

JejuMUN XI

BACKGROUND GUIDE

1972 Munich Olympics

1 | Responding to the Black September's Terrorist Attacks at Munich during the XX Summer Olympic Games

SDGs: 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions | 17. Partnerships to achieve the goal

Authored by Jenny (Gibbeum) Jin, Yudan Sun, Claire (Seoyeon) Kim, Jueon Kang

Date of Conference: November 15-16, 2024

Last updated: August 13, 2024

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Committee Introduction	2
Agenda Introduction	3
Letter from the Chairs	4
Key Terms	5
Historical Background	6
Current State of Affairs	7
Stances of Parties	9
Possible Solutions	16
Questions to Consider	17
Bibliography	18

Committee Introduction

Unlike the General Assembly (GA) where delegates represent a nation to resolve international issues, our Crisis Committee will allow delegates to find themselves back in time in 1972 at the Olympic Village in Munich, Germany. Delegates will be thrust into enjoyable and dynamic situations revolving the main agenda of rescuing hostages. With crisis updates of chairs guiding delegates into the storyline of the crisis, delegates will be required to resolve the crisis using directives, making decisions by themselves. Our committee will demand real-time problem solving skills, adaptability, and strategic thinking skills with diplomatic ability.

Rumors stir as some staff members of the Olympic village and unknown people presumed to be Palestinian or Jewish seem to be engaging in obscure activities. Delegates will become an athlete (or a family member), staff, journalist, or an official involved in the 1972 Munich Olympics that commenced about a week ago from when this committee starts. As historical records hint, there will be unexpected, or even tragic crises that will require collaborative problem-solving skills and resilience.

The purpose of this committee is to devise successful and efficient strategies to respond to the threats posed by the terrorist group Black September by rescuing people and predicting their next moves. Whether it is to negotiate with the terrorists or to support firm action against them, the ultimate goal is to safely rescue the hostages.

Agenda Introduction

The Munich Olympics was the first Olympics ever to be hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany since the termination of World War II. Munich Olympics was a well-planned event - in order to give an international impression aside from its history of Nazism; both Germany and the IOC had especially put efforts into the flow of events and were praised for the operation of the Olympic games itself.

During the Olympic Games, however, rumors stir as some staff members of the Olympic village and unknown people presumed to be Palestinian or Jewish seem to be engaging in obscure activities. Then on September 5, the time when this committee started, the "Black September," the Palestinian terrorist group targeting vengeance against Israel for the death of thousands of Palestinians during the massacre in Jordan, arrived at the Olympic Village. Athletes and staff hear a threat message broadcasted by Black September over the whole Olympic Village, and find out that the entrances of the village are all locked up.

The delegates are put into an emergency committee session from the moment Black September broadcasts the threat message all over the Olympic Village. The delegates also receive some unknown letters that seem to tell the delegates something...one of them being included in this background guide. One of the delegates could be held hostage, or even get killed. Therefore, the committee should actively discuss to prepare and brace themselves for the upcoming crisis.

This issue is significant in every approach because the Olympics involve numerous nations and representatives. If any killing or violence occurs at the Olympics, it will lead to further serious consequences within the international relationships of the member nations. Also, if any incident results in the death of participating athletes, it would represent that terrorists managed to terminate the Olympic Spirit and call an end to an international peace. To stop fear and violence from spreading in the most spotlighted event of the moment, the agenda must be countered by the committee to lead the Olympics to safety.

This agenda will be based on several groups of perspectives within the crisis. This includes athletes, their families, athletic coaches, guards or police officers, representatives (prime ministers or presidents), and journalists. Addressing this issue of non-fictional content will create a general overview of the historical event and how such a crisis affected a diverse amount of people.

Letter from the Chairs

Greetings delegates! My name is Jenny, and it is an honor to serve as your director of the 1972 Olympics crisis committee. As a sophomore attending Korea International School Jeju, I began my MUN journey in 5th grade, and JejuMUN XI will be my eleventh conference. I have had the honor of chairing twice and serving as an associate-director once before, but this will be my first time directing a crisis committee alone. My main goal for this committee is to foster a dynamic setting that all delegates can enthusiastically engage and participate in. I hope this experience helps build your creativity and resilience, leaving a lasting impression on crisis committees.

