

The Real China and the Olympics

“Chinese people know best about China's human rights situation”

— Foreign Ministry spokesperson Jiang Yu, February 1st, 2008

Editor's note: On September 10, 2007, two of China's most celebrated human rights activists, Teng Biao and Hu Jia, issued the open letter translated below, calling for the international community to look beyond the veneer of munificence and normality put up in Beijing for the Olympics, and to seriously examine to what extent China had fulfilled the promises it made to improve human rights ahead of the Games.

Three months after the publication of this letter, on December 27, Hu Jia was brutally arrested at his home, where he had been held under house arrest for the better part of two years. He is accused of “incitement to subvert state power,” a charge regularly leveled against activists and dissidents.

The Real China and the Olympics

September 10, 2007

On July 13th 2001, when Beijing won the right to host the 2008 Olympic Games, the Chinese government promised the world it would improve China's human rights record. In June 2004, Beijing announced its Olympic Games slogan, “One World, One Dream.” From their inception in 1896, the modern Olympic Games have always had as their mission the promotion of human dignity and world peace. China and the world expected to see the Olympic Games bring political progress to the country. Is Beijing keeping its promises? Is China improving its human rights record?

When you come to the Olympic Games in Beijing, you will see skyscrapers, spacious streets, modern stadiums and enthusiastic people. You will see the truth, but not the whole truth, just as you see only the tip of an iceberg. You may not know that the flowers, smiles, harmony and prosperity are built on a base of grievances, tears, imprisonment, torture and blood.

We are going to tell you the truth about China. We believe that for anyone who wishes to avoid a disgraceful Olympics, knowing the truth is the first step.

Fang Zheng, an excellent athlete who holds two national records for the discus throw at China's Special Sport Games, has been deprived of the opportunity to participate in the 2008 Paralympics because he has become a living testimony to the June 4, 1989

massacre. That morning, in Tiananmen Square, his legs were crushed by a tank while he was rescuing a fellow student. In April 2007, the Ministry of Public Security issued an internal document secretly strengthening a political investigation which resulted in forbidding Olympics participation by 43 types of people from 11 different categories, including dissidents, human rights defenders, media workers, and religious participants. The Chinese police never made the document known to either the Chinese public or the international community.

Huge investment in Olympic projects and a total lack of transparency have facilitated serious corruption and widespread bribery. Taxpayers are not allowed to supervise the use of investment amounting to more than US\$40 billion. Liu Zhihua, formerly in charge of Olympic construction and former deputy mayor of Beijing, was arrested for massive embezzlement.

To clear space for Olympic-related construction, thousands of civilian houses have been destroyed without their former owners being properly compensated. Brothers Ye Guozhu and Ye Guoqiang were imprisoned for a legal appeal after their house was forcibly demolished. Ye Guozhu has been repeatedly handcuffed and shackled, tied to a bed and beaten with electric batons. During the countdown to the Olympic Games he will continue to suffer from torture in Chaobei Prison in Tianjin.

It has been reported that over 1.25 million people have been forced to move because of Olympic construction; it was estimated that the figure would reach 1.5 million by the end of 2007. No formal resettlement scheme is in place for the over 400,000 migrants who have had their dwelling places demolished. Twenty percent of the demolished households are expected to experience poverty or extreme poverty. In Qingdao, the Olympic sailing city, hundreds of households have been demolished and many human rights activists as well as “civilians” have been imprisoned. Similar stories come from other Olympic cities such as Shenyang, Shanghai and Qinhuangdao.

