence affirms the weight of evidence WOIPFG has acquired from the military, armed police, regional government organizations, and the judiciary and legal systems that all of these organizations are complicit in the crimes of organ harvesting. It also expounds the reasons behind this situation and verifies the judgment WOIPFG has made based on the collected evidence.

2) Investigation recording from Bo Xilai, then-minister of commerce. (Download link: [MP3](#))

First Secretary: "That is, when you were the governor of Liaoning Province, ...that is to say, regarding the matter of live organ harvesting of Falun Gong (practitioners), was that your order or Jiang Zemin's order?"

Bo: "President Jiang's!"

3) Investigation recording from Tan Yunshan, chief physician from the Liver Pathological Department at the Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University. (Recording

Download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 19](#))

On February 8, 2015, a WOIPFG investigator called Tan Yunshan.

Investigator: "Do you know that Bai Shuzhong, the former Minister of Health of PLA General Logistics Department, has confessed that Jiang Zemin issued the order to harvest organs from living Falun Gong practitioners for transplants? So is every hospital doing surgeries under that policy?"

Tan Yunshan: "Yes, that's right."

4) Investigation recording from Dr. Gong of the second ward of the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department of the Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology

On October 12, 2015, Dr. Gong of the second ward of the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department of the Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology spoke to a WOIPFG



investigator on the phone. Gong acknowledged using Falun Gong practitioners as donors for organ transplants, and that this was following Jiang Zemin's Order. (Recording Download: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 23](#))

Investigator: “Oh, you mean organs from Falun Gong practitioners?”

Dr. Gong: “Yes, now we are no longer allowed to use organs from donors not claimed by any family members.”

Investigator: “Oh, so all along it’s them who have done [organ harvesting]? In the past, many hospitals were involved in [doing organ harvesting], in massive quantities. It was allowed at the time. It was an order from Jiang Zemin. He was the chairman back then.”

Dr. Gong: “Well, you would need written documents issued by the state to perform things of that nature [organ harvesting].”

Investigator: “Right, right, Jiang Zemin gave orders to use imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners for organ harvesting. Since Jiang Zemin issued such orders, you dared to perform [organ harvesting], right?”

Dr. Gong: “Of course.”

Evidentiary line 2: High-level CCP officials knew about the crime of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners²⁶⁵

WOIPFG’s investigations of five members of the Standing Committee of the Politburo, the vice chairman of the CCP’s Central Military Commission, a member of the Central Military Commission, and the former defense minister further confirm: Jiang Zemin issued the order to harvest organs from Falun Gong practitioners; Zhou Yongkang is directly involved in implementing the policy of organ harvesting; the PLA General Logistic Department is the core agency responsible for organ harvesting; and high level CCP officials are well aware of organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners.

1) Zhang Gaoli, current Member of Politburo Standing Committee

On June 24, 2015, while Zhang Gaoli was on an official visit to Kazakhstan, a WOIPFG investigator, disguised as a secretary working for Jiang, phoned Zhang Gaoli²⁶⁶. When asked about Falun Gong practitioners filing lawsuits against Jiang Zemin for harvesting organs from millions of practitioners, Zhang did not deny the allegation at all. Instead, Zhang eagerly promised, “I will definitely ... prevent this matter from being pursued at the Politburo’s meeting.” (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

2) Zhang Dejiang, Member of Politburo Standing Committee, Director of the NPC Standing Committee

On June 15, 2015, while Zhang Dejiang was on an official visit to India, a WOIPFG investigator called Zhang Dejiang in the name of secretary Liu working for Jiang Zemin. When Zhang was asked, “Comrade Jiang Zemin wanted to know, if Zhou Yongkang had confessed to the fact that Jiang Zemin made the decision of harvesting organs from imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners?” Zhang did not deny the allegation, and answered, “Can we talk after I am back in China? Okay?” “I am currently abroad, it is inconvenient to talk over the cell phone.”²⁶⁷ (Recording Download: [MP3](#).)



3) Li Changchun, Member of Politburo Standing Committee

On April 17, 2012, during an undercover phone call with Li Changchun, a WOIPFG investigator said to Li, “While you are away, and Jia Qinglin is away, they want to convict Bo Xilai using his involvement in murdering and removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners.” Li answered, “Zhou Yongkang is in charge of this specifically. He knows it.”²⁶⁸ (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

4) Liang Guanglie, Former Minister of National Defense, Member of Central Military Commission

A telephone investigation took place during Liang Guanglie’s trip to the U.S. from May 4 to May 10, 2012. Liang admitted to a WOIPFG investigator that the Central Military Commission had held meetings to discuss issues about Falun Gong practitioners detained by the military and the military hospitals involved in harvesting their organs. Liang suggested that it was the General Logistics Department that should be contacted to collect related information rather than him²⁶⁹. (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

5) Guo Boxiong, Former member of the Politburo, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission

During Guo Boxiong’s visit to Central America from October 23 to November 4 in 2011, a WOIPFG investigator had a phone conversation with Guo. Guo did not deny the existence of “live organ harvesting from imprisoned or detained Falun Gong practitioners for transplant operations,” but emphasized that further discussion should be conducted “through a secure telephone.”²⁷⁰ (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

6) Zeng Qinghong, former member of the Politburo Standing Committee

On August 8, 2007, Zeng Qinghong attended the 60th Anniversary Celebration of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. A WOIPFG investigator was able to reach him by phone in his hotel room. During the phone conversation, Zeng did not deny the statement that “the military participated in live organ harvesting from detained Falun Gong practitioners,” but emphasized that the caller who pretended to be working for another high-ranking official needed to collect information “through normal channels on your side.”²⁷¹ (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

7) Zhou Yongkang, former member of the Politburo Standing Committee, director of the Political and Legislative Affairs Committee

On May 29, 2008, a WOIPFG investigator, disguised as “Li Chuncheng, Secretary of the Communist Party Committee of Sichuan Province,” talked to Zhou Yongkang. Zhou did not deny the statement that Falun Gong practitioners are being held at facilities such as combat readiness warehouses and bomb shelters, but emphasized that this matter can only be discussed through secure phones.²⁷² (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

(Transcripts and MP3 downloads of Evidence 2 through 5 can be found at the following links, except the latest evidence from Zhang Dejiang):

Chinese: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/46728>

English: <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/241>



Evidentiary line 3: Central Political and Legislative Affairs Committee (PLAC) and the 610 System are directly involved in the organ harvesting crimes

High-ranking officials of the Political and Legislative Affairs Committee further confirmed the crimes specified above:

1) Zhou Benshun, Former Secretary-General of Central Political and Legislative Affairs Committee

In November 2008, Zhou Benshun, the then secretary-general of the Central PLAC, accompanied Zhou Yongkang, the director of the Central PLAC, on a visit to Australia. A WOIPFG investigator disguising himself as Yang Hui, Head of the Second Department of PLA General Staff Headquarter, collected testimony from Zhou Benshun. Zhou admitted, "Such things as live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners in our country, it does exist in our country."

Zhou Benshun was the vice secretary-general and later secretary-general of the Central PLAC from 2014 to 2013. Ultimately, he was one of the high-level officials and organizers involved in the implementation of harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners.²⁷³(Recording Download:[MP3](#))

2) Wei Jianrong, Former vice director of Central PLAC Office

On September 26, 2008, former vice director of the Central PLAC Office Wei Jianrong admitted that live organ harvesting from detained Falun Gong practitioners "started a long time ago."²⁷⁴ (Recording Download: [MP3](#).)

3) Tang Junjie, former Deputy Secretary of PLAC in Liaoning Province

Liaoning Province was suspected to be the very first province involved in large-scale live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. On April 13, 2012, when the former Deputy Secretary of PLAC in Liaoning Province Tang Junjie was asked, "What kind of directions or commands did Bo Xilai give regarding removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners?" Tang answered, "I was asked to be in charge of this task. Party central is actually paying close attention to this."²⁷⁵ (Recording Download:[MP3](#))

4) Secretary Yu working for Luo Gan, Former Member of the Politburo

When the CCP started the persecution of Falun Gong, Luo Gan was the director of Central PLAC. On October 28, 2006, Luo Gan's secretary Mr. Yu said, "It's not easy for me to explain it to you clearly in a short conversation." He then asked the disguised investigator to call him from a secure phone.²⁷⁶ (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

5) A PLAC official surnamed Li

From September 16-26, 2008, phone conversation between a PLAC official in Beijing surnamed Li and a WOIPFG investigator:

Investigator: "We would like to find out who among the Central PLAC staff know about this state secret?"



Li: "Which state secret?"

Investigator: "Regarding harvesting organs from living and detained Falun Gong practitioners, who among the Central PLAC staff know about this secret?"

