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**Foul Play:**
How the International Olympic Committee Failed the Olympic Charter and Darfur

A Darfur Report Card on the International Olympic Committee and the 2008 Beijing Games

Dream for Darfur

April 16, 2008
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BACKGROUND

About This Report:


Every attempt has been made to ensure accurate reporting in the following pages. In our evaluation, we relied solely on what the International Olympic Committee (IOC) reported to us in writing, in response to our requests for clarification of their actions. We acknowledge that the IOC may have conducted private conversations or advocacy on the Darfur crisis and not shared this fact with us. Every attempt to honor pledges of confidentiality has been made.

Acknowledgements:

The Report Card project was conceived and conducted by Ellen Freudenheim, MPH, Dream for Darfur’s Corporate Outreach Director, with direction from Jill Savitt, Executive Director of Dream for Darfur, and support from the campaign’s advisors and staff, in particular James Dunham. Thanks are due to a handful of individuals at the IOC and within the Olympic Movement with whom we have been in contact. We appreciate their expressions of personal concern about Darfur.

What Do The Olympics Have To Do With Darfur?

The 2008 Olympics in Beijing begin on August 8, 2008. They promise to be both China’s “debut” on the world stage as a 21st century superpower and a marketing bonanza for corporate sponsors seeking to capitalize on China’s booming economy. China, eager for a successful Olympic event, is particularly sensitive to its world image in these months prior to the Games.

Yet, China also continues to be the single most important economic and diplomatic supporter of a genocidal regime in Sudan, which is engaged in a brutal counter-insurgency campaign against its own citizens in the region of Darfur. Conservative estimates suggest that more than 200,000 innocent civilians have already been killed; upwards of two million have been displaced.

Khartoum sells 70 percent of its oil to China. Chinese, state-owned oil companies own production facilities throughout Sudan. Proceeds of these oil purchases underwrite Khartoum’s genocide. China, a major weapons supplier to Sudan, also sells Khartoum weapons that are used against civilians in Darfur. At the same time, at the United Nations, China has exercised its power as a permanent, veto-wielding member of the Security Council to shield Khartoum from international pressure.
In the past year, China has reaped some public relations rewards for its modest – and, to date, ineffectual – steps to bring security to Darfur. Still, there is a high likelihood that the slaughter that is now, and has been, occurring for five years, will still be happening during the Olympics.

Since the end of World War II and the founding of the UN, the international community has pledged to intervene in mass atrocities of this kind. With regard to Darfur, the UN Security Council unanimously authorized 26,000 civilian police and troops with Resolution 1769, passed on July 31, 2007. Because of obstruction from Khartoum, the UN-authorized force has failed to deploy. China has meanwhile shielded the intransigent regime from international pressure; Khartoum has in fact increased its attacks on civilians since passage of Resolution 1769, particularly in western Darfur.

About Dream for Darfur:

Dream for Darfur is an advocacy campaign that was established in May 2007. Our goal is to encourage Beijing, the Olympic host, to intercede with the regime in Khartoum to bring security to Darfur, using the Olympic Games as a point of leverage.

Dream for Darfur is an initiative of Public Interest Projects, a 501(c)3 public charity, and is funded by tax-deductible contributions from individuals and foundations. We do not accept funds from government sources, Olympic sponsors or their affiliates.

Dream for Darfur, supports and celebrates the Games, especially the athletes who participate in them. Dream for Darfur does not, and will not, call for any nation or entity to boycott the sporting events of the Olympics. Dream for Darfur has joined the call for world leaders not to attend the opening ceremonies unless the protection force unanimously passed by the UN Security Council last July has fully deployed before the start of the Games on August 8, 2008.
INTRODUCTION: Abandoning the Olympic Birthright

There are few institutions in the world that claim to embody and protect humanity’s highest dreams and values. The International Olympic Committee (IOC), custodian of the Olympic Games, and the organizational incarnation of a high-minded document called the Olympic Charter, is one of them.

Any organization that lays claim to the lofty moral goal of protecting mankind’s universal dreams and aspirations should, from time to time, be subject to a reality check; the rhetoric of morality and peace is without substance if words are not matched by deeds.

This Report Card documents how the IOC, custodian of the world’s cherished Olympic ideals, has dealt with one very specific challenge: the genocide in Darfur.

There is a direct connection – financial, military, political and strategic – between this year’s Olympic host, China, and the humanitarian catastrophe in Darfur that has been called the first genocide of the 21st century. And because of that relationship, the IOC, which owns the Olympics and “has the last word on any question related to them,” is involved in the Darfur issue.

The IOC is tasked by its own Olympic Charter to promote “respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.” Indeed, when awarding the Olympics to China, the IOC addressed concerns about China’s human rights policies by saying that the Games would serve to “open up” China to the world. In fact, China’s promise to improve its record on human rights issues was reportedly part of Beijing’s pitch to the International Olympic Committee to win the privilege of hosting the Games.

However, as the Games approach, the IOC has proven reluctant to mention, much less address, many of the human rights complaints about China. It was only recently, in April 2008, following large and sometimes disruptive and violent street protests about Tibet that dogged the Olympic Torch Relay in London and Paris (and after the San Francisco torch was rerouted at the last minute to avoid activists) that the IOC President Dr. Jacques Rogge called for the peaceful resolution of the Tibet issue. Responding only to the squeakiest wheel, Dr. Rogge ignored the plight of Darfur.

And so has China. Despite intense international scrutiny, China has not yet substantially altered its mutually beneficial relationship with Khartoum, nor used its leverage to increase security for the citizens of Darfur. Instead, China has condemned anyone who has raised such issues – including the IOC. Shortly after Dr. Rogge, in his first – and tepid – comment about Tibet, made mention of a need for “moral engagement” by China, high-ranking Chinese officials publicly reprimanded him saying the IOC should “stay out of politics.”

Curiously, it was actually the IOC – and not advocates – that began a political conversation seven years ago about China, the Olympics and China’s human rights record. The goal of “opening up” China and thereby catalyzing broad improvements in China’s human rights practices was, in fact, cited as one justification by the IOC for awarding China the Games, along...
with the fact that one in five of the world’s citizens live in China. Elaborate plans have been made for stadiums and security, transportation and marketing. But the IOC seems to have defaulted to the absolute minimum in the human rights field, focusing narrowly on issues of direct relevance to the staging of the Games, such as freedom of movement for the foreign press.

However, the Olympic Charter clearly claims that Olympic sport exists in the service of a better, more peaceful mankind. The Charter is expansive, not restrictive, in its embrace of human values. It states, “The goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.”

Shamefully, the IOC’s record to date in regard to Darfur has been silence. The Olympics, we have been told by the IOC (and some of the biggest corporate sponsors of the Beijing Games, as well), are about sports; politics, they say, must be kept separate. But silence, too, is a political gesture. The IOC’s silence on Darfur stands in stark contrast with its help and support of Beijing as China prepares to present itself in glowing terms to the world community. Its silence makes clear that the IOC is selective about its non-political stands. Its silence signals to China – and the rest of the world – that the IOC is neutral on the issue of the genocide in Darfur. This silence is not what the Olympic Charter itself envisions.

In remaining adamantly passive in the face of a genocide that is associated with this year’s Olympic Games, the IOC has belied the humanitarian mission underlying the Olympic Charter. In doing nothing, and saying nothing, the IOC has reduced the grandeur of the Olympics. It has also failed the people of Darfur.

In contrast, the commercialization of the Olympics has moved ahead full force, driven by the desire of multinational companies for a toehold in the vast Chinese market. The Beijing Olympic has successfully exploited this appetite, structuring a sponsorship system that is the most complex and lucrative of any previous Olympic event. Sponsors have paid hundreds of millions of dollars each for high visibility, high prestige sponsorships, which, if all goes according to plan, will win them useful friends, lucrative partnerships and loyal customers among China’s 1.3 billion citizens. Seeking to impress its own citizens, the government of China has also poured money into the infrastructure and marketing of the Games. The Beijing Olympics represent an extraordinary, and complex, commercial opportunity.

As distracting as the business of the Beijing Olympics may be, the fundamental values of the Games, as outlined in the Olympic Charter, should not be sold short.

In light of the urgency of the humanitarian crisis in Darfur – and the prospect that the 2008 Beijing Olympics will be tarnished by association with a genocide – this Report Card makes a half-dozen recommendations, some of them urgent, as outlined on page 7.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The issue of Darfur is well known to the members and management of the International Olympic Committee. After all, in February of this year, the world renowned director Steven Spielberg resigned his post as artistic director of the 2008 Summer Olympics, stating, “I find that my conscience will not allow me to continue business as usual. At this point, my time and energy must be spent not on Olympic ceremonies but on doing all I can to help bring an end to the unspeakable crimes against humanity that continue to be committed in Darfur.”

Dream for Darfur has repeatedly reached out to attempt to engage the IOC in seeking some course of productive action it might take to help bring peace to Darfur. Of the many organizations associated with the 2008 Olympics whom we have contacted—athletes, sponsors, the National Olympic Committees and others – the IOC is one of the most important of all stakeholders. This report card evaluates the IOC’s responsiveness to the Darfur genocide. The following are our five findings:

FINDING 1: The IOC has failed to take meaningful action – or to take even modest steps – to help stop the genocide in western Sudan. The IOC also apparently discouraged Olympic sponsors from taking action. Finally, the IOC has not even mentioned the word “Darfur” in its public statements.

If the IOC were truly to live up to its mission and rhetoric – that “sport unites and teaches about respect and tolerance, two values that are essential in today’s world” – it might have sought a way to use sport to encourage peace in Darfur. For instance, the IOC could have written to its many colleagues and contacts at the UN to inquire about the schedule of deployment for Darfur’s civilian protection force. Indeed, Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to write such a letter and even provided a template (see Appendix A5). The IOC refused. It is our impression, moreover, that the IOC dampened the interest of a small group of corporate sponsors that were considering calling on the Security Council to take action on Darfur. (The full explanation of this finding is on page 11.)

FINDING 2: The IOC has abrogated its own Olympic Charter and so has failed the Olympic stakeholders: athletes, sponsors and spectators, and the world public. The IOC has even failed to use a powerful and unique tool at its disposal, the Olympic Truce.

The Olympic Charter states, “The goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.” By refusing to confront the challenge posed by the Darfur crisis, the IOC has allowed the Games to be tarnished – thereby damaging the reputations of the athletes, sponsors and the Olympics overall. In addition, the IOC could have used the Olympic Truce to call for a cessation of violence in Darfur during and after the Games or as an opportunity to intercede, either privately or publicly, with the UN. To date it has failed to do so.
We note with urgency that there is still time to implement the Olympic Truce on behalf of the endangered and defenseless men, women and children of western Sudan. (The full explanation of this finding is on page 14.)

FINDING 3: The IOC’s claims that the Olympics are separate from politics are unconvincing – even hypocritical – given the fact that the IOC justified awarding the Games to China, in part, because the Games would “open up” China to the world.

Seven years ago, the IOC justified awarding the Games to China by saying that the Games would “open up” China to the world; the very awarding of the Games to Beijing was a political act. Furthermore, the Olympic movement has a long track record of becoming involved politically.

The IOC has joined China in cynical and disingenuous claims that it is human rights advocates who are politicizing the Games. In fact, the reverse is true. So long as the IOC fails to pursue its humanitarian mission per the Olympic Charter, it will abet Beijing in hijacking the Games for purely economic and political goals, hosting a two-week celebration of China’s rising prominence in the world. This is occurring despite the fact that the host country continues to underwrite genocide in Darfur. (The full explanation of this finding is on page 17.)

FINDING 4: The IOC has had seven years to prepare for the inevitable human rights challenges posed by China’s hosting of the Olympics. The IOC’s inaction on Darfur, and its failure to either take proactive steps, or respond to our appeals, is a case study of mismanagement.

Beyond inadequate, the IOC’s response to the humanitarian crisis in Darfur has been inept. Instead of providing leadership to other organizations associated with the Olympics, the most the IOC has done for Darfur is a distribution of clothing at a refugee camp in Chad. In the final analysis, the IOC has taken no proactive steps that could have helped address an ongoing mass slaughter that will now likely be concurrent with the Olympics and underwritten by the Olympic host country. (The full explanation of this finding is on page 19.)

FINDING 5: Lacking leadership from the IOC, nearly the entire Olympic movement has been rudderless about Darfur and remained silent.

Nearly the entire Olympic movement (the National Organizing Committees, sporting federations and prominent individuals who are members of the IOC) has been silent about Darfur due to a lack of leadership by the IOC. Without leadership from the IOC, the 19 Olympic sponsors and suppliers we have targeted are proceeding cautiously – if at all – in their statements on Darfur – and paying a heavy toll in negative publicity. This issue will be explained further in Dream for Darfur’s forthcoming Olympic Corporate Sponsor Report Card #2. (The full explanation of this finding is on page 20.)
CONCLUSION: The IOC has failed this evaluation, and is given an F, the lowest possible mark.

