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## Chapter Three: Captive Populations and Tissue Matching

**Summary:** This chapter explores how China was able to take the lead in global transplants using reversed tissue typing. To attain the number of organ transplants publicized officially, as many as 100,000 donors may be necessary for tissue typing – essentially, a huge live organ reservoir. That number is not compatible with the argument that death-row prisoners served as the source of organs. Falun Gong practitioners (and to a lesser extent Uyghurs and Tibetans) secretly detained in camps are the main plausible source. In the current conditions of an information blackout, it is hard to obtain solid evidence of these camps, yet Falun Gong practitioners detained in prisons, labor camps, detention centers, and at home have been forced to have blood drawn on a large scale, which indirectly proves the existence of live organ reservoir for tissue typing.

### I. The massive number of “urgent transplants” indicates that China is killing people based on demand

Urgent liver transplants refer to patients with serious liver problem and on the verge of death. Usually they cannot survive more than 72 hours without immediate transplant surgery. Due to the difficulty of urgent tissue typing, it is extremely difficult to perform an urgent liver transplant in other countries since the waiting time for a donor is too long. However, the *Annual Report on China Liver Transplant Registration, 2006*<sup>1</sup>, collected data from April 6, 2005–Dec. 31, 2006. Among the 8,486 cases of liver transplant in the 29 transplant centers, 1150 cases were urgent liver transplants. In Changzheng Hospital, during the three years prior to April 2006, it claims: “In the last three years, our hospital has treated 120 patients with severe liver problems through urgent liver transplants.”<sup>2</sup>

Such a large number of urgent liver transplants can only be explained by killing on demand. If judiciary procedures are followed to execute those who are sentenced to death, such as the confirmation of the Supreme Court and the specific time for execution, death-row prisoners can only rarely meet the 72-hour timeframe of urgent liver transplants.

Two surgeons, Fu Zhiren and Ma Jun from the Second Military Medical University-Affiliated Shanghai Changzheng Hospital’s Organ Transplant Department, mentioned in an article titled *Prognostic Effects and Treatment of Emergency Liver Transplantation for Severe Hepatitis* that they performed 120 cases of emergency liver transplants in the 3-years pan from 2003 to 2006. The organ recipients were severe hepatitis patients, and their average survival time after admission into hospital was three days.



They claimed: “Only emergency liver transplant procedures could be performed, with the shortest time between admission and surgery being only four hours.”<sup>3</sup> We must conclude that a live organ donor bank exists near this hospital.

Zheng Shusen, from the hepatopancreatobiliary surgery department (a key laboratory under the Ministry of Health for multiple organ transplantation research) at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, mentioned in a research paper that from January 2000 to December 2004, the hospital performed 46 emergency liver transplant operations. All of the patients underwent orthotopic liver transplant operations within 72 hours of being admitted to the hospital.<sup>4</sup> Our investigation also found that the average waiting time for liver transplant elective operations was 1–4 weeks. That is, there is hardly any possibility that patients will die due to the lack of organs.<sup>5</sup> The liver transplant registration system only records part of the liver transplant statistics and only collected the statistics for 8,486 cases of liver transplants. According to Huang Jiefu’s report, 10,555 cases of liver transplants have been performed in China during the same period of time.<sup>6</sup> Therefore the number of urgent liver transplants could be larger still.

Table 3.1 Type and Proportion of Liver Transplant

	Number of cases	
Elective Surgery	3,181	73.4
Urgent Surgery	1,150	26.6
Total	4,331	100

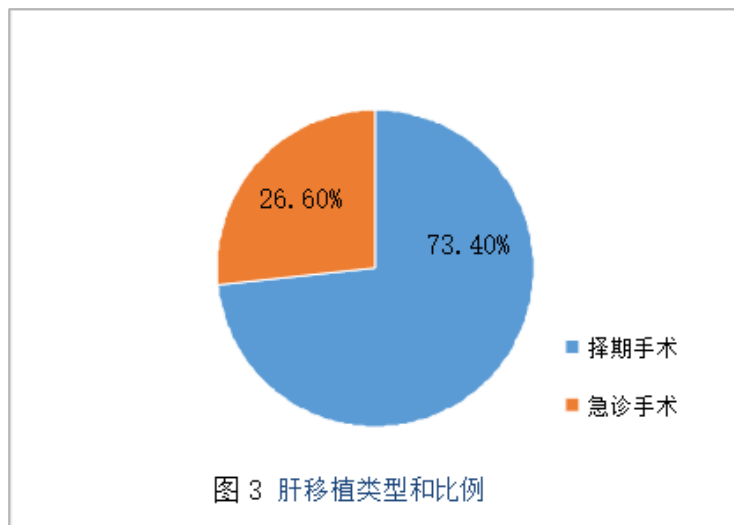


Figure3.1 Type and Proportion of Liver Transplant

## II. Extremely short waiting time suggests the existence of a huge live organ reservoir in china

It is well-known that the waiting time for organs in China is short by comparison with other countries. From 2003 to 2005, approximately 2,000 organ tourists went to China for organ transplants. An article in *Phoenix Weekly* from 2006 claims that “based on incomplete statistics, during the last three years, over 3,000 Koreans went to China for organ transplants and over 1,000 patients from other countries and regions [went to China] each year.”<sup>7</sup>

