

追查迫害法輪功國際組織 (追查國際)

World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)

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

A Staff Member at the Guangxi Red Cross Society

Date: November 9, 2017 (Phone number: +867715891561)

Summary

1. “For organ transplantation, it first has the principle of proximity. For example, if you donate your organs in Guangxi, the patients in Guangxi will be prioritized after the donor’s brain death. Another principle is that it depends on the condition of recipient, the severity of the recipient’s illness to decide the priority.”
2. “Last year, there should be more than 200 cases!”
3. “It is not that every donated organ could be used (in organ transplantation) eventually.”
4. “In Guangxi, there will be such a humanitarian assistance (to a donor’s family), which would be around 10,000 yuan.”
5. “The No. 303 Hospital has done the most organ transplants in Guangxi.”

Phone Investigation Recording

Investigator: Hello. How are you? Is that teacher Li?

Red Cross: Oh, no. Where can I direct your call?

Investigator: Aren’t you the teacher, who’s in charge of organ donations at Guangxi Red Cross?

Red Cross: Oh, that should be Teacher Zhou.

Investigator: Oh.

Red Cross: How can I help you?

Investigator: It is like this. I’d like to ask a question. If someone’s family members donate their organs voluntarily, after being registered, could their relatives get priority for (organ transplants) afterwards just like blood donation?

Red Cross: Um, it is like this. For organ transplantation, there is a principle. It first has the principle of proximity. For example, if you donate your organs in Guangxi, the patients in Guangxi will be prioritized after the donor’s brain death. That is, in China, it has such a principle, and just now... there is another principle that I have not mentioned yet. It depends on the condition of recipient, the severity of the recipient’s illness to decide the priority.

Investigator: Oh, oh. I saw that there were some successful cases of organ donations in Guangxi. For those successful cases, would you provide any financial compensation to the donor's family?

Red Cross: Oh. At Red Cross... There would be a little bit of this, this kind of assistance.

Investigator: Oh ...

Red Cross: Like, like, like us, in Guangxi, there will be such a humanitarian assistance, which would be around 10,000 yuan, 10,000 yuan.

Investigator: It's for the donor's family, right?

Red Cross: Ah, yes, yes, this is a humanitarian assistance.

Investigator: So, how many cases of successful donations did Guangxi have last year, in 2016?

Red Cross: Guangxi? Guangxi last year...

Investigator: Ah?

Red Cross: Last year, there should be more than 200 cases!

Investigator: Oh, more than 200 cases, more than 200 cases...

Red Cross: To be specific, to be specific, yes, right, right, right.

Investigator: Like you just said, in those 100 to 200 cases, is there any possibility that those donated organs are not used for transplantation in the end?

Red Cross: Right, correct. For organ donation, our Red Cross only acts as a third-party witness. For an organ to be actually used in transplantation, it needs the hospitals' professionals to evaluate it. Not to say...

Investigator: So, Red Cross won't know if the organs can be used or not?

Red Cross: It is not that every donated organ could be used eventually.

Investigator: Oh. Red Cross doesn't

Red Cross: Oh, right, right. Red Cross...Because our Red Cross is not, we are not professional physicians after all. It needs professionals to evaluate it. It is not that every donated organ will be guaranteed to be used in transplantation.

Investigator: Oh. So Red Cross only witnesses the donors, who donate their organs. But as to whether the organs would be used in transplants or not, Red Cross...

Red Cross: Yes, right, right.

Investigator: So next, your Red Cross doesn't regulate the hospitals, right?

Red Cross: Right.

Investigator: Oh, so the Red Cross...

Red Cross: Yes, yes.... It needs evaluation before being used.

Investigator: You just said that there were more than 200 donation cases last year. Does that mean more than 200 people?

Red Cross: Yes, yes...

Investigator: But that doesn't mean that those 200 livers from those 200 people could all be used in liver transplants, right?

Red Cross: Oh, not necessarily, not necessarily, not necessarily. Since some people might have car accidents, for example, and were hospitalized, and their organs would suffer from all sorts of damage. When being hospitalized for too long, they would suffer from organ failures. If they don't donate their organs in time, the organs could not be of use eventually, as they would be severely damaged.

Investigator: Right, there are such cases. So it is not that simple, right?

Red Cross: Right, right...

Investigator: Do you get more organ donations this year, in 2017, than last year?

Red Cross: This year, um, there should be more than 200 cases.

Investigator: In Guangxi, the People's Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital is the most famous for doing organ transplants, right?

Red Cross: Right. As far as I know, No. 303 Hospital has done the most... um... most organ transplants in Guangxi.

Investigator: Ah. Ok, all right. Then I will contact you again later.

Red Cross: Ah, that is fine, sure.

Investigator: Ok. Thank you. Goodbye.

Red Cross: Ok. Good. Good.