The IOC received only 20 out of 200 possible points on a scale of responsiveness to Darfur.

Recommendations for the IOC

It is not too late for the IOC to still have a positive impact on the situation in Darfur. Toward that end, Dream for Darfur calls on the IOC – and the broader Olympic Movement – to do all possible to stop the horrific violence in Darfur in the months before the Games begin in August.

1. The IOC should immediately employ the singular tool available to it, the Olympic Truce, with respect to Darfur. Historically, the Truce calls for a cessation of hostilities for a period before, during and after the Games. In 2000, the IOC established the International Olympic Truce Foundation and the International Olympic Truce Centre as “new instruments of peace in our times,” to “promote its peaceful principles into concrete actions.” To implement the Olympic Truce for the 2008 Games, the IOC should call urgently on the UN Security Council and the entire international community to implement the full deployment of UN Resolution 1769 immediately so that civilians will be protected in Darfur before the Games commence. The IOC should also initiate private conversations at the UN to mobilize a lasting response to the Darfur crisis before the Games begin.

2. Exercise leadership: Mobilize the entire Olympic movement. The IOC should play a leadership role within the Olympic Movement – from leading the National Organizing Committees to the IOC’s own individual members, all of whom are prominent people (listed in our Appendix B8) to undertake a meaningful action on Darfur. Support and lead Olympic corporate sponsors’ efforts in this regard as well.

3. Release to the public Beijing’s bid to be an Olympic host and the city contract; other host cities have released their bids.

4. Establish human rights benchmarks around the selection of future host countries for the Games and create a permanent standing mechanism within the IOC to address human rights abuses committed by host countries as they occur.

In addition,

5. Athletes, the NOCs and members of the Olympic movement should establish an independent commission to study the IOC’s fidelity to the Olympic Charter and its humanitarian vision and seek to redress failings. This would include provisions regarding human rights promises and violations by Olympic host nations.
I. IOC REPORT CARD FINDINGS

Dream for Darfur Outreach to the Olympic Movement

For eleven months, Dream for Darfur reached out repeatedly to the IOC and all stakeholders in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, raising our concerns about China’s well-documented role in the Darfur genocide.

We asked those involved in the Olympic movement to urge the host nation to use its considerable influence with Khartoum to bring the deployment of a civilian protection force for Darfur, which was authorized by UN Resolution 1769 but continues to be obstructed by Khartoum in defiance of the international community. (Passed unanimously in July of 2007, the Resolution authorized 26,000 civilian police and troops to safeguard civilians in Darfur.)

Since July 2007, Dream for Darfur has corresponded and/or met with:

- **Senior Chinese officials**: We have held six in-person meetings with officials of the Olympic host, China, including the Chinese ambassador to the United States. We have also had an active correspondence with these officials.

- **IOC**: We traveled to Switzerland in November 2007 to meet with the IOC, and we have been in contact by letter, email and telephone with IOC officials. A detailed log of our direct contacts with the IOC is in Appendix A1. Relevant correspondence is included in Appendix A4.

- **Olympic athletes**: We have been in personal contact with numerous past and current Olympic athletes. Olympic athletes have also accompanied us in meetings with other Olympic stakeholders.

- **National Olympic Committees**: We have written letters of appeal to every National Olympic Committee, a total of 202.

- **United States Olympic Committee**: We have met with the USOC in person and by telephone; we have also corresponded with the USOC.

- **Olympic Sponsors**: We have been in touch with 19 major corporate sponsors, including all the TOP Olympic sponsors of the 2008 Games, more than a dozen times each. Our outreach has included meetings in person, email and regular mail correspondence and telephone calls with executives in charge of such areas as corporate communications and “stakeholder relations.” We also sent letters to 19 CEOs and Board Chairs, and to every member of each company’s board of directors. We repeatedly asked them all, among other requests, to: (1) communicate the urgency of the Darfur issue to the IOC; (2) engage the IOC as a potential ally in speaking out against the Darfur genocide, and (3) use the IOC as a forum to work on a joint initiative regarding Darfur.
We issued the first Olympic Corporate Sponsor Darfur Report Card on the 19 companies in November 2008 (available at www.dreamfordarfur.org). We will issue a second sponsor Report Card shortly.

Over the past two months, Dream for Darfur held in person meetings with nine out of 12 Olympic TOP Sponsors, as follows.

1. Microsoft, February 10, 2008
2. Samsung, March 10, 2008
3. Eastman Kodak, March 14, 2008
5. General Electric, March 20, 2008
7. McDonald’s, March 24, 2008
9. Lenovo, April 2, 2008

For the record, full details of our campaign’s interactions with the International Olympic Committee are included in Appendix A1. Copies of key correspondence are presented in Appendix A4.
FINDING 1:  The IOC has failed to take meaningful action – or to take even modest steps – to help stop the genocide in western Sudan. The IOC also apparently discouraged Olympic sponsors from taking action. Finally, the IOC has not even mentioned the word “Darfur” in its public statements.

Not even a modest response to opportunities to help stop genocide

If the IOC were truly to live up to its mission and rhetoric – that “sport unites and teaches about respect and tolerance, two values that are essential in today’s world” – it might have sought a way to use sport to encourage peace in Darfur.

For instance, the IOC could have used the framework of the “Olympic Truce” with regard to Darfur. The Olympic Truce, unanimously reaffirmed by the UN last October in a resolution that Beijing introduced in the General Assembly, calls for a cessation of hostilities around the world before, during and after the Games.

As another example, the IOC could also have called for Sudanese officials who have been indicted for war crimes to be banned from attending the Games, as a symbolic gesture.

The IOC could have written to its many colleagues and contacts at the UN to inquire about the schedule of deployment for Darfur’s civilian protection force.

Indeed, Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to write such a letter and even provided a template (see Appendix A5). The IOC refused. It is our impression, moreover, that the IOC dampened the interest of a small group of corporate sponsors that were considering calling on the Security Council to take action on Darfur.

From the beginning, the IOC has been without a moral compass regarding Darfur. Last summer, as part of the IOC’s “Giving is Winning” charity program, sports clothing was distributed to a Darfur refugee camp in Chad. At the launch, IOC President Dr. Jacques Rogge called the joint effort with the UN and USOC, “A project that will bring hope and joy to thousands of refugees on different continents.” Given the dimensions of the suffering in Darfur, and China’s role in the conflict, this is a grossly inadequate action by the IOC. And, it has been the IOC’s only action on Darfur.

Here is what the IOC has done on behalf of Darfur, based on our meetings and correspondence. It has:

- Met with a delegation from Dream for Darfur at IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.

- Allowed the issue of Darfur to be discussed as part of ongoing, regular meetings convened by the IOC with Olympic corporate sponsors.
Dream for Darfur Report Card on the International Olympic Committee

- Offered to broker a meeting between Dream for Darfur and the Chinese Special Envoy for Darfur. (Dream for Darfur has accepted this offer, but the IOC has not replied to us with possible dates for such a meeting.)

- Handed out clothing in a Chad refugee camp for displaced residents of Darfur last summer and then issued a press release about it.

The IOC has not, to our knowledge, taken any steps to:

- Raise the issue of Darfur with the Chinese host.

- Speak publicly about the Darfur crisis.

- Call for indicted war criminals from Sudan to be barred from attending the Games.

- Contact the UN Security Council urging implementation of UNSC Resolution 1769 (despite the IOC’s frequent assertion that the UN is the appropriate international organization to address Darfur).

- Assist Olympic corporate sponsors in addressing the Darfur issue. (To the contrary, it appears that in its stubborn silence on Darfur, the IOC has discouraged others from speaking out.)

No mention even of the word “Darfur”

As this Report Card is going to press, demonstrations by Tibet activists in London and Paris have caused serious disruptions of the Olympic Torch relay. This has forced the beleaguered IOC to make, at long last, a public statement about Tibet. On April 7, 2008, the IOC’s president said: “The International Olympic Committee has expressed its serious concern and calls for a rapid peaceful resolution in Tibet.”

A similar statement has been requested, but has not yet been made, about Darfur. Indeed, the issue of Darfur has been dealt with in an almost off-hand and casual way. For instance, the following was a recent email communiqué with a spokesperson of the IOC:

Excerpt of Dream for Darfur letter to IOC, July 10, 2007

“Without civilian protection, Darfur’s already-thin safety net will completely fray – humanitarian workers are right now being evacuated due to a rise in violence. Without these workers, there is a terrible likelihood that many tens of thousands more Darfuris will die monthly from illness and starvation – as well as from state-sponsored violence.

As we are sure you are well aware, these are the images that will come out of Darfur next summer if the crisis is not addressed in the near term. The idea of “One World/One Dream” will seem perversely ironic – even hypocritical – if images of the dead and the dying in Darfur are juxtaposed with images from the Games, hosted by a country complicit in this suffering and destruction. Such juxtaposition can only serve to tarnish the Olympics and all it represents.”

See Appendix A4 for the full letter.

www.dreamfordarfur.org
Dream for Darfur: “Dr. Rogge is quoted extensively in the press today speaking about Tibet, which goes against the non-political stand the IOC has taken so far. We urge that the IOC give equal time to the Darfur issue, and therefore request that you provide us with a brief comment on the IOC’s position on Darfur. You can send us the few sentences you say to the media when they ask about Darfur.”

IOC: “The quotes you see extensively on Tibet come in response to questions. Re the situation in Darfur, we've expressed many times that the situation is clearly tragic, that it is complex and that its resolution resides under UN auspices. I think that has been quoted in past months.”

The IOC appears to be selective about when and under what circumstances it is “apolitical.” Clearly, the IOC has responded only to extreme pressure, such as public protests, and not taken the high moral ground one might have expected, given the Olympic Charter that outlines its mission and the reason for its very existence.
FINDING 2: The IOC has abrogated its own Olympic Charter and so has failed the Olympic stakeholders: athletes, sponsors and spectators, and the world public. The IOC has even failed to use a powerful and unique tool at its disposal, the Olympic Truce.

Failure to honor and fulfill the Olympic Charter

According to the Olympic Charter, the second principle of Olympism states that sport is at the service of mankind, peace and human dignity – and not vice versa:

The goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.\(^{19}\)

The third Principle states that the IOC is the steward of this noble ideal:

The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organized universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the IOC, of all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism. It covers the five continents. It reaches its peak with the bringing together of the world's athletes at the great sports festival, the Olympic Games. Its symbol is five interlaced rings.\(^{20}\)

And, by the Charter, the IOC is tasked with the following:

To cooperate with the competent public or private organizations and authorities in the endeavor to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace. (Emphasis added.)

The IOC has abrogated the ethical commitment to human dignity outlined in its own organizational Charter by failing to take any meaningful action in response to the crisis in Darfur. The IOC has made no comment on the fact that genocide will be concurrent with the staging of the Games, making a mockery of the Olympic ideals that meanwhile have been so readily commercialized and marketed for profit.

Failed stakeholders: sponsors, athletes and spectators

By refusing to confront the challenge posed by the Darfur crisis, the IOC has allowed the Games to be tarnished – thereby damaging the reputations of the athletes, sponsors and the Olympics overall.

www.dreamfordarfur.org
Failure to use a unique opportunity: the Olympic Truce

In 1992, the IOC breathed new life into an ancient concept of the Olympic Truce, or “Ekecheiria.” The Olympic Truce began as a Hellenic tradition of calling for all hostilities to cease for a period before, during and after the Olympic Games. The Olympic Truce was respected for twelve centuries of Olympic Games in antiquity and was revived in the modern era after an appeal from the IOC brought athletes of war-torn Yugoslavia to participate in the 1992 Barcelona Games. \(^{21}\) (See page 26, About the Olympic Truce, and Appendix B10 for the full text of the resolution.)

The contemporary Olympic Truce has been reaffirmed for every edition of the Olympics since its re-introduction. Describing its possible use, a 2004 UNESCO document states:

> Today, the Olympic Truce has become an expression of mankind’s desire to build a world based on the rules of fair competition, humanity, reconciliation and tolerance. Moreover, the Olympic Truce epitomizes a bridge from the old and wise tradition to the most compelling purpose of today’s world: the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of multicultural dialogue, cooperation and understanding. The period of the Olympic Games, and beyond, should provide an opportunity for such a dialogue and the search for durable solutions for the restoration of peace in all areas of conflict, where the first victims are the children, the youth, women and the aged. \(^{22}\) (Emphasis added.)

China itself introduced a resolution affirming the Olympic Truce for the 2008 Games at the 62nd Session of the UN General Assembly in October 2007. IOC President Dr. Jacques Rogge participated. It passed with unanimous support.

