

DECLARATION OF TURIN
International Forum for a Free Tibet
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中国问题综述

尽管中共一直试图营造国际形象，但真正的中国现状却是完全不同的。整个国家体制充满了贫富不均和腐败，占中国大部分人口的农民苦不堪言，经济，社会和环境发展状况堪忧，大部分的劳动阶层的民众生活和工作条件没有任何改善，其基本自由和权利不被承认。

正如北京官方正式消息承认，社会抗议现象非常普遍而且正在增长。此外，还有法轮大法精神运动成员的非暴力反抗，工人们为争取成立工会而进行的抗争，东突克斯坦，南内蒙古组织活动反抗中国的殖民统治。

在国际政治领域中，北京的政策在政治经济和军事方面越来越具有进攻性（军费开支大幅增长，使人怀疑是否正在准备对台湾进行军事攻击）。

中国框架内的西藏问题

近年来，北京对西藏问题的政策没有任何变动。在某些方面看，甚至更加强硬。大量汉族移民涌入西藏，原驻藏民越来越被边缘化处理，北京政府的“开发西部”的微薄投资没有取给西藏带来任何实质性的好处。

尽管国际社会各国议会和各种民间组织的倡议和表明立场，各种宗教和民事自由均被强力压制。今天竟然在大量发生着农民和牧民被赶离家园的现象。所以我们不得不痛苦的承认，所有的政治和外交举措均以失败告终。特别强调的是，从18年前的斯特拉斯堡抗议（1988年6月），达赖喇嘛和西藏流亡政府的选择没有得到任何的中国集权统治的实质性变化，尽管他们一再做出让步和妥协。目前西藏已经宣布放弃独立的要求（在2006年3月10日达赖喇嘛声明，承认是“中国55个少数民族重要的一个民族”。

正如多位人士强调的，所谓的“对话”并没有改变目前的局面，相反使得各国政府和国际机构得到借口而不再实际关心西藏问题的解决（请阅2000年7月6日欧盟议会决议）

此一举措造成令人担忧的结果，即对西藏问题重视程度的放松和西藏人及其支持者的不知所措，因为他们被要求停止一切抗议活动。在多个场合，达赖喇嘛及其流亡政府要员多次公开支持中国进入世贸组织和北京举办奥运会。此外Samdhong Rinpoche 总理还表示过青藏铁路的开通有助于西藏经济发展。

目前的框架要求我们：

- 支持西藏独立，全力提供无条件的帮助和合作，唤起西藏人民对独立的要求，正如前些年在西藏内部的活跃分子的抗争活动。

- 确立一项合适的方略，在藏民自治的基础上，并充分考量Chushi Gangdruk (2006年12月)国际会议的决定和高亚国家独立声明宣言的条款(2006年9月)。

- 联合反对中共集权的各种政治和社会力量，包括西藏和其他被中国非法侵占的国家。

- 创立基础，以便建立一个独立工会为西藏的劳动阶层争取适当的工作条件，经济报酬和工会自由。

- 要求所有自由国家抵制2008年北京奥运会。

- 要求联合国对西藏，东突和南蒙古非法占领进行谴责。

- 要求欧盟停止同中国进行所谓的人权对话，除非中国承认并全面实行所有签署过的国际公约。

- 根据万国法和国际法律，采取法律诉讼行动，取消在西藏和中国的豁免权

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第一届西藏自由国际论坛

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Reflections about China :

The reality of China is really different from the picture of the country that the CCP gives. The inequalities are increasing, corruption is spreading more and more in every level of the system, the condition of the farmers, that are the majority of the population, keeps on deteriorating economically, socially and ecologically. Even the economic growth, where it started, didn't improve at all the condition of life and working of the majority of the workers and all the basic freedoms keep on being denied.

Therefore, the widespread social protest is increasing continuously, as it is acknowledged also by the official sources of Beijing itself. Besides, it has to be added the non-violent resistance of the supporters of the spiritual movement Falun Dafa, the fighting of the workers that try to organize some free Trade Unions and the resistance movements against the Chinese colonial occupation that are reorganizing in eastern Turkestan and in southern Mongolia.

