

Li Jing's Testimony at CECC hearing
the Congressional-Executive Commission on China
Tuesday, February 14, 2012, 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
2118 Rayburn House Office Building

Distinguished Mr. Chairman, Cochairman, ladies and gentlemen and friends,

My name is Li Jing. I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak about the persecution of my husband and our family. My husband Guo Quan is currently in prison serving a ten year sentence for peacefully expressing his opinions about democracy and human rights. After several years of harassment, my son and I arrived in the United States three weeks ago. We are exiles in this country, currently enjoying freedoms here that hopefully will someday be enjoyed by everyone in China.

I am here today to ask Members of Congress and the Obama Administration to help reunite my family, free my husband from prison, and to stand firmly with those in China who peacefully seek greater freedoms. Only the United States can make this case to China. It is very important for the world community to raise the case of my husband, and many other prisoners who are persecuted for simply speaking out—China must know that the world is united against the imprisonment of peaceful dissidents and rights defenders. But without U.S. leadership on human rights, few in Beijing will be listening.

Because I now have the freedom to speak, I want to tell you a little about my husband's case. He is an academic and professor at Nanjing Normal University with a degree in law and a doctorate in philosophy. He started to publicly advocate for greater democracy and human rights in 2007, when he published an open letter to President Hu Jintao calling for "multi-party elections under a comprehensive welfare system." Several days later, he published another letter, this time to Premier Wen Jiabo, defending the rights of 590,000 employees laid off by China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum Chemical Corporation and arguing for the abolishment of the "re-education through labor" system. He wrote several other letters defending the rights of workers laid off by the China Industrial and Commercial Bank and regarding demobilized soldiers and the nationalization of the military.

Because of his public advocacy, my husband suffered. On Dec. 6, 2007, the Communist Party Committee of Nanjing Normal University fired him from his job as professor. He was transferred to the university library to work in data management. He was stripped of his associate professor salary and allowed to work for only minimum wage. Of course, these demotions did not stop his advocacy.

On Dec. 17, 2007 my husband posted the "China New Democracy Party Charter" online, announcing the founding of this party, with himself as the temporary chairman. In less than a year's time, he published online the "Herald of Democracy," a collection of 347 articles criticizing one-party dictatorship and corrupt government, defending 10 social groups whose

rights had been violated, spreading the ideals of democracy and constitutional government, and systematically promoting his own political views.

On Nov. 13, 2008, Nanjing police detained Guo Quan on the charge of “subversion of state power.” He was formally arrested on Dec. 19, 2008 and sentenced on Aug. 7, 2009 to ten years in prison, with three years’ deprivation of political rights. I was forbidden by Nanjing police to go to the trial or speak to international media about his case. He is currently serving his prison term at Nanjing’s Pukou prison.

From the first published letter, my family experienced continuous harassment by police. Our lives have been turned upside down for the simple expression of political opinion. Our home was raided several times in the middle of night. They smashed the locks on our door, ransacked our cupboards and chests, and forcibly confiscated our computers and some of my husband’s manuscripts, which were never returned.

In the apartment complex where I live, police installed surveillance devices in the hallway and in the elevator and monitored by home phone, internet, mail and cell phone. On important public holidays or so-called “sensitive days,” my home phone line and internet access would be cut off. My employer told me that the Public Security officers visited him three times and he was asked to monitor my activities. I had no opportunities to be promoted. Later, I had no choice but to become self-employed, but they used various means to disrupt the normal business activities of my company.

My husband’s advocacy also affected the life of our 11 year old son. Since his father is a well-known political prisoner, he has suffered discrimination at school. He is continually mocked by teachers and students. Before his father was arrested, he held some leadership positions in his class and in his school, but he has been stripped of these. Previously active and outgoing, he has become more and more withdrawn and lacking in confidence.

My husband is innocent. He is a college professor and a devoted Christian whose conscience led him to advocate peacefully for rights and freedoms that are universal. For this he was given a ten-year prison term. This is egregious political persecution. His mother is elderly and sick and his son and I miss him greatly. I can’t imagine my son not being able to see his father for another seven years. I am very grateful to ChinaAid for helping us come to the United States to live in exile. I appeal to the U.S. Congress and the U.S. government to help reunite my family and to urge China’s leaders to release my husband immediately and without condition, as well as the many other prisoners of conscience who were penalized for speaking out.

