

# 百年奧運 中華圓夢

China's Olympics – A Century-Old Dream Comes True



北京 2008 年奥运会申办委员会  
Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee

## 百年奥运·中华圆梦

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百年奧運

中華圓夢

江澤民

二〇〇二年三月十九日

2002年3月19日，江泽民总书记亲笔为申奥成功系列出版物题字——“百年奥运，中华圆梦”。  
President Jiang Zemin dedicated this album, "China's Olympics - A Century-Old Dream Comes True", on March 19, 2002.

前言  
Preface

2001年7月13日,国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇先生在莫斯科宣布:北京成为2008年奥运会主办城市。

喜讯传来,举国欢腾。江泽民等党和国家领导人到北京中华世纪坛参加盛大庆祝活动,江泽民发表了讲话,随后,江泽民等又来到天安门城楼,与在广场狂欢的群众同享欢乐。

当晚,北京和全国有上千万人走上街头,彻夜狂欢;港澳同胞和海外侨胞也欢欣鼓舞,通过多种方式尽情抒发爱国之情。一向含蓄内敛的中国人在这个夜晚笑得那样尽兴,那样骄傲。

百年奥运,中华圆梦!

奥运选择北京,世界看好中国。正如国际奥委会在评估报告中指出的那样,2008年奥运会将给中国和世界体育留下独一无二的遗产。在占世界人口五分之一的中国举办奥运会,是有史以来第一次,奥林匹克运动将在中国得到更加深入地普及,奥林匹克精神将得到更广泛的传播。

举办2008年奥运会是中国在新世纪的一次重要机遇,将极大地激发全国各族人民的爱国热情,熊熊燃起的奥运圣火,必将点燃深具文化传统的中国人民的创造激情。有5000年悠久历史的中国,将为世界奉献一届最出色的奥运会。

北京申办2008年奥运会取得成功,归功于党中央、国务院的高度重视和坚强领导,归功于改革开放带来的国家综合实力显著增强及国际地位的极大提高,归功于全国各族人民以各种形式对申奥工作的大力支持。与此同时,北京奥申委扎实、高效、周密地开展工作,辛勤的劳动和强烈的事业心也为申奥成功作出了重要贡献。

申奥成功,我们已经付出很多辛劳和汗水,承办2008年奥运会,还需要做大量扎实的工作。

2001年12月,第29届奥运会组委会在京成立;2002年3月28日,北京市人民政府和北京奥组委向社会公布《北京奥运行动规划》,办历史上最出色的奥运会,已成为北京的目标,新北京、新奥运这个伴随申奥两年的口号将继续把人们的信心凝聚起来,开始新的征程。

在北京申奥成功一周年之际,我们编辑了这本画册,让人们通过历史图片,重温那段不平凡的申奥历程。2002年3月19日,江泽民总书记亲笔为申奥成功系列出版物题字——“百年奥运,中华圆梦”。江总书记的题字,必将进一步激发全国各族人民建设伟大祖国的热情。全国人民将紧密团结在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央周围,高举邓小平理论伟大旗帜,全面贯彻“三个代表”的要求,与时俱进,努力开创建设有中国特色社会主义事业新局面,把伟大祖国建设得更加美好。

In Moscow on July 13, 2001, Juan Antonio Samaranch, Chairman of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), declared that Beijing had been chosen to host the 2008 Olympic Games through election. Instantly, the whole country became a scene of jubilation. In Beijing, Chinese President Jiang Zemin and other Chinese Communist Party and state leaders joined overjoyed crowds at the China Millennium Monument, and President Jiang Zemin delivered a speech in celebration of this historical event. A sleepless night, in fact a national carnival, followed. Atop the Gate of Heavenly Peace, President Jiang and his colleagues shared the joy of the tens of thousands in the square below, who let themselves go singing and dancing until dawn.

Thanks to Beijing's victory, a dream cherished by the Chinese people for a whole century had come true.

The selection of Beijing by the IOC to host the 2008 Games testified to the importance attached to China by the world. After an inspection tour of Beijing in February 2001, the IOC Evaluation Commission concluded that "a Beijing Games would leave a unique legacy to China and to sport". An Olympic Games held in the country with one-fifth of the world's population will unquestionably boost the Olympic Movement and promote its spirit worldwide.

Beijing's choice as host of the XXIX Olympiad is equally an opportunity of major importance for China's development in the 21st century, for it has also greatly enhanced the patriotic sentiments of the entire Chinese people. The Olympic torch will shine bright over the entire country, igniting the creativity of the Chinese nation towards an even better future. China, which takes pride in her history of 5,000 years, has undertaken to present the world with an Olympiad recognized as the best in the history of the modern Olympics.