Li: "Officials above the department level know this secret."²⁷⁷
(Recording Download: [MP3](#))

6) Director of the 610 Office in Ji County, Tianjin

Director of the 610 Office in Ji County, Tianjin, admitted to a WOIPFG investigator that the human corpses sold by Bo Xilai's wife GuKailai "were not just limited to corpses of Falun Gong practitioners."²⁷⁸

(Recording Download: [MP3](#))

7) Sun Guangtian, deputy mayor of Dalian, former director of the Public Security Bureau in Dalian

On September 18, 2012, a WOIPFG investigator disguised himself as the secretary of Xia Deren, who is the deputy secretary of CCP Committee of Liaoning Province, in order to collect testimony from Sun Guangtian, the director of the Public Security Bureau of Dalian from 2000 to 2003. They talked about Bo Xilai and his wife's involvement in selling Falun Gong practitioners' corpses.²⁷⁹

(Recording Download: [MP3](#))

Evidentiary line 4: Systematic involvement of the military, police, the judiciary and legal systems and hospitals across China in live organ harvesting²⁸⁰

The evidence includes but is not limited to:

- Testimony from an armed guard who is an eyewitness to organ harvesting
- Chen Qiang, a kidney broker who worked for the transplant division of the PLA 307 Hospital in Beijing, admitted that the authorities, the police and the prison system collude in trading organs snatched from Falun Gong practitioners. Chen said he could provide documents which prove the organs came from Falun Gong practitioners
- Staff from the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou openly admitted that organs harvested from Falun Gong practitioners are available
- Audio recordings of transplant doctors of more than 30 hospitals which confirm that organ donors were in fact detained Falun Gong practitioners
- Chen Rongshan, Director of the Urology Department of PLA 205 Hospital, said that the courts are also involved in organ harvesting, and that he promises to not disclose using organs from Falun Gong practitioners in transplant operations
- Evidence collected from 9,500 transplant doctors in 865 hospitals suspected of committing organ harvesting

1) Testimony from an armed guard who is an eyewitness of live organ harvesting

An armed police officer from Jinzhou city in Liaoning, who used to be an armed guard at a live organ-harvesting site, testified that he witnessed the entire process of organ harvesting from a Falun Gong practitioner. The guard told the investigator about this extreme abomination he had witnessed.

(Recording Download: [MP3](#))



In 2002, the witness had been working for the public security (police) system of Liaoning Province and participated in the illegal arrests and torture of Falun Gong practitioners.

On April 9, 2002, in a surgery room on the 15th floor of the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region, he saw a female Falun Gong practitioner in her 30s who had wounds and scars covering her entire body, the result of a week of torture, rape, and force-feeding. The Public Security Bureau of Liaoning province sent two military doctors, one from the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command, PLA, and the other a graduate of the Second Military Medical University. They did not administer any anesthesia to the victim and extracted her heart, kidneys and other organs while she remained fully conscious, cold-bloodedly killing her in the process. During the entire process, the eyewitness was present and stood to one side as an armed guard.

Eyewitness: “The scalpel was held by the chest, when it cut into the victim, the blood gushed out, the blood gushed out.”

Investigator: “Was the victim a man or a woman?”

Eyewitness: “A woman. A woman, a little over 30 years old. No anesthesia was used. They held the scalpel by her chest. Their hands did not tremble at all. If it were me, I would have trembled for sure. I might have served in the armed police force, I carried a gun and I participated in military exercises with real ammo. But when I saw those military doctors, I had to give it to them, their hands did not tremble at all. They just pulled up their masks and [the gurney] was pulled close. We each held a gun and stood to the side, guarding. The woman screamed...and shouted ‘Falun Dafa is good.’”

Eyewitness: “There were more evil things. Anyway, I feel so sorry to her. Whenever I think of her at that moment, I feel very sorry, because I couldn’t save her.”

Eyewitness: “... they even extracted brains, I don’t know for what purpose.”

Investigator: “How many times did you witness organ harvesting?”

Eyewitness: “As an eyewitness, only once.”

Investigator: “I reckon once was enough to frighten you.”

Eyewitness: “After the first time, they never asked me again.”

We released a part of the witness's recording, according to his wishes. One week after the phone interview, we called his office again, but his colleague said he had stopping coming to work without giving any reason.

We hope the witness is alive and well, and that he will live to see the day the truth finally comes out. I hope that someday he can truly step forward and testify to the world what he’s witnessed.



2) The PLA 307 Hospital in Fengtai, Beijing

Chen Qiang is a kidney broker who worked for the transplant division of the PLA 307 Hospital in Beijing. He admitted that officials, police, and the prison operate like an assembly line in trading organs harvested from Falun Gong practitioners. (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

3) Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou

A court officer from the first division of criminal law at the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou stated clearly, "If the conditions (referring to the prices) are good, we can provide organs of Falun Gong practitioners." (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

4) Department of Urology at the PLA 205 Hospital in Jinzhou

Director of the Department of Urology Chen Rongshan admitted that donor organs come from detained Falun Gong practitioners, who went through the court ... (Recording Download: [MP3](#).) Chen also guaranteed to keep the organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners secret. (Recording Download: [MP3](#).)

5) Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated with Fudan University in Shanghai

A surgeon at the Liver Transplant Center offered consultation to an investigator posing as a patient.

Investigator: "Are there any organs from Falun Gong practitioners?"

Surgeon: "What we have here all belong to this type."

(Recording Download: [MP3](#).)

6) Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region (Recording Download: [MP3](#).)

Investigator: "We found that kidneys from young donors are good. Another thing is that the kidneys from Falun Gong detainees are indeed better. Do you have this kind?"

Zhu: "We do not have many Falun Gong (practitioners') kidneys."

Investigator: "You still have some of this (kidneys from Falun Gong practitioner) kind?"

Zhu: "It is not difficult to find Type B kidney (Falun Gong practitioner's kidneys). If you want to come, we will do it pretty soon, definitely before May 1."

Investigator: "Do you have one batch prior to May 1?"

Zhu: "We will have several batches."

Investigator: "How about after May 1?"

Zhu: "If you wait until after May 1, it will be more likely to be around 20 May."



Investigator: “If you could obtain Falun Gong (practitioners’) kidney sources in this period of time, could you let me know?”

Zhu: “No problem, you come over and we can talk then...”

7) The Chinese Communist regime gave away relevant evidence, the crime of organ harvesting is undeniable

In 2008, the Chinese embassy in Canada released a TV program produced by *Hong Kong Satellite TV* in an attempt to deny the charges of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners.

In the program, Doctor Lu Guoping of Guangxi National Hospital’s Urology Department admitted that he was the person who answered a phone call from a WOIPFG investigator on May 22, 2006. The state-controlled media unintentionally confirmed the validity of WOIPFG’s phone investigation. (Recording Download: [MP3](#))

Investigator: “Do you think they can find a donor body from Falun Gong (practitioners) for me?”

Lu: “If you go there it shouldn’t be a problem at all.”

Investigator: “They can find it?”

Lu: “I can tell you, it’s an easy job for them to get organs.”

Investigator: “Easy job?”

Lu: “Since they do seven or eight liver transplants a week, they can do over ten kidney transplants a week. Every month they do dozens of transplants. So they don’t worry about getting organs.”

Investigator: “Did your schoolmates tell you that they used organs from Falun Gong practitioners, did he?”

Lu: “Some are from Falun Gong (practitioners), some are donors from family.”

Top surgeons from all over the country—from organ transplant centers in Beijing and Tianjin to those in Shanghai, Wuha, Guangdong, and Guangxi—clearly admit that Falun Gong practitioners were used as organ donors and guarantee that, in most cases, they can arrange the transplant within one or two weeks.

Table 9.1 20 Hospitals Admitted Using Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs in Phone Recordings²⁸¹

Hospital	Confirmation of Falun Gong practitioners as source
The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) No. 307 Hospital	Chen Qiang, a surgeon at the hospital’s transplant department and also a kidney broker, admitted that CCP officials, police and prison authorities orchestrate and operate the trade in Falun Gong practitioners’ organs, and they could even provide identification



	information, proving that the organ donors were indeed Falun Gong practitioners. ²⁸²
2. The People's Liberation Army No. 205 Hospital	Chen Rongshan, the head of the Urology Surgery Department admitted that the "donors" were detained Falun Gong practitioners, and this was done through the court. ²⁸³
3. Tianjin First Central Hospital	Director Song said, "We have similar situations (Falun Gong practitioner organs)." ²⁸⁴
4. Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University in Shanghai	A surgeon said, "What we have here all belong to this type [Falun Gong practitioners]." ²⁸⁵
5. Affiliated Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University (Shanghai First People's Hospital)	Surgeon Dai said, "There is one kind, the ones doing the practice. Their bodies are very good." ²⁸⁶
6. Guangxi National Hospital	Urology transplant surgeon Lu Guoping admitted the hospital used Falun Gong practitioners as the source. ²⁸⁷
7. Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	Falun Gong practitioners were used as the source for organs. ²⁸⁸
8. General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region	Investigator: "If you could obtain Falun Gong [practitioner] kidney sources in this period of time, could you let me know?" Surgeon Zhu Yunsong: "No problem, you come over and we can talk then." ²⁸⁹
9. Second Affiliated Hospital of Hubei Medical University	Investigator: "What about kidney sources from prisoners who practice Falun Gong at your place?" Doctor: "I would say not bad." ²⁹⁰
10. Wuhan Tongji Hospital	Investigator: "Using supplies of live organs from Falun Gong (practitioners), is that okay?" Answer: "It's not a problem." ²⁹¹
11. Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital	Investigator: "There are some livers that come from Falun Gong practitioners. So I want to know if you have this type or not?" Doctor: "Um. You just need to come." ²⁹²
12. Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region	Director Tang of the kidney transplant department said, "If it is available from Falun Gong, then we use it." ²⁹³
13. First Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University	Cardiovascular surgery department and research lab director Shen Zhenyasaid, "Falun Gong practitioners ... Yes, we also have those. We had one case this year..." ²⁹⁴
14. The Second Artillery General Hospital	Lu Wei, deputy director of transplant department, "(We) still do (organ transplants) right now. In the past, we used Falun Gong donors." ²⁹⁵
15. Beijing Anzhen Hospital	Deputy Chief Physician Zeng Wen of cardiac surgery department said, "I think you also know where the majority of donors come from. I think you know this very well, so we don't have to say it explicitly..." ²⁹⁶
16. Second Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua	Surgeon Li Honghui said they could provide Falun Gong practitioners' kidneys. ²⁹⁷



