

91436R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
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## Level 3 History 2022

### 91436 Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

Credits: Four

## RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91436.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

## **INTRODUCTION: The 1972 Munich Olympic Games Terrorist Attack**

The modern Olympic Movement was founded by Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin. One of the ideals he hoped the Olympics would promote was the use of athletic competition to foster understanding across cultures, thereby lessening the dangers of war. He also thought that the ancient practice of a sacred truce in association with the Games might have modern implications, giving the Olympics a role in promoting peace.

The modern Olympics has evolved an extensive charter that has developed many of de Coubertin's ideas around sport and how best to run a successful Olympic Games. Keeping the games politically neutral has been an important part of the Olympics' success. The International Olympic Committee's (IOC) mission statement says that the IOC will "... take action to strengthen the unity of the Olympic Movement, to protect its independence, to maintain and promote its political neutrality ..." and rule 50 of the Olympic Charter was updated in 1975 to say, "Every kind of demonstration or propaganda, whether political, religious, or racial, in the Olympic areas, is forbidden".

In 2020, IOC President Thomas Bach described the importance of this neutrality: "In the Olympic Games, we are all equal. Everyone respects the same rules, irrespective of social background, gender, race, sexual orientation, or political belief.

"The Olympic Games are not about politics. The IOC, as a civil non-governmental organisation, is strictly politically neutral at all times."

The political neutrality of the Games has been challenged many times. At the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich Germany, eight members of 'Black September', an off-shoot of the Palestine Liberation Organization, killed two members of the Israeli Olympic team in an initial attack and then took nine hostages. In a disastrous rescue attempt by German police, all of the hostages, five terrorists, and one policeman were killed.

While some people wanted to cancel the Games out of respect for the dead athletes, others wanted to keep the Olympics as a pure sporting event, ignoring political influences. After a brief period of suspension and a memorial service in the Olympic Stadium, the Games resumed.

**SOURCE A: The debate whether to continue the Games**

A massive argument erupted in Munich over a decision by the organisers to continue the Games. Many officials wanted them cancelled. Willi Daume, for example, the head of the National Olympic Committee of Germany ... was devastated by the Israeli deaths.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

However, two American marathon runners, Kenny Moore and Frank Shorter, had no doubt they should continue with their gruelling event. ... "We have to not let this detract from our performance," Shorter said to Moore, "because that's what they want".

Source (adapted): Reeve, S. (2005). *One Day in September: The full story of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre and the Israeli revenge operation 'Wrath of God'*. Faber & Faber Ltd. Chapter 8, pp. 175–177

**SOURCE B: A compromise—the memorial service, 1972**

An indomitable<sup>1</sup> Avery Brundage [fifth President of the IOC, from 1952 to 1972] told a shocked and horrified world here Wednesday that the Olympic ideals must go on despite politics, commercialism, and terror.



“We declare today a day of mourning and will continue all the events one day later than scheduled.”

<sup>1</sup> indomitable      impossible to subdue or defeat



Munich’s Olympic Stadium during the memorial. The stadium could hold over 80,000 people.

**SOURCE C: New Zealand Olympian remembers**

Going to the Olympics in 1972 was a dream come true for Robert Oliver, who has been cycling for over 50 years.



“It had to go on,” he said. “You can’t bow to their pressure, you’ve got to carry on.”



Cycling has been a life-long passion for Robert Oliver, who represented New Zealand at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games.

Source (adapted): White, V. (2016, July 31). Bay Olympian remembers Munich Massacre. *Hawkes Bay Today*. <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/hawkes-bay-today/news/bay-olympian-remembers-munich-massacre/QHHU3UMZACAJGKLYFBQALPEG4/>  
Image: Buckland, W. [Photograph]. *Hawkes Bay Today*. <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/hawkes-bay-today/news/bay-olympian-remembers-munich-massacre/QHHU3UMZACAJGKLYFBQALPEG4/>

**SOURCE D: New Zealand sports broadcaster remembers**

*Keith Quinn was a sports reporter and commentator for 45 years. He commentated for New Zealand television networks at ten Olympic Games, from Munich in 1972, to Rio de Janeiro in 2016.*

Like everyone else there, I was devastated. I had turned 26 in the first week of competition. I was blissfully happy. My wife, Anne, back in Auckland where we lived at the time, was pregnant with our first baby. I was at the Games of my dreams.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

... So the Games went on, after a suitably sombre memorial service. I fully supported the decision though many did not.

Source (adapted): Quinn, K. (2016). Olympic Memories: Munich 1972. *KeithQuinnRugby Thinking and talking about rugby every day for 50+ years*. <https://keithquinnrugby.com/olympic-memories/munich-1972/>

**SOURCE E(i): Athletes hurdling coffins**

Image: Fawkes, W. (Trog). (1972, September 10). Unknown title [cartoon]. Observer: British Cartoon Archive for the Fawkes. <https://archive.cartoons.ac.uk/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=WF0003&pos=65> and <https://www.kentonline.co.uk/kent/news/sports-illustrated-a62247/>

**SOURCE E(ii): The spirit of Olympics**

Image: Mitchell, N. (1972). *The spirit of Olympics* [cartoon]. Adelaide News. <https://www.original-political-cartoon.com/cartoon-gallery/buy/the-spirit-of-olympics/4719/>

**SOURCE F: New Zealanders react to the Munich tragedy**

Sir, – The decision to continue with the Olympic Games is the only thinkable one. Blackmail is one of the hardest tests of integrity, but sport is one of the few chances left to men to demonstrate integrity. ... But it is most praiseworthy and heartening that those so closely involved, so exposed to shock, but who had to make the decision held such a view – a view of world statesmanship.

