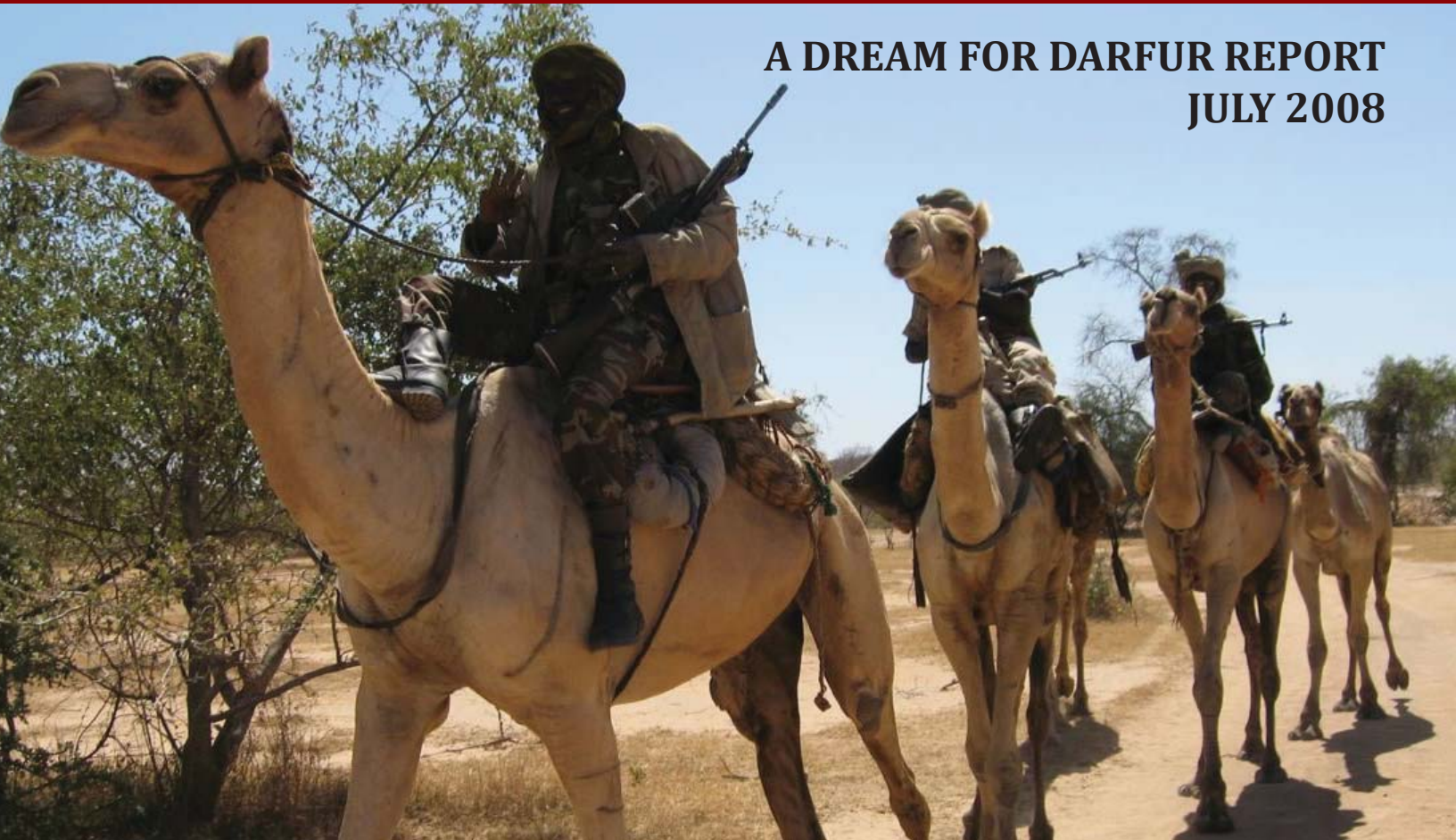




THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

55 Days of Peace—and More—for Darfur



A DREAM FOR DARFUR REPORT
JULY 2008

About this Report. *The Olympic Truce: 55 Days of Peace – and More – for Darfur* is part of a publication series issued by the non-profit advocacy campaign Dream for Darfur. Other titles in the series include: *And Now, Not a Word from Our Sponsors* (November 2007); *Foul Play: How the International Olympic Committee Failed the Olympic Charter and Darfur* (April 2008); and *The Big Chill: Too Scared to Speak, Olympic Sponsors Still Silent on Darfur* (April 2008).

This report is part of a longer publication about the Olympic Truce, written by Ellen Freudenheim and available at www.dreamfordarfur.org/olympictruce.

About Dream for Darfur. Dream for Darfur was established in May 2007 to encourage Beijing, the 2008 Olympic host, to intercede with the regime in Khartoum to bring security to Darfur, using the Olympic Games as a point of leverage. The campaign is an initiative of Public Interest Projects, a 501(c)3 public charity, is funded by tax-deductible contributions from individuals and foundations, and does not accept funds from government sources, Olympic sponsors, or their affiliates. The campaign's initiatives have included advocacy with people and institutions associated with the Olympics, a grassroots Olympic-style torch relay with survivors of every modern genocide, and public advocacy (email campaigns and outreach to the media). During the Beijing Games, Dream for Darfur will broadcast from a Darfuri refugee camp, among other activities.

Dream for Darfur supports and celebrates the Olympic 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 effectively deployed before the start of the Games on August 8, 2008.

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COVER:

Top: Olympic Torch Lighting in Athens. (2008, March 24) From: <http://www.treehugger.com/files/2008/03/solar-power-lights-olympic-torch.php>
Bottom: Janjaweed, Eastern Chad. From: <http://www.miafarrow.org>

Note from Dream for Darfur:

The historic Olympic Truce calls for a cessation of hostilities for a period before, during and after the Olympic Games. In an ideal world, this truce would be implemented around the world during the Olympic Games.