University, Beijing Yuquan Hospital	
17. Chengdu City Air Force Hospital	Director Xu Yahong said that there would be a batch of kidney donors in the middle of May 2006, and that the hospital could provide young and healthy Falun Gong organs. ²⁹⁸
18. Foshan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guangdong Province	Ophthalmology department doctor Liang Xianjun said, "The previous donors were Falun Gong and condemned prisoners." ²⁹⁹
19. Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College	A surgeon said that there would be a batch of organ donors coming to the hospital in mid-April, 2006. The practitioners had better health. The kidneys were from young people of 20-30 years old, with no infectious diseases, AIDS or syphilis. ³⁰⁰
20. General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region	A doctor said, "Falun Gong practitioners? Oh, that has nothing to do with you. You just want to have a kidney transplant operation? Rest assured, (the donors) we have are all young guys in their 20s." ³⁰¹

II. Strong incentives promoting the development of new transplant technologies

1. Jiang Zemin personally signed an order to have the CCP Central Military Commission grant Wu Mengchao the honor of "Leading Medical Expert" and awarded Wu a first-class medal

According to CCP-controlled media, Jiang Zemin met with Wu Mengchao four times for having achieved breakthroughs in key liver transplant challenges, notably, the issue of liver transplant rejection. Wu holds the titles of director of the Eastern Hepatobiliary Hospital of Second Military Medical University, Chief Consultant of the Army Organ Transplant Conference, and is known as the "father of hepatobiliary surgery in China." Jiang personally signed an order to have the Central Military Commission grant Wu the honor of "Leading Medical Expert," and awarded Wu a first-class medal.³⁰²

For having solved problems regarding liver transplant rejection and other key issues during the peak period of live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners, Wu Mengchao was given the 2005 Annual National Supreme Science and Technology Award.³⁰³ On January 17, 2006, Sun Dafa, Political Commissar of the General Logistics Department, awarded 1 million yuan (US\$153,000) to Wu on behalf of the Department.³⁰⁴

By 2010, Wu Mengchao had completed more than 4,000 liver transplantations. On Oct. 10, 2011, the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Health, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, and the Shanghai Municipal Committee jointly held a "General Assembly to Present the Meritorious Deeds of Comrade Wu Mengchao" in the Great Hall. Xu Caihou (former vice chairman of CPC Central Military Commission), Li Jinai (current director of the General Political Department), Liao Xilong (current director of the General Logistics Department) attended the event.³⁰⁵ These three men are key figures in the military's involvement in organ harvesting.



2. Officials at different administrative levels support or get involved in the transplant industry

1) Zhang Gaoli, then vice secretary of Tianjin City Party Committee, visited a transplantation center and encouraged the center to "continue tapping into the advantage of organ transplantation."

From 2007 to 2012, Zhang Gaoli was the vice secretary of the Tianjin City Party Committee. The Organ Transplantation Center of Tianjin First Central Hospital is suspected of committing organ harvesting on a massive scale. This hospital allegedly conducts one third of all liver transplants in the entire country. On July 17, 2010, Zhang visited the center and encouraged its staff to "continue tapping into the advantage of organ transplantation."³⁰⁶

2) Han Qide, then Vice Chairman of the 11th National People's Congress, personally guided and established the Organ Transplantation Center of Peking University.

3) Meng Jianzhu, then Secretary of Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, supported the transplantation industry at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University.³⁰⁷

4) Bo Xilai, then Secretary of Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, is suspected of using Falun Gong practitioners to make plastinated bodies and conduct human experiments.

In our investigation, the Public Security Bureau, the Procuratorate and the legal systems, which were run by Luo Gan, then-Director of the CCP's Central Political and Legislative Affairs Committee (PLAC), and later by Zhou Yongkang, Luo's successor, are key agencies in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and in supplying "fresh human bodies." Both Bo Xilai and his wife Gu Kailai are primary suspects in these crimes.³⁰⁸

3. The military solves the issues of transplant rejection and organ preservation

1) Establish an early warning system for rejection and develop non-invasive diagnosis

Shi Bingyi, director of the Institute of Organ Transplantation of PLA 309 Hospital, established a system giving early warning to rejection through non-invasive diagnosis, which has become an important diagnostic method in the case of acute rejection. This development is patented by the state. Shi also established the low-dose immunosuppressive program in conjunction with the traditional medicine program to combat rejection.³⁰⁹

In Feb. 2011, during an interview with *Xinhuanet*, Shi said the most important issue in organ transplants is organ preservation and its extended survival. "There are two solutions, one is stem cell transplants, another solution is to improve the regulatory immune cell network such as through regulatory T cells. The latter has a good effect for extended organ preservation and immune tolerance. This is one of the transplant medicine advances we have achieved that places us at the forefront of transplant medicine worldwide."

2) China has 396 organ transplant-related patents

As we know, transplant surgery requires an organ preservation solution and patients rely on anti-rejection agents during the postoperative stage. With the surge in transplant volume in China, many have wondered why the overseas market hasn't seen a corresponding increase in demand for organ preservation solutions and anti-rejection agents. We found that many Chinese domestic transplant-



related institutions began related research and development many years ago, and most transplant hospitals in China employ domestically developed products instead of relying on imports.

With regard to immunosuppressive drugs, Li Leishi, member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and director of the Institute of Nephrology Research of Nanjing Military General Hospital, found that Triptolide (monomer), the herbal extract of *Tripterygium wilfordii*, is an effective immunosuppressant, and has good efficacy in the treatment of acute rejection of kidney transplants.³¹⁰ Li Yantang, director of Department of Urology of the PLA General Hospital, and his student Qian Yeyong are also engaged in the research of tripterygium glycosides, a kidney suppressant made using *Tripterygium wilfordii*. Qian's research is part of the research carried out under the National Natural Science Foundation of China.³¹¹ Qian was the first one to succeed in using this immunosuppressant in clinical organ transplantation.³¹²

Our investigation shows that of the several hundred transplant-related patents half are anti-rejection drugs and preservation solutions. Since 1999, China has patented 396 organ transplant-related products, 253 of which are anti-rejection drugs, accounting for 68.9 percent. WOIPFG has obtained online copies giving overviews to all of these patents. The following is one of such transplant immunosuppressant patents by the Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, which belongs to the Academy of Military Medical Sciences of the Chinese PLA:

85.2-氧代-1,3-氧氮杂环戊烷-4-甲酰胺衍生物及其用于制备免疫抑制剂的用途 发明专利 有效

申请号: CN200810182468.1 申请日: 2008.12.08
 公开(公告)号: CN101747287A 公开(公告)日: 2010.06.23
 申请(专利权)人: 中国人民解放军军事医学科学院毒物药物研究所
 分类号: C07D263/44(2006.01);A61K31/421(2006.01);A61K31/422(2006.01);A61P37/06(2006.01);A61P37/02(2006.01)

摘要: 本发明涉及式I, 2-氧代-1, 3-氧氮杂环戊烷-4-甲酰胺衍生物, 其几何异构体或其可药用盐或水合物, 它们的制备方法, 含有所述化合物的药物组合物。本发明还涉及所述化合物用于制备抗器官移植排斥反应以及预防和/或治疗某些自身免疫

疾病如类风湿、牛皮癣、多发性硬化症、系统性红斑狼疮等疾病的药物的用途。

Figure 9.1 A patent for an immunosuppressant for organ transplants by the Academy of Military Medical Sciences.



