

# **A Chinese Doctor's Suicide Casts Light on Forced Organ Harvesting in China**

*The Epoch Times Commentary by Wang Youqun,  
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In the early hours of Feb. 26, Dr. Zang Yunjin, a liver transplant specialist, committed suicide. His death may have been connected to his alleged involvement with the mass harvesting of organs from Falun Gong adherents.

Sources say that Zang had jumped off a building, according to an article published by Chinese media Medical Community on Feb. 27. He was 57 years old.

Zang was the director of the Institute of Organ Donation and Transplantation of Qingdao University Medical School, and the director of the Organ Transplantation Center of Qingdao University Hospital.

According to a report in MedSci, a medical platform in China, Zang was “a distinguished organ transplant

expert,” who had done “over 2,600 cases of liver transplants.” He was among the top ten (Chinese doctors) doing liver organ transplants for four consecutive years, and in 2019, he was awarded the title “The Nation’s Distinguished Doctor.”

Zang was a member of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). He was a chief physician, professor, and a returned scholar from the United States. He had a long list of titles, including “Taishan Scholar” and “Distinguished Expert,” the report said.

After returning to China in December 2000, Zang established the liver transplant department of Shandong Provincial Qianfoshan Hospital, and later became chief physician of the Organ Transplantation Center of Tianjin First Central Hospital and director of the Shandong Branch of the Orient Organ Transplantation Center.

In January 2005, Zang was transferred to the Liver Transplantation Institute of Beijing Armed Police General Hospital, where he served as deputy director of the institute and director of the liver transplant department of the hospital, as well as professor and

chief physician of Beijing Youan Hospital, Capital Medical University Beijing Institute of Hepatology.

In 2014, Zang was appointed as the deputy superintendent of Qingdao University Medical Group, the director of surgery of The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, the director of the university's Organ Transplant Center, and the director of the Institute of Transplant Medicine, Qingdao University.

Zang was one of the CCP's famous liver transplant experts, with a long list of awards, honors, and titles. So, why did he commit suicide?

### **Zang's Involvement in CCP-Sanctioned Forced Organ Harvesting**

I believe the main reason that Zang took his own life is because of his alleged involvement in the mass harvesting of organs from Falun Gong adherents. Every hospital in which Zang worked appears in reports from the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG).

WOIPFG was established in 2003 with a mission “to investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong; to bring such investigations, no matter how long it takes, no matter how far and deep we have to search, to full closure; to exercise fundamental principles of humanity; and to restore and uphold justice in society,” as stated on its website.

According to investigative reports published by WOIPFG, from 2004 to 2008, Zang participated in “1,600 cases of liver extractions” at Tianjin First Central Hospital.

At the Armed Police General Hospital, Zang completed at least 1,570 liver transplants

The General Surgery (Liver Transplantation) Center at Beijing Youan Hospital, where Zang worked part-time, had completed 1,001 liver transplants by Aug. 10, 2017.

Since Zang joined The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, it has “ranked among the top organ transplant centers in China in terms of the

number and quality of liver transplants performed during the same period,” according to WOIPFG.

On July 20, 1999, the CCP began persecuting Falun Gong, a spiritual discipline also known as Falun Dafa. He Xiaoshun, the deputy superintendent of The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University in Guangdong Province, revealed that the year 2000 was a watershed for China’s organ transplants that changed from donor shortages to explosive growth, and that “the number of liver transplants nationwide in 2000 was 10 times higher than in 1999.”

There is only one liver in a human being. Extracting a person’s liver for transplantation means he will die.

What is the source of such huge numbers of organs? Numerous investigations have shown that the organs of Falun Gong practitioners were extracted on a large scale.

Zang has repeatedly been on the WOIPFG tracking list. The thousands of liver transplants he performed may have involved a significant number of Falun Gong adherents being killed in the process.

## **Four More ‘Suicide’ Cases of Chinese Transplants Specialists**

Several other Chinese organ transplant experts are reported to have committed suicide.