Beijing owes her victory to leadership of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, to the constant growth and reinforcement of national strength under the government's reform-and-opening policy, to enhancement of the country's international status, and to the support of the Chinese people from all ethnic groups. Central to all these things was the incredible work done by the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO), which from the moment of its formation proved to be highly efficient, painstaking in all it undertook and as visionary as it was possible to be.

Beijing did so much to win the right to host the 2008 Olympic Games, and is now doing even more to ensure that she will fulfill the pledge to host an unforgettable Games.

The Beijing Organizing Committee for the XXIX Olympic Games (BOCOG) was inaugurated in Beijing in December 2001. On March 28, 2001, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and BOCOG published the Beijing Olympic Action Plan. Fulfillment of the pledge to host the best Olympic Games in history has thus become a major development target that Beijing is sparing no effort to achieve. The bid slogan, "New Beijing, Great Olympics", continues to boost the confidence of our people and inspire them in their march towards a better life.

This album, which comes off the press as we celebrate the first anniversary of Beijing's victory, is a photographic record designed to help readers review the city's extraordinary bid process. On March 19, 2002, inscriptions written by President Jiang Zemin for a series in honor of the victory, "China's Olympics - A Century-Old Dream Comes True", were published. We believe that these inscriptions will boost the enthusiasm of the entire Chinese people in the country's construction. The nation will rally round the Party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin at the helm, uphold the "Three-Represents" principle, work hard in the spirit of pressing ahead in step with the progress of the times, and build an even better future for socialist China.

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北京时间2001年7月13日22:08,在莫斯科举行的国际奥委会第112次全会上,国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇宣布,北京获得2008年奥运会主办权,北京获得2008年奥运会主办权的消息传来后,首都各界人士欢聚在北京中华世纪坛,举行盛大的烟火晚会庆祝胜利。  
Crowds gather at Tian'anmen Square on the evening of July 13 after IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch declares that Beijing has been chosen as the host city for the 2008 Olympic Games.







2001年7月13日晚,北京中华世纪坛庆祝仪式的现场,打出了“热烈庆祝北京申奥成功”几个闪光的大字。  
“Congratulations to Beijing's success” was on the electronic screen at the China Millennium Monument.



2001年7月13日晚,江泽民、李鹏、朱镕基、李瑞环、胡锦涛、尉健行等党和国家领导人来到北京中华世纪坛,与首都各界群众共庆申奥成功。  
Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Zhu Rongji, Li Ruihuan, Hu Jintao and Wei Jianxing celebrate Beijing's success with Beijingers at the China Millennium Monument.



莫斯科时间2001年7月13日下午,北京奥申委代表团在国际奥委会第112次全会上进行陈述后,中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理李岚清,北京奥申委主席、北京市市长刘淇,北京奥申委执行主席、国家体育总局局长袁伟民等在会场外向中外记者挥手致意。  
Photo shows Vice-Premier Li Lanqing and BOBICO delegation heads Liu Qi and Yuan Weimin extending salutes to journalists after their presentation to the IOC 112th session in Moscow on the afternoon of July 13, 2001.



2001年7月13日晚，北京申奥成功后，首都各届群众在北京中华世纪坛举行盛大庆祝活动，中共中央政治局委员、北京市委书记贾庆林陪同江泽民等党和国家领导人出席活动并主持了仪式。图为贾庆林同志与北京市领导一起走向庆祝活动现场。

Jia Qinglin (second from right), member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC, attending the mass celebration at the China Millennium Monument.



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# 英明决策

*Wise Decision*



1894年，现代奥林匹克运动在欧洲诞生。

1908年，中国一本名叫《天津青年》的杂志这样发问：中国何时能派一人参加奥运会？何时能派一队参加奥运会？何时能在自己的国土上举办一届奥运会？

1932年，一名叫刘长春的中国运动员首次代表中国只身参加洛杉矶奥运会，首轮即遭淘汰；1984年，新中国派出的奥运健儿在洛杉矶第23届奥运会上打破金牌零的记录，一举夺得15块金牌，名列金牌总数第四，谱写了中国奥运历史的新篇章。然而，萦绕在中华民族心头的举办奥运的梦想却整整等待了一个多世纪。

新中国三代领导人都对中国体育事业给予亲切关怀和巨大支持，毛泽东主席“发展体育运动，增强人民体质”的话语尤响耳边。邓小平同志在1990年视察北京亚运村时明确提出：我们也要申办奥运！北京申办奥运以来，江泽民主席多次就申奥工作做出重要指示。