The 2007 Olympic Truce resolution, “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal,” (General Assembly Resolution A/62/L.2) was co-sponsored by 187 member states. The UN resolution:

> [U]rges Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, during the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing, the vision of which is based on the slogan ‘One world, one dream’” … and “calls upon all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to use sport as an instrument to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the Olympic Games period. \(^{23}\)

Liu Qi, the president of the Beijing Organizing Committee, was quoted as saying the following at the ceremony:

> At its very heart lies the pledge to safeguard world peace and promote common development of mankind … Unfortunately, regional conflicts and local turbulences still
occur, making our quest for world peace more of an uphill journey… [W]e have every reason to expect that the Olympic Truce … will continue to inspire the world in striving for lasting peace and common prosperity.\textsuperscript{24}

Dr. Rogge added the following in his remarks to UN members: “Your endorsement of this concept reflects the universality shared by the United Nations and the Olympic movement … I hope the widespread support for this resolution speaks not only for its symbolic value but also for its practical potential.”\textsuperscript{25}

Promoting the concept of the Truce is one of the IOC’s major educational programs. As part of its reorganization in 2000, the IOC founded both the International Olympic Truce Foundation and the International Olympic Truce Centre, which together are supposed to ‘turn the commitment of the Olympic Movement to promote its peaceful principles into concrete action.’\textsuperscript{26}

The Beijing Olympics might have been the perfect opportunity, as Dr. Rogge said, to put into practice the Olympic Truce concept. The IOC could have used the Olympic Truce to call for a cessation of violence in Darfur during and after the Games or as an opportunity to intercede, either privately or publicly, with the UN. To date it has failed to do so.

We note with urgency that there is still time to implement the Olympic Truce on behalf of the endangered and defenseless men, women and children of western Sudan.
FINDING 3: The IOC’s claims that the Olympics are separate from politics are unconvincing – even hypocritical – given the fact that the IOC justified awarding the Games to China, in part, because the Games would “open up” China to the world.

“Politicization” claims are hypocritical

The central explanation offered by the IOC for why it has not acted on the Darfur crisis is its claim that the Olympics are fundamentally apolitical, and that the IOC should protect the Olympics from politicization. In an April interview with the Wall Street Journal, IOC President Dr. Jacques Rogge stated, “The world of sport needs the support of political powers. On the other hand, we are saying sports should not do politics.” In truth, there is a long history of the mixture of the Olympics and politics:

The Olympic movement itself has initiated a range of political actions:

- The IOC banned participation of apartheid South Africa in the Olympics for nearly three decades, from 1964 until 1992. (The IOC president stated that they did so only “at the request of the United Nations.”)
- The IOC brokered the so-called two-China solution in 1980, which enabled both of the “two Chinas” (Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China) to participate in the Games. The IOC’s president explained that “this was a way to bring people together,” to “unite people along an agreement” between these countries, “which was not easy at the time.”
- Leading up to the 1992 Barcelona Games – during ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia – the IOC worked with the UN Security Council to resolve the issue of UN sanctions preventing Yugoslavian athletes from competing internationally. The IOC also attempted to secure the Bulgarian National Olympic Committee president from detention on unrelated grounds so that he could attend the Games. Francois Carrard, then IOC director general, said regarding this, “We are shocked. This is a matter of human rights.”

(Of course, many entities other than the IOC have used the Games for political ends. The modern Torch Relay concept was born as a celebration of Aryan pride in Hitler’s Germany in 1936. After participating in the 1952 Games, China itself withdrew for nearly three decades in protest of the fact that the IOC recognized Taiwan— until the above-mentioned arrangement was worked out.

GENOCIDE IS AN EXCEPTION

We respect the IOC’s position that it must protect the Games from bowing to every political request.

Genocide, however, is singular and demands a response that is above politics. The crisis in Darfur is a humanitarian catastrophe on a colossal scale. The violence in Darfur represents the very type of crime against humanity that the international community pledged to stop when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948.

That the IOC has not lifted a finger in the face of a major life-or-death challenge in which the current Olympic host is complicit degrades the Olympic ideal, and diminishes us all.
out in 1980. And, the US boycotted the Moscow Games in 1980. Russia boycotted the Los Angeles Games in 1984. Several nations boycotted the 1976 and 1988 Games. Over the history of the modern Olympics, individual athletes have made statements or gestures on a range of humanitarian and political issues.31)

The IOC’s president says, regarding the Beijing Games, “It is not our role to play the role of politicians. We cannot intervene in the sovereign issues of a country.”32 However, the resolution of the violence in Darfur should not be limited by arguments over national sovereignty, as evidenced by the fact that the UN Security Council has already unanimously passed a resolution calling for civilian police and an international “hybrid” peacekeeping force to enter the region.

The IOC has joined China in cynical and disingenuous claims that it is human rights advocates who are politicizing the Games. In fact, the reverse is true. So long as the IOC fails to pursue its humanitarian mission per the Olympic Charter, it will abet Beijing in hijacking the Games for purely economic and political goals, hosting a two-week celebration of China’s rising prominence in the world. This is occurring despite the fact that the host country continues to underwrite genocide in Darfur.
FINDING 4: The IOC has had seven years to prepare for the inevitable human rights challenges posed by China’s hosting of the Olympics. The IOC’s inaction on Darfur, and its failure to either take proactive steps, or respond to our appeals, is a case study of mismanagement of the Olympics.

IOC Mismanagement

The IOC awarded this summer’s Olympic Games to Beijing in 2001. The IOC has had seven years to plan a response to the inevitable human rights challenges posed by selecting China as the host nation.

In the case of Darfur, even if the IOC had been initially unaware of the connection between Beijing and Khartoum, human rights advocates have, for more than a year, pointed out that it is hypocritical for an Olympic host to utilize the Games as a platform for celebrating itself as a world leader while simultaneously underwriting a genocide. Despite this, the IOC has refused to take even modest steps toward helping bring security to Darfur or to help the Olympic host navigate the shoals of public outcry.

Dream for Darfur raised the issue of the genocide in Sudan as an urgent matter last July. It took five months for us to even schedule a preliminary meeting with the IOC.

In reality, the IOC has been aware of potential hot-spots regarding China and human rights for fifteen years, making their lack of preparedness and sophistication even more disheartening. A Sporting News article entitled “IOC Cannot Avoid International Politics” from September 1993 said the IOC “preaches independence from political and economic pressure at the same time its own actions have an impact on the world’s political and economic realities.” The article, discussing China’s bid for the 2000 Games, continues almost as if it were written today.

Beijing once was considered the front-runner to win the designation over the other candidates – Manchester, England; Sydney, Australia; Istanbul, Turkey; and Berlin, Germany. But as the vote draws near, the IOC is hearing opposition to China as an Olympic site because of its record of human-rights violations. In recent months, the Chinese government has been in sometimes-violent conflict with Tibet over its effort to force annexation; and within its own borders, China has undertaken systematic arrests of pro-democracy activists. Too, the Tiananmen Square uprising is a fresh memory. The leader of the Chinese Olympic delegation in Monte Carlo next week is Chen Xitong, the former mayor of Beijing who was in office during the 1989 crackdown. (Emphasis added.)
FINDING 5: **Lacking leadership from the IOC, nearly the entire Olympic movement has been rudderless about Darfur and remained silent.**

Despite reaching out to the entire Olympic movement, the Dream for Darfur campaign received little response. Four out of 202 National Olympic Committees replied to Dream for Darfur’s letter of concern. Without leadership from the IOC, the 19 Olympic sponsors and suppliers we have targeted are proceeding cautiously – if at all – in their statements on Darfur – and paying a heavy toll in negative publicity. (See Dream for Darfur’s forthcoming Olympic Corporate Sponsor Report Card #2.)

We have, however, been in dialogue with the US Olympic Committee in a more productive fashion. See page 33 for a discussion of Dream for Darfur’s interaction with National Olympic Committees.

In light of the lack of initiative by the IOC on the Darfur issue, Dream for Darfur will, subsequent to this report, be in communication with selected prominent individual members of the IOC. Their names are listed in the Appendix.
CONCLUSION AND IOC REPORT CARD GRADE

The IOC has not only failed the people in Darfur who are suffering mass atrocities, but the IOC has failed in the task of living up to the responsibilities of its own principles. The IOC has also failed its stakeholders – the corporations, the athletes and the fans of the Olympics, worldwide. By remaining adamantly silent about the Darfur genocide, the IOC has diminished the import of its own history and Olympic Charter.

Framed against the broadest canvass of human responsibility, the IOC’s stance on Darfur renders it silently complicit in the genocide. Even more so than the corporate sponsors, whom this campaign charged with “silent complicity in the Darfur genocide” last November, the IOC bears the particular shame of having tools at hand – notably the Olympic Truce – to make a difference, while choosing not to try to do so. The IOC has the contacts at the United Nations and with the Olympic host to enable it to act. It also has the institutional rationale to do so, in the mission laid out in the Olympic Charter. It failed to do so. As a result, the IOC has allowed the Olympic host to glorify itself on the world stage as the sponsor of Games that represent world peace while underwriting a genocide that Beijing is in a unique position to stop.

Dream for Darfur has rated the IOC in terms of its responsiveness to the crisis in Darfur. Using the grading system shown below, the IOC scored a poor 20 points out of a possible 200 points. The check marks below indicate what the IOC did.

The IOC receives the lowest possible failing mark: an F.

Dream for Darfur Report Card Grading System

√ Convened meetings with Olympic corporate sponsors to discuss Darfur (5 points)

• Arranged a meeting between our campaign and BOCOG (10 points)

• Raised Darfur with BOCOG (5 points)

• Raised Darfur with the Chinese host and indicated to us this has happened (30 points)

• Publicly banned from attending the Games Sudanese officials who have been indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes (20 points)

• Sent a fact finding delegation to a refugee camp in Chad (15 points)

• Released Beijing’s IOC bid (20 points)

• Made a public statement about Darfur (30 points)

• Wrote to the UN urging implementation of UN Resolution 1769 (40 points)
√ Other actions (up to 25 points). The IOC offered to set up a meeting with China’s Special Envoy Liu, for which we awarded 15 points.

Total number of points is 200. √ indicates action taken.

**Scoring key:**

- 1 – 30 points: F
- 31 – 50 points: D
- 51 – 70 points: C
- 71 – 100 points: B
- 101 – 200 points: A
Food for Thought: Unanswered Questions about the IOC

In doing this evaluation, Dream for Darfur stumbled on several avenues of inquiry which we have neither the expertise nor mandate to pursue. However, we would have liked to understand the IOC’s inner workings in more depth. Our campaign did not have the capacity to investigate the financial records of the IOC, or even to find them.

The following are important questions beyond the scope of this report:

1. **Transparency of the Olympic city bids:** We have neither obtained Beijing’s bid or contract, nor seen what promises China made regarding human rights.

2. **Who is monitoring that progress and what are the penalties or consequence for non-compliance?** What happens if an Olympic host does not live up to the promises made in its bid? For instance, if there is a promise on air quality or the structure of a stadium and these goals are not met, what penalties are there? Similarly, if there are promises made on human rights, and the host does not comply, what are the consequences?

3. **IOC budget and financing:** The IOC owns the Olympic Games, which it claims are a legacy of humankind, but the IOC’s budget is not transparent. What is the total budget of the IOC? How much does the IOC earn from the Games, and how much of that is from broadcasters, and how much from TOP sponsors?

4. **Financing of subsidiary organizations:** What is the budget of the IOC Truce Foundation, how much does it raise for the Truce Centre, and from whom? Did the government of China make a contribution? If so, are any strings attached?

5. **What financial relationship is there between the host city and the IOC?** For instance, the 2008 Olympics will generate $1.7 billion in broadcasting rights. In China, the media outlet with exclusive Olympic broadcasting rights in China is state owned. How much income has the IOC received from the government of China for the Games and were there any strings attached?

6. **Structure of responsibility between Olympic host and the IOC:** The IOC restructured in 2000. In some documents, there is reference to a structural shift such that the IOC was moving toward a “franchiser-franchisee” role vis a vis the host city. What are the implications of this for human rights issues? How will the IOC hold true to its Charter if too much control is ceded to the “franchisee” – in this case, Beijing?

7. **Who has oversight of the keeper of the Olympic flame?** Our report claims that the IOC has fallen short of its own mission. The IOC is watching over the Olympic heritage. But who is watching over the IOC?
Does Money Talk?

In our research, we learned that Olympic corporate sponsors seeking to profit from the booming Chinese economy are reluctant to criticize the government of China. Is that the case for the IOC, too?

The IOC is financed largely through lucrative contracts for broadcast revenue from a variety of broadcasters. According to an IOC document, eight percent of broadcasting revenue goes to the IOC itself (the rest goes to other Olympic movement entities such as the National Olympic Committees and sporting federations).