Dear fellow delegates, it is my pleasure to welcome you to crisis 1 committee for JejuMUN XI. To introduce myself, my name is Claire Kim, a junior at Korea International School Jeju who will be serving as your head chair. I promise you that I will try my very best to create a unique, and a different experience for all delegates in the Crisis 1 committee. I have got an award from every single MUN conference I've ever attended, and my very first being JejuMUN. Thus I feel very grateful and excited to be back in JejuMUN as a chair. I promise you that I will be as attentive and conscientious during all discussions as a respectable head chair should. I look forward to meeting you all in the conference room.

Greetings, delegate. My name is Jueon Kang, a rising 8th grader in Korean International School Jeju. It is such an honor to be serving as your deputy chair of the 1972 Munich Olympics crisis committee. I started my MUN career last year, as a 7th grade student. I have attended about 7 conferences total, being both a delegate and a chair. My goal as an associate chair is to discover and learn more about Model United Nations through the perspective of the chair. I also hope the delegates will enjoy and learn more about MUN as much as the chairs would.

Dear esteemed delegates! Greetings, my name is Chloe Cho, and it is my true honor to be serving you as your Associate Chair. I am currently a sophomore attending Korea International School Jeju, and this is my 3rd year in Model United Nations. My chairing in JejuMUN XI will be my seventeenth Model UN conference overall, sixth experience chairing, and second experience chairing a crisis committee. My goal as an associate chair is to smoothly operate the committee's proceedings and assist our director with the flow of the crisis committee, but most importantly, to provide all delegates with an enjoyable and remarkable experience. I sincerely hope that you have fun, earn inspiration, and be creative at the 1972 Munich Olympics crisis.

If any questions or concerns arise, please feel free to contact any of us via email below.

Sincerely,

Jenny (Gibbeum) Jin || Director || gbeumjin27@kis.ac

Claire (Seoyeon) Kim || Head Chair || syeonkim26@kis.ac

Jueon Kang || Deputy Chair || jekang29@kis.ac

Chloe (Minseo) Cho || Associate Chair || mseocho27@kis.ac

Key Terms

Black September

The Palestinian terrorist group targeting vengeance against Israel for the death of thousands of Palestinians during the massacre in Jordan.

Emergency Response

Immediate and systematic approach towards an unexpected or emergency situation.

Hostage

A person seized or held as security for the fulfillment of a condition.

International Diplomacy

The act of maintaining peaceful relationships between countries.

IOC

Stands for the International Olympic Committee. Members of the IOC promote the interest of the IOC and support a stable, and a successful Olympic event.

Olympic Village

The area where athletes and staff taking part in the Olympics are accommodated during the Olympic Games.

Security

The state of being free from danger or threat.

Terrorism

The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

Historical Background

The 1972 XX Summer Olympics commenced on August 26th in Munich, Germany. A great number of athletes, staff, sports commentators, news reporters, and officials from various countries are present at the site of the Olympics.

However, there have been multiple reports of suspicious activities of unauthorized people in the Olympic Village. Those unauthorized people are presumed to be Palestinians or Jewish. There have been voices of concern regarding the security of the Olympic Village and the IOC president Avery Brundage, who is deeply concerned with driving the Munich Olympics forward, explains that he and the officials trust Killian Hoffman and Mathis Fische, the two certified guards working in the Olympic Village.

Despite efforts to settle down concerns, more rumors spread as more and more masked or suspiciously disguised people make appearances near the Olympic Village. Simultaneously, the notorious Black September, disappeared without a trace after the Jordanian Civil War in 1971. They have been suspiciously quiet for the past few months, which raised louder voices of concern. Regardless of whether the terrorist group's inactivity and the reports of obscure activities by unauthorized people in the Olympic Village is a coincidence or not, it is widely believed that Black September is keeping an eye on the Munich Olympics. And soon, on September 5th, the rumors turned out to be true.