The largest organ transplant center in Asia, Oriental Organ Transplant Center in Tianjin First Hospital, shows on its website that in 2005, 647 cases of liver transplant were performed and the average



waiting time is only two weeks. The website was later removed but the cached pages can be found on the Internet<sup>8</sup>.



Figure 3.2 Statistics of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center show the waiting time is two weeks.

Yunnan Hospital of Nephropathy claims on its website that “it is guaranteed to find healthy kidneys in the shortest time possible” and “to provide donor organs with the shortest cold/warm ischemia time”; “(we have) organ transplant operations every week”; “(we are) the only transplant hospital in the country that matches donors to recipients”; “as long as the surgeons agree to perform a renal transplant, (we could) assure you a successful transplant”; “if not successful, we will repeat the transplant operation until it becomes successful...” It is well known that Chinese hospitals are eager to make a sale, but the fact is that such guarantees are only possible when there is a large living renal source bank available on demand.<sup>9</sup>

WOIPFG conducted phone investigations of over 1,000 doctors who perform organ transplants in 30 provinces of mainland China during March and December in 2014. The investigation revealed that almost all the hospitals capable of organ transplants were still aggressively expanding their business and commonly expressed that they had sufficient young, healthy donors providing live, high-quality organs. Many doctors promised that they could obtain a matched organ within one to four weeks<sup>10</sup>.

Table 3.2 Extremely Short Wait Time for Organ Transplant

Hospital	Wait Time
1.First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University Transplant Research Institute	Liver transplants only takes a month and never longer than two months. Kidney transplants take a week and never longer than one month to find a HLA-matched donor. Although all donors are selected through strict examinations, the surgery will be canceled if an abnormality is found in the donor. The transplant center is responsible for selecting new donors for such patients and treats them as a priority and conduct a transplant again within a week. <sup>11</sup>
2.Tianjin First Central Hospital Organ Transplant Center	The statistics from the hospital itself shows that the average waiting time is two weeks. <sup>12</sup>
3.Organ Transplant Center in Shanghai Changzheng Hospital	The application form for liver transplants indicates that the average waiting time for liver transplant is one week <sup>13</sup> and the shortest time is four hours. <sup>14</sup>



4.Organ Transplant Center in the Chinese People's Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital	The voice recording of the doctor says, "Usually the surgery can be done within 10 days or half a month. We have done a lot of them here..." <sup>15</sup>
5.The First Affiliated Hospital of the Zhejiang University School of Medicine	Zheng Shusen, director of the Multi-organ Combined Transplantation Research Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Health, said, "Donor should be found in one or two weeks ... Every month there are dozens of cases ..." <sup>16</sup>
6.PLA No. 181 Hospital of Guangxi	The doctor said, "The surgery can be done within one or two months. We have confidence we can find a donor."
7.The First Affiliated Hospital of the Zhengzhou University	The doctor said, "Donor can be found in one or two weeks."
8.People's Hospital of Zhengzhou	Chen Guoyong, the main surgeon for liver transplant said, "Come here soon. We now have a lot of liver donors. Surgery can be done in a week."
9.Tongji Hospital Affiliated with Huangzhong University of Science and Technology	Hospital staff said, "Liver donors can be found in no longer than three months. We have done a lot of those surgeries."
10.Nanjing General Hospital in Nanjing Military Region	Tang Ligong, the main surgeon for liver and kidney transplant said, "For liver transplant, you need to wait no longer than one month."
11.Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	Peng Guizu, the director of kidney transplant, said, "Two months is the longest waiting time to find a kidney donor."
12.The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Zhou Zhong, who is in charge of liver transplant, said, "The longest waiting time to find a liver donor is one month."
13.The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	She Xingguo, who performs liver and kidney transplant, said, "The waiting time for a donor is from one week to one month."
14.Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	Zhao Xi, who performs liver transplant, said, "To find a liver donor takes three months to half a year, not longer than half a year."
15.Beijing You'an Hospital	Staff in liver transplant department said, "it is not a problem to find a liver donor within half a year."
16.Peking University Third Hospital	Staff in liver transplant center said, "It takes about half a year to find a donor."
17.The Second Artillery General Hospital of Chinese PLA	Zhou Dinghua, vice chief officer of the hospital who performs liver transplants said, "Liver donor can be found in a month."
18.FujianMedicalCollege Affiliated Xiehe Hospital	Chen Lingwan, the main surgeon for heart transplantation said, "it does not take half a year to find a donor."
19.Renji Hospital Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine	Dr. Qiu, who performs liver transplants said, "it is not a problem for our main surgeon, Xia Qiang. He can do the surgery in two or three weeks."
20.Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, the Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University Medical School	Jiang Chunping, who performs liver transplants, said, "A Donor can be found in two months."