In order to establish the image of civilized cities, the government has intensified the ban against and detention and forced repatriation of petitioners, beggars and the homeless. Some of them have been kept in extended detention in so-called shelters or have even been sent directly to labor camps. Street vendors have suffered brutal confiscation of their goods by municipal agents. On July 20, 2005, Lin Hongying, a 56-year-old woman farmer and vegetable dealer, was beaten to death by city patrols in Jiangsu. On November 19, 2005, city patrols in Wuxi beat 54-year-old bicycle repairman Wu Shouqing to death. In January 2007, petitioner Duan Huimin was killed

by Shanghai police. On July 1, 2007, Chen Xiaoming, a Shanghai petitioner and human rights activist, died of an untreated illness during a lengthy detention period. On August 5, 2007, right before the one-year Olympics countdown, 200 petitioners were arrested in Beijing.

China has consistently persecuted human rights activists, political dissidents and freelance writers and journalists. The blind activist Chen Guangcheng, recipient of the 2007 Ramon Magsaysay Award and named in 2006 by Time Magazine as one of the most influential 100 people shaping our world, is still serving his sentence of four years and three months for exposing the truth of forced abortion and sterilization. The government refused to give him the Braille books and the radio that his relatives and friends brought to Linyi prison in Shandong. Chen has been beaten while serving his sentence. On August 24, 2007, Chen's wife, Yuan Weijing, was kidnapped by police at the Beijing airport while waiting to fly to the Philippines to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award on behalf of her husband. On August 13, 2007, activist Yang Chunlin was arrested in Heilongjiang and charged with subversion of state power "for initiating the petition 'Human Rights before Olympics.'"

China still practices literary inquisition and holds the world record for detaining journalists and writers, as many as several hundred since 1989 according to incomplete statistics. As of this writing, 35 Chinese journalists and 51 writers are still in prison. Over 90 percent were arrested or tried after Beijing's successful bid for the Olympics in July 2001. For example, Shi Tao, a journalist and a poet, was sentenced to ten years in prison because of an e-mail sent to an overseas website. Dr. Xu Zerong, a scholar from Oxford University who researched the Korean War, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for "illegally providing information abroad." Qingshuijun (Huang Jinqu), a freelance writer, was sentenced to a 12-year term for his online publications. Some writers and dissidents are prohibited from going abroad; others from returning to China.

Every year in mainland China, countless websites are closed, blogs deleted, sensitive words filtered. Many websites hosted abroad are blocked. Overseas radio and television programs are interfered with or strictly prohibited. Although the Chinese government has promised media freedom for foreign journalists for 22 months, before, during, and after the Beijing Olympics, and ending on October 17, 2008, an FCCC (Foreign Correspondents Club in China) survey showed that 40 percent of foreign correspondents have experienced harassment, detention or an official warning during news gathering in Beijing and other areas. Some reporters have complained about

repeated violent police interference at the time they were speaking with interviewees. Most seriously, Chinese interviewees usually become vulnerable as a result. In June 2006, Fu Xiancai was beaten and paralyzed after being interviewed by German media. In March 2007, Zheng Dajing was beaten and arrested after being interviewed by a British TV station.

Religious freedom is still under repression. In 2005, a Beijing pastor, Cai Zhuohua, was sentenced to three years for printing Bibles. Zhou Heng, a house church pastor in Xinjiang, was charged with running an “illegal operation” for receiving dozens of boxes of Bibles. From April to June 2007, China expelled over 100 suspected US, South Korean, Canadian, Australian, and other missionaries. Among them were humanitarian workers and language educators who had been teaching English in China for 15 years. During this so-called Typhoon 5 campaign, authorities took aim at missionary activities so as to prevent their recurrence during the Olympics.

On September 30, 2006, Chinese soldiers opened fire on 71 Tibetans who were escaping to Nepal. A 17-year-old nun died and a 20-year-old man was severely injured. Despite numerous international witnesses, the Chinese police insisted that the shooting was in self-defense. One year later, China tightened its control over the Tibetan Buddhism. A September 1, 2007, regulation requires all reincarnated lamas to be approved by Chinese authorities, a requirement that flagrantly interferes with the tradition of reincarnation of living Buddhas as practiced in Tibet for thousands of years. In addition, Chinese authorities still ban the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibet and a world-renowned pacifist, from returning to Tibet.