In anticipation of the Beijing Games, we are calling for the 2008 Olympic Truce to be invoked specifically for Darfur; the focus of our yearlong campaign has been on urging China to use its unique partnership with the Government of Sudan to bring protection and peace to the anguished population of the Darfur region.

“Olympic ideals are also United Nations ideals: tolerance, equality, fair play and, most of all, peace. Together, the Olympics and the United Nations can be a winning team. But the contest will not be won easily. War, intolerance and deprivation continue to stalk the earth. We must fight back. Just as athletes strive for world records, so must we strive for world peace.”

Kofi A. Annan, United Nations Secretary-General, 2000.¹

“While conflicts in the world will not cease overnight, if we could have peace for...days, then, maybe, just maybe, we could have it forever.”

Julian Hunte, president of the United Nations General Assembly in 2004, appealing to UN members to observe the Olympic Truce during the Athens Games.²

The Olympic Truce:

55 DAYS OF PEACE – AND MORE – FOR DARFUR

OVERVIEW

The Olympic Truce calls for a cessation of hostilities for a period before, during, and after the Olympic Games.

This report urges the UN Security Council, with Olympic host China in the lead, to invoke the historic Olympic Truce as a diplomatic tool to address the mass atrocities in Darfur.

The Olympic Truce dates back to the 9th century BC and was upheld for a millennium. The concept was revived in the 1990s and has since received widespread support from the international community. It has repeatedly been used in the diplomatic arena to focus international attention on crises and conflicts ongoing during the Olympics. (For more details, see page 7.)

The Olympic Truce alone cannot create peace, but it can create an opportunity in which international organizations and governments can take concerted action.

A note on the word “truce:”

The Olympic Truce for Darfur described in this report refers to a cessation of hostilities by the Sudanese government and its hired militias against the unarmed civilian population of Darfur.

Any call by the Sudanese government to pervert these goals by redefining the participants in any Olympic Truce to suit its own ends should be rejected by the international community.

For further explanation, see page 4.

THE OLYMPIC TRUCE FOR DARFUR

China has already begun a process to institute the Olympic Truce, having introduced a UN resolution regarding the Olympic Truce last October. The resolution was co-sponsored by 187 countries, including Sudan, and adopted by consensus.³

During the Olympic Truce period proposed by this report:

- The Sudanese government would stop aerial and ground attacks on its own unarmed civilian population.
- Aid workers would be able to gain access to the hundreds of thousands of civilians who have been out of reach of food, clean water, and medical care for years because of the conflict.
- UNAMID peacekeeping forces ready to deploy would enter Darfur, including forces from Thailand, Nepal, Sweden, and Norway. These troops have been delayed by the Sudanese regime’s obstruction.
- A high-profile mediator, joined by the UN and the African Union, would ideally make progress on a just peace process.

There would be no greater example of the Olympic spirit at work than for the host of the 2008 Games to provide the people of Darfur respite from government-sponsored terror, and to promote civilian protection and a lasting peace in the region.

CHINA'S CHOICE: OLYMPIC TRUCE OR "GENOCIDE OLYMPICS"?

China's glorification of itself as Olympic host is hypocritical given its continuing complicity in the Darfur crisis. The government of China has for the past five years been the single most important supporter, economically and diplomatically, of the regime in Sudan, which is engaged in a genocidal campaign against its own citizens in the Darfur region.

Khartoum sells 70 percent of its oil to China, whose state-owned oil companies own production facilities throughout Sudan. China sells Khartoum weapons that are used against civilians in Darfur. At the UN Security Council, China has exercised its power as a permanent, veto-wielding member to advocate on behalf of Khartoum.⁴

Although China has reaped public-relations rewards for some modest – and, to date, ineffectual – steps to enhance peacekeeping in Darfur, it is likely that there will be ongoing violence in Darfur during the 2008 Games – violence Beijing is uniquely positioned to address.

The government of China faces a stark choice. Beijing can deliver on its "One world, one dream" promise as an Olympic host – or Beijing can choose to bring shame on itself and be recorded in history as the host of the 2008 "Genocide Olympics."

I. THE 2008 OLYMPIC TRUCE FOR DARFUR

WHAT IS THE OLYMPIC TRUCE?

Created in ancient Greece to provide athletes and spectators with "safe passage" to the Games, the Olympic Truce came to be associated with the call for a period of peace on the occasion of the Olympics. The Olympic Truce is considered the world's longest peace treaty: it lasted a millennium.⁵

A Note about the Earthquake in China:

The world sends its sympathy to all those affected by the Sichuan earthquake. As the government of China continues to aid those who are suffering, Beijing must also take responsibility for its policies regarding the Darfur crisis, which the UN has called the "world's greatest humanitarian catastrophe."

Every nation with the power to end atrocities of the worst kind, such as those occurring in Darfur, is morally obligated to do so. This is especially true for a country honored with the privilege of being an Olympic host.

The Olympic Truce was formally revived by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1992,⁶ and has been utilized numerous times in the past half-century as a diplomatic tool for intervention in conflicts during the period of the Games. [For a more detailed history of the evolution of the concept and practice of the Olympic Truce in ancient and modern times, go to: www.dreamfordarfur.org/olympictruce.]

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General from 1997 until 2007, described the Olympic Truce this way: "While limited in duration and scope, the Olympic Truce can offer a neutral point of consensus, a window of time to open dialogue, a pause to provide relief for the suffering of the population."⁷

Historically, the ancient truce period began one week before the start of the Games and ended one week after the closing ceremonies. The modern version of the Olympic Truce was extended to end one week after the end of the Paralympic Games, in keeping with a 2005 amendment to the Olympic Truce Resolution at the United Nations.⁸

Hence, the Olympic Truce period for the 2008 Beijing Games would start on August 1 and continue until September 24, 2008.