21.8.1 Hospital of Nanjing PLA	Wang Maorong, who performs liver transplants, said, "It takes two or three months at the most to find a liver donor."
22. First Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University	Shen Zhenya, who performs heart transplants, said, "A donor can be found in about half a month."
23. People's Hospital of Jiangsu Province	A doctor said, "The waiting time is one week at the fastest and about a month at the slowest. That is very normal."
24. The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou	A Doctor said, "we can do the transplant in about three months."
25. The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	Guo Xuekun, who performs kidney transplants, said, "It takes three months to half a year to find a kidney donor."
26. The First People's Hospital of Foshan City, Guangdong	Chen Huanwei, the main surgeon for liver transplants, said, "In their hospital, he can do liver transplants. It only takes two or three weeks [to find a suitable donor]."
27. Southern Hospital of Southern Medical University	Yang Dinghua, who performs liver transplants, said, "It will not take longer than half year to find a liver donor."
28. Qianfoshan Hospital, Shandong	Hospital staff in the office of liver transplantation said, "Teng Mujian performs the surgery. It takes two or three months at the most to find a liver donor."
29. The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University	Wang Xin, who performs liver transplants, said, "We just established an organ transplant center. The waiting time for surgery is one or two month, and the main surgeon is an expert from Beijing, Zang Yunjin." Wang Dong, the main surgeon for heart transplant, who worked for Qianfoshan Hospital and now performs surgery in both hospitals said, "The surgery can be done in one month at most. Donors are all healthy males younger than 35 years old."
30. The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University	Staff in the kidney transplant office said, "A kidney donor can be found at any time. There are many brain-dead." Lu Yi, the main surgeon for liver transplants, said, "It is not a problem to perform a liver transplant in a month."
31. Tiexi Hospital of Angang	"We bring the donor here by car. Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai always take the donor by air. People usually keep the best donor for their own hospital and the donor is usually used in two hours. We go to take the donor at 9:30, arrive at the hospital at 10:00, and perform the surgery at 12:00. All the donors are local, but this does not mean the donors are all from Anshan...40 or 50 transplants are performed during a year and this has been done for over two years. Organs are taken while the donors are alive." <sup>17</sup>
32. Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai	The doctor said, "The surgery can be done in a week after you come." <sup>18</sup>
33. The First Affiliated Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University	Dr. Dai said, "Yes, we have donors. We have donors every day. We are doing such a surgery today." <sup>19</sup>
34. The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University	Ding Hongwen, the main surgeon for kidney transplants in the Urology Department, said, "The surgery can be probably done in a month if it happens fast, depending on whether there is a match to your tissue typing report." <sup>20</sup>



35.Yunnan Kidney Hospital	Website text: "It is guaranteed a healthy kidney can be found in the shortest time...the shortest cold and warm ischemia time...the only organ transplant hospital with donors looking for recipients...we have the confidence for successful transplant as long as the doctor agrees to perform a kidney transplant...if not successful, we will keep trying until a success..." <sup>21</sup>
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### III. Many hospitals conduct multiple transplant operations within a single day indicating the existence of large, living organ pools

To conduct dozens of kidney and liver transplant operations on the same day requires having many executed prisoner donors with matching tissue typed organs. However, this is legally difficult to arrange, suggesting instead that there is a large number of living donor banks, with blood types, and leukocyte HLA histocompatibility antigens types all tested in advance.