Since 1999, the government has banned many religious beliefs such as Falungong and the Three Servants. Their followers have experienced extremely cruel and planned persecutions. Many died from abuse, suffered torture, brainwashing, imprisonment and labor camp internment for persisting in their faith, possessing religious books, making DVDs and writing articles to expose the truth of the persecution.

China has the highest death penalty rate in the world. Execution statistics are treated as “state secrets.” However, experts estimate that 8,000-10,000 people are sentenced to death in China every year, among them not only criminals and economic convicts, but totally innocent citizens, such as Nie Shubin, Teng Xingshan, Cao Haixin and Hujijiletu, whose innocence was proven only after they were already dead.

Another eight innocent farmers, Chen Guoqing, He Guoqiang, Yang Shiliang, Zhu Yanqiang, Huang Zhixiang, Fang Chunping, Cheng Fagen and Cheng Lihe, who confessed their “crimes” after being cruelly tortured by the police, have been sentenced to death and are currently held in prisons in Hebei [province] and in Jingdezhen [in Jiangxi province].

Torture is very common in China's detention centers, labor camps and prisons. Torture methods include electric shock, burning, use of electric needles, beating and hanging, sleep deprivation, forced chemical injection causing nerve damage, and piercing the fingers with needles. Every year, there are reported cases of Chinese citizens being disabled or killed by police torture.

Labor camps are still retained as a convenient Chinese system which allows the police to lock up citizens without trial for up to four years. The detention system is another practice that the police favors, freeing them to detain citizens for six months to two years. Dissidents and human rights activists are particularly vulnerable targets and are often sent to labor camps, detention centers or even mental hospitals by authorities who want to simplify legal procedures and mislead the media.

China has the world's largest secret police system, the Ministry of National Security (guo an) and the Internal Security Bureau (guo bao) of the Ministry of Public Security, which exercise power beyond the law. They can easily tap telephones, follow citizens, place them under house arrest, detain them and impose torture. On June 3, 2004, the Chinese secret police planted drugs on Chongqing dissident Xu Wanping and later sentenced him to 12 years' imprisonment for “subversion of state power.”

Chinese citizens have no right to elect state leaders, local government officials or representatives. In fact, there has never been free exercise of election rights in township-level elections. Wuhan resident Sun Bu'er, a member of the banned political party the Pan-Blue Alliance, was brutally beaten in September 2006 for participating as an independent candidate during an election of county-level people's congress representatives. Mr Sun disappeared on March 23, 2007.

China continues to cruelly discriminate against its rural population. According to the Chinese election law, a farmer's right to vote is worth one quarter of that of an urban resident. In June 2007, the Shanxi kiln scandal was exposed by the media. Thousands of 8-13 year-old trafficked children had been forced to labor in illegal kilns, almost all

with local government connections. Many of the children were beaten, tortured and even buried alive.

The Chinese judiciary still illegally forbids any HIV/AIDS lawsuits against government officials responsible for the tragedy. AIDS sufferers and activists have been constantly harassed by the secret police.

The Chinese government has been selling arms and weapons to Darfur and other African regions to support ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The Chinese authorities have forcibly repatriated North Korean refugees, knowing that they would be sent to labor camps or executed once back home. This significantly contravenes China's accession to the "Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees" and the "Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees."

- Please be aware that the Olympic Games will be held in a country where there are no elections, no freedom of religion, no independent courts, no independent trade unions; where demonstrations and strikes are prohibited; where torture and discrimination are supported by a sophisticated system of secret police; where the government encourages the violation of human rights and dignity, and is not willing to undertake any of its international obligations.
- Please consider whether the Olympic Games should coexist with religious persecution labor camps, modern slavery, identity discrimination, secret police and crimes against humanity.