Current State of Affairs

On September 5th, 1972 the worst case scenario inspired by the rumors turned out to be true. The Black September had already arrived at Munich and broke into the Olympic Village.

The morning of September 5th is awkward, both inside and outside of the Olympic Village. Inside the Olympic Village, the athletes and staff find themselves locked in their rooms. As time passes and they realize that all of them are locked in the buildings of the village, terror sweeps the entire community. Outside the Olympic Village, no one seems to know that Black September has already made their first move. The morning passes, and people start to gather around the stadiums beside the village to watch the upcoming games. However, no staff are preparing for the games, and no announcements have been made about when the games start, even though the scheduled game time is only five minutes away.

People start to raise concerns and complaints about the delay, and not even a single official mentions about the delay. Still, some officials look distressed after receiving some phone calls, possibly from the staff locked in the village. Just then, a siren blazes across the entire village and the stadiums right beside. Soon, an unknown voice broadcasts a threat message. This moment is when our committee starts.

Now, terror sweeps across the site of the Olympics, and everyone cries for immediate help on how to respond to the threat message from the unknown terrorist and possibly a hostage situation.

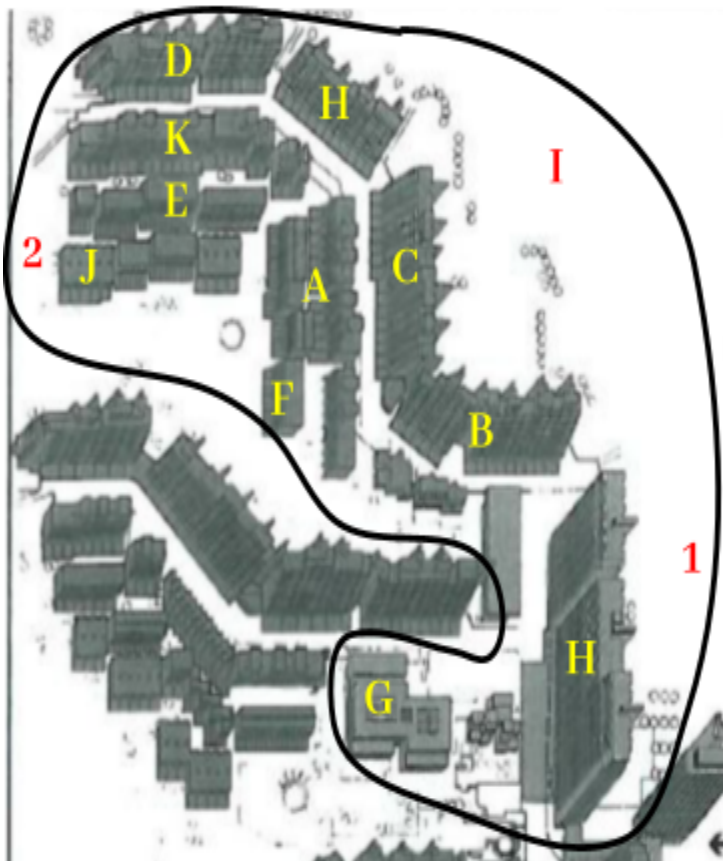
Obviously, the threat message marked the start of the life-depending terrorist attack happening at a public event- the Olympics. Delegates will need to predict the Black September's next moves and closely cooperate with external organizations such as but not limited to the United Nations and nationwide governments.

Please take into consideration that delegates should not and can not reference any events after September 5th 1972 in their research or during the committee. Any events after September 5th 1972 are considered to be in the future prospective to the committee timeline and has not happened yet.

Attached below is information delegates **MUST** be aware of prior to the conference.

1. Map of the Olympic Village (where the committee/sessions will take place)

★ Circled section is the borderline for where our committee is operating.



Key of the map

A	Cafeteria
B	Lodging (Men's village)
C	Lodging (Women's village)
D	Lodging (Staffs')
E	Gym
F	Electric room
G	Headquarters (Security)
H	Headquarters (IOC Officials)
I	Nature Path
J	Outdoor workout facility
K	Headquarters (National Representatives)
1	Entrance
2	Exit

2. Is it a misdelivered message from the Black September to the Olympic Village?

I LLIW BE AT
IEFARETAC.

