



## Book Reviews

**JUDISCHE OLYMPIASIEGBR (Sport - Ein Sprungbrett für Minoritäten)** by Paul Yogi Mayer. 192 pages, in German. Published by AGON Sportverlag, Kirchweg 64, D-34119 Kassel, Germany. ISBN 3-89784-173-8. Reviewed by Ruud Paauw.

Author Paul Yogi Mayer (1912) was born in Germany and lived there in the thirties as an athlete, a sport journalist, a teacher and a Jew. So he experienced the nazi-regime in almost every part of his life. In 1939 he succeeded in moving to England. During the war he was a parachutist in the British Air Force. After 1945 he worked indefatigably for young people, schools and sport organizations. He was decorated for it with a MBE (Member of the British Empire). In 1998 he got an honorary degree from the University of Potsdam - the nazi's did not allow him to finish his studies in 1934.

Dr. Mayer considers this book a kind of 'Doktorarbeit' to earn his degree as yet. But it is in fact more than that. It is a history of the achievements of Jewish sportsmen and -women modestly mixed with his own experiences especially in the most interesting chapter of the book '1936: Berlin - Jews unwanted'. He studied at the same university as the famous fencer Helene Mayer ('Die blonde He') and knew high jumper Gretel Bergmann - the two Jewish ladies who were, each in her own way, victims of the cynicism of the nazi-regime. Dr. Mayer pays some attention to these two 'causes célèbres' of the Berlin Games.

The author calls Helene Mayer 'the enigma and puzzle' of the Berlin Games. Indeed she was. As winner of the silver medal she gave the nazi-salute during the Olympic ceremony. Her special wish was to shake hands with Hitler and this was accomplished, according to a report mentioned by the author. Did Helene Mayer, who came from the USA to participate in the Games for Germany, know what exactly was going on in Germany? One wonders. Dr. Mayer does not mention a remarkable article in 'Olympisches Feuer' Heft 5, 1986 which throws more light on her attitude. In it, Gisela Mauermeister (Olympic champion discus throw 1936 and a nazi) quoted from a letter Helene Mayer, back in California, wrote three months after the Games to her friends in Germany 'Die blonde He' was furious with the American Press because they were very critical about the Games and Germany. 'Alles Propaganda gegen Deutschland! Diese Schwätzer' (All propaganda against Germany. These 'whipper-snappers'). She defended her country during lectures at universities and clubs and even went to a broadcasting station to protest against the reporting. On the other hand she knew the backside of the

medal perfectly well. In the letter to her friends, she wrote: 'I would like to come back to Germany, but I know there is no place for me - I am one of a group which is heavily beaten by fate, but I love Germany just as you do and I feel and think just as German as you do'. Not an ugly word about the nazi's. It was her 'fate'. One is inclined to think that 'die Blonde He' did not feel very Jewish in those years. She returned to Germany in 1952 and died a year later.

Dr. Mayer gives the successes of Jewish competitors during the Olympics since 1896 and often an account of the tragedies in later life. But who is Jewish and who not? There is not always a clear answer to that question. Some don't even know they are Jewish and some don't want to know they are Jewish. If a term such as 'Mischlinge' is used, I always start to shiver. The danger is that in trying to find an answer one may come close to the considerations and rules the nazi's used in this respect. I must say that Mayer is well aware of that danger.

In the list of medallists of Jewish descent there are a few surprises. I always thought that the numbers 1-2-3 in the women's foil event in 1936 were all of Jewish descent: Ilona Elek (Hungary), Helene Mayer (Germany) and Ellen Preiss (Austria). But according to Dr. Mayer it is 'doubtful' (it cannot be proved) that Elek and Preiss were indeed Jewish.

Mayer's book is an important publication. It reminds us of the many fine Jewish Olympic sportsmen and -women we had in the past. It reminds us also of the tragedy of a lot of them in the years after the glory. But I wonder if it is still useful or even necessary in the future to write about specific Jewish Olympic competitors. Because the essence of the Olympic movement is not whether you are roman-catholic, protestant, Jewish or Muslim, whether you are white, black, brown or yellow, but only if you are a good and fair sportsman or -woman.

In this autumn an updated English translation of Dr. Mayer's book will be published and Dr. Mayer promised he will inform ISOH about this in time.