TV revenue for the 2008 Games will be $1.7 billion.\textsuperscript{34} If indeed the eight percent figure holds for the Beijing Games, then $130 million will be paid to the IOC for broadcasting of the Beijing Games. In China, the IOC’s broadcast partner is China Central Television (CCTV). It is the country’s largest TV network, and the government of China controls it.\textsuperscript{35} Other large sponsors include NBC, which is owned by GE, which is both an Olympic sponsor and has staked a huge investment in the Chinese economy.
II. ABOUT THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT AND OLYMPIC TRUCE

About The Olympic Movement

(The following is adapted from the IOC’s website: www.olympic.org.)

The IOC is the hub of a large wheel of organizations comprising the so-called “Olympic Movement.” The Olympic movement includes the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games (of which two or three are in operation at any given time), 202 National Olympic Committees, 35 International Federations, plus national associations, clubs and athletes. In addition, the IOC coordinates broadcast partners and agencies from the United Nations and a wide range of programs and projects internationally.

According to the Olympic Charter, established by Pierre de Coubertin and published for the first time in 1908, the goal of the Olympic movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.36

According to the IOC website: “The organization of the Games consists of a partnership between the IOC and the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (OCOG). The Games are the exclusive property of the IOC, which has the last word on any question related to them.” The IOC plays a supervisory and support role; in other words, it controls the organization of the Games, ensures they run successfully, and checks that the principles and rules of the Olympic Charter are observed.”37 (Emphasis added.)

About The Olympic Truce

The IOC established an International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) in July 2000. The Foundation’s mission is the following as per the IOTF website:

- To promote the Olympic ideals to serve peace, friendship and understanding in the world, and in particular, to promote the ancient Greek tradition of the Olympic Truce;
- To initiate conflict prevention and resolution through sport, culture and the Olympic ideals, particularly by cooperating with all inter- and non-governmental organizations specialized in this field, by developing educational and research programs, and by launching communications campaigns to promote the Olympic Truce.

A Foundation Board composed of prominent individuals and leaders administers the IOTF. It meets once a year under the chairmanship of IOC President Dr. Jacques Rogge.

The Foundation formed the International Olympic Truce Centre, which implements various projects related to the worldwide promotion of a culture of peace through sport and the Olympic ideal. Both have offices in Lausanne, Switzerland and Olympia, Greece.38
Historical Background in Ancient Greece

The IOC provides the following background:

“The tradition of the ‘Truce’ or ‘Ekecheiria’ was established in ancient Greece in the 9th century BC by the signature of a treaty between three kings. During the Truce period, athletes, artists and their families, as well as ordinary pilgrims, could travel in total safety to participate in or attend the Olympic Games and return afterwards to their respective countries. As the opening of the Games approached, the sacred truce was proclaimed and announced by citizens of Elis who traveled throughout Greece to pass on the message.”

Relevance of the Truce Today

The IOC provides the following background:

Taking into account the global political reality in which sport and the Olympic Games exist, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided to revive the ancient concept of the Olympic Truce with the view to protecting, as far as possible, the interests of the athletes and sport in general, and to contribute to searching for peaceful and diplomatic solutions to the conflicts around the world.

Through this global and symbolic concept, the IOC aims to:

- Raise awareness and encourage political leaders to act in favor of peace;
- Mobilize youth for the promotion of the Olympic ideals;
- Establish contacts between communities in conflict;
- Offer humanitarian support in countries at war;
- Create a window of opportunities for dialogue, reconciliation and the resolution of conflicts.

Olympic Truce: The IOC has been promoting it for a decade

For more than a decade, the IOC and National Olympic Committees worked to revive the Olympic Truce “to promote the Olympic ideals and peace during the Olympic Games period and beyond.” Speaking at a 2003 event in Prague, International Olympic Truce Foundation Vice Chairman Mr. Lambrinidis said: “During troubled times, it is perhaps more important than ever to protect and promote the values that can bind our multicultural world together to protect and promote the Olympic Ideals. If we can stop fighting for 16 days, then maybe we could do it forever.”
Hundreds of Prominent Signatories

To promote the idea of the Olympic Truce, the IOC-sponsored Olympic Truce Foundation launched a signature campaign that invited prominent individuals from around the world to endorse the Olympic Truce. These individuals included heads of state and governments, speakers of parliaments, foreign ministers, religious leaders, heads of international organizations, Olympic movement officials, personalities from the world of arts and literature, as well as other dignitaries and senior officials from around the world.

The following is a list of prominent individuals who signed in support of the Olympic Truce, as of November 2003:

- Representatives of all five permanent members of the UN Security Council, namely China (Signatory #83); France (#104), Russia (#76), US (#3), UK (# 28) and then Secretary General of the UN Kofi Annan (#115) as well as the head of UNICEF (#121) and then acting head of UNHCR (#155).

- Dignitaries of the host nations of most of the Olympic corporate sponsors including the US, Canada (#79), Germany (# 65), Switzerland (#64).

- Religious leaders such as Pope John-Paul II (#211).

- More than 120 members of the IOC itself, including J. A. Samaranch, IOC honorary President for Life (#373) and the current President, Dr. Jacques Rogge (#376).

A full list of Olympic Truce signatories appears in Appendix B3.
APPENDICES

A. Dream for Darfur’s Contacts with the IOC and Olympic movement
   1. Interaction Log with International Olympic Committee (IOC)
   2. Interactions with National Olympics Committees (NOCs)
   3. Interactions with US Olympic Committee (USOC)
   4. Dream for Darfur’s Correspondence to and from the IOC by date
   5. Sample letter to UN drafted by Dream for Darfur
   6. National Olympic Committees: list of NOCs to which we sent letters, and replies

B. IOC Documents:
   1. Excerpts from the IOC’s Olympic Charter
   2. Individual Members of the International Olympic Committee
   3. Signatories of the Olympic Truce
   4. UN Resolution on Olympic Truce, introduced by China for 2008 Beijing Games
Appendix A: Dream for Darfur’s Contacts with the IOC and Olympic movement

A1. INTERACTION LOG WITH INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)

The following summarizes Dream for Darfur’s interactions with the IOC, the National Olympic Committees, and the US Olympic Organizing Committee. Copies of key correspondence are also included in Appendix A4.

Our campaign has had a robust interaction with the IOC over many months. Dream for Darfur suggested a range of actions the IOC might take to address the crisis in Darfur. As the following illustrates, most suggestions were ignored. We have numbered the requests for ease of reference.

1. Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to arrange a meeting for Darfur advocates with the officials of the Beijing Organizing Committee.

   **IOC Response:** The IOC offered to set up a meeting for our campaign with China’s Special Envoy to Sudan, Liu Guijin, suggesting that the BOCOG was simply an operational entity.

   **Comment:** We accepted this offer in late March. The meeting has yet to be set.

2. We asked the IOC to convene – in person or by phone – Olympic corporate partners, sponsors or suppliers to discuss how to address the Olympic host’s role in the Darfur genocide.

   **IOC Response:** From informal communiqués with the corporate sponsors we subsequently learned that the IOC already held regular meetings with Olympic sponsors to discuss issues, logistics, and Olympics-related topics. The Darfur issue was, we later learned, sometimes raised at these meetings.

   **Comment:** We were pleased that the Darfur crisis was on the agenda. However, it is a measure of the lack of transparency with which the IOC operates that our organization was not informed that these meetings were taking place on a regular basis, or if or when Darfur was on the agenda. Had we known, we might have been able to assist in developing a viable strategy.

3. Dream for Darfur asked that the IOC take a symbolic step, by calling publicly for Sudanese officials who have been indicted for war crimes by the International Criminal Court to be banned from attending the Games.

   **IOC Response:** The IOC told us: “We have noted their names and if they are alerted to the IOC through the IOC accreditation process, we will follow standard Olympic protocol and indeed advise the appropriate UN organization that a specific decision needs to be taken with regards to them.”
**Comment**: Missing the point of the symbolic element of the action, the IOC responded with a bureaucratic reply and made no mention of what the IOC would say or do about indicted war criminals attending the Games.

4. Our campaign asked for the inclusion of the word “genocide” in the Olympic Truce.

   **IOC Response**: The IOC wrote that this is an “ongoing discussion” and “not a decision that can be taken lightly by us.”

   **Comment**: This is a fair enough point. The Olympic Truce, however, calls for a cessation of all hostilities for a period before, during and after the Games. The IOC should produce its Olympic Truce announcement plan, with explicit reference to Darfur, so it can be implemented effectively.

5. Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to send a delegation to see the Darfur tragedy firsthand.

   **IOC Response**: The IOC wrote to us that “we are considering” this, but then added, “as I am sure you will do also, we will first and foremost make a decision based on the safety of our staff.”

   **Comment**: The IOC appears unlikely to travel to the region and has expressed no interest in the trip.

6. Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to convene the sponsors to discuss an approach to the Chinese government.

   **IOC Response**: The IOC replied, “We wish to reiterate our commitment to the belief that issues of this kind must primarily be resolved by governments and we maintain our position as an organization created to bring the benefits of sport to society.”

   **Comment**: Some sponsors were considering taking a collective step on this issue. The IOC did not, to our knowledge, support them in this action. To the contrary, our organization has the impression that the IOC stifled sponsors seeking to take some positive action. (There will be more on this issue in our forthcoming Olympic Corporate Sponsor Darfur Report Card #2.)

7. Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to release Beijing’s Olympic bid.

   **IOC Response**: The IOC refused.

   **Comment**: Beijing’s Olympic bid may contain insights into the human rights promises made by China when it was seeking to host the Games. Other Olympic host cities have released this document, but neither China nor the IOC have released Beijing’s bid.
8. Dream for Darfur asked the IOC to take an action on Darfur – to undertake any action the organization deemed appropriate.

**IOC Response:** The IOC wrote to us: “We still firmly believe that the responsibility for a resolution of this sort must lie within UN and government circles.”

**Comment:** The IOC had the opportunity to act on this view publicly by urging Olympic corporate sponsors to write a group letter to the UN Security Council advocating for rapid implementation of UN Resolution 1769. It did not do so.

9. Dream for Darfur asked the IOC, to write a letter to the UN Security Council urging the UN to implement UN Resolution 1769. Note that the IOC is a global organization with a global mission; it has many contacts at the UN, and is the subject of a UN resolution endorsing it every two years. (See Appendix B10.)

**IOC Response:** They refused.
Significant Contacts Log

July 10, 2007:
Dream for Darfur sends a letter to both Dr. Jacques Rogge, President of the IOC and Mr. Peter Ueberroth, President of the USOC. The letter, attached, states, “We write you to request the Olympic movement’s greater engagement in efforts to halt the genocide in Darfur.” The letter also requests a meeting.

November 27, 2007:
Representatives of the IOC meet with Dream for Darfur at IOC headquarters. The discussion is off the record.

January 14, 2008:
Dream for Darfur sends a letter to the IOC, following up on requests made at the November meeting.

March 5, 2008:
A letter to the IOC notes that there has been no reply to a previous letter sent to the IOC by Dream for Darfur in mid January. It also outlines a series of questions for public attribution for the purposes of this report card (see “Grading System” on page 22).

March 7, 2008:
The IOC replies, “We do still firmly believe that the responsibility for a resolution of this sort must lie within the UN and government circles.” The IOC offers to set up a meeting with China’s Special Envoy for Darfur Liu Guijin.

March 25, 2008:
Dream for Darfur accepts the IOC’s offer to broker a meeting with Envoy Liu. The letter also asks the IOC to join sponsors in writing a letter to the 15 member states of the UN Security Council, urging them to implement UNSC Resolution 1769 immediately. A sample of such a letter is attached with the letter, and is included in Appendix B.

April 3, 2008:
Dream for Darfur’s behind-the-scenes efforts to generate a sponsor initiative to write a joint letter to the UN Security Council falters. One influential factor, it appears, was the IOC’s refusal to publicly support such a letter.
A2. INTERACTIONS WITH NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (NOCS)

In October 2007, the Dream for Darfur campaign wrote to more than 200 National Olympic Committees. Dream for Darfur also conducted separate outreach to the United States Olympic Committee.

In our letter to the NOCs, we asked these officials “to advocate in public and/or in private with the IOC, with high-level officials of [their country], with the governments of both Sudan and China, and with other relevant trans-governmental bodies, and demand that steps be taken immediately to ensure that Khartoum consents to civilian protection in Darfur and engages in a good faith peace process before the 2008 Games begin.”

We received only three replies, from Switzerland, Sri Lanka and the Solomon Islands, summarized below.

**Solomon Islands:** “Thank you for your e-mail and certainly I have an audience with the President on this and will get back to you on developments here.”