**Table 3.3 Many hospitals conducted transplant surgeries in batches**

Name of the Hospital	Record of transplant operations in batches on the same day
<b>1. The people's Liberation Army Xinqiao Hospital of Third Military Medical University</b>	"Starting from 1998, the average number of cases of renal transplantation is 180. There is a record of 24 cases of renal transplantation in a single day." <sup>22</sup>
<b>2. General Hospital of the People's Liberation Army General Staff (No. 309 Hospital of the PLA)</b>	In April 2002, the organ transplant center of the whole army was set up <sup>23</sup> and this center has a record of completing 12 kidney transplantations in one night. <sup>24</sup>
<b>3. Affiliated Southwest Hospital of the Third Military Medical University</b>	On Sept. 29, 2004, the Director of the Medical & Educational Department, Guo Jiwei, led the leaders of the medical section officials visiting operating rooms and coordinated with the hepatology section, started 5 liver transplantations. <sup>25</sup>
<b>4. General Hospital of Jinan Military Region</b>	Qilu Evening News reported Li Xiangtie, the Director of Department of Urology, on March 21, 2005: "Under his leadership, the Dept. of Urology has many talents and a strong technical force, and can simultaneously take 6 kidney transplants operations and has created a national record of conducting 16 renal transplantations continuously within 24 hours..." <sup>26</sup> and has done 7 transplantations per day 6 times, 32 cases in 1 week." <sup>27</sup>
<b>5. Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Region</b>	On Jan. 17, 2006, the Fuzhou General Hospital simultaneously did 3 liver transplantations for the first time. <sup>28</sup> Feb. 18, 2014, at 12 o'clock, in the next 17 hours, 16 hepatobiliary surgeons completed 5 liver transplantations without sleep or rest. <sup>29</sup>



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追查迫害法轮功的一切罪行以及相关的机构、组织和个人。无论天涯海角，无论时日长短，必将追查到底；行天理，再现公道，匡扶人间正义。

<b>6. Lanzhou Military Region Hospital No. 474</b>	This hospital can complete 12 kidney transplants at one time. <sup>30</sup>
<b>7. Beijing Military Region Beidaihe Sanitarium</b>	As of April 2007, it completed 313 cases of renal allograft transplantation, among which there were 28 times when 6~9 renal transplantations were being done simultaneously. <sup>31</sup>
<b>8. Affiliated Shanghai Changzheng Hospital of the Second Military Medical University</b>	The official website says that within 9 days in 2005, the organ transplant center at the hospital had done 16 liver transplants and 15 cases of renal transplantation. <sup>32</sup>
<b>9. Armed Police General Hospital</b>	On Apr. 6, 2005, under the command of Director Shen Zhongyang, the organ transplant center completed 5 liver transplants on patients who were 12 years to 62-years-old, including a female Korean patient and a 12-year-old child with Wilson disease. <sup>33</sup>
<b>10. Dongfeng General Hospital</b>	In one day in August 2000, the hospital completed a large scale of organ transplantation activities including 10 cases of renal transplantation, 1 parathyroid transplantation and 3 cases of corneal transplantation. <sup>34</sup>
<b>11. The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University</b>	Simultaneously did 2 liver transplantations and 5 kidney transplantations. The hospital has the capability to carry out 6-7 simultaneous transplantations, with yearly operations amounting to more than 200. <sup>35</sup> In the morning of Sept. 18, 2003, Huang Jiefu attended The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University's "Hunan provincial engineering research center for transplantation medicine" founding ceremony. The transplant center at the hospital on that day "arranged" 7 liver and kidney transplantation operations. <sup>36</sup>
<b>12. The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University</b>	In The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, it is often the case to do more than 10 operations in 2-3 days. They have successfully completed 9 kidney transplantations in one day. <sup>37</sup>
<b>13. Xi'an Gaoxin Hospital</b>	Founded in 2002, the organ transplant center has completed more than 500 cases of kidney transplants after 2 years of its establishment. An article on the hospital's 10-year history of development says: "Regardless of the heat or the cold (weather), 4 to 5 people crowded in a beat-up van harvesting donors' organs", and sometimes "(did) 7 to 8 transplantations in one day and night." <sup>38</sup>
<b>14. Zhengzhou People's Hospital</b>	On Dec. 27, 2007, Director Qu Qingshan's team at the renal disease and organ transplant Center, completed 13 kidney transplants in 21 hours <sup>39</sup> .
<b>15. The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen</b>	Mar. 14, 2006, the Guangzhou daily reported: "In recent days, at The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University operating rooms, reporters witnessed a scene of simultaneous operations of 5 liver transplantations, 6