OLYMPIC TRUCE WIDELY ENDORSED

As an idea, the Olympic Truce enjoys extraordinary international support. Starting in 1993, the UN has reaffirmed the Olympic Truce with a General Assembly resolution every two years, including in 2007 when Beijing introduced the UN Olympic Truce resolution.

In 2000, the Olympic Truce was included in the United Nations' Millennium Declaration, which said: "We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic Ideal."⁹

Since 2000, more than 400 dignitaries – including the late Pope John Paul II, Presidents Nelson Mandela and Bill Clinton, Prime Minister Tony Blair, and others – have signed a statement of support for the Olympic Truce, pledging "to support and disseminate, individually and collectively, the symbolic call for Olympic Truce throughout all future Olympic Games and beyond, and to exercise our best efforts within our communities, countries, and relevant international organizations to achieve its recognition and observance."¹⁰

WHO CAN INVOKE THE OLYMPIC TRUCE FOR DARFUR?

There are no official guidelines governing the Olympic Truce; however, several precedents suggest that various parties can invoke it.

Olympic Host Nation:

Olympic host nations can invoke the Olympic Truce. In 1998, for example, Olympic host Japan, joined by the IOC, invoked the Olympic Truce when asking the United States to forestall its air campaign against Iraq during the period of the Nagano Games.¹¹ (For details, see page 8.)



Former South African President Nelson Mandela at an event to launch a worldwide effort in support of the Olympic Truce. The former Foreign Minister for Greece, George Papandreou, joins him at the signing ceremony in Athens on June 19, 2002.¹²

The United Nations:

The United Nations is empowered to work with the IOC to utilize the Olympic Truce as a diplomatic tool. Every two years, before the start of the winter and summer games, an Olympic Truce Resolution has been introduced and adopted by consensus by the General Assembly. This has happened eight times since 1993. There is also historical precedent in the Bosnian conflict for the United Nations and IOC to work together to invoke the Olympic Truce.

The IOC:

The IOC has invoked the Olympic Truce several times, notably in the 1990s, to ensure "safe passage" for athletes and as a call for peace. When the Olympic Truce Resolution for the 2008 Beijing Games was introduced by China at the United Nations last October, IOC President Dr. Jacques Rogge said, "I hope the widespread support for this resolution speaks not only for its symbolic value but also for its practical potential."¹³ Despite the urging of athletes and advocates, the IOC has taken no meaningful steps to address the Darfur genocide.

Athletes:

Olympic athletes are the heart of the Olympic movement: the Games could not exist without them. In June 2008, more than 100 Olympic and

other prominent athletes called for the Truce to be invoked in Darfur during the Beijing Games. The athletes co-signed and publicly released a letter to the Olympic host, the UN Secretary-General and UN Security Council, and the IOC. (See the letter and list of signatories at www.teamdarfur.org.)

International Leaders and Dignitaries:

More than 400 heads of state and governments, speakers of parliaments, foreign ministers, religious leaders, heads of international organizations, Olympic movement officials, and other dignitaries added their names to the Olympic Truce Signature Program as of 2003;¹⁴ today the list is even longer. (See Appendix A for full statement and a list of the signatories.)

WHO CAN IMPLEMENT THE OLYMPIC TRUCE FOR DARFUR?

In theory, a truce would be implemented by all sides in a conflict, including, in this case, the government of Sudan. Unfortunately, if the past is any guide, the Sudanese regime may say it will abide by an Olympic Truce – and then simply ignore it. For more than five years, before the eyes of the world, the Sudanese regime has committed atrocities of the worst kind against its own population, while breaking promise after promise to halt hostilities, and ignoring attempts by the international community to end the violence.

A case in point is UN Resolution 1769 of July 2007, which authorized 26,000 peacekeepers for Darfur. The force, called UNAMID, has not effectively deployed – nearly a year after its authorization – because of Sudan’s obstructions. Only a fraction of troops are on the ground, and most of these peacekeepers are not equipped or trained for the Darfur mission. UN officials have expressed the fear that as things stand, peacekeepers in Darfur will be unable to protect themselves, let alone Darfur’s civilians and the humanitarians struggling to sustain them.¹⁵

“While limited in duration and scope, the Olympic Truce can offer a neutral point of consensus, a window of time to open dialogue, a pause to provide relief for the suffering of the population.”

Kofi Annan
UN Secretary-General, 1997 to 2007¹⁶

Therefore, to realize a true Olympic Truce, China, as the Olympic host, should take the lead within the UN Security Council to demand that the Sudanese regime cease all aerial bombing of civilians and halt all ground attacks beginning on July 8, 2008, one month prior to the Olympic Truce period. This will allow Khartoum – with its history of broken promises – to demonstrate its advance commitment to comply with the truce. It will also allow humanitarian workers to begin to access isolated areas in Darfur in a secure environment.

A WORD ON THE MEANING OF “TRUCE” IN THE CASE OF DARFUR

The government of Sudan has killed more than 300,000 civilians and displaced more than 2.5 million from their homes.¹⁷

While it is true that rebel movements fighting the government have killed civilians, the Sudanese regime uses air assaults and an array of expensive military hardware (including weapons it buys from China)¹⁸ against Darfuri insurgents and the civilian population.

For the Olympic Truce to be implemented, the Sudanese regime must be forced to cease its attacks on its own civilian population. Any call by the Sudanese government to pervert these goals by redefining the participants in any Olympic Truce to suit its own ends should be rejected by the international community.

II. CHINA'S HYPOCRISY: OLYMPIC HOST AND PREMIER SUDANESE ALLY

In the wake of public pressure linking Beijing's hosting of the Olympics with its complicity in the Darfur genocide, China took some modest steps to address the crisis – making statements, appointing an envoy, voting for the authorization of troops, and contributing engineers to the mission in Darfur.