As the Beijing Olympics slogan says, we live in "one world" with "one dream." We hope that one day the Chinese people will be able to share universal human rights, democracy and peace with people from all around the world. However, we can see that the Chinese government obviously is not yet prepared to honor its promise. As a matter of fact, the preparations for the Olympics have provided the perfect excuse for the Chinese government to restrict civil liberties and suppress human rights!

We do not want China to be contained or isolated from the rest of the world. We believe that only by adhering to the principles of human rights and through open dialogue can the world community pressure the Chinese government to change. Ignoring these realities and tolerating barbaric atrocities in name of the Beijing Olympics will disgrace the Olympic Charter and shake the foundations of humanity. Human rights improvement requires time, but we should at least stop China's human

rights situation from deteriorating. Having the Olympics hosted in a country where human dignity is trampled on, will not honor its people or the Olympic Games.

We sincerely hope that the Olympic Games will bring the values of peace, equality, freedom and justice to 1.3 billion Chinese citizens. We pray that the Olympics will be held in a free China. We must push for the 2008 Olympics to live up to the Olympic Charter and we must advocate for the realization of “one world” with “one human rights dream.” We believe that only an Olympic Games true to the Olympic Charter can promote China's democratic progress, world peace and development.

We firmly hold to the belief that there can be no true Olympic Games without human rights and dignity. For China and for the Olympics, human rights must be upheld!

Teng Biao, a scholar and human rights lawyer in Beijing.

Hu Jia, a human rights activist in Beijing.

2001年7月13日，北京申奥成功，政府官员向全世界承诺“改善中国人权状况”。2004年6月，中国公布了北京奥运的口号：“同一个世界，同一个梦想”。

诞生于1896年的现代奥林匹克运动是为了促进人类的尊严与和平。中国和世界人民对奥运会将给中国带来的政治进步充满期待。

那么，北京有没有信守承诺？中国的人权状况有没有改善？

你们或许在奥运会时来到北京，你们将看到摩天大楼、宽敞的街道、现代化的体育场馆和热情的市民。你们看到的是事实，但不是全部的真相；就像你们看到海面上的冰山一样。你们或许不知道，能够看到的这些鲜花、微笑、和谐与繁荣，正是建立在冤屈、泪水、囚禁、酷刑和鲜血的基础之上的。

我们将讲述关于中国的那部分真实。我们认为，直面问题，对那些希望避免奥林匹克运动蒙受羞耻的人们来说，知晓真相才意味着解决问题的第一步。

方政，两项残疾人投掷项目的全国记录保持者；1989年6月4日凌晨，为了营救同学，他的双腿在天安门被坦克压断。因为他的双腿让人想起六四，他被政府剥夺了参加伤残人运动会的机会。<注 1> 2007年4月公安部下发的内部文件规定：秘密加强政治审查，11类43种人不许参与奥运，包括异议人士、维权人士、某些新闻机构和宗教团体等。<注 2> 而中国警方至今未将此规定通告中国公众和国际社会。

奥运工程投入巨资、黑箱操作，由于没有透明的财政公开，纳税人无法有效监督 400 多亿美元奥运投资的使用，贪污和受贿现象严重而普遍。奥运会建设总指挥、前北京市副市长刘志华就因为巨额贪污而移交司法机关。因奥运场馆建设，家住北京的叶国柱、叶国强兄弟的房屋被强行拆毁，兄弟二人又因为上访维权行为被判刑；叶国柱在狱中多次被铐手铐脚镣，绑在床上，并遭电棍殴打。在奥运会倒计时的这一年中，他将仍在天津的潮北监狱里遭受酷刑。据报告，有 125 万人因为奥运场馆建设而被迫迁离家园，到今年底估计会达到 150 万。40 万流动人口在没有正式安置计划的情况下被拆迁，20% 被拆迁家庭将陷入贫困或更加赤贫。<注 3> 青岛市以奥运会帆船赛为由，强行拆除居民房屋，并将多名居民或维权代表逮捕或判刑。<注 4> 沈阳、上海、秦皇岛等奥运分赛场，都有强制拆迁的情况发生。