<b>University</b>	renal transplantations... At one time the hospital transplant center did 19 kidney transplants in one day, and the highest record for liver transplantation is 6 operations together with 1 multiple-organ transplants in one day.” <sup>40</sup>
<b>16. The First Foshan City People's Hospital</b>	On Dec. 29, 2005, the Dept. of Urology completed 7 renal transplantation operations. <sup>41</sup> From the morning of Dec. 28, 2004, to the morning of Dec. 28, in less than 24 hours, the First People's Hospital of Foshan City completed 5 kidney transplantations and 2 liver transplantations. <sup>42</sup>
<b>17. Dalian Friendship Hospital</b>	On Feb. 1, 2002, completed one liver and four renal transplantations in 14 hours. <sup>43</sup>
<b>18. Gongyi City Chinese Medicine Hospital</b>	The kidney transplant center can accommodate 12 kidney transplant patients at the same time. They could do up to 8 cases of kidney transplants in one day, and the transplant center's Urology director Li Honglu has carried out over more than 500 cases of allogeneic kidney transplantation. <sup>44</sup>
<b>19. Jinan 107 Military Hospital</b>	Du Yingdong, deputy director of Liver Transplant Center, claimed that sometimes he completed 3-4 liver transplants in one day. <sup>45</sup>
<b>20. The Shengli Oil Field Central Hospital</b>	On Apr. 26, 2002, did 6 kidney transplantations within 24 hours. On Oct. 27, 2002, did 5 cases of renal transplantations within 24 hours and 1 liver transplant. From Jan. 9 to 12, 2004, within 3 days, did 10 cases of renal transplantation and 1 liver transplant. <sup>46</sup>
<b>21. Qidu Hospital</b>	In the morning of Mar. 23, 2006, from 3:00 am to 9:00 am, completed 4 renal transplantations. <sup>47</sup>
<b>22. The First Hospital of Shijiazhuang City</b>	July 17, 2006, from 3 pm to 1 am the next day, with the Third Branch of Surgery Dept., the Urological Surgery Dept. successfully completed 5 cases of kidney transplantation in 10 hours. <sup>48</sup>
<b>23. The second Hospital of Lanzhou University</b>	Director of Urology, Yue Zhongjin, completed 8 cases of renal transplantation in 32 hours. <sup>49</sup>
<b>24. Affiliated Wuhan Xiehe Hospital of Central China University of Science</b>	Official website said nearly 100 cases of orthotropic heart transplantations were completed in the recent 5 years and created the record of finishing 4 heart transplantations in the same day at the same time. <sup>50</sup>
<b>25. Taizhou Hospital in Zhejiang Province</b>	Once did 5 cases of renal transplantations in one day. <sup>51</sup>
<b>26. Xiangya Hospital of Central South University</b>	On Apr. 28, 2006, the organ transplant center finished 17 transplantation operations in one day. 7 late-stage uremia patients underwent kidney transplant surgery. On the same day they also finished 2 liver transplants and 8 corneal transplants. <sup>52</sup>





<b>27. Tianjin First Central Hospital</b>	PEOPLE.CN reported on Feb. 7, 2005, in Tianjin, Oriental Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital finished 108 cases of liver transplantation in the first month (4 to 5 liver transplantations every day if 5 working days per week is counted) and 43 cases of kidney transplantation. <sup>53</sup> Some patients' families told the "Phoenix Weekly", the transplantation center once conducted up to 24 cases liver and kidney transplantations in one day <sup>54</sup> . Oriental Organ Transplant Center is capable of doing 9 liver transplantations and 8 kidney transplantations simultaneously. <sup>55</sup>
<b>28. Jiangxi Armed Police Corps Hospital</b>	In February 2002, the urological organ transplant center was set up. <sup>56</sup> In the next two years, the center did kidney transplantations for 260 patients inside and outside of the military. Once they continuously did renal transplant for 4 patients in 8 hours. <sup>57</sup>
<b>29. Guangdong Frontier Corps Hospital Kidney Center in Shenzhen</b>	From Aug. 2, 2004, at 3 pm until Aug. 3 at about 2 am, in 11 hours, successfully completed the 6 cases of kidney transplants. <sup>58</sup>
<b>30. The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine</b>	In the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, the nurses at the 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, Academician Zheng Shusen at the transplant center completed 5 liver transplantations consecutively on the same day. Zheng Shusen did 11 cases of orthotropic liver transplantations in a week. <sup>59</sup>
<b>31. West China Clinical Medical College (West China Hospital)</b>	Yan Lvnan: Once we did 7 liver transplantations in a day <sup>60</sup> . A Huaxi Hospital nurse said, in a recording: "Once they did 6 kidney transplantations in a day. The kidney resources are abundant." <sup>61</sup>
<b>32. The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou</b>	In the evening of Feb. 10, 2004, 4 liver transplantations were finished, mastered by the head of the hospital, Chen Guihua. <sup>62</sup>
<b>33. The First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical College</b>	On Jun. 24, 2005, did liver transplant surgeries for 3 patients. <sup>63</sup>
<b>34. Shanghai Renji Hospital</b>	Liver transplant center leader Xia Qiang cannot count himself on exactly how many liver transplant surgeries he has done. He can only remember his own record of 6 liver transplant surgeries in one day. <sup>64</sup>
<b>35. Shandong University Second Hospital</b>	On July 16, 2014, "Jinan Daily" introduced Wang Hongwei, director of the kidney transplant section. He once completed ten kidney transplants in one day. <sup>65</sup>
<b>36. Shanxi Province General</b>	On the morning of June 7, 2005, three transplant surgeries started