3) An archived webpage of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital showed “98 percent of Chinese hospitals use the organ preservation solution developed by our hospital”

Shanghai Changzheng Hospital of the Second Military Medical University was one of the first hospitalsto conduct kidney transplant surgeries. With the support of Shanghai Science and Technology Commission, Zhu Youhua, a member of the Military Organ Transplantation Institute, and his team led the way in finishing the research on the kidney and multi-organ preservation solution, and put it into clinical application for 20 years, so that China’s research in this field is at the forefront in the world.³¹³ As displayed on Changzheng Hospital’sarchivedwebpage, “98 percent ofChinese hospitals use the organ preservation solution we’ve developed.”³¹⁴

This hospital has conducted a startling number of emergency liver transplants. The minimum waiting time for surgery was just four hours after the patient had been admitted. Zhu Youhua had personally completed 3,680 cases of kidney transplants by the end of 2010.³¹⁵

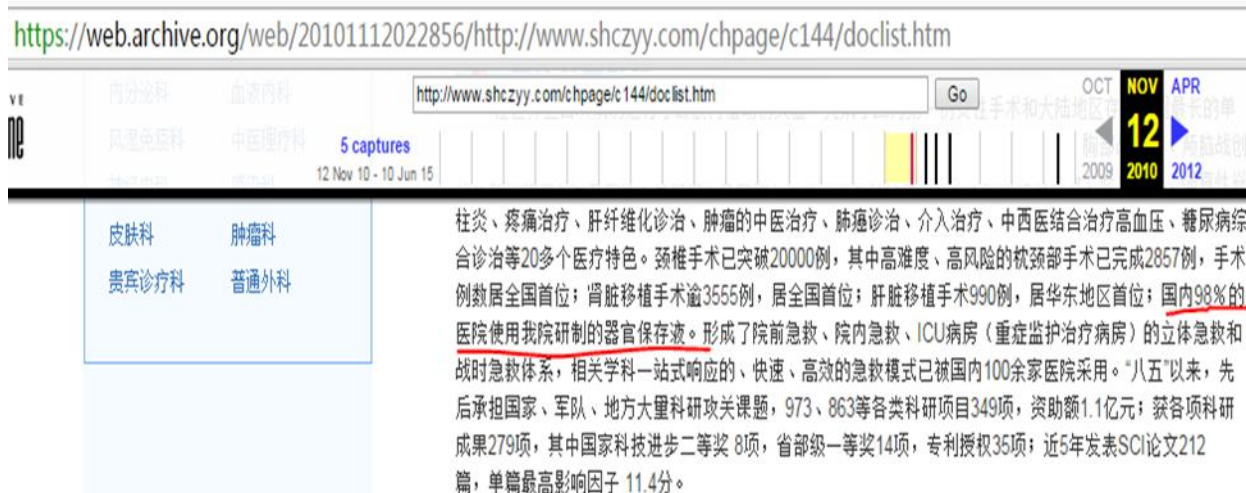


Figure 9.2 Archived web page of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital of the Second Military Medical University

Military institutes, regional medical universities, hospitals and pharmaceutical institutes are also involved in this research and development. For example, the Organ Transplantation Institute of China Medical University has also taken part in the research and development of an organ preservation solution, and developed a kidney preservation solution. The institute claims it is at the forefront domestically in its research into organ preservation.³¹⁶

We believe that such research, development and production of key transplant drugs are not initiated by the individual transplant centers themselves, but are instead dictated by the CCP as part of its support for carrying out nationwide organ harvesting.

4. Profiteering through bloody harvest

The General Logistics Department allocates donors to military hospitals and some local hospitals through multiple channels. Its operation model is to be paid directly in cash (foreign currency) when providing donors to the hospital, with the hospital self-financing the pay out to the General Logistics Department. Military hospitals play a predominant role in carrying out transplant operations. Organs sold to local medical institutes are just for extra profit, with the wider aim to utilize local hospitals as



advertising for overseas transplant patients. If military hospitals were the only ones performing transplant operations, the truth about organ harvesting would be easily uncovered.³¹⁷

Since profits from transplants would not be accounted for in the military budget, and the layers of the organ harvesting system are maintained by the military, organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners and organ trafficking have become a way of making money with low costs, and military officials are benefitting directly from the General Logistics Department's budget.

For example, medical gross income of the organ transplant center of 309 Hospital, the "PLA Organ Transplant Center," named by General Logistics Department Ministry of Health, increased from 30 million yuan (US\$4.5 million) in 2006 to 230 million yuan (US\$34.6 million) in 2010, a 5-year growth of nearly 800 percent.³¹⁸

In another example, Daping Hospital of the No.3 Military Medical University started performing organ transplants in the late 1990s, and the annual income of the hospital increased from 36 million yuan (US\$5.4 million) to over 900 million yuan (US\$135.5 million). This was an increase of 25 times the hospital's income in the 1990s.³¹⁹

Chapter 10: Other Means Through which Falun Gong Practitioners Have Been Subjected to Genocide

Throughout the course of the persecution of Falun Gong, aside from state-sanctioned organ harvesting, the CCP has conducted extensive psychological tests on the dying process, drug tests, other human subject tests and even autopsy lectures using Falun Gong practitioners. The CCP has even gone as far as making the bodies of Falun Gong practitioners, including the remains of practitioners who were tortured to death, into scientific specimens using the method of "plastination." These plastified bodies and body parts were then displayed in major cities around the world in profit-driven body exhibitions.

The figures referenced in this chapter provide evidence from a different perspective demonstrating that the total number of victims slaughtered in fact must exceed 2 million.

I. Wang Lijun and his human subject tests

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) discovered that the CCP is suspected of conducting human subject tests using a great many Falun Gong practitioners. One of the key figures involved is Wang Lijun, former deputy mayor of Chongqing and former chief of the Public Security Bureau of Chongqing municipality.

On February 6, 2012, Wang Lijun abruptly visited the U.S. Consulate in Chongqing requesting political asylum, but Wang's request was denied. News about this incident made Wang Lijun well known worldwide.

According to exclusive information from *Epoch Times*, an independent newspaper headquartered in New York, Wang may have handed over intelligence about the CCP to U.S. authorities at the consulate, including classified information on organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. On the afternoon of April 25, 2012, word spread that the U.S. State Department had held a briefing at the House of



Representatives that morning, and Wang Lijun’s attempt to seek political asylum was reported to members of congress.³²⁰

The U.S. government has yet to disclose what information Wang Lijun passed to officials at the US consulate in Chongqing regarding the persecution of Falun Gong. An independent investigation conducted by WOIPFG shows that Wang Lijun participated in a great number of human subject tests using Falun Gong practitioners.

1. Jinzhou City Public Security Bureau On Site Psychological Research Center³²¹:

The Center conducted “Research on Organ Transplantation from Donors Who Have Been Subjected to Drug Injections” using thousands of living candidates; a doctor whose ranking is equivalent to a general officer from the PLA 205 Hospital who cooperated in this research admitted using organs from Falun Gong practitioners

In May 2003, Wang Lijun was reassigned to Jinzhou City, Liaoning, and took on the positions of chief of the Public Security Bureau, and Party Committee Secretary. At the time, Bo Xilai held the titles of vice secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, and Governor of the province. Wang worked under both the Ministry of Public Security and Provincial Party Committee. Shortly after Wang took office, he established the “On Site Psychological Research Center,” a facility operating under the Jinzhou Public Security Bureau. Wang had no medical background, an education level of only middle school, and was formerly transferred from positions in the military, yet he became the director, professor, researcher and a forensic expert at this research center. China’s CCTV news report from 2004 states that this is “the only onsite psychological research center under the Chinese police system” and it is administered by the most senior police administrators of the CCP.³²²

www.cctv.com/program/xwyh/20041021/101709.shtml

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次日12:35、18:40 重播



王立军

记者：欢迎收看《新闻夜话》，这里是大连。这几天来自国内外的数百名刑侦法医学方面的专家学者，汇聚在这里。共同探讨和交流颜面鉴定技术的发展和未来，以及刑事法庭证据的研究成果。这些成果将直接为司法鉴定提供更加科学的依据。同时对于公安机关侦破案件，打击犯罪，也有着重大的价值。这也是国际颜面鉴定协会十多年来，在中国再次举办这样的警界盛会。下面，我们将要专访的就是这届大会的执行主席，国际颜面鉴定协会的副主席，辽宁省锦州市公安局局长王立军，他创办了中国警方现在唯一的一所现场心理课题研究中心并担任主任。王立军是有名的警界英雄，同时他也是中国刑事警察学院等国内外十几所大学的教授以及客座教授。

Figure 10.1 Snapshot of the article published on CCTV's International Channel



In 2008, Wang Lijun was reassigned to Chongqing and the research center in Jinzhou disappeared along with Wang's reassignment. Meanwhile, Wang in cooperation with Southwest University established the "Southwest University and Chongqing Public Security Bureau Onsite Psychological Research Center." Wang assumed the title of director of the center. After his arrest in 2012, this research center in Chongqing disintegrated. Apparently, these "research centers" were directly linked to Wang Lijun himself, instead of being associated with any province or city.

According to WOIPFG's investigation, the On Site Psychological Research Center (OSPRC) performed "research" on human subjects awaiting execution, with the aim of studying the dying process. Such "research" included "a person's psychological changes when facing death," "changes in vital signs"³²³ and the toxic residuals in different organs after lethal injection. These victims might have been killed by lethal injection and/or the direct excision of human organs.

On September 17, 2006, Wang Lijun and his OSPRC's "Research on Organ Transplantation from Donors Who Have Been Subjected to Drug Injection"³²⁴ were awarded the "Guanghua Innovation Special Contribution Award" by the China Guanghua Science and Technology Foundation,³²⁵ along with a research grant of 2 million yuan (US\$300,000).³²⁶ Both the secretary of the Guanghua Foundation, Ren Jinyang and Wang Lijun spoke at the award ceremony. Their speeches revealed that the research center had used several thousand living candidates to conduct executions and organ transplants. The subject of their research included a new fluid formula for organ preservation used on organs taken from bodies executed through lethal injection.