Unfortunately, none of the actions Beijing has taken have resulted in improvements on the ground in Darfur. In fact, over the past year, security in Darfur has deteriorated.

Further, China has used statements and public gestures regarding the Darfur crisis to bolster its own image as a humanitarian force for good in advance of the Games, while remaining the Khartoum regime's staunch ally and advocate.¹⁹

For example, President Hu publicly criticized the Sudanese government about the Darfur crisis in a media appearance on June 12, 2008 when Sudanese Vice President Ali Osman Mohamed Taha visited Beijing. The criticism was widely reported.

But prior to that press conference, in a private meeting, Chinese officials signed eight new and broad economic agreements with Vice President Taha – a range of economic and technological projects spanning finance, agriculture and public health, including two grants and an interest-free loan, the establishment of an agricultural center, and a hospital. The two countries also signed a memo of understanding on the migration procedures for Chinese workers in Sudan, and agreed on plans to send Chinese agricultural experts to Sudan.



Sudanese President Omar al Bashir shaking hands with Chinese President Hu Jintao, April 23, 2005.²⁰

This meeting received almost no media coverage. Clearly these new economic arrangements were not contingent upon any progress on human rights in Darfur.²¹

As another recent example, China's Special Envoy for Darfur, Liu Guijin, made a highly publicized trip to Khartoum in February 2008 to discuss the crisis in Darfur – just days after Steven Spielberg resigned from the Olympics because of Beijing's lack of action on the issue. At the same time the Envoy was asking its allies to cooperate with the international community, the regime was bombing villages in West Darfur;²² the aerial assaults were followed by ground attacks by Sudanese-backed Janjaweed militia, which forced the United Nations High Commission on Refugees to withdraw aid workers.²³ The Chinese envoy did not make public comments about the attacks.

China's response to Darfur, the first genocide of the 21st century, is all too revealing of its relationship to its close ally in Khartoum. Rather than use its influence with Khartoum to bring security to Darfur, China has managed its interests – maintaining both a good public image in advance of the Games and access to oil – with deft use of public relations.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS: REALIZE THE OLYMPIC TRUCE FOR DARFUR

In practical terms, an Olympic Truce for Darfur can be realized only if the Sudanese government agrees to stop bombing and attacking its own civilian population and humanitarians.

The Sudanese regime has been asked numerous times to end its campaign of destruction by leaders of the United Nations, heads of state, and a series of UN resolutions – to no avail. In light of the regime's intransigence, for the 2008 Olympic Truce for Darfur to be realized, we urge the following.

The government of China, as Olympic host, should:

- Invoke the Olympic Truce Resolution [A/RES/62/4] for Darfur during the 2008 Beijing Games by publicly and privately demanding that the Sudanese regime halt all ground and aerial attacks of civilians by July 8, 2008, one month prior to the Olympic Truce period. Khartoum's history of broken promises and non-compliance requires that the regime show its advance commitment.
- Immediately halt all arms shipments to Sudan.
- Finalize the deployment of the long-promised military engineers to Darfur to help construct the infrastructure UNAMID requires.
- Join the Secretary-General and the members of the UN Security Council in implementing the recommendations below.

The other members of the UN Security Council – with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Russia in the lead – should:

- Invoke the Olympic Truce Resolution [A/RES/62/4] for Darfur during the 2008 Beijing

Games by standing with the Olympic host and with the UN Secretary-General to insist that the Sudanese regime halt all ground and aerial attacks on civilians.

- Make UNAMID's infrastructure a top priority: donate and/or recruit and announce the full complement of tactical and transport helicopters as well as essential infrastructure and logistical units.
- Recruit and announce partnerships between nations with capable armies and African battalions in need of assistance.
- Work with the AU and an empowered mediator to create an inclusive peace process that addresses the underlying conflicts in western Sudan.
- Impose sanctions on the Sudanese regime until, at minimum, UNAMID is fully deployed.

The International Olympic Committee, the leader of the Olympic Movement, should:

- Work with the Olympic host to implement the Olympic Truce for the 2008 Beijing Games on behalf of Darfur.
- Lead the Olympic Corporate Sponsors and National Olympic Committees in calling for a 2008 Olympic Truce for Darfur.

IV. TIMELINE OF THE OLYMPIC TRUCE: EVOLVING AS A TOOL FOR PEACE

(The following is an excerpt from *History of the Olympic Truce*; available at www.dreamfordarfur.org/olympictruce.)

BEYOND SYMBOLISM

The Olympic Truce is an ancient idea that reemerged in the 1950s and has been utilized – and evolving – since the 1992 Barcelona Games.

The Olympic Truce was known in Greek as *Olympiake Ekecheiria*; *ekecheiria* literally means “holding of hands” but also “the truce of God,” and more recently, “suspension of hostilities.”²⁴ It was observed for centuries. Contemporary sources indicate that the terms of the truce were inscribed on a bronze discus, kept in the Temple of Hera adjacent to the Olympic stadium, which said that all those who participated in the Games were forbidden to go to war, carry on a dispute in a court of law, or execute criminals during the Games. There were stiff fines and penalties for those who violated the Olympic Truce.²⁵

Over time, the Olympic Truce has come to be associated with two distinct concepts: the “safe passage” of individual athletes and others participating in the Games and a broader, more general commitment to the cessation of fighting – in both civil wars and international conflicts – during the period of the Games.

These two concepts, apparent in the ancient Games, form the foundation for a more robust 21st-century interpretation and application of the Olympic Truce. This vision of an expansive Olympic Truce has been used by the Olympic host nation; the United Nations; the IOC; and as of the 2008 Games, athletes, as a tool of diplomacy to promote peace and reconciliation. It also has been supported in numerous statements and resolutions at the UN.