On March 24, 2014, Zhang Shilin, 44, deputy director of the Department of Urology at Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, jumped from the window of his office on the 8th floor of the hospital.

On Oct. 13, 2013, Jiang Xusheng, 50, a professor of general surgery and the director of liver transplantation at Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, committed suicide by cutting his neck and abdomen in his apartment at the west side of the hospital.

On March 16, 2010, Li Leishi, 84, an internationally renowned kidney specialist, jumped from the 14-story building where he lived in Nanjing. He was the former deputy superintendent of the Nanjing General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command and academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering.

On May 4, 2007, Li Baochun, 44, a renowned kidney transplant specialist at The Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, jumped to his death from the 12th floor of the hospital's kidney transplant building.

All four doctors have been listed in WOIPFG's investigative reports for their alleged involvement in the harvesting of organs of Falun Gong practitioners.

Did the doctors actually commit suicide or were they murdered? It is difficult to ascertain.

For example, Li Leishi was categorized as “an anti-revolutionary” during the so-called Cultural Revolution and was brutally persecuted and forced to separate from his wife and children. In an interview, he was asked if he would ever commit suicide. He said, “No, I don't think I'm an anti-revolutionary. I'm not guilty.” Why, then, did he commit suicide at the age of 84 when he had achieved fame and fortune?

## **Independent Investigations and Evidence of Organ Harvesting**

One of the first whistleblowers who exposed the organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners was a former employee at Sujiatun Hospital in Shenyang city, Liaoning Province. Annie (pseudonym) made a public statement about the atrocity in March 2006. She now lives in the United States.

Since then, human rights lawyers outside China, experts and scholars, WOIPFG, and China Tribunal of the United Kingdom have conducted numerous independent investigations into the issue, and concluded that large-scale live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners by the CCP has existed for many years and is ongoing.

On Feb. 24, 117 organizations, including Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation and the International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China, co-hosted a seminar on live organ harvesting by the CCP regime. Experts, lawmakers, officials, and representatives from 25 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the European Union, and Australia participated in the event.



Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, a prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for Slobodan Milošević, also chaired China Tribunal, a people's tribunal into organ harvesting in China.

He said in his speech that his team started “with a blank sheet of paper” before investigating the issue of live organ harvesting by the CCP, “putting on it nothing but evidence.” He said the panel members “had no preconceptions” and that they were not activists nor had they any particular sympathy for the victims. They just dealt with the evidence presented to them and ended the question “in the form of the judgement.”

“It’s very difficult for anyone to challenge that,” Nice said, and for the two years since the judgement was first announced, “it has not been de-constructed or challenged in detail by anyone.”

The China Tribunal held open public hearings from Dec. 8 to 10, 2018, and April 6 and 7, 2019. On June 17, 2019, the seven-member panel concluded that it was “beyond doubt” that forced organ harvesting from prisoners had taken place “on a substantial scale by state-supported or approved organizations

and individuals,” constituting “crimes against humanity.”

The tribunal has also ruled that adherents of Falun Gong have been the targets of persecution by the CCP since July 1999.

Canadian human rights lawyer David Matas said the large-scale live organ harvesting of Falun Gong adherents is one of the world’s worst crimes against humanity and that it is more bloody, more atrocious, and more brutal than the holocaust that occurred during World War II.

Human rights activists, experts, and lawmakers have called on the international community to unite and take action to hold the CCP regime accountable for its state-sanctioned practice of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

This year marks 22 years since the CCP began persecuting Falun Gong, and 15 years since the revelation of organ harvesting of its adherents. The time has come to settle the score for this atrocity.

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*[https://www.theepochtimes.com/a-chinese-doctors-suicide-draws-attention-to-forced-organ-harvesting-in-china\\_3725206.html](https://www.theepochtimes.com/a-chinese-doctors-suicide-draws-attention-to-forced-organ-harvesting-in-china_3725206.html)*