

Review: David Matas and Dr Torsten Trey (eds.), *State Organs: Transplant Abuse in China*, Seraphim Editions, Woodstock, ON, 2017

Pages: 145

CCP Completely Horrifies

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been harvesting ‘prisoner’ and Falun Gong practitioner organs as a profitable trade in earnest since the 1990s, although supposedly the practice ended in the late 2000s. These were “class enemies” jealously hated by CCP Party Leader Jiang Zemin, so had to be destroyed. What better way than to make money at the same time from rich foreigners needing life-saving organs?

How the CCP can deny such crimes is only understandable under a Communist worldview, in which the will of the people as given life by the Party apparatus is always the unchallengeable truth, even if it’s a lie! Evidence of its atrocities is overwhelming.

-Multiple investigations from doctors and experts over many years concluding organ harvesting.

-Testimonials of organ harvestings.

-Official persecution policy of CCP against Falun Gong and other groups it doesn’t like.

-Official CCP statistics show a gap of 45K organ donations.

-In 2008, CCP Vice Minister of Health told *The Lancet*, “more than 90% of transplanted organs are obtained from executed prisoners”.

The sad economic reality is Western countries, which supposedly preach human rights and virtue, were deathly silent, indeed, complicit during, this atrocity, choosing to protect their wallets at the expense of exposing evil.

Western transplant surgeons actually served as advisers for the CCP system!

A book all should read to understand what the CCP is capable of; ultimate cruelty.

Introduction (pp. 9-15)

Bo Xilai in Liao Ning was a brutal leader in the Falun Gong (FG) persecution.

I) Transplant Medicine at a Crossroads: Unethical Organ Procurement Practices in China Lead Medicine *Ad Absurdum* (Dr Torsten Trey) (pp. 16-26)

In 2007 the Chinese Medical Association (CMA) promised the World Medical Association (WMA) in Copenhagen to end using organs harvested from executed prisoners.

Between 2003-9 there were only 130 free organ donations in all of China, which mere meant to supply 10-20K transplants *per annum*!

Since 1999, Chinese websites have advertised transplant waiting times to foreign patients of just 1-4 weeks. Kidneys cost \$60K and livers \$100K.

Chinese law demands death row candidates be executed within 7 days of a guilty verdict.

In 1944, International Red Cross inspections at Theresienstadt Ghetto thought gas chambers were really shower facilities.

II) Polluted Sources: Trafficking, Selling and the Use of Executed Prisoners to Obtain Organs for Transplantations (Dr Arthur L. Caplan) (pp. 27-34)

The average kidney transplant age in the US is 55 years.

The fewer choices a person has, the more he is at risk of exploitation.

In China, it is the military which operates many prisons.

III) The Spoils of Forced Organ Harvesting in the Far East (Dr Ghazali Ahmad) (pp. 35-48)

In the 80s and 90s, Tamilnadu operated organ harvesting syndicates; the Indian Government responded by banning transplants to non-citizens.

Transplant immunosuppressant drugs include: CyclosporineA (160mg bis in die.); Cellcept (1g bis in die); Prednisone20mg (qd); Famotidine 20mg (bis in die); Acyclovir (0.2g ter in die).

ATG or Thymoglobulin is an expensive anti-rejection treatment.

Since 2006, all new returning transplant patients from China to Malaysia no longer brought documentation to assist with follow-up care.

Mr CC was a 35-yr old luxury car trader with end stage kidney disease who went to China in 2009 for a liver transplant. The total transaction cost \$50K. However, a month later his liver enzymes went up ten times, which doctors attributed to Hepatitis B.

IV) How Many Harvested? A Survey-Based Estimate of Falun Gong Murdered From 200 to 2008 (Ethan Gutmann) (pp. 49-67)

Former Public Security Bureau chief in Jinzhou City, Wang Lijun, found observing executions and following transplant operations “soul-stirring”.
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The only option for the CCP was to deny prisoner organ harvesting ever took place and destroy all evidence.

The first FG members were harvested in 2000. The crimes peaked from 2000-7.

Unit 731 was Japan’s wartime human experimental program.

Chinese prisoners are examined for liver, kidney, heart and cornea health; these are all “retail” organs.

The Logai Research Foundation (LRF) catalogues over a thousand Chinese prison and labour camps.

The best estimate of FG organ harvesting is 65,000.

The CCP had a 50% profit margin rule for transplants, and an average harvest revenue of \$25K.

China had a north-western camp for “non-transformable” FG practitioners.

V) Organ Transplantation Issues in China (pp. 68-76)

China began this practice in the 1970s.

Confucian teaching states one’s body, hair, and skin come from his parents and ought not to be damaged for the sake of filial piety.

VI) Numbers (David Matas) (pp. 77-93)

There were an estimated 41,500 transplants from 2000-5.

In 2008, the LRF estimated 500K-2M prisoners in Chinese labour camps.

China’s health system maintains liver, kidney, heart, and lung transplant registries.

If a person is shot, his organs begin to deteriorate immediately, however, with lethal injection there is more time.

VII) Persecution of Falun Gong (David Kilgour and Jan Harvey) (pp. 94-107)

Ma Zedong’s “Great Leap Forward” resulted in 25-40M Chinese killed by starvation from 1959-61. The 1989 Cultural Revolution destroyed any democracy, and FG persecution began officially in 1999.

The CCP created the 610 Office to deal with FG, including carrying out brutal tortures.

A few days before execution, a condemned prisoner would have his blood sampled, and on execution day five men could be on standby for the harvest.

Harvesting money was split 50-50 between hospital and prison guards.

The CCP views FG as “class enemies”.

Official CCP statistics show a gap of 45K organ donations.

VIII) The Implant of the Use of Organs From Executed Prisoners in China on the New Organ Transplantation Law in Israel (Dr Jacob Lavee) (pp. 108-113)

Shockingly, it was possible in China to get a heart transplant on a specific pre-scheduled date.

IX) How Should the Academic Community Respond to the Continued Use of Executed Prisoners as a Source of Organs for Transplantation in China? (Dr Gabriel Danovitch) (pp. 114-118)

X) Responsibilities of International Pharmaceutical Companies in the Abusive Chinese Organ Transplant System (Arne Schwarz) (pp. 119-135)

In 2008, CCP Vice Minister of Health told *The Lancet*, “more than 90% of transplanted organs are obtained from executed prisoners”. Total executions are a State secret.

Western transplant surgeons actually serve as advisers for the CCP system!

Swiss company Sandoz began selling the profitable CsA drug to China in the mid 1980s.

XI) The Mission of Medicine (Dr Maria Singh) (pp. 136-142)