Further support for a very broad application of the Olympic Truce was unequivocally expressed in a 2003 “Statement of World Personalities in their Individual Capacities in Support for the Olympic Truce” which was endorsed by hundreds of world leaders (attached as Appendix A), which said:

“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.*” (Emphasis added.)²⁶

PRECEDENT FOR THE OLYMPIC TRUCE AS A DIPLOMATIC TOOL

Below are highlights of relevant diplomatic uses of the Olympic Truce.

1956

After the revival of the Games, the Olympic Truce appears to have been first recalled in the modern era in 1956, during fighting in Hungary. The IOC invoked the Olympic Truce to provide Hungarian Olympic athletes with safe passage to the Melbourne Games. *The New York Times* reported that in “Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Olympic Committee today called for an ‘Olympic truce’ such as existed in ancient Greece during the games to permit the Hungarian team to leave for Melbourne.”²⁷

1990’s

The Olympic Truce did not resurface as a diplomatic intervention for another four decades. Then, in the 1990s, the Olympic Truce was used in various initiatives to address mass violence.

The first application of the Olympic Truce, and a case that represents a precedent for Darfur today, occurred in 1992, when the IOC president made a personal effort to rein in ethnic fighting within the former Yugoslavia, specifically invoking the Olympic Truce.

The civil war was not halted, of course, but the Truce did enable some help for civilians. UNICEF reported that, “The warring parties in Bosnia observed a ceasefire call by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, permitting the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to inoculate thousands of children.”²⁸ The following year, in 1993, the IOC again called for a truce in the former Yugoslavia.²⁹

In 1998, the Olympic host nation, Japan, along with the IOC, invoked the Olympic Truce in calling on the United States to forestall the bombing of Iraq, which it did.

In a report by the International Olympic Truce Centre, the entry on a timeline for 1998 says: “The Olympic Truce is taken into consideration by UN Member States during the Olympic Winter Games in Nagano and contributes, to a certain extent, to the setting up to a mediation mission by the UN Secretary-General in Iraq. This mission leads to the signature of a memorandum of understanding between the UN and the Iraqi government.”³⁰ (This example indicates how an Olympic host might use the Olympic Truce as a diplomatic tool.)

These instances of the Olympic Truce being used in the realm of diplomacy occurred against the backdrop of growing international recognition of the Olympic Truce at the United Nations. In 1993, the UN General Assembly adopted, for the first time, a formal statement of support for the Olympic Truce at the IOC’s behest. The resounding endorsement has since been repeated every two years. This is just one example of the close relationship between the Olympic Movement and the United Nations.



BOCOG President Liu Qi shakes hands with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon after the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling for truce during the 2008 Olympics, October 2007.³¹

2000 to 2007

In a marked shift from the 1990s, from 2000 to 2007 the IOC repositioned the Olympic Truce as a symbolic idea, and the basis for conferences and educational programming. Its potential for peacemaking was praised in speeches and award ceremonies, but the actual Olympic Truce was not invoked in this period as a diplomatic instrument.

This was likely due to a confluence of factors. In general, there was a shift in the global political landscape after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. As the host of the 2002 Salt Lake City Games, the United States did not take the initiative to utilize the Olympic Truce, and actually diluted the generally *pro forma* UN Olympic Truce Resolution.

During this period the IOC also faced internal challenges that called into question the integrity of the Olympic Movement. Doping scandals and accusations of financial improprieties surrounding the bidding process for host cities triggered calls for a clean-up, resignations of IOC members, and an institutional reorganization. This resulted in a major change in leadership, when Juan Antonio Samaranch, who had led the IOC for more than 20 years, retired to become honorary lifetime president, and was replaced by a new IOC president, Dr. Jacques Rogge.

Even though the Olympic Truce was not utilized as a political instrument during this period, there were numerous statements testifying to the importance of the Olympic Truce, as well as activity to institutionalize the concept. The latter occurred with leadership from Greece, among others. Cultural pride in bidding for the 2004 Games spurred the involvement of the Greek government in making the Olympic Truce a formal feature of the Olympic Movement by driving the launch, in 2000, of two organizations dedicated to promoting the Olympic Truce: the International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) and International Olympic Truce Centre (IOTC).

IOTC'S OLYMPIC TRUCE SIGNATURE PROGRAM

One of the International Olympic Truce Center's first projects was a global "signature campaign" that invited prominent individuals from around the world to endorse the Olympic Truce.

The late Pope John Paul II, Presidents Nelson Mandela and Bill Clinton, and Prime Minister Tony Blair were among the early signatories, as were 120 members of the IOC, including the current president, Dr. Jacques Rogge.

Each of the signatories pledged:

"To exercise our best efforts to ensure that the Olympic Truce appeal is observed in our countries and our region during the upcoming Olympic Games as a way of promoting goodwill and encouraging the peaceful settlement of conflicts in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

And,

"To support and disseminate, individually and collectively, the symbolic call for Olympic

Truce throughout all future Olympic Games and beyond, and to exercise our best efforts within our communities, countries, and relevant international organizations to achieve its recognition and observance."³²

The Signature Program is still in operation. A full list of the original and most recent Olympic Truce signatories, and the full text of the most recent "Statement of World Personalities in their Individual Capacities in Support for the Olympic Truce" appear in Appendix A.

2008

In 2007, the People's Republic of China introduced the traditional resolution affirming the Olympic Truce.³³ It was co-sponsored by 187 member states, including Sudan. The 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.*" (A/RES/62/4.) (Emphasis added; full text is available in Appendix B.)

After the Resolution passed, Liu Qi, the president of the Beijing Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games (BOCOG), said,

"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. The Olympic Games may not change the world overnight

but we have every reason to expect that the Olympic Truce ... will continue to inspire the world in striving for lasting peace and common prosperity.”³⁴ (Emphasis added.)

Liu also noted that the Olympic movement and the United Nations are “natural allies,” with the common ideal of promoting peace.³⁵

In addition to leading BOCOG, Liu (pictured on page 8 shaking hands with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon), is reportedly a Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party, the Beijing Party Secretary, and a high-ranking official in the Communist Party and government.