TMEHTREHT
EEAOOKNF.

Stances of Parties

Andre Spitzer (Israel)

Andre Spitzer is a fencing coach who is participating in the Munich Olympics. He is currently located inside the Olympic village at the start of the crisis. He is a very enthusiastic and passionate coach who has been very devoted to making his players successful in the Munich Olympics. As a coach, he is able to call upon the athletic association or the Israel Olympics Committee for the athletes' safety.

Andschelin (ahn-SHELL-lin) Spitzer (Fictional) (Germany)

Andschelin Spitzer is the wife of a German athlete participating in the 1972 Munich Olympics. Her husband had been deterred from the previous Olympics due to serious injury. Consequently, he put in great effort to enter this year's Olympic Games. However, she is reluctant to let her husband enter the Olympics, even insisting other fellow athletes not enter it, despite the public scorn she receives due to this remark. With her position as a family member of an athlete, there is a high possibility that she encounters news reporters and journalists who can spread the urgent crisis around the world.

Bruno Merk (Bavaria)

Bruno Merk is the Bavarian interior minister of sport and integration. His position makes him credible in the Olympics. The Interior Ministry of Bavaria is located in Munich, the site of the Olympics and the crisis, which makes him responsible for supervising the Olympics. However, his failure to protect Munich from the Black September has become a motivator for him to prevent the worst-case scenario from happening- murder of the athletes, staff, and possibly the spectators as well. To do this, he believes calling upon the German police and the ministry of defense to track the terrorists and install additional security guards in the Olympic Village would ensure the safety of everyone at Munich.

Bundesnachrichtendienst (boon-des-nah-reesh-in-deen-st) (Germany)

**Note: due to pronunciation, it is allowed to use the abbreviation 'BND' during unmoderated caucuses, but should use the full name for speeches (opening speech, moderated caucus) and written documents (both private and public directives).*

Bundesnachrichtendienst is an agent of the Federal Intelligence Service of Germany. Having gone through various crime scenes and missions, with highly experienced members in close cooperation with the police, Bundesnachrichtendienst may be THE person to consult in the crisis. As a member of the professional investigation team, he believes that the quickest way to end the crisis situation would be to capture the Black September having a stake out at the Olympics and predicting their next moves. This means that he disagrees with the United

Nations or the governments that want to contact the terrorists for a peace negotiation, which the BND supposes that the terrorists would decline. He has full access to the security cameras installed all around Munich, and can call upon the German government, the federal ministry of defense (BMVg), and the regional police.

Avery Brundag (IOC)

Avery Brundag is the fifth president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). He has rapidly gained popularity and authority in the Olympic committee as a retired athlete. Avery Brundag has a history of preventing American boycotts against the 1938 Summer games held in Germany during the Nazi regime. Brundag has an unwavering belief in continuing the Olympics without cessation. As the leader of the IOC, his decisions and reactions in regards to the crisis immediately influenced the Munich Olympics and nation-level Olympic committees.

Elisheva Romano (Israel)

Elisheva Romano is the wife of Yossef Romano, an Israeli weightlifter participating in the 1972 Munich Olympics. She has high hopes for her husband to win a medal. With her position as the family of an athlete, there is a high possibility that she encounters news reporters and journalists who can spread the urgent crisis around the world. She is also well-known for her support for the Olympics and sportsmanship, making her in close acquaintance with the other athletes, coaches, and the Olympics Committee. However, the rumors that the terrorists are of Jewish or Palestinian origin may negatively impact her and her husband's portrayal in the media.

Gustav Heinemann (Germany)

Gustav Heinemann is the current president of Germany who was elected in 1969. With his position as a president, he can address the nation's need of assistance to the international community and can immediately call upon the federal ministries and the police. The president believes that not angering the Black September is the best way to maintain international security and stability, as restless diplomacy and conferences would take place if the lives of people from various countries are lost at the Olympics held in the country that he is in charge of.

