Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My name is Enver Tohti Bughda. I was born in Komul, a Uyghur town that the Chinese call Hami, in the eastern part of East Turkestan, a land that the Chinese refer as Xinjiang.

I am a former surgeon who has extracted organs from an executed prisoner.

The organ pillaging in China can be traced back to 1990, in the new city district of Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang.

I was then a young surgeon seating for my turn in the outpatient department of the Railway Central Hospital, located in the north of the city, far from the city centre. Since I was one of the very few doctors who spoke their language, the indigenous people came to me for medical examination.

One day, a man brought his teenage boy and asked me to examine him to make sure that none of his organs had gone missing. I asked him why? He said that teenagers from his village had gone missing for months. When they eventually reappeared, it turned out that some of their organs had been stolen.

He told me that he had lost his son three months before, while they were shopping together in the local market. The boy remained nowhere to be found until someone brought him back the previous week. Since then, the man had been wondering if his son too had had organs removed. When I examined this boy, I did not see any scar indicating that an organ had been removed, so I could tell him that everything seemed fine.

However, during the six months I worked in the outpatient department, I have seen three boys out of about a hundred with huge U shaped scars on their body, a distinctive feature of kidney surgery. In a society hidden behind an iron curtain, rumour often tells the truth.

On a Wednesday of the summer 1995, it came to my turn to be directly involved.

I was the only surgeon in the Railway Central Hospital who had no work scheduled on that day. My two chief surgeons called me into their office the day before to ask me if I would like to do something wild. I was then a passionate young surgeon, actually so excited to hear what they would said: "Go to the theatre and ask for the largest mobile operation kit, ask the anaesthesiology department for two anaesthesiologists as back up, bring your two assistants and two nurses, then report to us at 0930 tomorrow morning at our hospital gate with our ambulance," which in fact was just a van with a bed in it.

On the next morning, we were all assembled at the hospital gate. The two chief surgeons appeared in a car and told us to follow them. The convoy went its way westwards. As we had a branch hospital in the Western Mountain district, I guessed we were going there. But half way through our journey, we saw the car turn left. Then our driver said: "This is the way to the Western Mountain execution ground." I felt chilled, even in the summer heat.

We stopped in front of a hill, where our two chief surgeons were waiting. They told me: "Wait here! Come around when you hear gunshots." We were scared, wondering what we

were waiting for? But we had been trained to follow the orders without asking why. As we were waiting, anxious about what we would discover behind the hill, I remembered a movie line: "Gunshots is the command!"

Finally, we heard gunshots; not machine gun shots, but many rifles shot at the same time. Again, I recalled the movie line, "Gunshots is the command!" So I urged my team to jump into the van. We went around the hill, towards the entrance of the execution ground.

There were many corpses, 10? 20? I do not know. I was sitting next to the driver, looking through the windscreen and the side windows. I

saw 5 or 6 corpses more clearly on the left, on the slope of the hill. They were wearing prison uniforms, their heads were shaved, their foreheads had blown up.

A police officer shouted at us: "To the right, far right, the last one is yours." I felt confused, "Why is this one ours?" But it was not the time to ask questions. To the far right, we had to drive to the far right. There, our chief surgeons hold me and told me: "Hurry up! Extract the liver and the two kidneys." Again, I told myself: "The word of my superior is the command!" Then, I turned into a robot trained to carry out its duty. The police officer and my assistants had already put the body on the bed inside the van. A man in his 30s, wearing civilian clothes, head unshaved. The bullet had gone through his right chest.

The nurses were preparing the body for the surgery. My two chief surgeons were standing on my left, ready to observe my movements. I asked for anaesthesia, but they said there were no need, they would ask for if needed. The man seemed already dead anyway. So I started my insertion, a cut designed as an upside-down "T", to expose the internal organs as wide as possible. As my scalpel was finding its way, cutting through the skin, blood could be seen flowing, which implies that the heart was still beating. The man was still alive! My chief surgeon whispered to me: "Hurry up!" His word was the command. I felt it was a kind of assurance that I were doing this under his order.

The whole operation took around 30 or 40 minutes. My chief surgeons were happy to put those organs, a liver and two kidneys, into a weird looking box. Then they said: "Ok, now you take your team back to the hospital, and remember that nothing happened today." I knew this was a command too.

No one talked about it ever since.