Thanks be to God! Thank you all. Li Jing 2-2-2012

美国国会行政中国事务委员会听证会李晶女士证词

尊敬的主席和共同主席先生！各位尊敬的议员，女士们，先生们和朋友们，我叫李晶，首先我要感谢你们，让我有机会给大家讲述我丈夫和全家多年来在中国遭受迫害的经历。

我的丈夫郭泉出生于 1968 年。1996 年毕业于南京大学社会学系，获法学硕士学位。1999 年毕业于南京大学哲学系中国哲学专业，获哲学博士学位。2001 年在南京师范大学完成文艺学博士后课程之后留校任教，担任文学副教授、硕士生导师。主要著作有：《隋唐佛教圆融思想研究》、《自由与文学》、《韩国佛教圆融思想研究》、《解构主义的童话文本》、《自由文学阐释学派 2005》。

郭泉于 2007 年 11 月 14 日发表致胡锦涛、吴邦国的公开信，呼吁建立“全面福利条件下的多党竞选的民主政治体制”。同年 11 月 18 日，郭泉就中石油、中石化 59 万下岗人员维权工作和中国的“劳动教养”制度等问题写了第二封致温家宝的公开信，后又为在中国工商银行“减员增效”、“改革政策”中成为牺牲品的 13.8 万多下岗职工发出声音。12 月 5 日郭泉就中国各地军转问题和军队国家化问题第四次上书国家领导人。

郭泉因主张在中国实行多党制、给国家领导人发表公开信并在网上发表系列批评政府、宣传自由民主理念的文章而受到中共的打压。2007 年 12 月 6 日被南师大党委撤销副教授职务，不准教书并调任图书馆资料员，同时取消他的副教授职务津贴，只保留基本资。2007 年 12 月 14 日，中国民盟南师大委员会开除了他的民盟盟籍。

2008 年 8 月奥运会期间，郭泉被南京市鼓楼区公安分局行政拘留一个月。

在郭泉被捕前的半年内，南京市公安数次半夜来我家抄家，几次门锁被强行砸烂，翻箱倒柜，把我家的电脑和郭泉的一些文稿强行收走从不归还。

2007 年 12 月 17 号，郭泉在互联网上发表《中国新民党党章》，成立中国新民党并宣布出任代主席。他在不到一年的时间里在网上发表了 347 篇《民主先声》的文章：批评一党专制和政府腐败，为中国十类利益被侵犯的群体积极维权，传播民主宪政理念并系统推广自己的政治主张。

2008 年 11 月 13 日郭泉被南京市公安局以颠覆国家政权罪刑事拘留，12 月 19 日被正式逮捕。2009 年 8 月 7 日，郭泉被控“颠覆国家政权罪”在江苏省宿迁市中级人民法院开庭审理。我被南京市公安局限制不准许去法院旁听。2009

年10月16日，郭泉被江苏省宿迁市中级人民法院以“颠覆国家政权罪”判处有期徒刑十年并剥夺政治权利三年。目前在南京市浦口监狱服刑。

从2007年到今年1月，因为郭泉的原因，我的家庭受到了持续不断的打压和干扰。在郭泉被逮捕后到被送往监狱服刑之间一年多的时间内不允许我探望我丈夫。我被公安传唤过多次。我数次被他们威胁恐吓，不准我接受任何媒体采访，不准会见任何敏感人士。他们在我住的小区过道及电梯里安装了监视设备。他们长期以来监控我家的电话、网络、信件和我的手机。在重大节日或所谓敏感日子期间会切断我家的电话和网络。国保三次找到我单位领导，关注我的言论，导致我也没有任何晋升的机会。我后来只能自己创业，但他们用种种方式干涉，我的公司无法正常开展经营活动。

我和郭泉在1999年11月8日结婚，我们有一个儿子，今年已经11岁了。由于他父亲成了中国知名的政治犯，连累他在学校也受到某些老师的歧视和不公平的对待。在他父亲被捕前，他担任的一些学校和班级的学生干部被全部撤职。原来活泼可爱的他变得越来越内向和自卑。

我的丈夫是无罪的。他是中国高校的一名教师，一名虔诚的基督徒。他仅仅以和平、理性的方式发表言论，呼吁中共进行政治改革，推动中国的民主化进程。中共判他十年重刑是纯粹的政治迫害。他的母亲年迈多病，我更无法想象我们的儿子在十年内竟然见不到父亲。我很感谢China Aid帮助我和儿子来到美国，我呼吁美国国会和政府能帮助我们全家，在和中共领导人的接触中能呼吁中共立即无罪释放我的丈夫，同时也释放其他因言获罪的良心犯。

感谢上帝！谢谢大家。

李 晶

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