**Sri Lanka:** “As requested we will endeavor to pursue the matter on a private basis, since the Sri Lankan Government has an excellent relationship with the Chinese government and rely on them for various economic and trade requirements. Hence, it may not be possible to make a public impact but, please be assured that we will make every endeavor to raise the issues concerned in the various private forums wherever possible with decision makers. Your understanding in this regard would be greatly appreciated.”

**Switzerland** (excerpts): “The Swiss Olympic Executive Council has given a great deal of thought to the question of the role that can be played by our association, as the umbrella organization of the sphere of Swiss sport under private law, in matters that go beyond sport.”

“We believe that the next Olympic Games will bring about changes in China. The country is home to a fifth of the world’s population and, as organizer of the Olympic Games, it is under the world’s spotlight. This will have an impact on more than just the social and economic sphere….”

“We are committed to the ethical values of the Olympic Charter. This means, among other things, preparing and raising awareness among the delegation in respect to these fundamental ethical values. Raising awareness includes examining fair play and drug abuse, on the one hand, as well as uniting nations and promoting peace and respect for different cultures, on the other.” (Emphasis added. The full text is attached.)
A3. INTERACTIONS WITH THE US OLYMPICS COMMITTEE (USOC)

Dream for Darfur has also been in touch, on several occasions, with the United States Olympic Committee. Dream for Darfur first wrote the USOC last July, requesting a meeting. A delegation from Dream for Darfur met with a delegation from the USOC on December 11, 2007 in New York. Since December, Dream for Darfur has corresponded with USOC officials and had several telephone conversations.

The USOC has outlined for Dream for Darfur a number of actions the organization intends to take. Dream for Darfur believes the actions, some of them private, would be meaningful if implemented. We cannot release the substance of these actions at this time because our conversations with the USOC were off the record.

Dream for Darfur will make a final, and formal, assessment of the USOC’s actions in late spring 2008.
July 10, 2007

Dr. Jacques Rogge, President, International Olympic Committee
Mr. Hein Verbruggen, Chairman, IOC Coordination Commission for the Beijing Games
Executive Board
Château de Vidy
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland
BY POST AND FAX: (+41-21) 621-62-16

Mr. Peter V. Ueberroth, President
United States Olympic Committee
19800 Fairchild Road, Suite 270
Irvine, CA 92612

Dear Sirs:

As the XXIX Olympiad grows near, we are reminded of the centuries-old traditions of the Olympic Truce or “Ekecheeria” – and of the Olympic Spirit itself. We are equally aware of both the privilege and responsibility of the Olympic movement and the host nation in perpetuating these noble ideals.

In was in this light that we noted the “Giving is Winning” campaign launched by the International Olympic Committee, the United States Olympic Committee, and UNHCR. We welcome the Olympic movement’s recognition of the human tragedy in Darfur with this gesture.

Inevitably, we are also mindful of the role that the host nation, the People’s Republic of China, is playing in perpetuating the genocide in Darfur. Given the Olympic movement’s relationship to the Olympic host, we believe there is more the IOC and the USOC can do for Darfurians. We hope you will use your unique role as custodians of the Olympic spirit to ensure peace and security – and not just sportswear – for Darfurians.

We write you today to request the Olympic movement’s greater engagement in efforts to halt the genocide in Darfur. To this end, we respectfully request a meeting with you or your designees from the IOC and the USOC – either separately or together. We will follow up with your respective offices about arranging such meetings. We would meet at a time and place convenient for you and would treat the fact of the meeting as private and off the record. If you are disinclined to meet with us, however, we will need to make that fact and this letter public.

Who we are: Dream for Darfur is a global campaign that has been created for the sole purpose of urging China to use its unrivalled leverage with the Sudanese Government to persuade Khartoum to consent to a robust civilian protection force for Darfur and to engage in a good-faith peace process. We have been leading the growing movement of citizens and organizations around the world who are asking if the 2008 Games will be remembered as the “Genocide Olympics.”
As you may know, there is broad consensus that China is a – if not the – key to providing security in Darfur. China’s complicity in the genocide in Darfur is well established. China purchases large quantities of oil from the Sudanese government; these funds are used to underwrite Khartoum’s genocidal counter-insurgency campaign in Darfur. China recoups some measure of this expenditure by selling weapons to the Sudanese government; many of these weapons are then used against civilians in Darfur.

While China’s business dealings with Khartoum provide Sudan with the means to wage the genocide, it is China’s diplomatic protection of Sudan that ensures the human destruction continues. In particular, China insisted on the addition of language to UN Security Council Resolution 1706 last August that required Khartoum’s consent to the deployment of international peacekeepers to the region. This has been the primary obstacle to security on the ground in Darfur.

Without civilian protection, Darfur’s already-thin safety net will completely fray – humanitarian workers are right now being evacuated due to a rise in violence. Without these workers, there is a terrible likelihood that many tens of thousands more Darfuris will die monthly from illness and starvation – as well as from state-sponsored violence.

As we are sure you are well aware, these are the images that will come out of Darfur next summer if the crisis is not addressed in the near term. The idea of ‘One World/One Dream’ will seem perversely ironic – even hypocritical – if images of the dead and the dying in Darfur are juxtaposed with images from the Games, hosted by a country complicit in this suffering and destruction. Such a juxtaposition can only serve to tarnish the Olympics and all it represents.

Our campaign is advocating for China to intercede with Khartoum. We are delivering our message to China – and all others who will listen – through various means. The primary and most visible initiative will be a symbolic Torch Relay from Darfur/Chad to Beijing, starting in August 2007, one year from the opening ceremonies in China. The Relay will last at least six months and travel through at least five countries, all places historically associated with genocide. For our Relay, we will have a series of high-profile torch carriers – celebrities, athletes, and other leaders – who will conduct torch lightings in each city we visit. Torch relays will also take place in the US, Canada and Australia (and advocates in other countries are reaching out to us daily) in solidarity with the international relay. Finally, we have reached out to many Olympic corporate sponsors, to apprise them of China’s role in the Darfur genocide and to ask them to intercede with China.

We want to be clear: we do not and will not advocate a boycott of the 2008 Games. Our campaign supports the Olympics and believes in the ideal of the Olympics as a symbol of peace. We believe that the sports arena is the best forum for countries to “do battle” and we do not advocate withdrawal by any nation or Olympic sponsor from this essential forum. Our goal is to highlight the fact that China is hosting the Olympics – while it is also a close partner of the genocidal regime in Sudan – and thus to draw attention to the plight of Darfurians. If we are unable to “Bring the Olympic Dream to Darfur” in the short term, we intend to use the international platform provided by the Olympics to “Bring Darfur to the Olympic Dream” – using the Games as a way to educate the international community about the suffering in Darfur and to encourage international action. Through our campaign, the publicity surrounding China’s role in the Darfur genocide will only grow.

We understand that the IOC and the USOC are not political bodies, and do not involve themselves in political issues. Genocide, however, is not a political issue. Genocide violates every principle of humanity. As we have learned from the Holocaust and from events in Armenia, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, and elsewhere, genocide is what happens when those in a position to act do not.
We therefore request that in addition to the distribution of sportswear in refugee camps on July 18 that the IOC and the USOC intercede with China, as Olympic host. By demanding real action from China, the USOC and IOC have a rare opportunity to stop the underlying genocide that is creating the need for the sports apparel you plan to deliver with fanfare. We have attached a list of actions the Olympic movement might take to encourage China to play the role of international diplomat, as befits an Olympic host nation.

The Olympic spirit is desperately needed for the people in Darfur. We are seeking to play a constructive role in helping advance ideas of peace and brotherhood, and allow the Olympic Spirit to help those suffering most in the world. We look forward to hearing from you, and the opportunity to discuss this issue more fully in person.

Sincerely,

Mia Farrow
Chair, Advisory Board, Dream for Darfur

Jill Savitt
Director, Dream for Darfur

Enclosures: Press coverage
Tarnishing the Torch report
Campaign Description
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IOC AND USOC:

ON URGING CHINA TO SHOW ITS GENUINE COMMITMENT TO SECURITY FOR CIVILIANS AND HUMANITARIANS IN DARFUR

While China has taken some modest steps with regard to Darfur, their actions have to date produced no change in security on the ground. Any individual or agency with influence with the Chinese government must urge China to persuade Khartoum to consent to a robust international peacekeeping operation in Darfur well before the Games begin. In addition to this, there are a series of steps China can take in the shorter term to show its commitment. We urge the Olympic movement to ask the Chinese host to:

- Press Khartoum to allow the immediate deployment of civilian police in the most unstable and violent camps for refugees and internally displaced people, such as the camp in Gereida. Even when finally accepted, the UN-AU hybrid force will not be deployed in the near term. What is needed, immediately, is a civilian police force that is protected by an international military operation. Such a force would provide protection so humanitarians can deliver aid to those displaced and suffering; it would also provide protection for civilians forced to live in the most dangerous camps. This would make an immediate difference in tens of thousands of lives.

- Acknowledge publicly the true extent of the devastation in Darfur. It is critical for the Chinese government to acknowledge the full extent of the security and humanitarian crisis in Darfur, as reported by the United Nations and humanitarian aid groups on the ground. Previous comments by Chinese officials have painted a different picture from these experts. After visiting refugee camps in April 2007, Assistant Foreign Minister Zhai Jun said: “My general impression is that the current situation in Darfur is basically stable, the local government runs normally, the refugees camps are well managed with sound health conditions and the basic living of refugees is guaranteed…” According to the local people, the security situation in Darfur is generally improved, especially after the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement and crimes decreased considerably.” By refusing to acknowledge the full extent of the crisis, China allows Khartoum to evade action.

- Emphasize the range of intermediate steps on the road to peace and security. In addition to calling for an international peace support operation, there are other more immediate steps Khartoum could take to ensure the safety of civilians and humanitarians. China must ask Khartoum to uphold its multiple commitments to disarm the Janjaweed militias and adhere to previous ceasefire commitments.

- Exact consequences for Khartoum’s inaction. It is possible that China will be unable to persuade Khartoum to accept an international peace support operation or civilian police in refugee and IDP camps, to engage in a peace process, to disarm the Janjaweed, or allow humanitarian access to camps. If this is the case, China must make clear that there will be consequences for Khartoum’s inaction by taking proactive steps to show displeasure with the lack of progress – steps such as suspending debt forgiveness to Sudan or amending China’s business dealings with Sudan. China has so far only rewarded Khartoum’s intransigence. This was evident last week when China announced that the country’s largest oil company had reached a deal with Sudan to search for oil and gas in the north of the country. Such a deal can only further convince the Sudanese government that it stands in good stead with China and is under no real pressure to address the genocide in Darfur.
Dear Ms Farrow and Ms Savitt,

Thank you for your letter of 10th July and the accompanying information on the "Dream for Darfur" campaign.

We agree with you that it would be productive to hold a private and off-the-record meeting between our organisations. I would be delighted to host you at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne along with Giselle Davies, IOC Director of communications who is instrumental in guiding our NGO and ISG relationships.

It would be helpful if you could provide us with possible dates for you to come to Lausanne and we will begin organisation of the meeting from there.

On behalf of President Rogge and Mr Verbruggen, we look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Christophe De Kepper
Chief of Staff
January 14, 2008

Mr. Christophe De Kepper, Chief of Staff
Mr. Gilbert Felli, Olympic Games Executive Director
Ms. Giselle Davies, Communications Director
Mr. Tomas Sithole, Director of International Co-operation and Development

c/o Ms. Giselle Davies
International Olympic Committee
Château de Vidy
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

BY POST AND FAX: (+41-21) 621-62-16

Dear Mr. De Kepper, Ms. Davies, Mr. Felli, and Mr. Sithole

With apologies for the delay in our writing, we offer our sincere thanks for the time you took to meet with us in Lausanne at the end of November. When we left your office, we felt that we had opened the lines of communication about the crisis in Darfur. We appreciated the openness of the meeting and your willingness to engage with us.

As we described to you when we met, the Darfur advocacy community feels the next eight months present a unique opportunity for progress on Darfur because of the role the Chinese government could play, as Olympic host and close partner of Sudan, to bring peace to Darfur.

At our meeting, we presented several proposals, steps we are hopeful that the IOC could take to advance the cause of peace in Darfur. To summarize, we asked the IOC to consider:

- Contacting the BOCOG on our behalf, to try to arrange a meeting for Dream for Darfur and other Darfur advocates either in Beijing or as officials from BOCOG travel.

- Banning from attending the Games any Sudanese indicted as war criminals by the International Criminal Court. There are two such individuals: Ali Kushayb and Ahmed Haroun. Kushayb is the so-called "colonel of colonels" of the Janjaweed. Haroun is the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and is now also charged with overseeing the deployment of the UN-AU force.

- Including the term "genocide" in the language of the Olympic Truce.
• Identifying IOC officials to accompany Dream for Darfur to visit refugee camps in Eastern Chad – or to create an IOC delegation to travel with the UN or a humanitarian organization.