<b>Hospital of Armed Police Forces</b>	simultaneously. More than 30 medical physicians and nurses joined the surgeries. Professor Liu Zhenwen was the chief physician for liver transplant; Zhao Xueyi was the chief physician for kidney transplant. <sup>66</sup>
<b>37. Xi Jing Hospital (in Xi'an City)</b>	Cai Zhenjie, director of the Heart Surgical Department, completed 3 heart transplants in one day. <sup>67</sup>
<b>38. Nancang University No. 1 Affiliated Hospital</b>	Once completed 6 major organ transplants simultaneously in one day <sup>68</sup> .
<b>39. Shanxi Province No. 2 People's Hospital</b>	Wu Xiaotong, director of Organ Harvesting Center, worked on organ transplant surgeries for 12 consecutive hours a day. <sup>69</sup> In August 2006, patients waiting for organ transplant were more than 100 per day at a minimum. 11 cases of kidney transplants were conducted on August 15. <sup>70</sup>
<b>40. Guangdong Province No. 2 People's Hospital</b>	On August 4, 2006, Wu Jiaqing, deputy director of Organ Transplant Department, replied to our investigator, saying they completed at least 10 organ transplants each day before August 3; and completed six organ transplants on August 4. <sup>71</sup>
<b>41. Zhengzhou University No. 1 Affiliated Hospital</b>	Big River Healthy Newspaper reported on March 27, 2014, that the transplant center completed 4 liver transplants successfully for 2 patients with liver cirrhosis and 2 with liver cancer. Thanks to the surgeon's good command of skills, little blood occurred during the transplants. The patients were transferred from intensive care unit to common ward on the same day. Additionally, hospital vice president Zhang Shuijun disclosed that 30 liver transplants had been completed since the Chinese New Year. <sup>72</sup>
<b>42. Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University</b>	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 6 surgeries within 24 hours." <sup>73</sup>

#### IV. Case Study: One transplantation operation employed multiple standby donor organs, with two spare living liver donors, revealing the existence of living donor pools for organs and a sophisticated underground operating system

Tan Jianming, the director of Shanghai Organ Transplant Medical Center Clinic at Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, personally performed more than 4,200 kidney transplants.<sup>74</sup> In 2003 Tan Jianming at Shanghai First People's Hospital did a kidney transplant for a patient. In the next two weeks, they tried to do blood and other matching tests from four kidneys with the patient. Due to the patient's antibody response, no matching kidney was found, and four kidneys were taken away. The patient then returned to his own country, and came back to the hospital after about two months. The hospital used four kidneys to do similar tests when eighth kidney turned out to match, and smooth



completion of the transplant was finished. Dr. Tan told the organ recipient that the eighth kidney came from a convict.<sup>75</sup>

According to reports on websites [www.wlmqwb.com](http://www.wlmqwb.com) and [www.sina.com.cn](http://www.sina.com.cn), in the afternoon of Sept. 28, 2005, while accompanying Luo Gan, the then-Secretary of the CCP's Central Politics and Law Committee, in attendance of the 50th anniversary celebration for the establishment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the then-Vice Minister of Health Huang Jiefu demonstrated a transplant operation at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University. Huang used two living persons as spare livers for his operation.

After Huang Jiefu opened the abdominal cavity of a liver cancer patient named Yao Shufa, he discovered that his liver happened to meet the criteria for an autologous liver transplant, which he had dreamt about performing. He then instructed the others to suture the incision, and immediately contacted Sun Yat-Sen University of Medicine First Affiliated Hospital in Guangzhou City and the Third Medical University's Southwest Liver Medical Center in Chongqing City, requesting them to provide a spare liver each, in case the autologous liver transplant failure. According to "China Nurse", matching livers were found in Guangzhou and Chongqing several hours after the request on Sept. 28: "At 6:30 pm on Sept. 29, a matching liver arrived from Chongqing! Virtually at the same time, three medical personnel from Guangzhou the Third (Affiliated) Sun Yat-Sen Hospital also arrived with another matching liver and some bypass devices."<sup>76</sup> Huang Jiefu's operation lasted from 7 pm on Sept. 29 to 10 am on Sept. 30, after 24 hours of observation, Huang announced the operation was successful; the spare livers were no longer needed. In 2006, PRC's Ministry of Health released "Specifications for technical management of liver transplantations" which requires that liver cold ischemic time should be less than 15 hours, therefore, the two spare livers brought from Chongqing and Guangzhou could only be from two living persons. Otherwise, even just counting the 40 hours after the procedure to concluding if autologous transplants has succeeded, a liver cut in advance should have failed.<sup>77</sup>

Typically, death-row executions are governed by strict requirements. Personnel from the courts and Prosecutor's offices must be present, the execution can only be performed after the prisoner is positively identified, check-ups are required also after the execution. In Huang Jiefu's operation, Chongqing and Guangzhou hospital personnel were able to bring spare livers on airplanes, strongly suggesting that the living persons (donors) are special prisoners outside the judicial system.