**OLYMPIABOKEN 2000**, edited by Thomas Lindberg. Published by Stroemberg Media Group, Box 65, 162 11 Vällingby, Sweden. Price: SEK (Sw. Crowns) 790:-, plus postage for non-European countries; alternatively SEK 987:- for European countries, incl. Sweden. ISSN: 0567-4573; 0347-274. 428 pages, in Swedish. Reviewed by Anthony Th. Bijkerk.

Again, the Swedish report on the participation of its athletes in the Games of the XXVIIth Olympiad, in Sydney 2000, is a marvellous book. Very complete and full of beautiful photographs, it gives a detailed description of the events that took place in September/October 2000 in Sydney. However, for the

first time in the many editions of this series, I missed Wolf Lyberg's personal contribution, which always added just a bit more to the intrinsic value of this publication. I remember his interview with IOC President Samaranch (in the 1996 Atlanta edition), which he, Wolf Lyberg, later translated for publishing in the *Journal of Olympic History*, and his interview with King Carl Gustaf (in the 1998 Nagano edition).

Once again, Ove Karlsson took care of the complete statistics at the end of this book, and they are among the very best, making the book a valuable contribution for each Olympic historian.

Björn Folin, press-attache of the Swedish Olympic Committee concludes the volume with the report on the activities of the S.O.K. over the past two years.

I was surprised to note that in this Swedish book, one whole page was dedicated to the Queen of the Sydney Games: Leontien Zijlaard-van Moorsel, the cyclist, who according to Ove Karlsson's statistics, leads the list of all athletes in personal results of these Olympic Games with her three gold and one silver medal, all medals won in an individual event.

**DAS GROÙE LEXIKON DER DDR-SPORTLER - Die 1000 erfolgreichsten und populästen Sportlerinnen und Sportler aus der DDR, ihre Erfolge und Biographien. By Volker Kluge. Published by Schwarzkopf & Schwarzkopf Verlag GmbH, Kastanienallee 32, 10435 Berlin, Germany. Price: circa DEM 40.00 (excl. mailingcosts); ISBN 3-89602-348-9; 445 pages, in German. Reviewed by Dr. Andreas Höfer.**

1000 Biographies from the "Wonderland of Winners".

Whether they really are 'the most successful and the most popular athletes' - as the subtitle of this book says - is an open question. It is pointless to ask whether in a 'Large Encyclopaedia of GDR Sportsmen' this person or that could also have been included. Likewise, the question of how to deal with popular losers and unpopular winners needs no discussion here. In fact when we are confronted with a piece of work such as this, impressively displaying the author's assiduousness, any carping criticism is out of place. With this new book, published at the end of November 2000 and containing approximately 450 pages, Volker Kluge has once again confirmed his reputation of being not only one of the leading experts in the field, but also one of the most industrious and meticulous. Who else could have collected and processed such an enormous wealth of biographical details and facts - or even wanted to! Accuracy of

detail, as adequately seen in this monumental 'chronicles' of the Olympic Summer and Winter Games and in many other publications, is one of the strong points of this Berlin author, who can fall back on his own diverse personal experience as well as a private archive which has developed over the decades.

Thus, in this new encyclopaedia he has put together no fewer than 1000 biographies and presented us with a reference book of great value. In central position are those people who founded the reputation of the GDR as a 'wonderland of winners' or who at least were responsible for records and medals, titles and triumphs. Almost exactly a quarter (i.e. 755) of all the entries are concerned with male and female athletes who stood on the winners' podium at the Olympic Games. The rest are devoted to world and European champions as well as to a few other outstanding sportsmen and sportswomen. Thus the reader is presented with a kaleidoscope of sporting success from A to Z, from Irene Abel to Andreas Zülow, which is enriched by a wealth of data on their professional and private lives. This is particularly commendable: the author's attention is directed not only towards the sportsmen; he also tries at least to some extent to do justice to the 'person'. When in this respect he endeavours in each case to make a comment on the 'current state of affairs' - 'What is . . . doing at the moment?' - we can appreciate how extensive his research has been.

The 'Large Encyclopaedia of GDR Sportsmen' gives us an insight into lives which were just as typical as they were individual, lives which were not only careers but from time to time dramatic destinies. It is the nature of things that in each case only a brief outline is given. If as a result the reader's thirst for knowledge cannot be satisfied here and there, this cannot be blamed on the author. Also unfortunate, but equally inevitable, is the absence of additional literature and further references. The fact that no addresses and telephone numbers are given is of course self-evident. Presumably, this is the curse of providing good service: those who profit from it can hardly get enough of it.