We also discussed having the IOC appoint a contact point within the organization; you have done this and Ms. Davies is our point person.

In addition, we request that you convene the Olympic Corporate Sponsors to discuss ways the Olympic Movement might act collectively to approach the Chinese government about Darfur.

We are of course open to ideas other than those outlined here, and we look forward to a response from you about what the IOC is able to do to urge Beijing to play a forceful role in resolving the situation in Darfur.

Again, we thank you for graciously hosting us in Lausanne, and look forward to more positive engagement and communication with your office.

Sincerely,

Jill Savitt
Executive Director, Dream for Darfur

Mia Farrow
Chair of Board, Dream for Darfur

Nikki Stone
US Gold Medalist, 1998
March 5, 2008

Ms. Giselle Davies  
Communications Director  
International Olympic Committee  
Château de Vidy  
1007 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
VIA EMAIL: giselle.davies@olympic.org

Dear Giselle:

We have been looking forward to continuing our conversation with the IOC. Unfortunately, we have received no reply from you or your team to our letter dated January 14, 2008. When you last wrote to us via email, you indicated that you believed a letter had been sent. Could you let us know if this is the case—and if so, resend the letter? If the letter is forthcoming—or even if it is not—could you please let us know that as well? Many thanks.

As you know, we have been in touch with the IOC for ten months—since our first letter last July. We have valued your willingness to meet with us and the candid conversation you were willing to have.

As we underscored when we met, our campaign is a matter of great urgency. With the situation in Darfur worsening by the day and just five months until the Games—and no response from the IOC so far—we find we now need to move our work with the Olympic movement into a more public phase.

In April, we will release an Olympic Movement Darfur Report Card which will assess the IOC’s response to the genocide in Darfur. The report card will resemble the ones we have produced for Olympic Corporate sponsors (our second sponsor report card will be issued later this month).

To this end, outlined below are a series of questions we invite the IOC to answer for public attribution. The IOC’s answers to these questions will provide us with information on any actions the IOC has taken on the Darfur crisis or intends to take. Please forward the IOC’s responses to the following questions to me by Monday, March 24, 2008. We ask that you send your reply by email or post, and to confirm that we have received the correspondence. We will interpret a lack of a reply to mean that the IOC has taken no action on Darfur.

Questions for public attribution:

1. Has the IOC convened—in person or by phone—any of the Olympic corporate partners, sponsors or suppliers to discuss how to address the Olympic host’s role in the Darfur genocide? If so, how would you characterize the outcome of this meeting or these meetings?
2. Has the IOC contacted the BOCOG regarding the issue of Darfur and the Olympics? If so, how would you characterize these conversations? Did the IOC make an effort to arrange a meeting for any Darfur advocates with the officials of the Beijing Organizing Committee? Please explain the IOC’s rationale for this answer.

3. Has the IOC called on the United Nations – publicly or privately – to take action on Darfur? Please explain the IOC’s rationale for this answer.

4. Will the IOC call publicly for ICC-indicted war criminals from Sudan to be banned from attending the Games in their official capacity? Please explain the IOC’s rationale for this answer.

5. Has the IOC sent a delegation to visit refugee camps in eastern Chad? If not, will the IOC do so before the Games?

6. Will the IOC agree to release publicly the parts of Beijing’s city contract that deal with human rights issues? Please explain the IOC’s rationale for this answer.

7. Are there other actions that the IOC has taken with regard to the Darfur genocide?

We, like you, are eager to see that the 2008 Olympics, the greatest and most beloved international sporting event, is successful and does justice to the Olympic ideal and the Olympic spirit. As we have said to you in person and in our correspondence, we are concerned that China will tarnish the reputation of the Games because of its inaction on a mass slaughter that Beijing is underwriting and is in a unique position to address. It will be a failing of the entire international community – and particularly of the IOC – if the genocide is unfolding in Darfur during the Games. This fact will make the “One World One Dream” theme of the 2008 Games meaningless, and even cynical.

In the interest of transparency: in addition to our report cards on the Olympic movement and sponsors, we are planning to undertake a series of demonstrations between now and the Games – and during the Games as well. In brief, they include: a daily live broadcast during the Games hosted by Mia Farrow from a refugee camp in eastern Chad and a “Turn Off for Darfur” campaign, where citizens around the world can pledge (via an internet petition) to turn off the broadcast commercials during the Games of any Olympic corporate sponsors that have remained silent. Information on these activities is available on our website.

We continue to believe that any individual or institution in a position to make a difference in this humanitarian catastrophe must act. We are eager for your reply to our questions.

Sincerely,

Jill Savitt
Executive Director
Dream for Darfur

www.dreamfordarfur.org
Your letter to Mr De Kepper, Ms Davies, Mr Felli and Mr Sithole, 8th January 2008

Dear Ms Savitt and Ms Farrow,

Thank you very much for your recent letter and we apologise for our delay in responding to you.

We thank you for clearly outlining the steps we discussed at our meeting and would like to take the time now to respond individually to these.

We understand your interest in meeting with BOCOG. However, given that BOCOG is tasked with the responsibility of the operational organisation of the Games, they would not be the appropriate organisation with whom to meet. We can, through, confirm that China’s special envoy to Darfur, Liu Guijin, would be happy to meet you. If we can assist in putting you into contact, please let us know.

With regards to the two individuals who you recommend should not attend the games, we have noted their names and if they are alerted to the IOC through the IOC accreditation process, we will follow standard Olympic protocol and indeed advise the appropriate UN organisation that a specific decision needs to be taken with regards to them.

Our discussion regarding the inclusion of “Genocide” in the Olympic Truce is ongoing. You will understand that this is not a decision that can be taken lightly by us and we will revert to you in due course.

With regards to visits to refugee camps in Eastern Chad, you will already be aware of the humanitarian role the IOC plays in this region. We are considering visiting a refugee camp in Eastern Chad with our UN counterparts but, as I am sure you will do also, we will first and foremost make a decision to visit based on the safety of our staff.

Finally, with regards to your additional proposal, and your suggestion that we might convene the Olympic Sponsors to discuss ways we could act collectively to approach the Chinese Government. We would wish to reiterate here our commitment to the belief that issues of this kind must primarily be resolved by governments and we maintain our position
as an organisation created to bring the benefits of sport to society. In addition, please understand that our Olympic partners' support of the Olympic Movement does not give them a mandate to address sovereign governments.

Whilst we continue to admire the work that you and your organisation are conducting in regard to minimising the humanitarian impact in Darfur, and we are saddened by the tragic and complex situation in the region, we do still firmly believe that the responsibility for a resolution of this sort must lie within UN and government circles.

Sincerely,

Christophe De Kepper
Chief of Staff
March 25, 2008

Mr. Christophe De Kepper, Chief of Staff
Mr. Gilbert Felli, Olympic Games Executive Director
Ms. Giselle Davies, Communications Director
Mr. Tomas Sithole, Director of International Co-operation and Development

c/o Ms. Giselle Davies
International Olympic Committee
Château de Vidy
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

BY EMAIL: giselle.davies@olympic.org

Dear Giselle:

Our sincere apologies for not getting back to you sooner regarding the letter we received March 11. We did read it with great interest. We needed to confirm a few matters on our end before replying.

First off, we acknowledge the matters you wrote to us about:

- The matter of attendance of Sudanese officials will be a part of your normal protocol process.
- The inclusion of the term “genocide” in the Olympic Truce is an ongoing matter under IOC consideration.
- The IOC is contemplating a trip to the region.

These issues sound like ongoing matters and we appreciate your continued attention to them.

As to the meeting with Special Envoy Liu: we most gratefully accept your willingness to broker a meeting for us with Mr. Liu and we look forward to working with you to set it up in the nearest possible term. (We had a request to the Envoy through another source and needed to check on the status of that request and excuse ourselves from it.)

Finally, regarding collective work with corporate sponsors: we have now met with seven of the corporate sponsors and have found these meetings to be extremely constructive. Through the process of these meetings, we have developed a proposal for companies that we believe is within their sphere of influence. We are asking for the corporate sponsors to write a public letter to the 15 member states
of the Security Council, urging them to implement UNSC Resolution 1769 immediately. We attach some proposed text below. We have circulated this among many of the sponsors and believe that they are actively considering a joint action.

We urge you to consider joining the sponsors in this effort. Sponsors with whom we spoke believe that the IOC is the appropriate leader for corporate sponsors in the activities they undertake about humanitarian issues. In your letter to us dated March 7, Mr. De Kepper states, “…[W]e do still firmly believe that the responsibility for a resolution of this sort must lie within the UN and government circles.” Supporting and co-signing a letter to the UN would be consistent with this belief.

I have attached a letter to this email from Georg Kell, the director of the UN Global Compact. Mr. Kell has allowed us to circulate this letter to the sponsors, and we felt it made a strong case for a letter to the UN from the Olympic movement.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding next steps on a meeting with Mr. Liu and your response to our suggestion about joining sponsors on a letter to the United Nations. On this front, would it be possible for Mia Farrow and me to talk with some of your group by telephone – even perhaps this week?

We would appreciate the opportunity to check in with you. We find that personal contact has been invaluable, and we would like to talk to you about our conversations with the sponsors (in general terms – these were off the record meetings) and the potential letter to the United Nations. We will make ourselves available at your convenience.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Jill Savitt
Executive Director, Dream for Darfur
A5. SAMPLE LETTER TO UN DRAFTED BY DREAM FOR DARFUR

DRAFT OF LANGUAGE FOR UNSC LETTER

Dear President of the Security Council

As stewards of the spirit of international cooperation embodied by the Olympics, we are concerned that the mass slaughter in Darfur may still be unfolding this August during the Games, an international event that celebrates world peace and international cooperation. We find this unacceptable.

Last July, the Security Council unanimously passed UNSC Resolution 1769, which authorized a UN-AU “hybrid” protection force of 26,000 troops and civilian police, and set out a timetable for full deployment. Only one third of those troops have arrived, and the deadlines for full deployment have passed.

The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations has said the force will fail if full deployment does not occur in the immediate near term. The security personnel who have deployed face intolerable risks for lack of adequate resources. Civilians and humanitarians simply cannot be protected with only the present troops in place.

The United Nations has fallen dangerously behind meeting a range of deadlines in the timetable the Security Council voted for in Resolution 1769.

In our role as Olympic sponsors, we urge the permanent five members of the Security Council to insist that Khartoum accept the full and immediate deployment of UNAMID – without obstruction or objection – and facilitate its full deployment.

China has taken the lead on this effort to date. The Chinese Special Envoy traveled to Khartoum last month to reiterate its concern and call for deployment. It is now time for the other permanent five members to join Beijing.

We understand Khartoum has raised issues about troop composition and land use and a range of other concerns. The permanent five members of the Security Council – the US, the UK, France, Russia and China – need to put an end to Khartoum’s obstruction. We urge these nations to make a joint statement, insisting that the full hybrid force deploys as authorized, as soon as possible. The permanent five members also need to make sure the force is equipped with the logistical and military support it needs to be successful.

The theme of this year’s Olympics is “One World, One Dream.” We find it intolerable that the people of Darfur are being slaughtered and living in fear while other nations of the world come together in the spirit of peace and understanding.

The recent surge in violence in western Darfur reminds us that the campaign of brutality is not near over in Darfur. Stopping such “barbarous acts that shock the conscience of mankind” is a, if not the, fundamental obligation of the United Nations.
A6. NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES: LIST OF NOCS TO WHICH WE SENT LETTERS, AND REPLIES

The following is the list of 202 NOCs to which we sent letters. Also included are copies of the three replies we received.

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Reply from Solomon Islands’ National Olympic Committee

From: Phillip Ohoto'ona [nocsi@solomon.com.sb]
To: Dream for Darfur [info@dreamfordarfur.org]
Sent: Sun 10/14/2007 2:58 AM

Subject: RE: Mia Farrow/Dream for Darfur-Olympics Advocacy Campaign

Dear Jill

Thank you for your e-mail and certainly I have an audience with the President on this a will get back to you on developments here.

With best regards

Phillip
Reply from Sri Lanka’s National Olympic Committee

From: National Olympic Comittee [natolcom@slt.lk]
To: Dream for Darfur [info@dreamfordarfur.org]
Sent: Wed 10/17/2007 8:01 AM

Subject: Re: Mia Farrow/Dream for Darfur-Olympics Advocacy Campaign

Mr. Jil Savitt
Director, Dream for Darfur

We are in receipt of your communication dated 12th October 2007 under the caption “Bring the Olympic Dream to Darfur”

We certainly appreciate the concerns listed therein and its relationship to the Olympic spirit

As requested we will endeavour to pursue the matter on a private basis, since the Sri Lankan Government has an excellent relationship with the Chinese government and rely in them for various economic and trade requirements.