## **V. The large number of expedited transplantations in 2006 proves the existence of a large pool of living donors**

WOIPFG's investigation has confirmed that around Mar. 9, 2006, when the Sujiatun operation was exposed, there was a period of surprise, followed by confusion, followed by expedited transplantation procedures. Many hospitals throughout the country suddenly had a lot of organs and medical personnel working overtime to catch up on organ transplants.

For example, some hospitals in the northeast part of China were surveyed in early March and said they had received instructions to temporarily suspend organ transplant surgeries. But after less than 20 days, on March 27, the Ministry of Health issued: "the provisional regulations on human organ transplant technology and clinical application management" to be implemented on July 1.<sup>78</sup> After that, hospitals and major transplant centers around the country appeared to have a clearance sale, restoring transplantation procedures while the number of operations increased significantly. Many hospitals across the country indicated that in April or May, there would be abundant organ donors and stated that after that it would be very difficult to get donors. At that time, WOIPFG's investigations covered 23 provinces and autonomous regions, which meant that the Communist authorities



expedited its actions in eradicating Falun Gong practitioners (who were used as the main organ donor pool) in large numbers. The orders for this action came from the Party.

The Hunan People's Hospital even launched a commercial ad<sup>79</sup> to give out “20 cases of free organ transplantations” (10 liver transplantations and 10 kidney transplantations), which indicated that the organs would be destroyed if not used, and they might as well exploit the situation by using it as an advertising opportunity (see the website snapshot below).

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### 免费进行20例器官移植手术

http://www.sina.com.cn 2006年04月28日 08:00 潇湘晨报

本报讯昨晚，寻找了1个多月的肾源后，57岁的董淑芳终于被推进了手术室，在省人民医院接受肾移植手术（详见本报3月18日《一家五口患上肾衰竭》）。据介绍，她成为省人民医院“双十计划”（十个免费肝移植、十个免费肾移植）惠及的首位肾移植患者。首位接受肝移植的女患者龚高明，也进行了肝移植手术。

至此，省人民医院“双十计划”在绵绵春雨中拉开了序幕。患者可拨打本报热线0731-5571188或16050553报名，也可直接拨打省人民医院相关电话。

今年3月，董淑芳一家五口相继被检查出患有慢性肾衰竭，而董淑芳本人早在去年5月就被确诊为慢性肾衰竭末期，急需换肾。由于病情严重，董淑芳和小儿子黄宏亮都必须靠血透维持生命，高昂的治疗费用让这个农村家庭不堪重负。得知董淑芳一家的遭遇后，省人民医院于3月16日将他们接到医院进行免费检查，并定期为董淑芳和黄宏亮进行血透，同时积极为董淑芳进行血液配型以及寻找合适肾源，准备为其实施免费换肾手术。“经过一个多月的不懈努力，与我匹配的肾源终于找到了。”昨日记者见到病床上的董淑芳时，她显得格外激动，并不停地向记者表示要感谢社会大众对她及家人的关心和帮助。

“为了切实缓解贫困重症患者的就医困难，我们医院酝酿推出了‘双十计划’，准备共为20名贫困患者开展免费肝、肾移植手术治疗。”省人民医院院长方亦兵说。此次活动首选对象为农民、学生、城市下岗人员及有特殊贡献人员（见义勇为者、劳动模范等）。活动期间报名时间从即日起至额满为止。希望参加此次活动的患者除可拨打省人民医院肝胆外科报名电话0731-2278157报名；也可拨打本报热线0731-5571188或16050553进行报名，两路热线将24小时为您倾心守候。

Figure 3.3 Hunan People's Hospital's ad to give out “20 free organ transplant operations”

Delin Guan, Director of Urological Center and Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University, Deputy Director of Beijing Organ Transplantation Center, was appointed to Yun Nan Kidney Hospital as a high-salaried Honorary President. In addition, he also conducted surgeries in the First Affiliated Hospital and the Second Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University. Essentially Delin goes to any place where donor kidneys can be found.<sup>80</sup> The following is the conversation between him and a WOIPFG investigator on May 26, 2006:

Investigator: which place can you have more donor kidneys?

Delin Guan: here, here, I did 8 surgeries yesterday!.....I will do it next week.

Investigator: Are the donors all healthy and young?

Delin Guan: of course, they are all healthy, we had done the medical tests for several donors.