Let us once again pay tribute to Kluge's achievement, to his expertise and his assiduousness. As one of the most distinguished sports journalists of the GDR, he has observed at close quarters most of the lives sketched by him in this encyclopaedia, and as the interpreter of them (in

newspaper articles) he has also helped in part to shape them. Kluge has never concealed the fact that he treated the athletes of his country not only with professional reserve as befits his vocation, but also always with personal liking, and nothing less than respect, if not admiration. Up to the present, ten years after the end of the GDR, little has changed. This can clearly be seen from Kluge's book and explicitly in the 'preface', which incidentally can hardly bear the date 3rd October 2000 by accident.

**THE FORGOTTEN OLYMPIC ART COMPETITIONS - The story of the Olympic Art Competitions of the 20th Century. By Richard Stanton. Published by: TRAFFORD Publishing, Suite 6E, 2333 Government Street, Victoria, BC V8T 4P4, CANADA Price: US\$27.50. ISBN: 1-55212606-4, 412 pages in English The book can be ordered on the internet through the publisher: [www.trafford.com/robots/01-0008](http://www.trafford.com/robots/01-0008), or via Richard Stanton's own website: [www.garret.net/olympic-art](http://www.garret.net/olympic-art) and if no internet connection is available through the publisher at the address mentioned. Reviewed by Anthony Bijkerk.**

Over a period of forty years, I have read and collected many books on the Olympic Games, and of course in several of these books one can find references to the Olympic Art Competitions in the period from 1912 to 1948. But as far as I know, this happens to be the very first time an overall and complete history of this Olympic Art competition has ever been published.

Richard Stanton has done a wonderful and thorough research on this particular subject. Every Olympic historian should be able to remember how Pierre de Coubertin in 1906 declined going to the Intercalary Games in Athens in order to organize an extra Conference in the Comédie Française, in Paris, bringing together 'men of letters, and of artists (painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, dramatic artists)', who were to study the possibility of including the art and the letters in the Modern Olympic Games. It would mean the beginning of a temporary union between two completely disparate worlds. Coubertin however, forged that union with all his might, because it was a lifelong wish

Richard Stanton went through the archives of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] in Lausanne with the finest comb he could find, with the result that we now have an almost complete insight in the efforts Coubertin put into making possible the union of sports and arts in the Olympic Games. Stanton made an English translation of many letters in the French language which he found in the archives. He describes Coubertin's preparations to have the art competition already incorporated

in the London 1908 Olympic Games, but, as we now know, these efforts were mostly in vain, because although the Games in itself were successful, there were no art competitions as yet. However, from that moment, there existed a guiding outline that would serve as the foundation for the rules of the art competitions in future Olympics. Follows the story about the 1912 Olympic art competitions.

In this particular issue of the Journal of Olympic History, May 2001, Mr. Stanton, in an article submitted at the same time as his book, gives interesting details about the winners of that art competition from 1912.

He continues with the developments of the art competitions in Antwerp 1920, Paris 1924, Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932 and Berlin 1936. The situation after World war Two, with the Olympic Games in London (and the last full art competition) is also given, just before the final chapter on the disparate union of the arts and sport unfolds immediately after these Games. In three consecutive chapters with the appropriate titles: "The Throwing of the Gauntlet", "The Setting of the Midnight Sun", and "The Coup de Grâce", Stanton describes the circumstances (and the persons involved), that made an end to the Olympic Art Competitions, and finally changed them into Olympic Art Exhibitions! Many of these details are known, but the whole story unfolds before us in a dramatic way

Of particular interest are the final chapters, giving us the possibility to meet with several artists, who participated in these art competitions and won an Olympic medal or an honorable mention. Of course, for those of us who are interested in statistics, the full list with "Results, Lists & other Curiosities" is the end of this interesting book.

**ECONOMICS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES - Hosting the Games 1972 - 2000, including Sydney 2000. By Dr. Holger Preuß, Mainz, Germany. Published by Walla Walla Press, Sydney. Price: AUS\$39.90 plus mailing; ISBN: 1-876718-18-8; 291 pages, 27 tables, 102 figures. Reviewed by Norbert Müller.**

Since the final deletion of the amateur rule from the IOC-statutes in 1981 and the Olympic Games in L.A. in 1984, which were entirely financed by private industry, it is clear for everybody to see that commercialism has entered into the Olympic movement. As a result government investment of the host country of the respective Olympic Games has decreased. At the same time opposition of the enemies of the Olympic Games in the host cities has increased particularly when public money is at stake.