政府以树立文明城市形象的名义大量阻截、关押、强迫遣返上访者、乞丐、流浪者，将其中一部分人超期关押在所谓的“救助站”，或者直接投入劳教所。城管人员以野蛮的方式没收街头摊贩的生存工具，并常常动用暴力。2005 年 7 月 20 日，经营蔬菜的 56 岁江苏农妇林红英被城管人员打死。<注 5> 2005 年 11 月 19 日，修理自行车的 54 岁的吴寿清被无锡城管打死。<注 6> 2007 年 1 月，上海访民段惠民被警察殴打致死。<注 7> 2007 年 7 月 1 日，上海上访维权人士陈小明由于被长期关押，疾病得不到及时治疗而去世……<注 8> 2008 年 8 月 5 日，奥运会倒计时一周年将来临之际，北京抓捕 200 名上访人士。<注 9>

中国继续羁押迫害人权捍卫者、异议人士、敢言作家记者。曾被《时代周刊》评为全世界最有影响力的 100 人之一、最近刚刚获得“雷蒙·麦格塞塞奖”的人权捍卫者盲人陈光诚，因揭露计划生育中的强制堕胎、强制结扎、滥用酷刑，被政法部门构陷刑事罪名判入狱四年零三个月。政府拒绝亲友把盲文书和收音机带给他。而这个双目失明的公民，前不久在山东临沂监狱里遭到殴打。<注 10> 2007 年 8 月 24 日，他的妻子袁伟静准备去菲律宾马尼拉领奖时，在北京首都机场被山东国保警方暴力绑架。<注 11> 2007 年 8 月 13 日，黑龙江维权人士杨春林因为代表数万失地农民发起“要人权不要奥运”签名，而被以“涉嫌颠覆国家政权”罪名正式逮捕。<注 12> 中国一直在制造文字狱，被关押的记者和作家居世界之首，据不完全统计，1989 年以后累计就有数百名之多。目前仍在狱中的中国记者有 35 人，作家有 51 人 <注 13>，90% 以上是在 2001 年 7 月申奥成功以后被拘捕或审判的。比如，记者、诗人师涛因向海外网站发送一封电子邮件而被判刑 10 年。牛津大学博士徐泽荣因为研究朝鲜战争而被以“非法向境外提供情报罪”判刑 13 年。作家清水君（黄金秋）因在网络发表文章而被判刑 12 年。（仍在狱中的记者 作家名单见附件）<注 14> 一些作家和异议人士被禁止出国，另一些被禁止回国。<注 15>

每年数不清的国内网站被关闭，数不清的公民博客被删除、取缔，含有敏感词汇的任何文章均被过滤<注 16>。在大陆，很多外国网站无法浏览，收听收看外国的广播或电视节目受到干扰或严厉禁止。虽然政府许诺在 2008 年 10 月 17 日奥运会结束之前的 22 个月里开放外国记者采访<注 17>，但驻华外国记者俱乐部（FCCC）的调查显示，有 40% 的驻中国外国记者在北京和其它地区从事新闻采访工作时，都有过被骚扰、拘禁或被官方警告的经历，还有的记者反应，他们以及他们的工作人员多次受到暴力驱逐。更严重的是，被采访的中国公民可能处在危险之中。<注 18> 2006 年 6 月，傅先财因接受德国媒体采访而被打成颈部以下瘫痪。<注 19> 2007 年 3 月，郑大靖因接受英国电视台采访而被殴打关押。<注 20>