Peter Jennings (Canada)

Peter Jennings is a talented, popular, and witty Canadian-American ABC News Reporter. He is sent to join the ABC Sports, an on-air reporter, for the Munich Olympic. He has met most of the athletes participating in the Munich Olympics at prior competitions as a sports reporter, and he has become close friends with most of them. As a person who connects the Olympic Village (athletes and staff) and the spectators (international community), he is

capable of broadcasting the crisis to the spectators. Jennings's broadcasts influence the actions of international organizations because his live reports are what they rely on to grasp how the crisis unfolds. Ironically, his job as a news reporter slightly lures him to dangerous situations as that would be an exquisite opportunity for him to report. His desire to be the sole reporter for the situation puts him in a rivalry position with John K Cooley and Serge Groussard.

John K Cooley (America)

John K Cooley is an American journalist who specialized in reporting about Islamist groups and Israel-Palestine conflicts. He worked for the ABC news for a long time, and he attended the Munich Olympics to interview Israeli athletes. As a person who connects the Olympic Village (athletes and staff) and the spectators (international community), he is capable of broadcasting the crisis to the spectators. His broadcasts influence the actions of international organizations because his live reports are what they rely on to grasp how the crisis unfolds. Ironically, his job as a news reporter slightly lures him to dangerous situations as that would be an exquisite opportunity for him to report. His desire to be the sole reporter for the situation puts him in a rivalry position with Peter Jennings and Serge Groussard. Still, he can use his knowledge from his specialized area of Islamist groups and conflicts to give advice about the Black September's possible intentions and activities, providing the international community with accurate and quick information.

Kehat (*cay-hot*) Shorr (Romania)

Kehat Shorr is a shooting coach who is participating in the Munich Olympics. Currently located inside the Olympic Village at the beginning of the crisis. As a coach, he is able to call upon the athletics association or the Israel Olympics Committee for the athletes' safety. Even though he has seen many other athletes fail to participate in the Olympics due to various reasons from injuries to nation-wide conflicts, he believes getting murdered by the terrorists is the most futile reason for death and failure to be in the Olympics.

Kilian (*kill-lian*) Hofmann: Fictional Character. (Germany)

Kilian Hofmann works in the Israeli athlete camp buildings as a janitor. She has in-depth knowledge of all the routes to entering and exiting all the buildings on the Olympics site. Due to her knowledge of the Olympic Village, she can hide the staff and athletes, or also expose their location to the terrorists. She knows that the staff and athletes will need to rely on her for safety, but she also knows that the Black September will need a janitor to provide information about the Olympic Village. Even though she has this dilemma, her first priority is to be safe, so she chooses to hide or escape the Olympic Village with the staff and athletes as soon as possible.

Kurt (*curt*) Waldheim (UN flag)

Kurt Waldheim is the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General. His position makes him deeply involved in maintaining international security. The 1972 Munich Olympics took place in his first year as the Secretary-General. While installing security guards sent from Olympics-participating countries would also be feasible, his position as the Secretary-General of the UN motivates him to prioritize peace across the international community against the terrorists. With the belief that peace negotiations best reflects human nature, he can call upon the international community to give support for victims of the crisis and is responsible for communicating with the participating countries of the Olympics to negotiate with the Black September.

Manfred Schreiber (Germany)

Manfred Schreiber is the Munich chief of police. He has no experience with hostage rescue but has been chief of police for quite some time. He can easily access the security cameras installed in and near the Olympic Village, and closely cooperates with the German government, and the federal ministry of defense (BMVg). The easiest and immediate action he can take is sending armed security guards and breaking into the Olympic Village by force to stop the Black September. He plans to closely cooperate with the Bundesnachrichtendienst to check the terrorists' whereabouts to capture them instantly when they break in. He believes that the arms and resources the police possess definitely overpowers the Black September's.

Mathis Fische: Fictional character. (Germany)

Mathis Fische is working as a security guard in the building where Israeli athletes and sports teams are living in for the Olympics. He witnessed a group of suspicious people entering the building earlier. He knows everything about the Olympic Village, from the location of security cameras to door passwords, making him an important resource for the staff and athletes to rely on for safety.