Despite the problem of gigantism - which cannot be justified any more - there are an growing number of cities bidding for the right to host the Olympic Games. With increasing competition each city attempts to exceed the offer of its rivals. All this has led to a serious change in the financing of the Olympic Games.

The resulting discussion concerning the commercialisation

of the Olympic Games frequently lacks the knowledge of the precise economic situations and financial obligations.

Holger Preuss, the author of the present study helps to bring some objectivity to the many controversies about commercialisation. Independent of political interests, he examined systematically the revenues and expenditure of Olympic Games in the longitudinal section of 28 years. The transparency achieved in his study will make it a lot easier for future applicants to calculate the economic implication of Olympic Games.

Previous analyses of the economic aspects of Olympic Games have been carried out as individual studies. This study examines the revenues and expenditures from organising committees over a longer period thereby revealing long-term developments and trends. In that way organisers of big sporting events can learn about the experiences of former organisers. Until now this material has not been organised in any systematic fashion from one Game to another.

Holger Preuss does not only consider monetary flows, but also examines non-monetary benefit and cost functions such as image, structural changes, burdens of citizens, ecology etc. The spectrum of the economic aspects of modern Olympic Games reaches from economical data via price level shifts and employment to the undisputed economic impulses which a host city experiences through the Olympic Games; though the latter only have a positive effect under certain prevailing conditions.

A question which arises from this study is whether to award the Olympic Games to developing countries. Including in the discussion are business management aspects arising from the possible introduction of Pay-TV in Olympic broadcasts. There are also opportunities and risks regarding the increase of the number of sponsors. There is also an analysis of huge investment in new sport facilities. The present examination is not only of importance for the decision-makers of future applying cities or the IOC, but also for the inhabitants of these cities and regions. Material on such issues, including comparable information, has been lacking to date.

Several years of investigation by the author in archives of Olympic cities, as well as interviews with experts on the individual topics make it possible to secure an insight into the structures of the Olympic world which otherwise would stay out of the public eye for most of the observers of the Olympic movement. With the analysis of the economic effects of the organisation of Olympic Games over a period of seven Olympiads which - as far as possible - have already

been enlarged with data from Sydney 2000, the author has created virtually a new field of study. Scholars to date have only examined commercial issues relating to one or a few Games.

**LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES OUBLIÉS - PARIS 1900, by Professor André Drevon. Published by CNRS Éditions, 15 rue Malebranche, 75005 Paris, France. Price: Fr.Fcs. 142.50; ISBN: 2-271-05838-4; 218 pages, in French, Reviewed by Anthony Th. Bijkerk.**

The Forgotten Olympic Games in Paris 1900 were brought to our attention by this magnificent little book, which gives a new view on those early games, from which a great part hardly may be called "Olympic". Professor Drevon describes them all, though not in detail as in Bill Mallon's fabulous work on these Olympics. Mallon was the first person to compile a list, making distinctions between events that may be called "Olympic" and those not falling in that category. However, Drevon's book gives us several new inputs; like the fact that in his opinion there were no less than 58,731 competitors in the many sportevents of the 1900 world exposition. In my view, he may even have missed a few, because in several events of these games, no final figure of participants could be decided. However, Mr. Drevon did give us new and surprising facts too, like the one on the existence of a film on these early games, which he, himself composed. I also noticed several new photographs, which I never saw before and I truly loved those of the various still existing posters. The book concludes with a statistical overview of the results in these Olympic Games, but to my surprise, Professor Drevon mixed them all together and according to his statistics, my country should have won four gold, eight silver and three bronze medals, while in fact and looking at the true "Olympic events", we won one gold, two silver and three bronze. All others were won in events for "professionals", which even today do not count in our current Olympic listings. To be sure, the Journal of Olympic History years ago published better descriptions of the rowing events in the 1900 Olympic Games, but nevertheless, this new book gives us an other, and again interesting view on the 1900 Olympic Games in Paris.

## MORE BOOKS

The editor received several other books published after the Sydney Olympic Games. For your information, they are:

OLYMPIA ALMANACH - Von Athen 1896 bis Sydney 2000, Geschichte, Zahlen, Bilder. By Rupert Kaiser. Published by AGON Sportverlag, Kirchweg 64, D-34119 Kassel, Germany. ISBN: 3-89784-182-7, 704 Pages, in German. A sequel to the series, which Rupert Kaiser started in 1992, this book contains full statistics on the Olympic Games from 1896 up to and including Sydney 2000. Remarkable facts are that for each sport Kaiser mentions what he himself calls: Trends, Tops and Flops, which needs no translation.