政府继续压制宗教自由。北京基督教牧师蔡卓华，因为印刷《圣经》在 2005 年被判刑 3 年。<注 21> 新疆家庭教会的周恒牧师，仅仅因为接到几十箱《圣经》，就被政府以非法经营罪名指控。<注 22> 2007 年 4 月至 6 月期间，中国共驱逐了 100 多名来自美国、韩国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国的涉嫌传教活动的人士，其中包括在华达十五年以上的英语教师、人道主义工作人员。这次代号为“台风五号”的大规模驱逐外籍宗教信徒的运动，目的在于打击海外宣教机构藉奥运会的时机传福音。<注 23> 2006 年 9 月 30 日，71 名西藏人准备由西藏逃亡到尼泊尔，中国边境人员向他们开枪，一名 17 岁的尼姑被打死，一名 20 岁的男子受伤。<注 24> 在许多国际目击者在场的情况下，中国警方甚至仍声称他们是在受到袭击后的还击。时隔一年，中国对藏传佛教的控制变本加厉，从 9 月 1 号开始在西藏地区实行一项新法令，要求所有喇嘛的转世都要经过政府部门的批准。公然粗暴干涉藏区沿袭数百年的活佛转世制度。<注 25> 并依然阻挠藏区宗教领袖、享誉世界的和平主义者达赖喇嘛返回家乡。

从 1999 年以来，许多信仰受到官方禁止的宗教教派的信徒，比如法轮功、三班仆人，遭到了极其残酷的、有计划的迫害，不少人被迫害致死、遭受酷刑而致伤、或被折磨成精神病。仅仅因为他们不放弃信仰、藏有宗教书籍、制作光盘或者写文章揭露迫害真相，就会遭到判刑或劳教。<注 26>

中国仍然是世界上执行死刑最多的国家：死刑数字被当成“国家机密”。但据专家估计每年大约 8000 到 10000 人，包括暴力犯罪和经济犯罪。在被执行死刑的中国公民中，甚至有一些完全无辜者。比如聂树斌、滕兴善、曹海鑫、呼格吉勒图，他们仅仅因为非常偶然的原因才被证明是无辜的。<注 27> 陈国清、何国强、杨士亮、朱彦强、黄志祥、方春平、程发根、程立和，八位无辜的农民，在警察极其残忍的酷刑之下屈打成招，法官明知被告无罪而故意判处死刑（死缓），目前被分别关押在河北和景德镇监狱。<注 28>

酷刑在中国各地的看守所、劳教所、监狱里普遍存在：酷刑的方式包括电击、火烧、电针、长时间吊打、剥夺睡眠、强行注射破坏神经的药物、针扎手指，等等。每年都有中国公民被警察或监狱管理人员酷刑折磨致残、致死。

中国仍然保留着劳动教养这一任意羁押制度，这意味着完全不经过法院审判，警察机构就可以剥夺一个公民人身自由，最长可达四年。此外还有收容教育制度，完全凭警察意志就可以剥夺公民人身自由六个月到两年。当局为了简化手续和混淆视听，有时会把异议人士或维权人士送到劳教所、收容教育所甚至精神病院。 <注 29>

全世界最庞大的秘密警察系统--国家安全部（国安）和公安部国内安全保卫局（国保），行使超越法律之上的巨大权力，他们对公民进行监听、跟踪、软禁、关押和施以酷刑。2004年6月3日，中国秘密警察公然把“海洛因”塞入重庆异议人士许万平手里，栽赃陷害他进行毒品交易。后来许万平被以颠覆国家政权罪判刑12年。 <注 30> 中国公民无权选举国家领导人，也不能选举地方首长和地方议员。实际上在地方人大代表选举中也从来没有自由行使过真正的选举权。泛蓝联盟成员、武汉居民孙不二因为以独立参选人身份参加县级人大代表的选举，在2006年9月被打得满头是血。孙不二从今年5月23日起失踪，至今不知下落。 <注 31>