It was only X years later, when I saw Ethan Gutmann in Westminster, that I finally revealed this dark secret to the world.

Looking back, looking from a really high angle, you can see a vast wasteland, called East Turkestan or Xinjiang, covering one sixth of China's map. This land has been designated as an experimental field. In other words, as a gigantic open-top human laboratory.

Since the CCP took power in 1949, it immediately started its expansion campaign. Manchuria, Southern Mongolia, East Turkestan and Tibet have fallen under its aggression. People of the above lands, instead of being liberated, became subjected to one of the evilest power of the modern world, the Chinese Communist Party. After their defeat in the Korean war, humiliation has made the CCP leaders determined to build a nuclear arsenal. For this purpose, they chose Xinjiang and turned it into the most gigantic experimental ground that this world has ever seen.

From the 16th October 1964 to the 29th July 1996, 48 nuclear devices have been tested. Two of them failed to detonate, but 46 nuclear explosions have succeeded, 23 in the air and 23 underground. As a result of these tests, the largest provincial tumour hospital of China is now located in one of its most sparsely populated area.

Ken Alibek, a former colonel of the Russian Red Army laboratory in Kazakhstan, reported in his book that China may also have tested bioweapons in Xinjiang in 1980. I certainly remember that. I was starting my medical studies at Shihezi University. Many students were late for registration because of the blockade due to plague and typhoid fever epidemics in the southern part of Xinjiang.

It is not acceptable to use a "Buy one, get one free" marketing strategy in the field of organ transplantation. Giving away organs to promote sales means there are organs in plenty. Furthermore, to schedule a heart transplantation means that someone with a matching organ will die on this day. Having an unlimited supply of organs and being able to schedule organs transplants, as it happens in China, can only be achieved if those organs are kept in the living bodies of people waiting to be killed on demand.

In June 2016, the news broke out that the CCP was giving a free national health check-up to Uyghur people in Xinjiang. It has also been reported that the CCP was completing

widespread DNA tests in the region. According to the Chinese media, the number of collected samples exceeds 17 million. Those checks and tests have been carried out under pretence of improving the people's quality of life. That is, I believe, a lie! As no further explanation has been given, we suspect that the CCP is building a national database for its organ trade.

Recent developments in Xinjiang have given further evidences explaining how the CCP is covering its organ stealing operation. They have established hundreds of so called re-education camps across the region. More than one million of people have been sent to these camps. A large portion of them simply disappeared inside this network. So far, there is no report of people getting released. A few people have been set free only because they were too ill to look after themselves.

(This photo is a direct indication that Xinjiang is providing human organs on a massive scale. It has been taken in an airport and we can work out that it is located



in Xinjiang, because this combination of languages can only be seen in this region. The sign says: "Special passengers, human organs transportation pass-way")

In October 2017, after I gave a talk on organ harvesting in Taipei, a Taiwanese man approached me and said: "My brother went to Tianjin for a kidney transplant. Since he was aware of the Falun Gong situation, he told his surgeon that he did not want a Falun Gong organ. His surgeon assured him that now, all organs come from Xinjiang!

The Mega Human Laboratory on Earth

Enver Tohti Bughda

10 February 2020

(I was graduated from the Xinjiang Shihezi Medical College in 1985 and served as the attending physician in the Department of Oncology Surgery in the Central Hospital of the Urumqi Rail way Bureau. What I amsaying bellow is what I have experienced)

In October 1949, the Communist Party of China Mao Zedong announced the establishment of the People's Republic of China on the Tianan men Squre, and the Chinese people have fallen into red terror since then The whole of China became a hell on earth. In this hell, the Chinese Communists, urged by Soviet Union Stalin, sent troops to Xinjiang and began bloody colonial rule in Xinjiang. Because Xinjiang is remote, water conserved, and arable land is scarce, the CCP had no plans to develop here but just use it as a rubbish pond.

1,): nuclear weapon test

In the early days of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the economic was down and coupled with the Korean War in order to support its face, resulted in the Chinese Communist Party's burnout. As a result of humiliation by the United States on the battlefield, the CCP vowed to develop nuclear weapons. So, with the help of the Soviet Communist Bg Brother, the first atomic bomb exploded on October 16, 1964. Since then, the entire Xinjiang has become a base for the CCP to conduct various experiments.