TEAM GB - The Official Olympic Report of the British Olympic Association. 245 pages. This report is again dedicated to the performances of the British Olympic team at the Games of the XXVIIth Olympiad in Sydney. It contains a full statistical overview on all events. The statistics in this book are very complete.

RED, WHITE, BLUE & GOLD, The U.S. Olympic Team at the Games of the XXVIIth Olympiad. Edited by Wallace Sears. Published by Pachyderm Press Inc., Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A. 280 pages, Price US\$ 60.00. ISBN: 0-9639505-6-8. Beautiful photographs in color, but all, as can be expected, from American athletes only. This book is purely dedicated to the American people.

OLYMPIAKA, Anthology of Greek Sources, by Dr Panayota Badinou. "This week [week number 13] in Lausanne, the IOC President received Dr Panayota Badinou, author of Olympiaka, Anthology of Greek Sources. Dr. Badinou was officially presenting her work published by the IOC under the direction of Professor Claude Bérard, of the Institute of Archaeology and Sciences of Antiquity. The IOC President declared: 'I am proud of this book and of the outstanding research work carried out by Dr Badinou with genuine enthusiasm for the Olympic Movement and its origins.'"

Dr Badinou thanked the IOC President for having given her the opportunity to devote herself to such an interesting project. Olympiaka is the only work currently published in French that brings together in a single volume the accounts of the Olympic Games by 31 Greek authors from Antiquity. The book, which is extensively illustrated, is both a fine reference work for specialists and a mine of information for members of the public interested in Olympic sports and the origins of the modern Olympic Games. Olympiaka is published by editions Les Belles Lettres in France and the Office du Livre in Switzerland.

The book can be ordered through the Olympic Museum in Lausanne."

## UNIVERSITÉ DE COUBERTIN

Reviewed by Herb Weinberg and Anthony Bijkerk)

**D**uring the Centenary Celebration of the International Olympic Committee in 1994 in Paris, Dr. Herb Weinberg for the first time officially launched his ideas to create an Olympic university

In a presentation to the assembled representatives of the Olympic family, Weinberg outlined his proposals, stating that in a way such a university, and its potential, already exists.

He pointed out that in the meeting rooms at any session of the International Olympic Committee the world's finest sports administrators, coaches, philosophers, lawyers, trainers, athletes, writers and journalists as well as statesmen and stateswomen, politicians, scholars, financiers, historians, teachers, judges and even royalty, have been brought together. But the amount of knowledge, experience and expertise in these meeting rooms have, in its full potential up to this point, not been completely utilized to perfection because, among other things, they have been organized to the purpose of educating the world's youth in the ways of Olympism and the Olympic Movement.

Weinberg continued his presentation with a plea for the creation of that Olympic University; outlining the necessity and the possible potential of the baccalaureates for national and international sports organizations.

Apparently his speech, and especially the cogency of his arguments, were received positively by many in his audience because Weinberg did not stop after his first mention of this innovative idea.

In 2000, Weinberg produced a "catalogue" containing his "dream for the future," titled: UNIVERSITY de COUBERTIN: A Division of the International Olympic Committee, in which in a very detailed way he produced a complete plan for the Olympic University. This catalogue has been written in the form of a "vision," a "vision of a possible future".

In the first chapter, Weinberg deals with the "Mission Statement," which tells us about the "why:" the importance of the Olympic Movement in today's world, and the need for Olympic specialists around the world. He states that the Olympic Movement must develop its own specialists in the broadest sense; in accordance with educational, cultural and artistic obligations. "Olympism is about cultured minds as well as being about physically fit bodies". "Olympism must develop its own, and that is the function of the Université de Coubertin!"

The second chapter deals with the University itself. As

stated above, Weinberg wrote the book in the form of a vision; something that will take place in the year 2003 and he situated the University near the city of Paris. In this chapter, he describes the University as it should eventually be founded by the International Olympic Committee. The University has been designed to house 1,200 students, each selected by an international and democratic process, which in a later chapter he also completely describes. Some 450 faculty members, each nationally and internationally recognized for their particular skills, form the backbone of the university, next to 200 interns, assistants, and teaching fellows.