中国继续实行野蛮的城乡身份歧视制度：按照中国的选举法，一个农民的选举权是一个城市居民的四分之一。 <注 32> 2007年6月，数千被拐卖的未成年儿童被强制劳动、殴打迫害，导致大量未成年儿童被伤残甚至活埋的“黑窑事件”被媒体曝光。被骗到山西黑窑厂做苦工的孩子，最小只有8岁，最大的13岁，而几乎所有的黑窑厂都与政府官员有关。 <注 33> 中国政法机关一直非法禁止艾滋病感染者对政府责任的索赔诉讼，各地秘密警察经常恐吓、软禁或者拘捕艾滋病领域的民间社会工作者和维护自身权益的艾滋病感染者。

在苏丹达尔富尔和武装冲突严重的其他非洲地区，中国政府出售武器支持种族冲突和屠杀。

中国政府强行遣返北朝鲜难民，明知道被遣返者在北朝鲜的命运是劳改营甚至是被处死，这违背了中国加入的《关于难民地位的公约》和《关于难民地位的议定书》。

--人们应该知道：奥运会将要举行的国家，是一个没有民主选举、没有信仰自由、没有独立法院、没有独立工会、禁止游行示威和罢工的国家；是一个滥施酷刑、实行歧视制度、拥有庞大秘密警察体系的国家；是一个违背人权准则和人类尊严、不准备承担国际义务的国家。

--人们需要考虑：奥运会与宗教迫害、劳改制度、现代奴工制度、身份歧视制度、秘密警察、反人类暴行能否并存？

我们生活在“同一个世界”，憧憬“同一个梦想”。我们希望有一天中国人民和世界各国人民一样，分享着人权、自由、民主、和平这些普世的恒久价值。但是，我们看到，中国政府显然未准备兑现承诺--中国政府迄今为止的奥运准备工程表明，举办奥运会相反成了政府限制公民自由、压制人权的理由！

我们不希望封锁和隔离中国；但只有坚守原则的人权压力和开诚布公的对话才会促进中国政府改变现状。无视以上现实而包庇北京奥运光环下的种种暴行，是对奥林匹克宪章的蔑视，也是对人类文明基本准则的蔑视。保障人权需要时间，但我们应该立即阻止中国的人权状况继续恶化。任由在一个人类尊严遭到践踏的地方举办奥运会，既不会给这个国家的人民带来光荣，也不会给奥运会带来光荣。

我们由衷地希望奥运会为中国 13 亿国民带来和平、平等、自由、公正的价值。我们祈祷奥运会在自由的中国召开。我们必须推动 2008 的奥运会真正符合奥林匹克宪章，推动同一个世界中实现同一个人权梦想，我们相信，唯有这样的奥运会才能促进中国的民主进步与世界的和平发展。

没有人的尊严和权利，就没有真正的奥运。为了中国，为了奥运，捍卫人权。

2007 年 9 月 10 日

注释：

1. <http://soundofhope.org/programs/162/64104-1.asp>
2. 2007 年 4 月初，中国公安部下发了《关于严格开展奥运会及测试赛申请人员背景审查的通知》。<http://www.peacehall.com/forum/boxun2007a/344626.shtml>
<http://radiofreechina.wordpress.com/2007/05/31/new-blacklist-for-those-entering-china-during-olympics-reported/>
3. 总部设在日内瓦的“世界居住权与反迫迁中心”(Centre on Housing Rights) 2007 年 6 月发表的报告。在受奥运工程影响的人中，估计每年有 33,000 人由于失去居所，而变为生活贫困。<http://www.cohre.org/mega-events>
4. <http://www.ibtimes.com/articles/20070517/china-demolition-standoff.htm>