At a ceremony after the resolution was adopted, IOC President Rogge said:

“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.*” (Emphasis added.)³⁶

V. CONCLUSION

Through their inaction, the UN member states bear responsibility for allowing violence and genocide in Darfur to continue into a sixth year. This is particularly true for China, as the Olympic host.

The Olympic Truce offers an elegant and appropriate response to the crisis in Darfur by allowing a range of parties – the United Nations member states, the IOC, the corporate sponsors, the National Olympic Committees, and especially the People’s Republic of China – to unite to stand up to Khartoum and demand that the Olympic Truce be invoked and implemented as an instrument of peace for the vulnerable and defenseless people of Darfur.

Invoking, and, more importantly, *implementing* the Olympic Truce could be the show of international political will needed to bring peace and security in Darfur.

ENDNOTES

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APPENDIX A

“STATEMENT OF WORLD PERSONALITIES IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES IN SUPPORT FOR THE OLYMPIC TRUCE”

WHEREAS:

The idea of the Olympic Truce (“Ekechereia”) dates back to an ancient Hellenic tradition. In keeping with this tradition all hostilities would cease during the Olympic Games. The Olympic Truce was fully respected for twelve centuries of Olympic Games in antiquity.

In 1992, the International Olympic Committee urged the international community to observe this tradition anew, calling for all hostilities to cease during the Olympic Games, and beyond. Since then, numerous initiatives to promote understanding and solidarity through sport in communities around the world have been developed with the cooperation of National Olympic Committees. In July 2000, the International Olympic Committee and the Government of Greece established the International Olympic Truce Center. This Center seeks to further promote the observance of the Olympic Truce.

The United Nations General Assembly, with the strong support of all of our countries, has five times called for member states to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, most recently in its Millennium Declaration in September 2000, with the signatures of over 160 Heads of State and Government.

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.

Humanity’s quest is for a world free of hatred, terrorism, and war, where ideals of peace, goodwill and mutual respect form the basis of relations among peoples and countries. The goal may still remain elusive, but if the Olympic Truce can help us to bring about even a brief respite from conflict and strife, it will send a powerful message of hope to the international community.

WHEREFORE, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED:

1. Urge world leaders, Governments, and International Organizations, to give peace a chance and to agree to join efforts to use the Olympic Truce as an instrument to promote peace and reconciliation in areas of conflict and strife;
2. Pledge to exercise our best efforts to ensure that the Olympic Truce appeal is observed in our countries and in our region during the upcoming Olympic Games as a way of promoting goodwill and encouraging the peaceful settlement of conflicts in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and
3. Pledge to support and disseminate, individually and collectively, the symbolic call for Olympic Truce throughout all future Olympic Games and beyond, and to exercise our best efforts within our communities, countries, and relevant international organizations to achieve its recognition and observance.