Monique Berlioux (IOC)

Monique Berlioux is the director of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), currently participating as an IOC representative in the Munich Olympics. As the director and representative of the IOC, his decisions and reactions in regards to the crisis immediately influenced the Munich Olympics and nation-level Olympic committees. He believes that he is responsible for the lax security in the Olympics and does not want the atmospheres of subsequent Olympics to become reserved due to this crisis. Consequently, he hopes to end the crisis quickly with intervention by force, but worries an armed conflict across various nations might arise. Being placed in this dilemma, he feels guilty and even considers turning himself into the Black September.

Moshe Weinberg (Israel)

Moshe Weinberg is an Israeli wrestling coach who is participating in the Munich Olympics. He is currently located inside the Olympic Village at the beginning of the crisis. As a coach, he is able to call upon the athletics association or the Israel Olympics Committee for the athletes' safety. Still, he believes that the ones who can respond to this crisis the quickest are the staff and athletes present at the Olympics, who are all specialized at sports that require both physical and mental strength. He is sure that everyone in the Olympic Village will be able to survive.

Golda Meir (Israel)

Golda Meir is the current and the 4th Israeli prime minister. She attended the Munich Olympics to watch Israeli athletes participating. Politically, she takes an aggressive and hostile stance against the group Black September and demands military actions. With her position as a prime minister, she can address the nation's need of assistance to the international community and can immediately call upon the federal ministries and the police.

Serge (*sir-gay*) Groussard (France)

Serge Groussard is a journalist who is engaged in the 1972 Olympics. He is capable of communicating and releasing news with the external community during the crisis. As a person who connects the Olympic Village (athletes and staff) and the spectators (international community), he is capable of broadcasting the crisis to the spectators. His broadcasts influence the actions of international organizations because his live reports are what they rely on to grasp how the crisis unfolds. Ironically, his job as a news reporter slightly lures him to dangerous situations as that would be an exquisite opportunity for him to report. His desire to be the sole reporter for the situation puts him in a rivalry position with John K Cooley and Peter Jennings.

Walter Tröger (Germany)

Walter Tröger is the mayor of the Olympic Village at the Munich Olympic Games. He prioritizes the safety of people as well as the success of the Olympic games. He tries to resolve the crisis through seeking peaceful negotiations with the Black September terrorist group to rescue the hostages. As the mayor who is in charge of the Olympic Village, his decisions and reactions in regards to the crisis immediately influences the Munich Olympics and nation-level Olympic committees. He can call upon the janitors and security guards in the Olympic Village, as well as the police.

Yakov Springer (Poland)

Yakov Springer is the weightlifting judge who is participating in the Munich Olympics. Currently located inside the Olympic Village at the beginning of the crisis. As a judge, he is able to call upon the athletics association or the Olympics Committee for the athletes' safety. Also, he has a stern personality that his decisions and actions rely on fixed, strict rules. This calm personality is still present at the crisis as opposed to others who are in panic.

Yossef Gutfreund (Romania)

Yossef Gutfreund is a wrestling referee who is participating in the Munich Olympics. Currently located inside the Olympic Village at the beginning of the crisis. As a referee, he is able to call upon the athletics association or the Israel Olympics Committee for the athletes' safety. He highly values the potential and hope that everyone -not only athletes- possess, making him a very optimistic person. While the crisis situation is quite upsetting for him, he trusts that the olympics committee and the government will act quickly to save them from the terrorists.

Yossef Romano (Israel)

Yossef Romano is an Israeli weightlifter who is participating in the Munich Olympics. Currently located inside the Olympic Village at the beginning of the crisis. As an athlete, his safety is what influences the athletics association, the Olympics Committee, and the Israeli government's protection measures. Even in a life-threatening hostage situation, he is still ambitious to keep the games going and to bring his country and his wife a glorious prize of a medal. While this bold ambition impresses everyone in the Olympic Village, its accomplishment is questionable in this harsh condition.

