

# Independent Tribunal into Forced Organ Harvesting In China: Witness Testimony

Submission ID398P – Jiang Li

My name is Jiang Li, daughter of Jiang Xiqing, a Falun Gong practitioner who has been persecuted to death. The following is my testimony to be submitted to the Independent Tribunal.

On January 28, 2009, my father Jiang Xiqing was persecuted to death by Chongqing government and legal departments. We, Jiang Xiqing's family members, attempted many a time to negotiate with them, but in vain. We had to hire lawyers from Beijing to take legal actions. However, on May 13, the two lawyers from Beijing whom we had hired – Li Chunfu and Zhang Kai – and Jiang Xiqing's family members were handcuffed, then hung up and beaten up cruelly by Chongqing police. This is the case of lawyers being beaten up that shocked the whole world.<sup>1</sup>

As per descriptions from the autopsy report of my father (literally translated), “Number (four), skin of the body (the chest, both elbows and armpits, “*deng*”) scatter, existing, black, purple, regions. The left fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs fractured. Small amount of intercostal bleeding between the left fifth and sixth ribs, and between the sixth and seventh ribs”. “Skin of the body” refers to the skin of Jiang Xiqing's corpse. “The chest” does not mean the left of the chest, nor the right of the chest, nor the upper part of the chest, nor the lower part of the chest. It means the whole of the chest. “Scatter” means in different directions and all over. “Existing” means to be really there. “Black” refers to the colour of the skin. “Purple” refers to the colour of the skin. “Regions” means areas or parts of the body. To put all the phrases together, it can be paraphrased as “Patches of black and purple coloured wounds scattered all over the chest of Jiang Xiqing's body.” The character in the bracket “*deng*” does not mean “equal to”. It means “similar to”. This is to say that other parts of Jiang Xiqing's body, besides his chest, similarly had patches of wounds scattered all over.

The spots of blood and the patches of black and purple wounds scattered all over Jiang Xiqing's body (1) were not born with, (2) neither were they scars of natural growth, (3) least of all were they possibly caused by operational negligence during the process of emergency treatment, and (4) they were indeed the results of violence and beating. Therefore, the strongest ribs – left number 4, 5 and 6 ribs – being fractured and small amount of intercostal bleeding between the

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.aboluowang.com/2009/0520/130074.html>

<https://www.peacehall.com/news/gb/china/2009/05/200905142226.shtml>

<http://www.ntdtv.com/xtr/gb/2009/05/15/a295138.html-%E5%BF%AB%E8%AE%AF%3A%E5%BC%A0%E5%87%AF%E6%9D%8E%E6%98%A5%E5%AF%8C%E5%BE%8B%E5%B8%88%E8%A2%AB%E9%87%8D%E5%BA%86%E8%AD%A6%E6%AE%B4%E5%90%8E%E7%BB%AD%E6%B6%88%E6%81%AF.html>

left fifth and sixth ribs were caused by violent beating. All of my father's internal organs have been extracted and were made into specimens.

My father was abducted by police the third day after the Wenchuan Earthquake in 2008 when he was at home watching TV. The police didn't present any ID or warrant. He was sent from Youxi Police Station to Jiangjin Detention Centre, then sentenced to Xishanping Labour Camp for a year without having any legal documents. During his detention, my sister Jiang Hong once went to the National Security Bureau and inquired about my father's situation. Mu Chaocheng, a police from the National Security Bureau, said that he had the power and that he could persecute whomever he wanted to for as long as he desired. He continued to threaten: "last time (in 2000), when Jiang Xiqing and Luo Zehui were sent to the brainwashing class, your father was not sentenced to detention in the labour camp nor was he jailed at my discretion, because I was considering your father's old age and his difficulty to look for a job, plus expenses and fees that your family had to pay. But this time, I will sentence Jiang Xiqing to one year in the labour camp."

On August 4, 2008, Jiang Hong and several others went to visit my father at the labour camp, but was told that my father was receiving "training" and punishment. Later, Jiang's family members asked for many times to visit Jiang Xiqing, but they were all illegally rejected.

On January 27, 2009, which was the second day of the Chinese New Year, at 3.40pm, I myself, Jiang Hong, Jiang Hongbin, and my niece Jiang Guiyu went to Xishanping Labour Camp to visit Jiang Xiqing, and we met him at the gate of Second Section, Division Seven. Jiang's health was normal.

On January 28, 2009, the third day of the Chinese New Year, at about 3.40pm, Chongqing Xishanping Labour Camp called to notify us that Jiang Xiqing died of acute myocardial infarction at 2.40pm that afternoon.