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. Rõiv** 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. Lagumdžija** 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 Councillor Swiss Minister of Defense, Civil Protection and Sports
 48. **H. Silajdzic** Former Prime Minister, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 49. **V. Yanukovich** Prime Minister, Ukraine
- ## MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
50. **M. Soledad Alvear** Foreign Affairs Minister, Chile
 51. **C. Amorim** Foreign Affairs Minister, Brazil
 52. **M. E. B. de Avila** Foreign Affairs Minister, El Salvador
 53. **A. Belkhadem** Foreign Affairs Minister, Algeria
 54. **M. Benaissa** 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. Kuklan** 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. Yakis** 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. Blinkeviciute** 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. Dø 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. Gaiparashvili** Chairman of State Department of Youth Affairs of Georgia
 141. **J. Garriaud-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
 150. **Dr. D. Klimo** Founder & President, D. Klimo GmbH
 151. **N. Konstandaras** Editor-in-Chief, International Herald Tribune-Kathimerini
 152. **T. Kostadinova** Deputy Minister of Youth and Sport, Bulgaria
 153. **P. Lamy** EU Commissioner for Trade
 154. **R. Lubbers** UN High Commissioner for Refugees
 155. **Martin Luther King III**
 156. **N. Massalha** Vice President, Knesset, Israel
 157. **At. Mesterhazy** State Secretary, Ministry of Children Youth and Sports, Hungary
 158. **A. Moerzinger** Political Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Uruguay
 159. **A. Moussa** Secretary General, Arab League
 160. **A. Ogi** UN Under-Secretary-General
 161. **D. Papademetriou** Co-founder & co-director, Migration Policy Institute, USA
 162. **St. Papadopoulos** Vice Chairman, SG Gowen Securities Corp., USA
 163. **D. A. Quinonez** Vice Minister of External Relations, Honduras
 164. **E. Rama** Mayor of Tirana, Albania
 165. **M. Rand** Minister for Education of Estonia
 166. **V. Reding** Member of the European Commission
 167. **I. Rugova** President, Democratic League of Kosovo/FRY
 168. **S. Rylko** Holy See
 169. **J. Schlesinger** International Journalist
 170. **W. Schwimmer** Secretary-General of the Council of Europe
 171. **Al. Shambos** Minister of Justice and Public Order, Cyprus
 172. **G. Sipahioğlu** President, SIPA Press, France
 173. **J. Solana** EU's Secretary General/High Representative
 174. **A. Soler** Director, Cadbury Schweppes, Canada
 175. **I. Stancicoff** Director, Cresta Marketing; firm. Foreign Minister Bulgaria
 176. **Prince D. Sturza** Co-founder, Dësse AG of Switzerland
 177. **A. Tato** Minister for Culture, Albania
 178. **M. Tilki** Chairwoman, Federation of Irish Societies, UK
 179. **Z. Tesanovic** Minister for Sports and Youth, Republica Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 180. **C. D. Trevino** Secretary-General for Social Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Spain
 181. **C. Toepfer** Executive Director, UNEP
 182. **Dr. G. Ugeux** Senior Managing Director, New York Stock Exchange
 183. **O. Anders** With State Secretary of the Royal Ministry of Children and Family Affairs, Norway
 184. **A. Vallarino** Vice President of the Republic of Panama
 185. **E. Venizelos** Minister for Culture, Greece
 186. **D. Vidovic** Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, Croatia
 187. **Dr. M. Vyhñálek** Founder, Lacrum Tasmanian Dairy Farm, Australia
 188. **A. Xhaferi** President DPA, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 189. **S. Zanoun** Speaker, Palestinian National Council
 190. **Otto Zich** Chairman, Sony Europe
- RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND OTHER PERSONALITIES**
191. **His Beatitude Anastasios**, Archbishop of Tirana and All Albania
 192. **His Eminence Anastasios**, Metropolitan of Ilioupolis and Theira
 193. **His Beatitude Aram**, Catholicos Patriarch of Cilicia (Armenian)
 194. **His Eminence Cardinal Francis Arinze** (President of the Pontifical Council for the Inter-religious Dialogue), Vatican
 195. **His All-Holiness Bartholomew**, Ecumenical Patriarch
 196. **His Beatitude the Archbishop of Athens and all Greece Christodoulos**
 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
 201. **Chancellor Andreas Gilerdy**, Serbian Patriarchate
 202. **Mgr Aldo Giordano**, General Secretary of Roman Catholic Council Europe Assemblies
 203. **His Beatitude Ignatius IV**, Patriarch of Antioch and All East
 204. **His Beatitude Ilias II**, Catholicos Patriarch of All Georgia
 205. **Archimandrite Venediktos Ioannou**, Representative of the Ecumenical Patriarchate at the World Council of Churches
 206. **His Grace Bishop Irinej** of Batska, Serbia
 207. **Mr. Michael Jaharis**, Vice Chairman of the Archdiocesan Council, New York
 208. **His Eminence Jeremy**, Metropolitan of Switzerland, President of the Conference of European Churches
 209. **His Holiness the Pope John-Paul II**
 210. **His Holiness Patriarch of All Armenians Karekin II**
 211. **His Eminence Cardinal Walter Kasper**, President of the Pontifical Council for Christian Unity
 212. **Antonios Kireopoulos**, Conference of Religions about Peace (USA)
 213. **K. Klements**, Secretary General of the Conference of European Churches
 214. **Deacon Elpidoforos Labriniadis**, Ecumenical Patriarchate
 215. **Mahmoud Al-Mufti**, on behalf of Prince Hasan of Jordan
 216. **His Eminence Makarios**, Metropolitan of Kenya
 217. **Archbishop Paul Matar**, representing the Church of Maronites
 218. **His Eminence Meliton**, Metropolitan of Philadelphia
 219. **His Beatitude Mesrob II**, Patriarch of the Armenians of Constantinople
 220. **G. Bizos**, Counselor to President N. Mandela
 221. **Professor Niyazi Oktem**, representing the President of Religious Affairs of Turkey
 222. **His Grace Bishop Vincezo Paglia**, Italy
 223. **His Beatitude Pavle**, Patriarch of the Serbs
 224. **His Beatitude Petros VII**, Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa
 225. **Vlassios Phidas**, Professor
 226. **His Grace Bishop Eberhardt Renz**, President of the World Council of Churches
 227. **Professor Andrea Riccardi**, President of the Roman Catholic Community of San Egidio
 228. **R. Rohrandt**, Vice President of the Conference of European Churches
 229. **Davos Salom**, Jewish Community of Serbia
 230. **Aca Singer**, Jewish Community of Serbia
 231. **Rabbi Arthur Sneider**, New York
 232. **the Most Rev. (Senior) Georgios Tssetsis**
 233. **Cemal Ussak**, Turkish representative of the Intercultural Dialogue Platform
 234. **Gary Vachicouras**, Center of Ecumenical Patriarchate of Geneva
 235. **His Grace Vasilios**, Bishop of Trimythounta

**PERSONALITIES FROM THE ARTS
AND LETTERS**

236. **H. Ahrweiler-Glykatzi** President of the European University
237. **V. Amritral** Actor
238. **Th. Angelopoulos** Film Director
239. **A. Baltsa** Opera Singer
240. **H. Bellafonte** Actor
241. **R. Berger** General Director, Vienna Volksoper
242. **J. Cl. Brealy** Artist
243. **M. Cacoyannis** Film Director
244. **Chryssa** Sculptor
245. **J. Dassin** Film Director, President M. Merkouri Foundation
246. **K. Dimoula** Poet, Member of the Academy of Athens
247. **Ol. Dukakis** Actress
248. **D. Fotopoulos** Stage Designer
249. **I. Galante** Soprano
250. **K. Gavras** Film Director
251. **J. Gianopoulos** Co-Chairman, 20th Century Fox
252. **V. Globokar** Composer, Trombone Player
253. **Denis Glover** Actor
254. **E. Karaindrou** Composer
255. **C. Katsaris** Concert Pianist
256. **L. Kavakos** Concert violinist
257. **J. Kounellis** Painter
258. **N. Mahfouz** Nobel Laureate
259. **K. Mattila** Soprano
260. **Th. Mikroutsikos** Composer, former Minister of Culture
261. **Roger Moore** Actor
262. **Nana Mouskouri** Singer, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador
263. **A. Myrat** Conductor
264. **D. Papaioannou** Director Choreographer
265. **Irene Papas** Actress
266. **Vangelis Papathanassiou** Composer
267. **L. Renoud** Artist
268. **M. Rubackyté** Concert Pianist and Professor
269. **J. Saramago** Nobel Laureate
270. **D. Sgouros** Concert Pianist
271. **Im. Stuart** Sculptor
272. **Takis** Sculptor
273. **Mikis Theodorakis** Composer
274. **Peter Ustinov** Actor
275. **Fyodor Yurchikhin** Cosmonaut
276. **S. Xarhakos** Composer
277. **V. Zelakeviciute** Documentary Filmmaker
OLYMPIC FAMILY
278. **T. Ajan** IOC
279. **Y. Akashi** President, Japanese Centre for Preventive Diplomacy; IOTC
280. **Albert de Monako** IOC
281. **S. Ali** IOC
282. **G. Angelopoulos** President, Athens 2004; IOTC
283. **R. Baar** IOC
284. **Th. Bach** IOC
285. **P. Baudry** UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador; IOTC
286. **F. Bello** IOC
287. **Borbón, l'Infante Doña Pilar de** IOC
288. **V. Borzov** IOC
289. **Breda Vriesman**, Els van IOC
290. **S. Bubka** IOC
291. **R. Carrión** IOC
292. **V. Castellani** President, Turin 2006; IOTC
293. **VI. Cernusak** IOC
294. **P. Chamunda** IOC
295. **U. Chang** IOC
296. **O. Cinquanta** IOC
297. **J. D. Coates** IOC