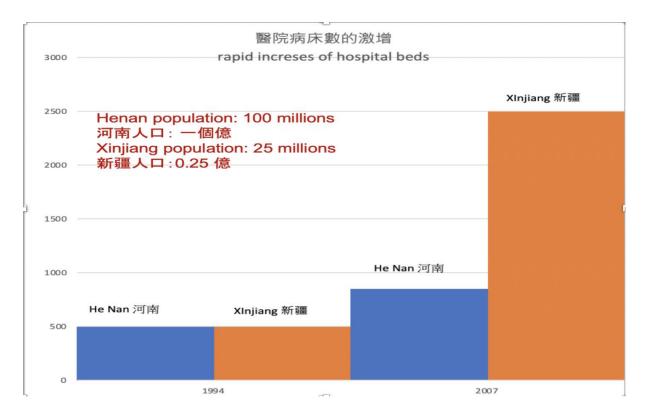
Series or years	Years covered	Tests [Summ 1]	Devices fired	Devices with unknown yield	Peaceful use tests	Non-PTBT tests [Summ 2]	Yield range (kilotons) [Summ 3]	Total yield (kilotons) [Summ 4]	Notes
nuclear test	1964–1996	47	48	7		23	0 to 4,000	24,409	
Totals	1964-Oct-16 to 1996-Jul-29	47	48	7		23	0 to 4,000	24,409	Total country yield is 4.5% of all nuclear testing.

From October 16th, 1964 to July 29th, 1996,

The disaster that nuclear test brought to Xinji ang is:

Xi nji ang Cancer Hospital was established in 1994 and opened with 500 beds. By 2007, the hospital had expanded to 2,000 beds. The population of Xi nji ang is only 20 million (according to the Xi nji ang census).

He nan Province is the most populous province in China. As of the end of 2007, He nan has a population of about 100 million. The He nan Provincial Cancer Hospital was also opened with 500 beds in 1994, and only 850 beds in 2007.



Takada Jun, a professor at Sapporo Medical University in Japan, wrote in his book: More than 190,000 people have died in nuclear explosions in China, while two million have indirectly died by radiation caused by the Chinese Communist Party.



A recent study conducted by Japanese professor and physicist Jun Takada has reportedly revealed that the Chinese government carried out 46 surface nuclear tests from 1964 to 1996, causing up to 190,000 deaths in the surrounding areas. The research said Chinese nuclear weapon tests caused more deaths than those of any other nation.

2) Bochemical weapon test

Ken Alibekis a for mer first deputy director of Bopreparat, a Soviet-era concern that produced bioweapons. He believes that the CCP's bioche mical we apons laboratory in Xinji ang had an accident in 1980 and caused a plague. In his 1999 book Bohazard, he noted Soviet intelligence reports about a possible incident in which China experienced a leak of biological weapons:

"In northwestern China, satellite photos detected what appeared to be a large fer menting plant and a biocontainment lab dose to a nuclear testing ground. Intelligence sources found evidence of two epidemics of hemorrhagic fever in the area in the late 1980s, where these diseases were previously unknown. Our analyst concluded that they were caused by an accident in a lab where Chinese scientists were weaponizing viral diseases."



I am wearing a reside for "wartime services warded for the excessivi development of a tutaremia biological weapon.

> Colonel Kanatjan Alibekov (Russian Канатжан Алибеков; Kazah: Канатжан Әлібеков; born 1950) – known as Ken Alibek since 1992 – is a former Soviet physician, microbiologist and biological warfare (BW) expert. He rose rapidly in the ranks of the Red Army to become the First Deputy Director of Bio-preparat where he oversaw a vast program of BW facilities. In 1992 he defected to the United States, has become an American citizen, and makes his living as a biodefense consultant, speaker, and entrepreneur.

https://jamestown.org/program/sars-crisis-dont-rule-out-linkages-to-chinas-biowarfare/

However, according to US intelligence, China's defence secret military weapons research, development, production, and storage institutions are located in the hinterland of China, while Xinjiang is only a testing ground and there is no biochemical weapon laboratory. Because there would be no laboratory accidents without a laboratory, the 1980 plague epidemic could be considered a bioche mical weapon test using local people as the experimental raw material, not a biochemical weapon accident. In 1980, I just entered the medical school, and our class mates from the southern Xi nji ang came to report one month later, because the entire southern

STEPHEN RANDELMAN

Xi nji ang was blocked due to the plague. We were told that it was epidemic number one and number two. It is not known what were exactly the number one disease or the number two disease are. In nature, two plagues will never spread at the same time.