Hence, it may not be possible to make a public impact but, please be assured that we will make every endeavour to raise the issues concerned in the various private forums wherever possible with decision makers.

Your understanding in this regard would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks & regards

Christo Gonawela
Asst. Secretary (Intl. Relations)
NOC Sri Lanka
Reply from Switzerland’s National Olympic Committee

From: Imhasly Claudia [claudia.imhasly@swissolympic.ch]
To: Dream for Darfur [info@dreamfordarfur.org]
Cc: Conrad Judith [judith.conrad@swissolympic.ch]
Sent: Mon 10/29/2007 4:06 PM

Subject: WG: Mia Farrow/Dream for Darfur-Olympics Advocacy Campaign

Dear Mr. Savitt

Thank you very much for your e-mail to our President, Mr. Jörg Schild and for taking the time to inform us of your concerns.

The Swiss Olympic Executive Council has given a great deal of thought to the question of the role that can be played by our association, as the umbrella organisation of the sphere of Swiss sport under private law, in matters that go beyond sport. In the run-up to the 2008 Olympic Games in Peking, we have discussed this issue again and have come to the conclusion that we must, first and foremost, concentrate on our main responsibility: preparing, organising and leading the Swiss delegation. This requires close cooperation with the Organising Committee. Within the framework of that cooperation, we also discuss subjects which have a direct connection with the Olympic Games as well as having significance beyond that. The new rules on media reporting are one example of this. This has already set an encouraging process in motion.

We believe that the next Olympic Games will bring about changes in China. The country is home to a fifth of the world’s population and, as organizer of the Olympic Games, it is under the world’s spotlight. This will have an impact on more than just the social and economic sphere. Discussions on delicate topics are also getting underway and this is very much welcomed by various international human rights organisations. Swiss Olympic has already met Amnesty International for the purpose of exchanging views.

We are working together in a spirit of partnership with the Organising Committee of the Summer Olympic Games in Peking, just as we are with the future Organising Committees of Vancouver, London and Sochi. It would conflict with this spirit of partnership if we were to attempt to exert direct pressure on a national government or to use the media in order to achieve a specific political aim.

We are committed to the ethical values of the Olympic Charter. This means, among other things, preparing and raising awareness among the delegation in respect to these fundamental ethical values. Raising awareness includes examining fair play and drug abuse, on the one hand, as well as uniting nations and promoting peace and respect for different cultures, on the other.

Within the time frame of the Olympic Games, sport has the opportunity to set an example with these values under the gaze of the world and, in doing so, achieve an effect far beyond the sports stadiums.

We hope you understand our position and thank you for your interest.

Yours Sincerely,

Claudia Imhasly
PR and Media Services Manager Olympic Games

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Swiss Olympic Association
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Phone +41 31 359 71 47 | Mobile +41 79 701 17 01 | Fax +41 31 359 71 71
www.swissolympic.ch

Olympic Summer Games Beijing: 8 – 24 August 2008
Olympic Winter Games Vancouver: 12 – 28 February 2010
Appendix B: IOC Documents

B1. EXCERPTS FROM THE IOC’S OLYMPIC CHARTER

Fundamental Principles of Olympism

1. Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.

2. The goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.

3. The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organised, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the IOC, of all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism. It covers the five continents. It reaches its peak with the bringing together of the world’s athletes at the great sports festival, the Olympic Games. Its symbol is five interlaced rings.

4. The practice of sport is a human right. Every individual must have the possibility of practicing sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play. The organisation, administration and management of sport must be controlled by independent sports organisations.

5. Any form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on grounds of race, religion, politics, gender or otherwise is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic Movement.

6. Belonging to the Olympic Movement requires compliance with the Olympic Charter and recognition by the IOC.
Mission and Role of the IOC

The mission of the IOC is to promote Olympism throughout the world and to lead the Olympic Movement. The IOC’s role is:

1. to encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sport as well as education of youth through sport and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails and violence is banned;
2. to encourage and support the organisation, development and coordination of sport and sports competitions;
3. to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
4. to cooperate with the competent public or private organisations and authorities in the endeavour to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace;
5. to take action in order to strengthen the unity and to protect the independence of the Olympic Movement;
6. to act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement;
7. to encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women;
8. to lead the fight against doping in sport;
9. to encourage and support measures protecting the health of athletes;
10. to oppose any political or commercial abuse of sport and athletes;
11. to encourage and support the efforts of sports organisations and public authorities to provide for the social and professional future of athletes;
12. to encourage and support the development of sport for all;
13. to encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport and to require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly;
14. to promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries;
15. to encourage and support initiatives blending sport with culture and education;
16. to encourage and support the activities of the International Olympic Academy (“IOA”) and other institutions which dedicate themselves to Olympic education.

### B2. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

**Members:**

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Source: http://www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/ioc/members/#members

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_Foul Play: How the IOC Has Failed the Olympic Ideal and the People of Darfur_
B3. SIGNATORIES OF THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

As of November, 2003:

Heads of State:

1. V. Adamkus President, Republic of Lithuania
2. B. Al-Assad President, Syrian Arab Republic
3. W. J. Clinton Former President, United States
4. D. Covic Tripartite Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina
5. V. Vike-Freiberga President, Republic of Latvia
6. F. Bin Al-Hussein Prince, Jordan
7. I. Iliescu President, Romania
8. S. M. Khatami President, Islamic Republic of Iran
9. H. Koehler President, Federal Republic of Germany
10. V. Kostunica President, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
11. A. Kwasniewski President, Republic of Poland
12. Letsie III King, Kingdom of Lesotho
13. L.I. Lula Da Silva President, Federative Republic of Brazil
14. N. Mandela Former President, Republic of South Africa
15. R. Meidani President, Republic of Albania
16. S. Mesic President, Republic of Croatia
17. N. Nazarbayev President, Republic of Kazakhstan
18. T. Papadopoulos President, Republic of Cyprus
19. B. Paravac Tripartite Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina
20. G. Parvanov President, Republic of Bulgaria
21. A. Rist tel President of the Republic of Estonia
22. J. Sampaio President, Portuguese Republic
23. Sofia Queen, Spain
24. C. Stephanopoulos President, Hellenic Republic
25. S. Tihic Tripartite Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina
26. A. Toledo President, Republic of Peru
27. B. Trajkovski President, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Heads of Government:

28. T. Blair Prime Minister, United Kingdom
29. P. Bollini Captain-Regent, Republic of San Marino
30. A.M. Brazauskas Prime Minister, Republic of Lithuania
31. D. Douglas, Prime Minister, St. Kitts and Nevis
32. Z. Djindjic Prime Minister, Serbia
33. I.K. Gujral Former Prime Minister, India
34. C. Karamanlis Prime Minister, Hellenic Republic
35. H. Kostov Prime Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
36. Zl. Lagumdzija Prime Minister, Bosnia and Herzegovina
37. P. Leclercq Minister of State, Principality of Monaco
38. L. Miller Prime Minister, Republic of Poland
39. F. Nano Prime Minister, Republic of Albania
40. A. Nastase Prime Minister, Republic of Romania
41. F. da Piedade Dias Dos Santos Prime Minister, Republic of Angola
42. K. Prunskiene Former Prime Minister, Lithuania
43. Iv. Racan, Prime Minister, Republic of Croatia
44. M. Riccardi Captain-Regent, Republic of San Marino
45. S. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Prime Minister, Republic of Bulgaria
46. S. Samar Vice President of the interim Administration and Minister for Women's Affairs of Afghanistan
47. S. Schmid Vice-President of the Swiss Federal Council and Federal Councilor Swiss Minister of Defense, Civil Protection and Sports

Foul Play: How the IOC Has Failed the Olympic Ideal and the People of Darfur
48. H. Silajdzic Former Prime Minister, Bosnia and Herzegovina
49. V. Yanukovych Prime Minister, Ukraine
50. M. Soledad Alvear Foreign Affairs Minister, Chile
51. C. Amorin Foreign Affairs Minister, Brazil
52. M. E. B. de Avila Foreign Affairs Minister, El Salvador
53. A. Belkhadem Foreign Affairs Minister, Algeria
54. M. Benaisa Foreign Affairs Minister, Morocco
55. I. Berzins Foreign Affairs Minister, Latvia
56. R. Bielsa Foreign Affairs Minister, Argentina
57. N. Caldera Foreign Affairs Minister, Nicaragua
58. S. Casule Foreign Affairs Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
59. I. Cem Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey
60. Wl. Cimoszewicz Foreign Affairs Minister, Poland
61. A. M. Da Cruz Foreign Affairs Minister, Portugal
62. A. Dade Foreign Affairs Minister, Albania
63. J. Deiss Foreign Affairs Minister, Switzerland
64. J. Fischer Foreign Affairs Minister, Germany
65. F. Frattini Foreign Affairs Minister, Italy
66. J. Gama Foreign Affairs Minister, Portugal
67. M. Geoana Foreign Affairs Minister, Romania
68. Ph. Goff Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister, New Zealand
69. B. Graham Foreign Affairs Minister, Canada
70. V. Guliyev Foreign Affairs Minister, Azerbaijan
71. E. Gutierrez Foreign Affairs Minister, Guatemala
72. A. Gul Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey
73. T.H. Ilves Foreign Affairs Minister, Estonia
74. S. R. Insanally Foreign Affairs Minister, Guyana
75. I. Ivanov Foreign Affairs Minister, Russian Federation
76. J. Kavan Foreign Affairs Minister, Czech Republic
77. S. Kerim Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
78. K. Kharrazi Foreign Affairs Minister, Iran
79. A. Khatib Foreign Affairs Minister, Jordan
80. Ed. Kukan Foreign Affairs Minister, Slovakia
81. A. Lindh Foreign Affairs Minister, Sweden
82. Z. Li Foreign Affairs Minister, China
83. A. Maher Foreign Affairs Minister, Egypt
84. J. Martonyi Foreign Affairs Minister, Hungary
85. R. Chaderton Matos Foreign Affairs Minister, Venezuela
86. I. Mitreva Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
87. V. Oskanian Foreign Affairs Minister, Armenia
88. G. A. Papandreou Foreign Affairs Minister, Greece
89. S. Passy Foreign Affairs Minister, Bulgaria
90. S. Peres Foreign Affairs Minister, Israel
91. T. Picula Foreign Affairs Minister, Croatia
92. J. Pique Foreign Affairs Minister, Spain
93. J. A. M. Ruffinelli Foreign Affairs Minister, Paraguay
94. C. A. Saavedra Foreign Affairs Minister, Bolivia
95. A. Sattar Foreign Affairs Minister, Pakistan
96. A. Saud al Faysal Foreign Affairs Minister, Saudi Arabia
97. N. Shaath Minister of Planning and Int. Coop., Palestinian Authority
98. A. M. Shalqam Secretary of People’s General Committee for Foreign Affairs Liaison and International Cooperation, Libya
99. J. Straw Foreign Secretary, United Kingdom
100. G. Svilanovic Foreign Affairs Minister, Yugoslavia
101. J. Tang Foreign Affairs Minister, China
102. A. Valionis Foreign Affairs Minister, Lithuania
103. H. Védrine Foreign Affairs Minister, France
104. N. P. Vega Foreign Affairs Minister, Ecuador
105. D. de Villepin Foreign Affairs Minister, France
106. A. Wagner Foreign Affairs Minister, Peru
107. **B. Ferrero-Waldner** Foreign Affairs Minister, Austria
108. **H. Ben Yahia** Foreign Affairs Minister, Tunisia
109. **Y. Yakiş** Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey
110. **A. Zlenko** Foreign Affairs Minister, Ukraine
111. **Nk. Cl. Dlamini-Zuma** Foreign Affairs Minister, South Africa