298. **Ph. Coles** IOC
299. **N. Comaneci** Olympian
300. **Constantine** IOC
301. **P. Craven** IOC; IOTC
302. **Ch. Crooks** IOC
303. **R. Ctvrtlik** IOC
304. **L. Diack** IOC
305. **I. Dibos** IOC
306. **M. Di Centa** IOC
307. **G. Drut** IOC; IOTC
308. **F. Elizalde** IOC
309. **M. Estiarte** IOC
310. **R. Fasel** IOC
311. **N. Filaretos** IOC
312. **T. Fok** IOC
313. **A. Geesink** IOC
314. **A. Gilady** IOC
315. **M. Glen-Haig** IOC
316. **G. Gola** President, CISM; IOTC
317. **R. Gonzalez Lopez** IOC
318. **R. K. Gosper** IOC
319. **A. M. Halim** IOC
320. **M. Hashemi Taba** IOC
321. **E. Hay** IOC
322. **J. Havelange** IOC; IOTC
323. **G. Heiberg** IOC
324. **G. Heinze** IOC
325. **P. Henderson** IOC
326. **P. Hickey** IOC
327. **K. Holm** IOC
328. **N. Holst-Sorensen** IOC
329. **H. Hsu** IOC
330. **Ch. Igaya** IOC
331. **N. Indrapana** IOC
332. **Fl. Isava-Fonseca** IOC
333. **W. Kaltschmitt Lujan** IOC
334. **K. Keino** IOC
335. **T. Khoury** IOC
336. **J-C Killy** IOC; IOTC
337. **U. Y. Kim** IOC
338. **A. Kumar** IOC
339. **J. Kurri** IOC
340. **M. Larfaoui** IOC
341. **K. Lazarides** IOC
342. **G. Lindberg** IOC
343. **A. Ljungqvist** IOC
344. **Nora de Liechtenstein** IOC
345. **le Grand-Duc de Luxembourg** IOC
346. **J. C. Maglione** IOC
347. **Sh. Magvan** IOC
348. **A. Matthia** IOC
349. **F. Mendoza Carrasquilla** IOC
350. **S. Moudallal** IOC
351. **N. Moutawakel** IOC
352. **R. N. Muñoz Peña** IOC
353. **M. Mzali** IOC
354. **Fr. Narmon** IOC
355. **Y. Ndiaye** IOC
356. **S. M. Ng** IOC
357. **L. Nikolaou** IOC
358. **C. Nuzman** IOC
359. **F. Nyangweso** IOC
360. **S. Okano** IOC
361. **S. O'Neil** IOC
362. **le Prince d'Orange** IOC
363. **D. Oswald** IOC
364. **L. Palenfo** IOC
365. **Y. S. Park** IOC
366. **M. Pescante** IOC
367. **Al. Popov** IOC
368. **R. Pound** IOC
369. **S. Ramsamy** IOC
370. **C. Reedie** IOC
371. **J. Rogge** President, IOC; IOTC
372. **R. Ruhee** IOC
373. **M. Sabet** IOC
374. **J. A. Samaranch** Hon. President for Life,

- IOC; IOTC
375. **J. A. Samaranch Jr.** IOC
376. **M. Sánchez Rivas** IOC
377. **P. Schmitt** IOC
378. **Ph. von Schoeller** IOC
379. **A. Sealy** IOC
380. **R. Singh** IOC
381. **Iv. Slavkov** IOC
382. **A. Sondral** IOC
383. **B. Stankovic** IOC
384. **T. Stoltzenberg** IOTC
385. **I. Szewinska** IOC
386. **P. Tallberg** IOC
387. **Sh. Tazpischev** IOC
388. **E. Terpstra** Olympian; IOTC
389. **W. Troeger** IOC
390. **M. Vázquez Raña** IOC; IOTC
391. **Ol. Vázquez Raña** IOC
392. **L. Wallner** IOC
393. **P. Wiberg** IOC
394. **T. Wilson** IOC
395. **Ch-K. Wu** IOC
396. **Z. Yu** IOC
ATHLETIC CLUBS (through Presidents, Coaches and/or Team Captains)
397. **Fenerbahce Football Club**, Turkey
398. **Galatasaray Football Club**, Turkey
399. **Olympiakos Football Club**, Greece
400. **Panathinaikos Football Club**, Greece
401. **PyeongChang 2010 Games bid city** (RM Gong, Chairman; HS Kwon, Mayor)
402. **Salzburg Games bid city** (D. Schaden, Mayor; E. Winkler, DG)
403. **Vancouver 2010 Games bid city** (L. Campbell, Mayor; J. Poole, Chair)



General Assembly Distr.: General

16 November 2007
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 45 (b)
07-46401

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 6 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,

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