In the international framework, the Chinese politics is everyday more aggressive politically, economically and militarily (the dizzy rise of the outlay for armaments could be aimed to a possible military action against Taiwan).

Tibet in the Chinese framework :

Chinese policies in Tibet didn't change in the last few years. Indeed, from many angles, it has been made harsher. The massive entry of Han settlers keeps on, the marginalization of the Tibetan people is growing more and more, because Tibetans didn't gain any real benefit from the scarce investment of the so called "Development Plan for the Western Areas", planned by Beijing. It keeps on preventing all the basic civil and religious freedoms, in spite of many claims and declarations by parliaments and international organizations. Today we are powerless witnesses of the mass deportation of farmer and nomadic shepherds. Therefore, we must acknowledge the failure of all the political and diplomatic actions that have been undertaken till now.

Particularly, we acknowledge that, 19 years after the "Proposal of Strasbourg Proposal" (June 1988), the choices of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in Exile did not produce any real change in spite of the subsequent concessions to the Chinese regime, up to the recent renunciation of the right to self-determination itself of the Tibetan people (Tibetan people is called in the Dalai Lama's declaration of 10th March 2006 "...one of the more important groups of the 55 Chinese ethnic minorities").

Therefore it is clear that the so called "dialogue", emphasized by many people, didn't modify this framework but it even provided an alibi to governments and international institutions to avoid to bring about some important resolutions on Tibet (see the Resolution of the European Parliament on 6th July 2000).

One of the more worrying consequences of this approach was a general loss of tension about the Tibetan issue, as the confusion of the Tibetans themselves and their supporters, who were explicitly asked for stopping every complain and protest against Beijing. Besides, the Dalai Lama and some members of his government in exile expressed their support to projects and proposals as the admission of the PRC in the WTO and the designation of Beijing for the Olympic Games. Besides you have to add the declaration of the Prime Minister Samdhong Rinpoche, hailing the opening of the Golmud-Lhasa railway as a favourable event for the Tibetan economic development.

This framework requests us:

- To support a unified independence movement which we could give our unqualified support and cooperation to realize the aspirations of the Tibetan People for an independent Tibet, that courageous activists demonstrates constantly over the years protesting inside Tibet.
- To settle an appropriate strategy, based on the self-determination right of the Tibetan People, taking into account the decisions taken by the International Conference of the Chushi Gangdruk (December 2006) and the principles ratified in the Declaration of Independence of the Nations of High Asia (September 2006).

- To unify in a single front all the political and social forces opposing to the Chinese communist regime, in Tibet and in the other countries illegally occupied by China.
- To lay the foundations for a Free Trade Union that fights because the Tibetan workers obtain a dignified work, a right salary and the assertion of Trade Union freedom.
- To ask all the free countries for boycotting the Olympic Games in Beijing 2008.
- To request the UNO condemns the illegal occupation of Tibet, Eastern Turkistan and Southern Mongolia.
- To request the European Union to stop the so-called "dialogue" with China till PRC won't have ratified and completely enforced all the subscribed treaties.
- To employ Universal Justice and International Law to end impunity in Tibet and China.

Turin (Italy), 26th May 2007

International Forum for Tibetan Freedom:

Palden Gyatso, Jamyang Norbu (Rangzen Alliance), Dhundup Namgyal Khorko, (Dhokham Chushi Gangdruk), Tamding Choepel (Tibet Culture House), Chime Yungdrung (National Democratic Party of Tibet), Wei Jingsheng (Wei Jingsheng Foundation), Claudio Tecchio (Campagna di Solidarieta con il Popolo Tibetano), Mathieu Vernerey and Sonia Pradine (Alternative Tibetaine), Francoise and Francois Bruxeille, Francois Corona (Tibet Destination Rangzen), Alan Cantos and Jose Elias Esteve (Comite de Apoyo al Tibet), Larry Gerstein (ITIM), Mario Scotti (Segretario Generale, CISL Piemonte), Paolo Pozzo (Comitato ISCOS Piemonte), Bruno Portigliatti (Unione Buddhista Europea), Antonello Brandi (Laogai Research Foundation Italy), Angelo Montali (Movimento Cristiano Lavoratori), Piero Verni, Claude B. Levenson, Antonio Attisani, Jean-Claude Buhner