At the award ceremony for the Guanghua Innovation Special Contribution Award, Ren Jinyang said in his speech, "Professor Wang Lijun and the Research Center conducted basic research and clinic trials to study how to resolve the challenging issue, which is that the organ transplant recipients are generally not very receptive to organs injected with drugs. They have created a brand new preservation solution, which is used to provide a perfusion treatment for livers and kidneys 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."³²⁷

When talking about his research "achievements," Wang Lijun emphasized, "Our research site and our scientific and technological achievements are the crystallization of several thousand intensive onsite cases; they are the results of the painstaking efforts by so many of us...Jin Yang, the secretary-general of China Guanghua Science and Technology Foundation, and his staff were right there at our site, the very scene of our anatomization and the very spot of transplanting organs into the recipients. As a police officer with years in the service, when I see that the life of an executed prisoner is extended in the bodies of several people in merely minutes, I still feel blown away."³²⁸

According to Amnesty International, from 2000 to 2005, the average annual number of executions of death row prisoners in mainland China was 1616.³²⁹ By December 31, 2004, China had 333 prefecture-level cities. Where would such a small city like Jinzhou find several thousand human test subjects for onsite drug injections?

Jinzhou On Site Psychological Research Center states in its overview that Beijing University, China Medical University, and the PLA 205 Hospital all participated in its "Organ Transplantation from Donors Who Have Been Subjected to Drug Injection" research.³³⁰ In May 2012, using the name the "Special Investigation Team on Wang Lijun" WOIPFG conducted a telephone interview with Chen



Rongshan, chief of the Urology Department of the PLA 205 Hospital. Chen Rongshan confirmed that donor organs come from detained Falun Gong practitioners.³³¹

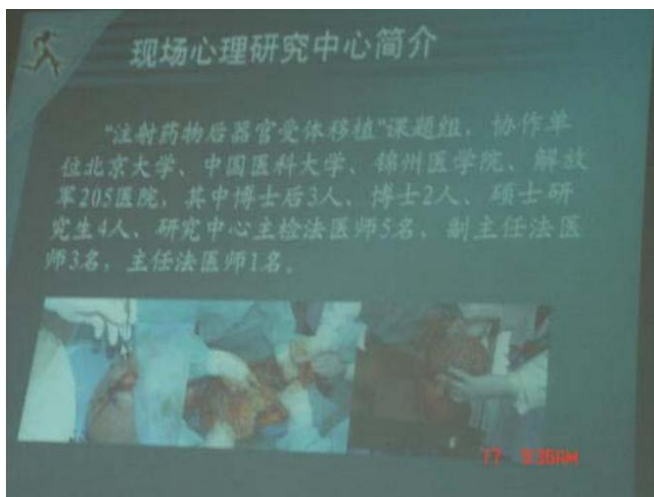


Figure 10.2 Overview of Jinzhou On Site Psychological Research Center indicates that Beijing University, China Medical University, and PLA 205 Hospital participated in Organ Transplantation from Donors Who Have Been Subjected to Drug Injection



Figure 10.3 Former chief physician of the Urology Department of PLA 205 Hospital, Chen Rongshan

The following is an excerpt from the recorded conversation between the WOIPFG investigator, disguised as “a member of the Wang Lijun inter-departmental investigation team,” and Chen Rongshan, retired chief physician of the Urology Department of PLA 205 Hospital of Jinzhou City (Recording Download:[MP3](#))

Chen: “Hello?”

Investigator: “Hello, is this former Chief Physician Chen Rongshan of the Urology Department of the PLA 205 Hospital?”

Chen: “Yes, yes, yes, who are you?”



Investigator: "I'm from the Wang Lijun inter-departmental investigation team.

Chen: "Ah, ah, ah,"

Investigator: "When Wang Lijun was at the Jinzhou Public Security Bureau, he was in charge of the On-Site Psychological Research Center. The center had some joint projects with the PLA 205 Hospital. Can you tell me more about the projects?"

Chen: "Oh."

Investigator: "He had a project called 'Research on Organ Transplantation from Donors who have been subjected to Drug Injection.' The PLA 205 Hospital was their partner. Please tell me more about this project."

Chen: "Ah."

Investigator: "What I am asking is whether you have cooperated?"

Chen: "China Medical University also partnered with them."

Investigator: "Wang Lijun told us that some organ donors were jailed Falun Gong practitioners. Is that true?"

Chen: "Those were arranged by the court."

Investigator: "By the court, right?"

Chen: "Yes, yes."

2. An artificial invention that causes brain death, the "collision machine that causes primary brain-stem injuries"

Since assuming the title of chief of Chongqing Public Security Bureau, Wang Lijun conducted other human subject tests besides establishing the Southwest University and Chongqing Public Security Bureau Onsite Psychological Research Center. Notably, Wang held a patent for a "Collision Machine to cause primary brain-stem injuries," which he developed to cause brain death. The patent inventors are listed as Wang Lijun, Yin Zhiyong, Zhao Hui and Wang Zhengguo.



(12) 实用新型专利



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(22) 申请日 2011. 12. 22
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(51) Int. Cl.
A61D 1/00(2006. 01)

权利要求书 1 页 说明书 3 页 附图 3 页

(54) 实用新型名称
原发性脑干损伤撞击机

(57) 摘要

本实用新型公开了一种原发性脑干损伤撞击机,在机座(1)上横向设置高速气炮(2),高速气炮(2)的右边对应设有长杆状的二次锤(3),该二次锤横向穿设在固定座(4)的安装孔中,且固定座(4)支撑在所述机座(1)上;在所述二次锤(3)的右边水平设置动物固定平台(5),该动物固定平台右边的机座(1)上竖直设有挡板(6),在所述

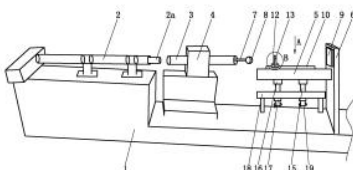


Figure 10.4 Part of the instruction manual on Wang Lijun’s patented invention: “collision machine to cause primary brain-stem injuries”

Publicly available information on this patented invention states that this is “a utility model which could, to a considerable extent, accurately prepare medium-sized animals by causing them primary brain stem injuries.”³³² Despite stating the device was designed for use on medium-sized animals, the first paragraph of the section on background technologies of this publicly available instruction manual states, “The brain-stem is a vital functioning center of the human body. Brain stem injuries usually mean severe head trauma. Primary brain stem injury refers to instantaneous injury caused by direct or indirect violence, and is often caused by a traffic accident, violent physical assault or a fall. Among those who sustain severe head trauma, about 53 percent have a brain stem injury; and 70 percent of those who have a brain stem injury survive less than 48 hours. In all traumatic brain injuries, primary brain stem injury accounts for approximately 3 percent to 5 percent, but the death rate is as high as 71.1 percent.” This is, without a doubt, a description of brain death for a human. The only conclusion one can draw is that this “collision machine to cause primary brain stem injuries” was designed to cause brain death in humans.

Co-inventors Yin Zhiyong, Zhao Hui and Wang Zhengguo of Daping Hospital of the No.3 Military Medical University jointly published an article in the *Journal of Traumatic Surgery*, in the second issue of 2008, titled “Quasi-static and Temporal Brain Injuries Caused by Collisions, Simulation Analysis and Its Clinical Significance.”³³³ The article confirms that this particular patented invention was designed to research brain death in humans, and stated, “as of October 2007, 12 ‘fresh heads’ of just-dead corpses had been used for collision experiments. All the (head) donors were male, aged between 26 and 38, with an average age of 31.”

The invention of this machine involved a process of using the prototype machine to crack human skulls and cause brain stem injuries. It was a process of slaughtering humans, because in truth using the “heads of just-dead corpses” for the collision experiments would not serve the purpose of studying



the extent of brain stem injury in humans. Just like the “organ donors” noted throughout this paper, the collision experiments must have also used living candidates.

3. Other human subject testing projects

According to the website of China Guanghai Science and Technology Foundation (CGSTF): “As the leader of Jinzhou On-Site Psychology Research Center (OSPRC) research team, Wang Lijun authored several academic papers, including “On Injury-Free Dissection,” “A Study on Organ Transplant from Donors Who Have Been Subjected to Drug Injection” and “A Study on the Time Dependence of Intestinal and Gastric Excrement of Females from Northern China.”³³⁴

As a police chief, for what purpose was he conducting research on the “Intestinal and Gastric Excrement of Females from Northern China?” And who were the subjects of his research?

4. Human subject research

WOIPFG believes that hospitals all across China are using Falun Gong practitioners as donors for organ transplant operations. Only some of these hospitals corroborated with Wang Lijun in conducting this human subject research. Where did these researchers manage to find their research subjects?