Source (adapted): Williams, N. M. (1972, September 8). The Munich Tragedy [Letter to the Editor]. *The Press*, p. 8.

Sir, –By its decision to continue the competition, the International Olympic Committee has affronted humanity and violated the true Olympic spirit. ... Its refusal to lead nations above their selfish desire for gold after the recent events is incontrovertible evidence that Olympic sport and humanism do not mix.

Source (adapted): Gross, S. and P. (1972, September 12). The Munich Tragedy [Letter to the Editor, September 8]. *The Press*, p. 12.

*Norman Harris was a New Zealand sports journalist at the 1972 Olympic Games.*

... Still people here are asking themselves and each other whether the games should have continued.

The question is debated at every gathering with journalistic friends. ...

One hopes it does not seem too selfish and mercenary a standpoint to argue for the continuation on behalf of the other athletes who had trained for years to compete here and of the spectators – many of whom had come from great distances at great expense.

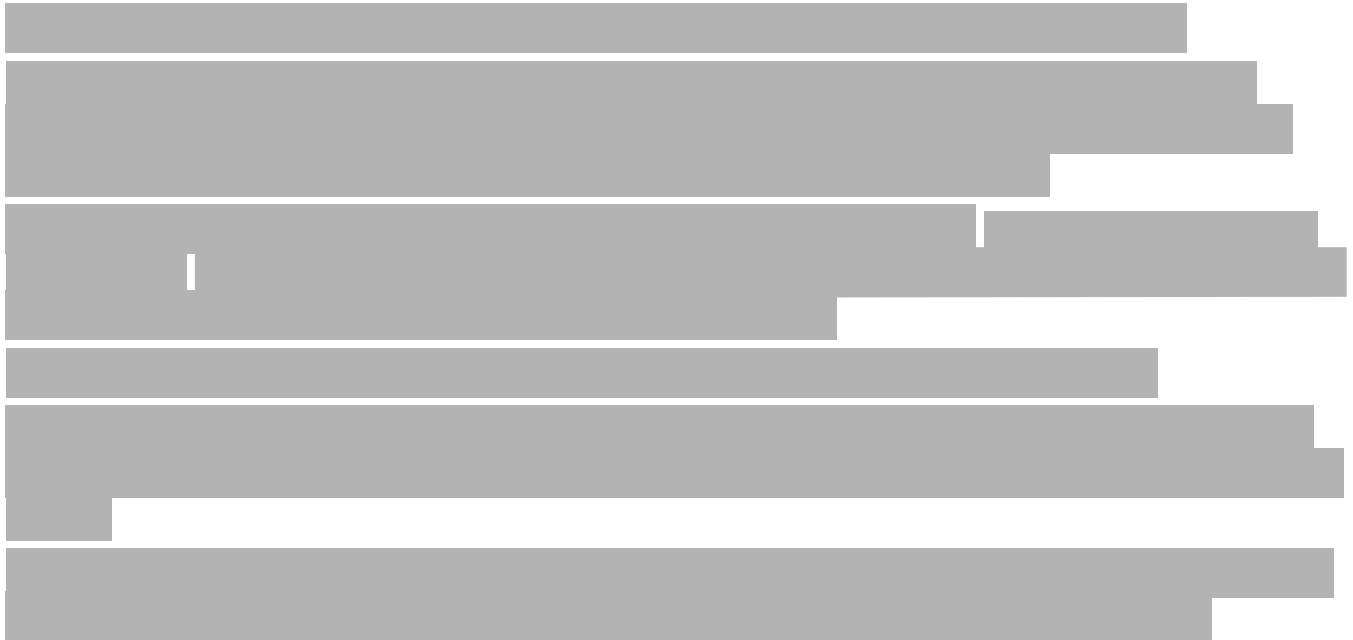
Source (adapted): Harris, N. (1972, September 13). Amateur's role reaffirmed. *The Press*, p. 13.



**SOURCE G: 2016 Olympics – a memorial stone**

*Ankie Spitzer (widow of the slain Israeli fencing coach Andre Spitzer) had been writing to the IOC since 1972 to try to get a memorial built for the Israeli athletes.*

After years of struggle and letter-writing, Ankie Spitzer and the other victims' relatives have the consolation of a memorial ceremony in the athletes' village in Rio, where a memorial stone will be unveiled.



The Rio Games are the first to be held in South America, but the ceremony at the Olympic village means they will also be the first in a new chapter of Olympic history.

<sup>1</sup> paradigm      model

**SOURCE H: 2020 Olympics – the long-awaited tribute**

An official memorial was held Sunday in Tokyo for the 11 Israeli athletes murdered at the 1972 Munich Olympics, days after the opening Tokyo Olympics ceremony included, for the first time, an official commemoration of those who died in the terror attack nearly 50 years ago.



“Finally there is justice for the husbands, sons, and fathers murdered at Munich,” the two said in a joint statement. “We went through 49 years of struggle and never gave up. [We] cannot hold back our tears. This is the moment we’ve waited for.”



Ilana Romano and Ankie Spitzer, widows of Yossef Romano and Andre Spitzer, who were murdered in the 1972 Munich massacre, take part in the Tokyo 2020 Olympics opening ceremony, July 23, 2021.

Source (adapted): Times of Israel staff and agencies. (2021, August 1). At Munich massacre memorial in Tokyo, widow lauds Olympics’ long-awaited tribute. *Times of Israel*. <https://www.timesofisrael.com/at-munich-massacre-memorial-widow-lauds-olympics-long-awaited-tribute/>

Image: Times of Israel. (2021, July 23). [Courtesy Photograph]. Times of Israel. <https://www.timesofisrael.com/after-49-years-israeli-victims-of-1972-olympic-massacre-honored-at-tokyo-opener/>