After several hours of negotiation, at 10.30pm on that day, I myself, Jiang Hong, Jiang Hongbin, and Jiang Ping went to the mortuary. When Jiang Xiqing was pulled out from the freezer, his body was found to have many bruises on it, but it was still warm on his philtrum and his chest. We asked for emergency rescue and were declined brutally. Jiang's family members shouted loudly for help and called 110, but they were dragged away from the spot by the many law-enforcement officers by force. Jiang Xiqing, still with obvious signs of life at that time, was pushed back into the freezer in the mortuary. Many of the law-enforcement officers smelled of alcohol at that time.

Normally, after a person dies, when he/she is stored in a freezer, it takes no more than 2 to 3 hours for the body to cool down. But when Jiang Xiqing's families found that Jiang Xiqing's body was still warm, it was still almost 10 hours after the Labour Camp announced his death.

On February 8, 2009, Jiang Xiqing's body was forcibly cremated, under the command and supervision of Zhou Bolin and Tan Xi, directors of Prison and Detention Centre Supervision Division of No 1 Branch of Chongqing Municipal People's Procuratorate, before there was an official autopsy and without the approval of Jiang's family. Other people who were involved in eliminating evidence by cremating Jiang's body were: Zheng Guanglun, Deputy Chief of Xishanping Labour Camp; Liu Hua, Section Chief of Management Section of Xishanping Labour Camp; Mao Shaoyong, Deputy Section Chief of Management Section of Xishanping Labour Camp; Tian Xiaohai, Division Chief of No 7 Division of Xishanping Labour Camp; Wang Jing, Section Chief of No 2 Section of No 7 Division of Xishanping Labour Camp; Hu Guihua and Zeng Zhiqi, police officers of No 2 Section of No 7 Division of Xishanping Labour Camp.

### **All Jiang Xiqing's Organs Have Been Extracted and "Made into Specimens"**

**(Recording available - will be submitted)**

On the afternoon of January 29, 2009, family members of Jiang Xiqing and the defendants met for negotiations in Room 422 of Yuxun Hotel, Beibei District, Chongqing. During the negotiation, the plaintiffs and Jiang's families questioned on the many spots of bruises on the right of Jiang's chest. The labour camp authorities and other government and legal departments explained that they were caused by "*Gua sha*", or scraping. But when Jiang died, it was already winter, and there was no reason for scraping.

On March 27, 2009, Zhou Bolin, director of Prison and Detention Centre Supervision Division of No 1 Branch of Chongqing Municipal People's Procuratorate, delivered to Jiang's families at Yuxun Hotel, Beibei District, Chongqing, an autopsy report - Chong Fa (2009) A Zi No. 2729 – issued by Chongqing Forensic Institute on March 23, 2009. This issuing date was around 40 days away from the autopsy. This report did not have any medical explanation, and imprudently came to a conclusion that Jiang Xiqing died of "coronary atherosclerotic acute heart attack, which caused acute myocardial ischemia, resulting in acute respiratory failure.

When being strongly questioned and protested by the family members of Jiang, the law enforcement officers present explained that the wounds were caused by "chest compressions".

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency procedure with chest compressions on the middle of the chest, and except for young children, very unlikely causing rib fractures. Even in case of rib fractures, they happen in symmetry, and would not be as described in the autopsy report "The left fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs fractured. Small amount of intercostal bleeding between the left fifth and sixth ribs, and between the sixth and seventh ribs", which precisely corresponds to the wounds caused by beating.

On March 27, 2009, Jiang's family went to Room 422 of Yuxun Hotel, Chongqing, for the autopsy report of Jiang Xiqing. In the recording, the director of Prison and Detention Centre Supervision Division of No 1 Branch of Chongqing Municipal People's Procuratorate clearly stated that Jiang Xiqing's organs were all extracted and made into specimens.

### **QUESTION**

**You said "On the afternoon of January 29, 2009, family members of Jiang Xiqing and the defendants met for negotiations in Room 422 of Yuxun Hotel, Beibei District,"**

**Question: who are the defendants?**

ANSWER: 'defendants' refers to the labor camp officials, Procuratorate. "Heaps of people in the room. Others were in plainclothes, public security, etc. But those who were identified were labor camp officials and Procuratorate. It's not a court process. It was after they grabbed us and tried to make us sign the documents to cremate the body; the purpose of the meeting was they wanted to force us to sign to agree to cremate. This was the first meeting. It was a private meeting."