WOIPFG’s investigation provided an answer to this question. On May 22, 2006, a WOIPFG investigator conducted telephone investigations with relevant government agencies under Wang Lijun’s jurisdiction. A court officer from the Intermediate People’s Court of Jinzhou City [the criminal court] told the investigator that they are still able to provide kidneys extracted from Falun Gong practitioners.³³⁵

In 2009, WOIPFG published testimony from an armed guard who had witnessed live organ harvesting from a Falun Gong practitioner. The witness had worked under Wang Lijun as a policeman at that time. He said that Wang had issued a strict order to the police that with regard to Falun Gong “we must arrest them all and kill them all.”³³⁶

II. The secret behind the world’s largest exporter of plastinated human body specimens

WOIPFG’s investigation indicates:

1. China has become the largest exporter of plastinated human body specimens³³⁷

There are several dozen human body plastination factories in China. Among these, the Von Hagens factory and Sui Hongjin’s Dalian Hoffen located in Dalian City are the largest. The other factories amount to only 10 percent of the business.³³⁸

Oriental Outlook Weekly reported on November 24, 2003, that Von Hagens Plastination Co., Ltd, a German-owned enterprise, has over the course of four years, sold many human specimens made from Chinese corpses to the rest of the world, reaping hundreds of millions of dollars in profit.³³⁹



From 2004 to the end of 2012, multiple human body exhibitions run by Sui Hongjin appeared in more than 60 cities in over 20 countries. Exactly how many Chinese bodies had by Sui Hongjin plastinated and sold overseas?

2. Several dozen plastination factories in China established after the persecution of Falun Gong begun received support from CCP officials at various levels

China's several dozen plastination factories were only established after the persecution of Falun Gong launched in 1999. Von Hagens Plastination Co., Ltd and Dalian Hoffen were the earliest factories.

1) Bo Xilai, then Mayor of Dalian City, approved and commended the establishment of Von Hagens' plastination company

In August 1999, one month after the CCP launched the persecution against Falun Gong, the Dalian municipal government approved Von Hagens application to invest \$15 million in building a solely foreign-owned enterprise, Von Hagens Plastination Ltd³⁴⁰ in Dalian's Hi-tech Zone.³⁴¹ In September 1999, at the Xinghai Friendship Award ceremony, Bo Xilai, the then mayor of Dalian City, presented an award certificate and medal to Von Hagens.

2) Sui Hongjin established a separate factory and received support from CCP officials at various levels

In 2000, the Ministry of Health and Chinese Association of Science and Technology approved Sui Hongjin's application to hold China's first plastinated human body exhibition and "The Body World Exhibit," was scheduled for launch in 2004.³⁴² On June 21, 2002, with fervent support from Dalian Medical University, Sui Hongjin established his own business.³⁴³ Sui registered a university-owned enterprise, Dalian Medical University Plastination Co. Ltd.³⁴⁴

In January 2004, Sui Hongjin expanded his operations and established Dalian Hoffen Bio-Technique Co., Ltd., where he served as chairman of the board.³⁴⁵

According to *Window of the Northeast*, a magazine affiliated with the Dalian municipal Party Committee,³⁴⁶ "Sui Hongjin was very encouraged by the enthusiastic support for the "Body World Exhibit" from officials of all levels. Wu Jieping, then Vice Chairman of the National People's Conference, wrote the name of the exhibition in Chinese calligraphy. Xue Shepu, member of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and chairman of Chinese Anatomy Society wrote the introduction for the literature that accompanied the exhibition. During the exhibition, Wu Yi, then vice premier of the State Council, asked officials from the Ministry of Health to attend the exhibition to provide guidance and conduct field research.³⁴⁷

3) The CCP Publicity Department and the Ministry of Health took steps to mitigate "social controversy" surrounding Sui Hongjin's exhibition

On January 1, 2004, the "Plastinated Human Body" exhibition provided by the Dalian Medical University³⁴⁸ quietly opened at the Museum of Natural History in Beijing. It was not well received by the public and was commonly called the "corpse exhibition." Even the media, controlled by the Central Propaganda Department and that is only allowed to "speak with one voice", expressed different opinions about the exhibition.³⁴⁹ Four months later, on April 8, 2004, amidst wide spread controversy, Sui's "Body World," which was sponsored by the Chinese Society for Anatomical Sciences, officially opened. Compared to its previous low profile appearance at the Museum of Natural History,



there was much pomp this time. The Body World exhibition planned to tour the country for four monthswith Beijing as the first stop.³⁵⁰

A reason behind the fanfare was that Dalian Hoffen Biological Co., Ltd. was able to silence the controversy it had encountered after passing an onsite inspection by the Ministry of Health and the central Publicity Department.³⁵¹

On June 11, 2004, Dalian Hoffen's "Body World" exhibition began its tour in South Korea. On August 8, 2005, Body World arrived in the United States.³⁵²

3. The mystery surrounding the source of the bodies: the Chinese Police

1) The human body plastination process requires "fresh cadavers" in their entirety that have not undergone any processes of preservation.

From all the lab reports, papers and notices that have been released to the public, it is clear that they all emphasized the use of "fresh" bodiesfor the "plastination" process. Because plastination requires fresh cadavers in their entirety that have not undergone anypreservation.

On December 29, 2001, Hagens received an encrypted email from Sui Hongjin, who served as the manager of Hagen'splastination factory in Dalian, China. The email read, "This morning, two fresh, top quality corpses arrived at the factory. Their livers had been removed only a few hours ago."³⁵³

2) According to Gunter von Hagens, you can't get any donated bodies in China

On Oct. 21, 2003, Hagens received an email from a subordinate, "So far, we haven't received any donated bodies in China."³⁵⁴

On Aug. 17, 2012, Gunter Von Hagens' son told Deutsche Welle that until then they had received only one Chinese cadaver.³⁵⁵

3) Most "fresh cadavers" were obtained through the Public Security Bureau, the Procuratorate and the legal systems

In 2004, the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* obtained evidence³⁵⁶through onsite inspection, confirming that in the "fetus and infant database" maintained by the Von HagensPlastination factory in Dalian, there was a detailed record of a nine-month-old fetus. The "origin" of the fetus was clearly written as "Public Security Bureau." But how could a nine-month-old fetus end up with the Public Security Bureau?

A May 2008 settlement with the attorney general of New York obliged Premier Exhibitions, Sui Hongjin's exhibition partner, to publish a disclaimer on its website and at the exhibition hall.³⁵⁷ The disclaimer reads, "This exhibit displays human remains of Chinese citizens or residents which were originally received by the Chinese Bureau of Police," and "Premier cannot independently verify that the human remains you are viewing are not those of persons who were incarcerated in Chinese prisons."



Figure 10.5 Premier Exhibitions, Inc. Publishes Disclaimer on its Website

4) Sui Hongjin stated that none of the corpses were from donors or executed prisoners, and that some corpses were from the Dalian Public Security Bureau

The *Southern Metropolis Daily* conducted face-to-face, telephone and email interviews on August 17, 20, and 21, 2012 respectively with Sui Hongjin. During the interviews, he said, "In fact, none of the cadavers were from executed prisoners. Since the first day of Dalian Hoffman, we have never used any such corpses!" Sui Hongjin said, "So far none of the bodies we use for plastination are from donation."³⁵⁸

In 2012, WOIPFG investigator conducted a recorded investigation with Sui Hongjin, who said that some "corpses" were from the Dalian Public Security Bureau. (Download recording:[MP3](#))

Investigator: "What is the main source of the corpses your company used?"

Sui: "A few dozen were from the Public Security Bureau. That's it, from the Public Security."

Among Sui's plastinated specimens, one is a standing female specimen with abdominal cavity exposed, showing a three-month old fetus. According to Chinese law, pregnant women cannot be given the death penalty. Even if this woman died in a car accident, her family would never allow their loved ones' bodies to be made into human specimens. But according to Sui Hongjin, all specimens could only have come from the police bureau. So what really happened?



Figure 10.6 Full Body Female with Fetus

4. Investigation shows that some cadavers were Falun Gong practitioners

WOIPFG's telephone interviews uncovered that some human specimens came from Falun Gong practitioners.

1) Investigation conducted on the deputy mayor of Dalian, Sun Guangtian:

On September 18, 2012, a WOIPFG investigator, disguised as the secretary of Xia Deren, the deputy secretariat of Liaoning's Provincial Party Committee, conducted an interview with Sun Guangtian, the incumbent deputy mayor of Dalian, who served as chief of Dalian Public Security Bureau from 2000-2003. The interview focused on collecting evidence about the involvement of BoXilai and his wife GuKailai in selling the corpses of Falun Gong practitioners: (Download recording: [MP3](#))

Investigator: "This is the secretary of deputy secretariat Xia Deren of the provincial Party committee of Liaoning. Secretariat Xia asked me to pass on a message to you."

Sun Guangtian: "Go on."

Investigator: "Many things have happened, and no matter what, you cannot disclose that BoXilai's wife GuKailai is involved in selling the corpses of Falun Gong practitioners..."

Sun Guangtian: "Mmm. What else do you want to say?"

Investigator: "Secretariat Xia would like you to pass on the message to relevant insiders who worked at Dalian Public Security Bureau at the time that they need to be careful not to leak this information."

Sun Guangtian: "Please tell Secretariat Xia that he can trust me to carry this out."

2) Investigation conducted on a director of the "610 office" in Ji County, Tianjin:



In September 2013, Director Zhao of the “610 office” in Ji County, Tianjin admitted that Bo Xilai’s wife, GuKailai, was involved in stealing and selling the organs and cadavers of Falun Gong practitioners.

(Download Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigator: “Do you know that you guys are a criminal group?”

Zhao: “I am [610 Office]. Who are you?”

Investigator: “Once the persecution ends, have you ever thought about what will happen to you? See what happened to GuKailai [the wife of Bo Xilai]?”

Zhao: “GuKailai was selling organs of Falun Gong.”