3,) organ harvesting

I was sent to our outpatient department in 1990 for a six-month cycle. One day, a middle-aged man came to my dinic with his teenage son and asked me to help himcheck if his son had his organ been stolen. I asked him why he didthis? He said: "I amafarmer from Urumqi County, where we often have boys missing, some will return in a few months, but some disappear, and some of the boys who returned had their kidneys stolen." I checked his child and found no scars on his body. Just tell himthat his childs kidneys have not been stolen. But this matter disturbed me. Since then, more than 100 children have come to me for a check-up in next six months. Three of the m had post-operative scars, and that the scars indicates that it was kidney surgery.

One day in the summer of 1995, I was called by my two chief surgeon to their office and asked me to prepare surgical instruments and bring two nurses and two assistants to wait for him at the hospital gate the next morning. I did the tusk. At 9.30 the next morning, they appeared at the hospital gate and asked us to follow them. Our team sat in our hospital a mbul ance and followed the mto the westen mountains execution ground. After the gunshots, we were asked to remove the liver and two kidneys of a half-dead prisoner. After that, the two chief surgeons warned me to remain silent and took the organs away. It was not until 2009 in the British Parliament that I began to expose the CCP's organ harvesting.

These are two photos taken from two airports in Xinjiang. The specifics are unknown, but the content shown in these two photos is creepy. The photos show the fast lanes established by the two airports to allow those organ transplanters to dear customs as soon as possible. The arrow on the photo points to the airport, which indicates that where the airports are located are exporting human organs, and it is in a large number. However, the problem is that Xinjiang has a sparse population How can there be so many organs exported? If this is in Henan Province, it is acceptable because Henan Province has a large population

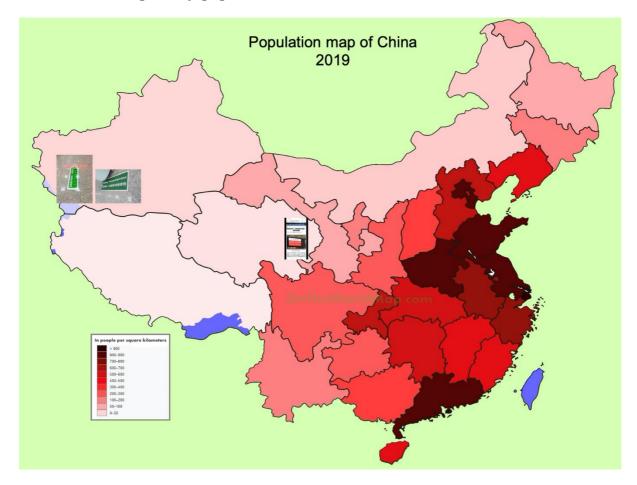


The third photo is at Xi ning Airport in Qinghai Province, which is also a sparsely populated area. Where are so many organs for export? There must be so mething secret in this.

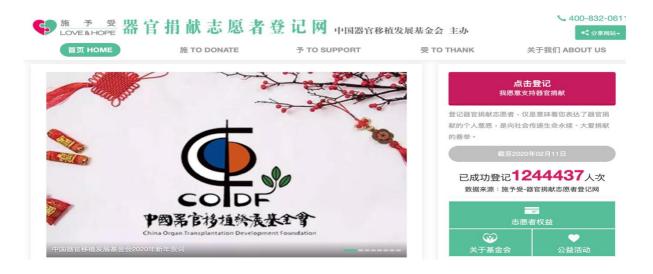


中国青海省西宁曹家堡国际机场开通"人体器官绿色 通道"(图片来自网络)

This is a map of China's population. We can see that these three photos were taken in sparsely populated areas. What does this mean?



The Chinese are a nation who pays great attention to the post-mortem world. They are very reluctant to die without a complete body. Therefore, few peoplein China are willing to donate organs. So, where did China find so many human organs?





The data on these pictures are different but not much different. Compared with western countries, the United Kingdom for example, has about 24 million people on the NHS organ donor register, while the British population is 66 million. More than a third are registered as a donor. China has less than 2 million people registered, accounting for 0.0014% of the population. It is the lowest country in the world, but it has the most organs in the world. What should we think? How this will convince us that Chinese organs are legally obtained?