5. 《江苏法制报》2005年7月29日。
<http://www.dffy.com/fayanguancha/sh/200507/20050729095508.htm>
6. <http://www.peacehall.com/news/gb/yuanqing/2005/12/200512031035.shtml>
7. http://hric-newsbrief.blogspot.com/2006_12_31_archive.html
8. <http://hric-newsbrief.blogspot.com/2007/07/july-14-16-2007.html>
9. <http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/7/8/6/n1793681.htm>
10. 陈光诚的相关报道，可见，
<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1186887,00.html>
11. www.rfa.org/cantonese/xinwen/2007/08/24/china_rights_chen/
12.
http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=070904062003.m7jreun7&show_article=1
13. <http://www.rsf-chinese.org/>
14. 独立中文笔会狱中作家委员会的网站上的狱中作家名单包括：孔佑平、黄金秋、欧阳懿、罗永忠、郭庆海、颜军、杨子立、张宏海、徐伟、靳海科、赵常青、吴义龙、陈少文、姜维平、徐泽荣、喻东岳、陈晏彬、刘浩锋、张玉辉、吴士深、陶海东、姜力均、罗长福、拖乎提-吐尼雅孜、桑坚成、何德普、王炳章、秦永敏、程益中、喻华峰、李民英、李志、毛庆祥、朱虞夫、徐光、哈达、胡石根、赵岩、师涛、张汝泉、杨天水、张林、郑贻春、马亚莲、阿卜杜勒加尼、梅梅特民、刘贤斌、岳天祥、严正学、程翔、陆建华、蔡卓华、许万平、李建平、杨茂东、李长青、李元龙、阳小青、郭起真、胡明军、努尔莫哈提、亚辛、陈树庆、王小宁、张建虹（力虹）、吕耿松等。
见，<http://www.penchinese.com/wipc/01wipl0-main.htm>
15. 被禁止出国的人包括揭露 SARS 真相和 1989 年镇压学生运动真相的蒋彦永医生，人权律师高智晟，独立作家刘晓波、廖亦武、江棋生，等等，不允许回归祖国的中国公民包括魏京生、王丹、王军涛、吴弘达、傅希秋、方励之、严家其，等等。
16. 根据人权观察的报告，中国在 2006 年上半年关闭了 700 多个网路论坛，并且强迫 8 个搜寻引擎过滤 10000 个敏感用字。
http://hrw.org/chinese/docs/2006/12/31/china15421_txt.htm

17. 《北京奥运会及其筹备期间外国记者在华采访规定》，2007年1月1日起施行。
18. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2718444,00.html>
19. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fu_Xiancai
20. <http://www.rfa.org/mandarin/shenrubao/2007/03/17/xinwen/>
21. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cai_Zhuohua
22. <http://chinaaid.org/2007/09/05/>
23. </Article/ShowArticle.asp?ArticleID=2011>
24. www.rfa.org/cantonese/xinwen/2006/10/13/china_tibetan/
25. <http://www.peacehall.com/news/gb/china/2007/09/200709071414.shtml>
26. 最近的官方报道，见2007年07月12日青岛日报，《青岛5名法轮功人员分别被判刑》。<http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2007-07-12/161613432964.shtml>
27. 有关聂树斌的报道，见 www.nanfangdaily.com.cn/southnews/zmzg/200503240931.asp 有关滕兴善的报道，见 <http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2005-06-16/13566190113s.shtml> 有关曹海鑫的报道，见 www.chinamonitor.org/article/case/chx2.htm 有关呼格吉勒图的报道，<http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2006-10-09/175111191234.shtml>
28. 河北承德案的报道，见 <http://news.sina.com.cn/s/2005-03-31/12416251935.shtml> 江西乐平案的报道，见 www.crd-net.org/Article/Class9/Class14/200606/20060602235031_1328.html
29. 湖南的网络作家贺伟华在今年八月份被强行送进精神病院，见 www.rfa.org/mandarin/shenrubao/2007/08/21/he/
30. www.peacehall.com/news/gb/china/2004/06/200406041411.shtml
31. www.rfa.org/mandarin/shenrubao/2007/05/29/sunbuer/
32. 《中华人民共和国全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会选举法选举法》第十二条、十六条。www.china.com.cn/chinese/law/690775.htm

33. www.youtube.com/watch?v=_alb9vJeKJo