Investigator: “Yes, she had two human cadaver plastination factories in Dalian. She sold plastinated full-body cadavers for one million U.S. dollars each; the cadavers without internal organs were sold for \$800,000 USD. What a devil.”

Zhao: “What she sold were not all from Falun Gong.”

III. Many hospitals use the “fresh corpses” of healthy young people to perform simulated liver transplant experiments

From January 1999 to August 2006, Weifang People’s Hospital in Shandong Province performed at least 35 liver excisions from “fresh corpses” with modified methods, including five piggyback orthotopic liver transplant operations, four liver transplant surgeries using the classic technique, and 26 simulated liver transplant experiments. All the liver “donors” were male and aged between 19 and 43.³⁵⁹

As of 2002, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University performed applied anatomy research on the subject of splitting liver transplantation with 58 Formalin-fixed adult livers and eight fresh livers.³⁶⁰ As of 2004, this hospital had performed anatomy research regarding regions of the duodenum, the lower segment of the common bile duct, and Vater ampulla by using 30 Formalin-fixed adult human corpses and 10 fresh cadavers.³⁶¹

IV. Multi-organ Transplantation Experiments with Human Bodies

Tan Jianming is the deputy head at Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Region, the director of the Urology Department at this hospital, the director of the PLA’s Organ Transplant Research Center and a key administrator overseeing the establishment of the national-level clinical transplant department. He performed at least 40 cases of human pancreatic islet cell transplantation in a little more than two years. He had experimented with several hundred mice and was a pioneer in constructing the rat model of diabetic nephropathy in Asia. Unexpectedly, when he tried to apply the same technique on the human pancreas, he encountered numerous failures. The first challenge in the pancreatic islet cell transplant is to separate islet cells by using a cell separator and special enzymes to extract islet cells with sufficient concentration and vitality from the donor’s pancreas.

In the second half of the year 2002, his research took a nosedive, with more than 40 human pancreas experiments failing one after another. However, Tan Jianming persisted. At the end of 2002, he finally succeeded in the separation of human pancreatic cells, and a series of challenges were overcome



thereafter, such as the digestion of the adult pancreas, islet cell separation, and the purification and effective treatment of the cells. In early 2003, Tan performed a pancreatic islet cell transplant surgery as chief surgeon on a 13-year-old diabetic patient.³⁶²

Chapter 11: The CCP's History of Killing is Against Human Nature and Conscience

The CCP has never stopped slaughtering the Chinese people since it was first appeared in China in 1921, and it became ever more brutal after it came to power on October 1, 1949. Its political movements have been de facto genocides where the targeted groups were subjected to both smear campaigns and physical eradication. According to estimates, over half of China's population has at some point in history been victims of the CCP's persecution campaigns, and anywhere from 60 to 80 million people have perished from unnatural causes during the process. This figure exceeds the total casualties of the two world wars during the 20th Century. The massacre of Falun Gong practitioners, primarily through the means of harvesting organs, has occurred in the context of the CCP's history of killing, indoctrination, political culture and its warped social environment.

Those who do not know about the CCP may not understand why the CCP would start using the entire state apparatus to slaughter Falun Gong practitioners on such a large scale after Jiang Zemin issued the orders. This is in fact determined by the CCP's cult nature. Killing is one of the CCP's means of maintaining its rule, and it uses violence to terrorize people into submission. So there is no rule to follow as who should or should not be killed. We suggest that everyone read *the Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party*³⁶³ to learn about the CCP's true nature.

A brief review of the CCP's killing record throughout its various political campaigns during its 65-year rule will help provide context to the CCP's massacre of harvesting organs from living Falun Dafa practitioners.

I. The CCP's history of live organ harvesting

1. Harvesting a kidney from political prisoner ZhongHaiyuan for the child of a high-ranking official

In 1975, ZhongHaiyuan, a teacher at Jingfengshan Elementary School in Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province, was held in custody for supporting Li Jiulian, a so-called reactionary. She was designated a reactionary too and given a death sentence, as she pleaded not guilty.

On April 30, 1978, Zhong was paraded on the streets, hands tied behind her back and then executed. The executioner shot her on the right side of her back on purpose instead of her heart, so that she would not die immediately. Medical staff had been waiting to the side. They rushed to her body, carried it inside a military vehicle and excised her kidney on a makeshift operating table.³⁶⁴

The organ was quickly transplanted into the child of a high-ranking official who had been waiting for the operation at No.92 Field Hospital in Nanchang City.

2. The 1984 Provisional Regulations on harvesting organs from death row inmates issued by six ministries



On October 9, 1984, the CCP's Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Justice Ministry and the Health Ministry jointly issued the *Provisional Regulations on Using the Corpses and Organs of Death Row Inmates*,³⁶⁵ legalizing forced organ harvesting from death row prisoners, which on a legal level, violates international conventions.

According to *Soho Watch*, harvesting organs from healthy young death row inmates by abusing the principle of voluntary donations has long been an unspoken rule in China's judicial administrations.³⁶⁶ In 1998, up to 3,596 kidney transplants were performed, which in itself was proof of the CCP's wanton harvesting of organs from living death row inmates.³⁶⁷

最高人民法院最高人民检察院公安部司法部卫生部民政部关于 利用死刑罪犯尸体或尸体器官的暂行规定

【颁布单位】 最高人民法院/最高人

【发文字号】 —————

【颁布时间】 1984-10-09

【生效时间】 1984-10-09

【时效性】

各省、自治区、直辖市高级人民法院、人民检察院、公安厅（局）、司法厅（局）、卫生厅（局）、民政厅（局）：
随着我国医学事业的发展，一些医疗、医学教育、医学科研单位为进行科学研究或做器官移植手术，提出了利用死刑罪犯尸体或尸体器官的要求。为了支持医学事业的发展，有利于移风易俗，在严格执行法律规定、注意政治影响的前提下，对利用死刑罪犯的尸体或尸体器官问题，特作规定如下：

一、对判处死刑立即执行的罪犯，必须按照刑法有关规定，“用枪决的方法执行”。执行完毕，经临场监督的检察员确认死亡后，尸体方可做其他处理。

二、死刑罪犯执行后的尸体或火化后的骨灰，可以允许其家属认领。

三、以下几种死刑罪犯尸体或尸体器官可供利用：

Figure 11.1: Screenshot of CCP's *Provisional Regulations on Using the Corpses and Organs of Death Row Inmates*

3. Widespread indiscriminate killing of death row inmates

China's traditional culture necessitates the deceased be respected, and the dead body should be kept in its entirety. So the corpse was rarely insulted, and this is also the main cultural reason that few Chinese are willing to donate their organs. Since the CCP believes in atheism, it takes organs not only from death row inmates but also from those who are not guilty or whose crimes are not punishable by death.

Two well-known cases have been circulating recently on the Internet. One is the Nie Shubin case, in which Nie was sentenced to death for rape despite insufficient evidence. It was believed that he was given a death sentence just because his organs matched well with those of a high-ranking CCP official. Later the darkness was lifted only when the real perpetrator, Wang Shujin, emerged. However, the judicial administration in Hebei Province refused to confirm the validity of the detailed confession by Wang Shujin and refused to rectify Nie's case. The prosecutor's defense for the real perpetrator of the Nie case was exposed as a mockery of the justice system.³⁶⁸

The second major case is that of Xia Junfeng, a street vendor. City inspectors beat him up, and to defend himself Xia killed the two inspectors, for which he was given a death sentence. Jurists, lawyers and public opinion in China agreed that Xia did not deserve to die for his crime. According to *the*



Beijing News (Xin Jing), a local newspaper, when Xia's wife Zhang Jing received what Xia had left her from the prison, the package contained the clothes Xia wore when he met his family for the last time on September 25. She murmured to herself, "What was he wearing when he left?"³⁶⁹

Like that of Nie's case, Xia's execution date was issued months before his actual execution date. It is believed that this lapse is used for seeking a suitable organ buyer and to arrange for the transplant operation.

4. Forced organ harvesting from other disadvantaged groups

In November 2013, *Phoenix Weekly*, a Hong Kong magazine, published a report titled "The Veiled Reality of the Body Organs Trade in China." The article stated, "In the past decade, travel to China for organ transplant has become increasingly popular. In China, organs seem to be available all the time with very little waiting time needed; and matching procedures are done quickly." Medical professionals around the world believe that there must be massive underground organ banks in China, even banks where organs are harvested from living people. In other words, "there must be organ suppliers whose blood has been tested, blood types and other matching tests completed and filed beforehand, and who would be taken to the 'hospitals' (i.e. slaughterhouses) on demand. That is the only way to guarantee the uninterrupted availability of organs which can be supplied on extremely short notice."

The article explicitly stated, "Falun Gong practitioners who have no legal protection in China, prisoners in China's labor camps, social refugees and abducted women and children are all vulnerable targets of this underground organ trade organization."³⁷⁰

Through two years of investigation, Ethan Gutmann, a prominent U.S. investigative writer and China watcher, interviewed Uighur policemen, and Chinese doctors and nurses whose statements help to verify that the CCP began harvesting organs from Uighur dissidents and civilians decades ago.

However, as copious evidence in our report indicates, the scale and magnitude of organ harvesting from living Falun Dafa practitioners far exceeds the scale that the CCP had committed in the past; this is a state-sanctioned action ordered by Jiang Zemin, rather than isolated crimes of illegal organ trade. Random individuals cannot possibly carry out organ harvesting on such a massive scale, as in the case of Falun Gong.