Possible Solutions

Hostage Negotiation

In case of terrorist attacks, one of the most frequently used methods is providing the terrorists what they ask for - which are often money or political support. This method could be considered most ideal for the hostages' safety - only if it properly works out. This method includes sending a representative to the terrorist basecamp, or creating a virtual venue between a political figure and the terrorist group designated to negotiate under peace. While this method may operate to protect the hostages until they are traded or rescued, a crucial point to be considered is that terrorists often request unrealistic treatments, often related with religious or political ideals.

Calling for external help

The crisis situation might become too dangerous and complex for only the delegates in the Olympic Village to resolve. Consequently, delegates could call upon external organizations to intervene and help solve the crisis situation. External organizations include the German government, the Israeli government, the United Nations, the ministry of defense, and the police. Delegates could request support in any way, such as but not limited to negotiations and collision by force. While the police and the Bundesnachrichtendienst can provide weapons and physical force, most of the external organizations could prefer to negotiate with the Black September themselves on behalf of the delegates in the Olympic Committee. Still, it is the delegates' choice to ask for which kind of support. However, involving external support may put the hostages' life directly at risk as terrorists will increase their pressure upon the held hostages.

Secure safety inside the Olympic Village

When delegates encounter an urgent hostage situation, they cannot always wait for external organizations such as the government, police, IOC, or the UN to negotiate or solve the situation for them. The delegate will need to take preemptive measures to protect themselves before help can reach them since a 'golden time' exists to ensure their safety. The delegates can utilize the knowledge of the security guards and the janitors to hide or move their location around different places of the Olympic Village. There are other ways that delegates can secure their safety, such as fighting face-to-face against the terrorists, negotiating, or others based on the delegates' creativity. Before or while the external organizations intervene in the crisis, it is recommended that delegates try to respond to the crisis themselves as well through aforementioned preemptive measures.

Questions to Consider

1. What is the safest course of action to take to save the hostages?
2. Should the Olympics be postponed or canceled according to the current situations?
3. How will the Olympics committee negotiate or respond to the threats posed by the terrorists?
4. What role should the IOC play in managing the crisis and ensuring the safety of citizens and athletes?
5. How can the communications be effectively handled in between the hostage athletes and civilians?
6. What can olympic villagers (athletes, coaches, staff, etc) do in order to handle the crisis?

Bibliography

"Federal Ministry of Defence." *Bmvg.de*, 26 Feb. 2024, www.bmvg.de/en.

Geir Moulson. "German President Apologizes for 1972 Olympic Attack Failures." AP News, AP News, 5 Sept. 2022, apnews.com/article/winter-olympics-sports-germany-munich-9198d5bd32c440ebf3081da7bd1aca63.

"Golda Meir | Biography & Facts | Britannica." Encyclopædia Britannica, 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Golda-Meir.

"How the 1972 Munich Olympic Games Turned into Tragedy | Britannica." Encyclopædia Britannica, 2024, www.britannica.com/video/180277/crisis-deaths-Black-September-1972-Munich-Olympic-1972?utm_campaign=b-extension&utm_medium=chrome&utm_source=ebinsights&utm_content=Munich%20massacre.

"Kurt Waldheim | Biography, Achievements, & Facts | Britannica." Encyclopædia Britannica, 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Kurt-Waldheim.

"Munich's Chief Is a Law - And - Order Man (Published 1972)." The New York Times, 2024, www.nytimes.com/1972/09/07/archives/munichs-chief-is-a-lawandorder-man.html.

Schaeffler, Jimmy. "Peter Jennings' First Olympics: Lessons Learned in Munich." Multichannel News, Multichannel News, 30 July 2012, www.nexttv.com/blog/peter-jennings-first-olympics-lessons-learned-munich-323485.

"Ulbricht, Walter | Wilson Center Digital Archive." Wilsoncenter.org, 2016, digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/people/ulbricht-walter.

Wikipedia Contributors. "John K. Cooley." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 4 Apr. 2024, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_K._Cooley.

Wikipedia Contributors. "Avery Brundage." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 7 June 2024, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avery_Brundage.