**Speakers and Members of Parliaments, Ministers, High Officials of International Organizations, Other Personalities:**

112. **V. Andric** Federal Secretary for Sports and Youth of the FRY
113. **V. Andriukaitis** Deputy Chairman of the Seimas Parliament, Lithuania
114. **K. Annan** Secretary General, United Nations
115. **J.B.M. Amaral** Vice President of Portuguese Parliament
116. **I. Babayev** Deputy Minister of Youth, Sports and Tourism, Azerbaijan
117. **V. Barkowski** Designer & Founder, Mia Zia
118. **M. Barnier** Member of the European Commission
119. **V. Barsegyan** Secretary of State for Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports, Armenia
120. **L. E. D. Bautista** Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States
121. **C. Bellamy** Executive Director, UNICEF
122. **S. Bellanger** President & CEO, Ass'n French Chambers of Commerce
123. **V. Blinkevičiute** Minister of Social Security and Labor, Lithuania
124. **C. Boras** Assistant Federal Secretary of State for Youth of the FRY
125. **J. Borrell** Fontelles President of the European Parliament
126. **A. Burg** President, Knesset, Israel
127. **D. Christofias** President of Parliament, Republic of Cyprus
128. **L. Cok** Minister of Education Science and Sport, Slovenia
129. **C. Constantinou** Amb., Dean, J. H. Whitehead School of Diplomacy, Seton Hall
130. **M. D Alema** Member of the European Parliament
131. **G. Dimitrakopoulos** Vice President, European Parliament
132. **A. Diouf** Secretary General of the International Organization of Francophony and former President of the Republic of Senegal
133. **R. Demotte** Minister of Culture, Finance, Youth and Sports, French Community, Belgium
134. **A. Dossal** Executive Director, UNFIP
135. **K. Dervis** State Minister, Turkey
136. **Lord A. Dubs** Labour Party Chair, House of Lords
137. **H. Durt** Int'l College for Advanced Buddhist Studies Tokyo
138. **A. Ertegun** Co-Chairman & CEO, The Atlantic Group, USA
139. **H. Fischer** Speaker of Parliament, Austria
140. **Z. Gajparashvili** Chairman of State Department of Youth Affairs of Georgia
141. **J. Garriauad-Mayla** Co-founder, Union Internationale des Citoyens Européens
142. **Boutros B. Ghali** Secretary General of the International Organization of Francophony and former Secretary General of the United Nations; member IOTC board
143. **G. Gingaras** Minister of Youth and Sports, Romania
144. **L. Hallengren** Minister for Youth, Deputy Minister for Education, Sweden
145. **D. Hanganu** Architect
146. **Ol. Ivanovic** Member of the Serbian National Council, Kosovo/FRY
147. **J. Kellenberger** President of the International Committee of the Red Cross
148. **R. Khan** Journalist, CNN
149. **M. R. Khatami** First Vice Speaker, Islamic Consultative Assembly, Iran
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196. **His Beatitude the Archbishop of Athens and all Greece Christodoulou**
197. **His Grace Bishop Julius Cicek**, Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch
198. **His Eminence Demetrios**, Archbishop of America (Primate of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America)
199. **His Beatitude Eirinaios**, Patriarch of Jerusalem
200. **Mons. Walter M. Ebejer**, Diocesan Bishop of Uniao da Vitoria, Brazil
201. **His Grace Bishop Emmanuel** of Rigion
202. **Chancellor Andreas Gilerdy**, Serbian Patriarchate
203. **Mgr Aldo Giordano**, General Secretary of Roman Catholic Council Europe Assemblies
204. **His Beatitude Ignatius IV**, Patriarch of Antioch and All East
205. **His Beatitude Ilias II**, Catholico Patriarch of All Georgia
206. **Archimandrite Venediktos Ioannou**, Representative of the Ecumenical Patriarchate at the World Council of Churches
207. **His Grace Bishop Irinej** of Batska, Serbia
208. **Mr. Michael Jaharis**, Vice Chairman of the Archdiocesan Council, New York
209. **His Eminence Jeremy**, Metropolitan of Switzerland, President of the Conference of European Churches
210. **His Holiness the Pope John-Paul II**
211. **His Holiness Patriarch of All Armenians Karekin II**
212. **His Eminence Cardinal Walter Kasper**, President of the Pontifical Council for Christian Unity
213. **Antonios Kireopoulos**, Conference of Religions about Peace (USA)
214. **K. Klements**, Secretary General of the Conference of European Churches
215. **Deacon Elpidofores Labriniadis**, Ecumenical Patriarchate
216. **Mahmoud Al-Mufti**, on behalf of Prince Hasan of Jordan
217. **His Eminence Makarios**, Metropolitan of Kenya
218. **Archbishop Paul Matar**, representing the Church of Maronites
219. **His Eminence Meliton**, Metropolitan of Philadelphia
220. **His Beatitude Mesrob II**, Patriarch of the Armenians of Constantinople
221. **G. Bizos**, Counselor to President N. Mandela
222. **Professor Niyazi Oktem**, representing the President of Religious Affairs of Turkey
223. **His Grace Bishop Vincezo Paglia**, Italy
224. **His Beatitude Pavle**, Patriarch of the Serbs
225. **His Beatitude Petros VII**, Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa
226. **Vlassios Phidas**, Professor
227. **His Grace Bishop Eberhardt Renz**, President of the World Council of Churches
228. **Professor Andrea Riccardi**, President of the Roman Catholic Community of San Egidio
229. **R. Rohrandt**, Vice President of the Conference of European Churches
230. **Davos Salom**, Jewish Community of Serbia
231. **Aca Singer**, Jewish Community of Serbia
233. **the Most Rev. (Senior) Georgios Tsetsis**
234. **Cemal Ussak**, Turkish representative of the Intercultural Dialogue Platform
235. **Gary Vachicouras**, Center of Ecumenical Patriarchate of Geneva
236. **His Grace Vasilios**, Bishop of Trimyouthanta

**Personalities from the Arts and Letters:**

237. **H. Ahrweiler-Glykatzi**, President of the European University
238. **V. Amritral** Actor
239. **Th. Angelopoulos** Film Director

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*Foul Play: How the IOC Has Failed the Olympic Ideal and the People of Darfur*
240. A. Baltsa Opera Singer
241. H. Bellafonte Actor
242. R. Berger General Director, Vienna Volksoper
243. J. Cl. Brealy Artist
244. M. Cacyannnis Film Director
245. Chryssa Sculptor
246. J. Dassin Film Director, President M. Merkouri Foundation
247. K. Dimoula Poet, Member of the Academy of Athens
248. Ol. Dukakis Actress
249. D. Fotopoulos Stage Designer
250. I. Galante Soprano
251. K. Gavras Film Director
252. J. Gianopulos Co-Chairman, 20th Century Fox
253. V. Globokar Composer, Trombone Player
254. Denis Glover Actor
255. E. Karaindrou Composer
256. C. Katsaris Concert Pianist
257. L. Kavakos Concert violinist
258. J. Kounellis Painter
259. N. Mahfouz Nobel Laureate
260. K. Mattila Soprano
261. Th. Mikroutsikos Composer, former Minister of Culture
262. Roger Moore Actor
263. Nana Mouskouri Singer, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador
264. A. Myrat Conductor
265. D. Papaioannou Director Choreographer
266. Irene Papas Actress
267. Vangelis Papanathanassiou Composer
268. L. Renoud Artist
269. M. Rubackyté Concert Pianist and Professor
270. J. Saramago Nobel Laureate
271. D. Sgouros Concert Pianist
272. Im. Stuart Sculptor
273. Takis Sculptor
274. Mikis Theodorakis Composer
275. Peter Ustinov Actor
276. Fyodor Yurchikhin Cosmonaut
277. S. Xarhakos Composer
278. V. Zelakevičiute Documentary Filmmaker

Olympic Family:

279. T. Ajan IOC
280. Y. Akashi President, Japanese Centre for Preventive Diplomacy; IOTC
281. Albert de Monako IOC
282. S. Ali IOC
283. G. Angelopoulos President, Athens 2004; IOTC
284. R. Baar IOC
285. Th. Bach IOC
286. P. Baudry UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador; IOTC
287. F. Bello IOC
288. Borbón, l'Infante Doña Pilar de IOC
289. V. Borzov IOC
290. Breda Vriesman, Els van IOC
291. S. Bubka IOC
292. R. Carrión IOC
293. V. Castellani President, Turin 2006; IOTC
294. Vl. Cernusak IOC
295. P. Chamunda IOC
296. U. Chang IOC
297. O. Cinquanta IOC
298. J. D. Coates IOC
299. Ph. Coles IOC
300. N. Comaneci Olympian
301. Constantine IOC
302. P. Craven IOC; IOTC
303. Ch. Crovks IOC
304. R. Ctvrtlik IOC
305. L. Diack IOC
306. I. Dibos IOC
307. M. Di Centa IOC
308. G. Drut IOC; IOTC
309. F. Elizalde IOC
310. M. Estiarte IOC

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>311</td>
<td>R. Fasel</td>
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<td>G. Gola</td>
<td>President, CISM; IOTC</td>
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<td>318</td>
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<td>J. Kurri</td>
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<td>A. Ljungqvist</td>
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<td>Nora de Liechtenstein</td>
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<td>le Grand-Duc de Luxemburg</td>
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<td>S. O'Neil</td>
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<td>le Prince d'Orange</td>
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<td>D. Oswald</td>
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<td>M. Pescante</td>
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<td>C. Reedie</td>
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<td>372</td>
<td>J. Rogge President</td>
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<td>R. Ruhee</td>
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<td>M. Sabet</td>
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<td>375</td>
<td>J. A. Samaranch</td>
<td>Hon. President for Life; IOC; IOTC</td>
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<td>J. A. Samaranch Jr.</td>
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<td>I. Szewinska</td>
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<td>P. Tallberg</td>
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<td>Sh. Tazpischev</td>
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<td>389</td>
<td>E. Terpstra</td>
<td>Olympian; IOTC</td>
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390. W. Troeger IOC
391. M. Vázquez Raña IOC; IOTC
392. Ol. Vázquez Raña IOC
393. L. Wallner IOC
394. P. Wiberg IOC
395. T. Wilson IOC
396. Ch-K. Wu IOC
397. Z. Yu IOC

Athletic Clubs (through Presidents, Coaches and/or Team Captains):

398. Fenerbahce Football Club, Turkey
399. Galatasaray Football Club, Turkey
400. Olympiakos Football Club, Greece
401. Panathinaikos Football Club, Greece
402. PyeongChang 2010 Games bid city (RM Gong, Chairman; HS Kwon, Mayor)
403. Salzburg Games bid city (D. Schaden, Mayor; E. Winkler, DG)
404. Vancouver 2010 Games bid city (L. Campbell, Mayor; J. Poole, Chair)
B4. UN RESOLUTION ON OLYMPIC TRUCE, INTRODUCED BY CHINA FOR 2008 BEIJING GAMES

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/62/L.2 and Add.1)]

62/4. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/8 of 3 November 2005, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the sub-item entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”, and recalling also its prior decision to consider the item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, inter alia, revived the ancient Greek tradition of ekecheiria or “Olympic Truce” calling for a truce during the Games that would encourage a peaceful environment and ensure the safe passage and participation of athletes and relevant persons at the Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world to the cause of peace,

Taking into account the inclusion in the United Nations Millennium Declaration1 of an appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce now and in the future and support for the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal,

Noting that the Games of the XXIX Olympiad will take place from 8 to 24 August 2008, and that the Paralympic Games will take place from 5 to 17 September 2008, in Beijing,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of sport in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and reaffirming the commitments undertaken in this regard by the Heads of State and Government gathered at the World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005,

Recognizing also the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, with which the National Olympic Committees of the Member States are associated, could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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1 See resolution 55/2.
Recalling the three main concepts that are at the core of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing, namely, “Green Olympics”, “High-tech Olympics” and “People’s Olympics”, and their vision to achieve a harmonious development of society,

Noting with satisfaction the flying of the United Nations flag at all competition sites of the Olympic Games, and the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations system in fields such as poverty alleviation, human and economic development, humanitarian assistance, education, health promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention, gender equality and environmental protection.

1. **Urges** Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, during the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing, the vision of which is based on the slogan “One world, one dream”, and the Paralympic Games which follow it;

2. **Welcomes** the decision of the International Olympic Committee to mobilize international sports organizations and the National Olympic Committees of the Member States to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace and harmony based on the spirit of the Olympic Truce;

3. **Calls upon** all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to use sport as an instrument to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the Olympic Games period;

4. **Welcomes** the increased implementation of projects for peace, development and human understanding through sport, and encourages Member States and all concerned agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their work in this field, in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the sporting community in general in the realization of those objectives;

6. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal” and to consider the sub-item before the XXI Olympic Winter Games, to be held in Vancouver, Canada, in 2010.

40th plenary meeting
31 October 2007

Foul Play: How the IOC Has Failed the Olympic Ideal and the People of Darfur
9 Dream for Darfur phone conversation between Jill Savitt, Director of Dream for Darfur, and an IOC official (Apr. 6, 2008). The IOC official said, “The proposal of having a letter from 12 international companies and the IOC was tabled [i.e., proposed] and the IOC expressed and discussed with its partners how it would be inappropriate. There was agreement on this.”

15 Dream for Darfur phone conversation between Jill Savitt, Director of Dream for Darfur, and an IOC official (Apr. 6, 2008). The IOC official said, “The proposal of having a letter from 12 international companies and the IOC was tabled [i.e., proposed] and the IOC expressed and discussed with its partners how it would be inappropriate. There was agreement on this.”


18 Dream for Darfur Email communication with the an IOC Official (Apr. 11, 2008).


20 Id.


28 Id.

29 Id.