II. The CCP's various murderous political campaigns were acts of genocide

From a brief review of all the CCP's previous political movements after it established its regime, we can see that the CCP's actions are wanton acts against humanity, because during every political campaign, it employed a "genocidal" policy.

1. "Suppression of the counter-revolutionaries and land reform"

After the CCP seized power in 1949, in March 1950, it issued the *Orders to Strictly Suppress the Counter-revolutionary Elements*, which is historically known as the "suppression of the counter-revolutionaries."



The CCP even stipulated a killing ratio. Mao instructed party leaders in a CCP internal document that “in rural areas, the number of counter-revolutionaries killed should exceed 1/1000 of the total population...in the cities, it should be less than 1/1000 in general.”

At the end of 1952, the CCP officially published the number of executed “counter-revolutionary elements” as exceeding 2.4 million. From county magistrates to local *jiazhangs* (leaders of 10-family units in rural China), the actual number of local administrators, public servants and teachers from the former Nationalist Party government and landowners, who perished in this movement, was at least 5 million. As for those who perished in the land reform movement, according to Mao, the figure is between 2 million and 3 million. John F. Fairbank, a prominent American academic and historian on China, estimated the figure to be over 1 million.

2. The “Three-Anti Campaign”, “Five-Anti Campaign” and “Elimination of the Counterrevolutionaries”

The “Three-Anti Campaign” began in December 1951, and the “Five-Anti Campaign” began in January 1952. According to *Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People’s Republic of China*, during the “Three-Anti Campaign” and “Five-Anti Campaign,” more than 323,100 people were arrested and over 280 committed suicide or disappeared. In the subsequent “Elimination of the Counterrevolutionaries” movement, over 21,300 people were executed, and over 4,300 committed suicide or disappeared.

3. The “Cultural Revolution”

The Cultural Revolution was formally launched on May 16, 1966, and lasted until 1976. This period has been called the “Ten-Year Catastrophe.” *Facts of the Political Campaigns after the Founding of the People’s Republic of China* reported that, “over 4.2 million people were detained and investigated; over 1,728,000 people died of unnatural causes; over 135,000 people were labeled as counter-revolutionaries and executed; over 237,000 people were killed and over 7.03 million were disabled or injured in armed attacks; and 71,200 families were entirely destroyed.”

Statistics compiled from county annals by experts show that 7.73 million people died of unnatural causes during the Cultural Revolution. According to Japanese media reports, the statistical data collected on the orders of the CCP’s Central Committee confirmed that the Cultural Revolution brought disaster to 600 million Chinese people.

4. “The June Fourth Massacre”

From the evening of June 3 to the early morning of June 4, 1989, the CCP ordered its troops to open fire on the peacefully demonstrating citizens and students on Beijing’s Tiananmen Square and in the surrounding streets. The CCP’s military dispatched tanks to chase the students to compel them to leave the square. This incident is known as the “June 4th Massacre” or the “Tiananmen Square Massacre.”

Till this day, the CCP still hasn’t released information on how many people died during the “Tiananmen Square Massacre.” On December 12, 1996, an editorial from *Tennessee Tribune* in the US quoted the International Red Cross’s estimates that “on the night of June 4, 1989, at least 3,700 people were killed.”



On the eve of June 4, 2014, a confidential file held at the White House was exposed. It was revealed that through its informant within the CCP's martial law troops, the U.S. government learned that the CCP's internal assessment estimated 40,000 casualties, including 10,454 people killed, during the "Tiananmen Square Massacre."

5. "The Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners"

The scale of this genocidal persecution against Falun Gong practitioners, which is still ongoing, is the largest in human history. Hundreds of millions of people's freedom of faith has been suppressed, and hundreds of thousands are being illegally detained. Furthermore, the evil crime of organ harvesting, something unprecedented in history, continues to take place.

Chapter 12: WOIPFG Shall Never Give up Fulfilling Its Mission

1. The CCP unleashes the worst side of human nature, turning society into hell on earth

Our investigation has made it clear that the CCP, through indoctrination and violence, has completely eradicated the baseline for human nature and done so systematically. Doctors bearing the sacred role of saving lives are turned into ruthless murderers. Under the CCP's rule, men have lost their remaining shreds of morality and decency. Falun Gong practitioners have not been the only group of people that have fallen victim to the CCP's perversity. In fact, the CCP is harmful to any society and to humanity as a whole. Anyone still under its influence has placed him or herself in peril. To fully investigate and expose the CCP's crimes against humanity is for mankind to defend itself against this force of evil.

2. We remain determined in the face of daunting challenges

Since January 20, 2003, the date of WOIPFG's establishment, we know that the kind of investigations we do will be different. Our investigation resembles, in methods, those done during war times and target almost the entire country of China under the CCP's iron fist. The subject of our investigation is state-sanctioned crimes by the CCP, essentially a totalitarian and terrorist organization, in which the extent of its abomination, deception, brutality and scale are something the world has never seen before.

Our work could only be made possible with the long-term, selfless commitment of all of our volunteers and overseas individuals who choose to stand on the side of justice. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all of you.

To ensure our investigation proceeds smoothly, and to protect informants, insiders and people who support our cause despite the risk of coming to harm, from the outset we have ensured that everyone involved in the investigation remains anonymous. Only one member of our organization is known publically. This is our spokesperson for the investigation, and his role is interacting with the public and making announcements. Because of the role he has played in this organization, he and his family have received threats and been subjected to persecution, such as being followed on the street, photographed by overseas CCP supporters and threatened. His cellphone was tapped, his Internet cable cut, and he was placed on an airline's blacklist and could not board a plane. His home was even broken into, and in 2008, someone punctured his car's tires with eight nails.



We feel that the perpetrators who have committed these crimes are themselves victims of the CCP. And we fear for the horrible end they'll eventually meet with. Our responsibility is to carry on with our investigation and swiftly expose the CCP's crimes so that people, including these perpetrators that have threatened and harmed our spokesperson, will one day come to their senses and avoid a catastrophic fate.

WOIPFG is a non-profit project. Over the many years since its establishment, WOIPFG has not accepted any external donations. Those who take part in this project, out of their own pockets, have paid for its expenses. All of us who contribute to the work of WOIPFG are volunteers. We each have jobs, and we do our best to keep this project going. And no matter what, we are determined in what we do and shall never look back, because we understand this is an important responsibility, and that individual losses and gains pale in comparison.

It has been years since the facts of organ harvesting were exposed to the world, yet the carnage in China has not come to a stop. Faced with this reality, we often feel profound frustration and grief. Many of us often wake up in the middle of the night with a cold sweat. As you are reading this line, probably many good, innocent Falun Gong practitioners are being strapped to a gurney and pushed into an operation room to have their organs extracted. Many more practitioners are still imprisoned in secret jails, facing the unspeakable terror of having their hearts, livers and kidneys removed at any moment. They are desperate for your help. And their families—parents, brothers, sisters, etc—who have endured tremendous suffering over these years, are desperate to be reunited with their loved ones.

We know the burden and responsibility on our shoulders.

3. What can I do to help put a stop to the CCP's crimes against humanity?

1). Let your family, relatives, friends, neighbors, coworkers, and anybody else in your social circle know the facts of the CCP's organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. If the whole world knows the truth, we can stand together and put a stop to these crimes against humanity.

2). If you are able to, track down and collect names and evidence of individuals suspected of harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners. Report your findings to WOIPFG, and become part of this endeavor which helps pave the road for an unprecedented, historical trial in the future.

WOIPFG abides by the following principle: whoever commits the offense shall bear the responsibility; in the case where the offense is committed by an organization, the responsibility shall fall on the individuals involved; abetting a crime and directly committing a crime are considered the same. According to this principle, the responsibility of all the crimes committed in the name of an organization, a unit, or a system shall eventually fall on the individuals involved. All responsible individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong shall be thoroughly investigated and brought to justice.

The persecution of Falun Gong is a genocide and a crime against humanity. Most notably, harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners is a state-sanctioned crime initiated by Jiang Zemin and implemented by the CCP. All that have taken part in organ harvesting, regardless of whether the participating entity is a nation, an organization or an individual, must be held responsible and be condemned and punished by law. It is the responsibility and privilege of every nation, organization and individual to take part in fully exposing and putting a stop to the CCP's crimes against humanity.



In his opening statement at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg for the prosecution of Nazi war criminals after WWII, the United States Solicitor General, Robert H. Jackson said, “The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant, and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored, because it cannot survive their being repeated.”

It is devastating that crimes similar in nature to those committed by the Nazis have indeed been committed again. In the face of such evil, the survival of civilization is at risk.

We are each a member of human society. It is incumbent upon all of us to fulfill the promise that “never again” shall such crimes be allowed to repeat.

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong is determined, as always, to bring all agencies, organizations and individuals guilty of persecuting Falun Gong to justice. No matter how long it takes, and no matter how far and deep we have to search, WOIPFG shall carry on its investigation till the end, fulfill its mandated mission, right the wrongs, and uphold justice in the world. This is WOIPFG’s promise to the international community. We shall never give up.

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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 investigation, 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

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