在经历了1993年北京第一次申办失利后，中国人民的奥运梦想更加执著。经过8年的建设，北京乃至中国都发生了巨大的变化，中国在国际上的地位显著提高。“新北京、新奥运”，响亮的口号来自实力和自信。

今天的中国，经济发展，政治稳定，民族团结，社会稳定，人民安居乐业，综合国力显著增强。

今天的北京，经济实力显著增长，城市面貌日新月异，市民文化水平明显提高。

这一切为北京申办2008年奥运会打下了坚实的基础。1998年，党中央国务院经过认真研究后，决定由北京来申办2008年奥运会。1999年9月6日，经党中央、国务院批准，北京2008年奥运会申办委员会成立，拉开了中国第二次申奥大幕。

2000年5月8日，国务院总理朱镕基在会见外宾时明确表示：中国政府全力支持北京申办2008年奥运会。2000年9月至次年2月，江泽民在两次致信国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇，接见中国奥运健儿载誉归来和会见国际奥委会评估团时都郑重申明中国政府支持北京申办。

在北京奥申委向国际奥委会提交的《申办报告》中，党和国家领导人以及与举办奥运会相关的国家有关部门负责人也都签署了支持信和保证书。在莫斯科举行的国际奥委会第112次全会上，国务院副总理李岚清率领中国政府代表团出席并亲自发表演讲，为中国赢得掌声。

在党中央、国务院的英明决策和坚强有力的领导下，北京申奥工作始终沿着一条正确的道路前进，并最终赢得了国际社会的信任，取得了圆满成功。

2001年7月13日，中国人的奥运梦想终成现实，在国际奥委会第112次全会上，北京获得2008年奥运会主办权。

2008年，距上个世纪的发问整整100年。

In 1908, *Tianjin Youth*, a magazine published by a group of enlightened Chinese, asked the entire nation to ponder the following questions: When will it be possible for China to send an athlete to an Olympic Games? When will it be possible for China to send a team of athletes to an Olympic Games? And when will it be possible for China to host an Olympic Games on her own soil?

The first question was answered when a lone Chinese athlete, Liu Changchun, was sent to the 1932 Olympics to compete. He was eliminated in the first round of his contest. In 1984, athletes sent by New China won the country's first batch of Olympic gold medals at the Los Angeles Games, thus opening a new chapter in the history of Chinese Olympism. Despite the excellent achievements of Chinese athletes in the following Olympics, the last of the three questions remained ... when would China actually host an Olympic Games?

Keen attention to the development of sports has characterized New China's leadership of all the three generations. In the 1950s, Chairman Mao Zedong called for "developing sports and improving the people's physiques". During a tour of Beijing's Asian Games Village in July 1990, Deng Xiaoping, the architect of China's current reforms, stated in explicit terms that China, too, should make a bid to host an Olympics. In 1993, Beijing narrowly lost her first Olympics bid to host the 2000 Games, the honor going to Sydney.

Beijing was always confident of winning the right to host the 2008 Olympics, knowing that behind her is a country now globally acclaimed for its burgeoning economic growth and everlasting political stability – a country that has made rapid social progress and ensured the unity of her people, made up of 56 ethnic groups. Beijing was and is confident of herself, a confidence stemming from her constantly growing economic strength and from the

changes she has wrought about in her citizens' material and cultural life. From these achievements have come huge infrastructure development and greatly improved environment.

In 1998, the Chinese Government decided that Beijing should bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games, and on September 6, 1999, the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO) was founded. The city thus began her strenuous efforts in going all out to win.

On May 8, 2000, Premier Zhu Rongji told a group of foreign guests that the Chinese Government would give full support to Beijing in her bid for the 2008 Games. Between September 2000 and February 2001, Jiang Zemin also made the pledge on behalf of the Chinese Government in letters to IOC Chairman Samaranch – this at a ceremony to welcome Chinese athletes back from the Sydney Olympics – and when he met the IOC Evaluation Commission during its visit to Beijing.

Beijing's Candidature File, submitted by BOBICO to the IOC, included letters signed by Premier Jiang and Premier Zhu reaffirming the Chinese Government's support for Beijing's Olympic bid. The file also included letters signed by the heads of relevant government departments, assuring the IOC of assistance. Vice-Premier Li Lanqing led a Chinese Government delegation to the 112th IOC meeting in Moscow that awarded Beijing the 2008 Games. Speaking before the IOC members' vote took place, he reiterated the pledge of the Chinese Government to honor each and every commitment it had made in Beijing's Candidature File, and to do whatever it could to help Beijing fulfill her promises.

July 13, 2001 has gone down in history as the day the Chinese nation's century-old dream came true. When the Beijing Olympics opens, it will be exactly 100 years since the three Olympic-related questions were asked.