Doctors in Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital said that Falun Gong donors in April 2006 would be available.<sup>81</sup> Doctors in The Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College said that there was a group of donors in middle to late April and that Falun Gong practitioners are healthier, the kidneys were all from young people aged 20–30, without infectious diseases, AIDS, or syphilis.<sup>82</sup> The May 2006 investigation also showed that a couple of months previous, Li Honghui from the Kidney Transplant Center at Yuquan Hospital, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University, was transferred to Chengdu, Sichuan, where there were more kidney donors, to assist the hospital for kidney transplantation. Director Xu Yahong at the hospital acknowledged that in May there were a lot of donors. Both men acknowledged using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.<sup>83</sup>





Table 3.4 Examples of expedited transplantations

Hospital	Expedited transplant example
<b>Hunan Provincial People's Hospital</b>	People's Hospital of Hunan province in 2006 "double program" (ten free liver transplantations, ten free kidney transplantation). <sup>84</sup>
<b>Dongguan City Tai Ping People's Hospital</b>	Working overtime in the first three months of 2006; 300 cases of renal transplantations. <sup>85</sup> (By comparison, there were 360, 260, and 160 cases in 2003–2005).
<b>Guangdong, Huizhou Union Hospital of Southern Medical University</b>	There were many donors on April 11 and 12, 2006. <sup>86</sup>
<b>West China Hospital of Sichuan University</b>	Around May 2006, nurses at the West China Hospital said there were now sufficient organs: "Today we have done six kidney transplants."
<b>Shaanxi Armed Police Corps Hospital</b>	In 2006, a doctor said, "If you wanted to do it, it would be this Thursday. We would have a large number of donors on Thursday, on in the month of April. We will have them this week and next week and the week after the next week." <sup>87</sup>
<b>Guangxi 181 Hospital</b>	In early May 2006 to the end of June, "now we have donors. ... Get over here now, (we can do) both liver and kidney transplantations at the same time." <sup>88</sup>
<b>Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region Dept. of Urology (kidney transplant)</b>	Doctors said that kidney resources were rich. There would be live donors next Monday (April 11, 2006) aged 25-30. <sup>89</sup>
<b>First Affiliated Hospital, First Military Medical University of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Guangzhou South Hospital)</b>	(Liver transplants): "Get here as soon as possible, we did it on Saturday. April 2006, there are many donors, several groups next week. ... We do close to 100 cases a year. Come as soon as possible, Saturday, and Sunday would be all fine." <sup>90</sup>

### 3. What does the "organ" actually mean?

Regarding the donors mentioned by the doctors in the investigation, we used to consider them to be simply organ donors, like many readers. Yet while writing this report, prompted by Huang Jiefu's operation in 2005 in Xinjiang, where he used two living persons as spare donors for liver transplantation while he conducted autologous liver transplantation, we reconsidered. The state media reported them all as spare livers, and considering the fact that they usually wouldn't know when the patients arrived and the fact that the patients must be matched with the (tissue/blood) types, we believe here that the "donors" mentioned by most hospital doctors were in fact, living human beings stationed nearby. They could be killed at any time for their organs according to the results from the blood/tissue type matching with the patients.



## VI. Falun Dafa practitioners are forced to have blood tests, which suggests the existence of a living organ bank

It is very difficult for us to obtain more evidence from the camps where Falun Gong practitioners are being held because of the Chinese regime's information censorship. However, blood tests done on 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 based on reverse organ matching.

### 1. A majority of Falun Gong practitioners in detention have been forcibly subjected to blood tests

In addition to extensive physical and mental abuse, Falun Gong practitioners from all over China are being forcibly subjected to blood tests while they are being detained. A large number of Falun Gong practitioners, who are locked up in jails, labor camps, and detention centers, have suffered different abuses. Some were beaten, some were injured, others have become crippled or passed away; according to Minghui.org, up to August 3, 2015 a total of 3,870 deaths have been confirmed for practitioners in detention.<sup>91</sup> They have all been subjected to blood tests, and yet they do not know the results of the blood test. If they are really sick, they cannot get medical treatment. Neither can they post bail to seek medical treatment. All of these different treatments are common practices throughout China. Other than Tibetans, Uyghurs and some House Christians, none of the other detainees or inmates receives this systematic treatment.

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

Since April 2014<sup>92</sup>, there have been cases of officials from the public security bureau and police breaking into the homes of Falun Gong practitioners and forcing them to have blood tests (and in some cases, DNA cheek swabs) in Guizhou, Liaoning, Hunan, Hubei, and Beijing. When they couldn't find Falun Gong practitioners, they forcibly withdraw blood from their relatives. Many of these cases took place in Guizhou and Liaoning, where some police said they were simply carrying out orders from their superiors.<sup>93</sup> In Dandong, Liaoning Province, alone, there are a total of 16 Falun Gong practitioners, who have been forced by the local police to have their blood drawn.<sup>94</sup>

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