Weinberg goes all the way when he even shows a campus map, giving names to the buildings; for instance the Samaranch Hall (main administration building); De Merode Medical Building; Lucas Physical Education Building; Lyberg Computer Services Center and the Buchanan Hall (Information Services Office); etc. That's 56 buildings in total, all with names related to the Olympic Games, or the Olympic family).

The plan is well thought-out. It contains everything a good university needs and it is possibly based on one of the existing universities in the United States.

In the third chapter, he details his vision of the admission process. One may differ with his selections, but Weinberg made his own choices known. Although English, according to the author, will be the official language of the University, one may wonder if the French people will accept being in second position in this respect, especially since the author placed the University in France and near its capital Paris!

In this chapter, he also gives detailed descriptions about other important matters: Student Services and Activities, Academic Requirements, Curricula and he even describes Special Facilities. With Special Facilities, he mentions the Brundage Library, Information Services, a Computer Service Centre, an Applied Research Laboratory, etc. In this chapter Weinberg goes out of his way to give the (his) University a real life appearance.

The final chapter is dedicated to a complete description of the various courses and here the author goes really deep. I don't think he missed one basic subject, but others might still find one or two. Basic subjects are: accounting; art and

architecture (including music, philately, literature, photography, cinema, among many others); biology; business; computer science; economics; engineering; history; international relations and Olympism; journalism; languages; law; library sciences and research skills; Olympic foundations; philosophy; physical education; physical education/skill and analysis; political science; psychology; religious studies; sociology; sports administration; sports medicine; sport science and Biomechanics; and finally Statistics.

Each basic subject has been divided into several related subjects. Weinberg has really worked on this.

Although Weinberg's is still a "vision" and an "Utopia" right now, it certainly deserves the attention of the Olympic Family. Maybe an Olympic University like he described in this catalogue, Université de Coubertin should be started somewhere, but maybe better as part of an existing university?

Anyway, Weinberg's proposition deserves praise for its invention because his plans are visionary, and without visionaries the world would not be where it is right now!

**ONE DAY IN SEPTEMBER - The Story of the 1972 Munich Olympics Massacre, by Simon Reeve. Published by Faber and Faber Limited, 3 Queen Square London WC1N 3AU, ENGLAND. ISBN 0-571-20273-X. Price UK£ 9.99, 256 pages, in English. Reviewed by Anthony Bijkerk.**

Twenty-eight years after the tragic events in Munich, where eleven Israelis were murdered by members of the Black September faction of the PLO, this book was published as the result of exhaustive investigations for the film *One Day in September*.

However, the producer of the film, Arthur Cohn has made it clear that he is not associated with the book and that a significant portion of the book deals with events outside the scope of his film and are in a way at variance with his own position. Nevertheless, the book gives a definite account of that tragedy, which kept the Olympic Family, and in fact the whole world in its claws for a very long day and night.

With the help of previously secret documents, photographs and dozens of interviews, it reconstructs the whole event, which finally leads up to the massacre at Furstenfeldbruck airfield.

From the early hours of that fateful day: September 5, 1972, when eight members of Black September, an ultra-violent faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, scaled the perimeter fence surrounding the Olympic Village in Munich, until the

bloody end at Furstenfeldbruck, the tragedy unfolds. The dramatic story is told by survivors, by witnesses, by those who were involved with the negotiations, and by members of the bereaved families.

The information is very damaging to the role which the German, or should we say the Bavarian, authorities played in this drama. Up to some twenty-five years after the tragedy, these authorities declined from releasing the reports, which were made after the fateful mission ended in devastation. Most of that long time, these authorities even denied that these documents existed! They only gave in to a court order.

The relatives of the eleven members of the Israeli Olympic team wanted to know the truth, but the Bavarian authorities wanted to hide their failures. Among these failures were the fact that, although it was originally thought that only five terrorists had entered the homes of the Israeli team at Connollystreet 31, in the Olympic Village, when they finally departed from the premises to embark in the helicopters, it suddenly became known that it were in fact eight terrorists. This fact which should have been an important information for the planned ambush at Furstenfeldbruck was never transmitted to the people at the airfield. The lighting at the airfield was insufficient, to say the least, for the five snipers to do their job and with eight terrorists coming in from Munich, the five available snipers were woefully inadequate to do the job properly. There are many more facts of the same kind told in this book.

It's not an easy book to read, but it gives the reader insight in the background of the Palestinian struggle for its homeland, the Israeli battle for survival and especially about the tragic period many of the relatives went through after the Munich tragedy of 1972



# Obituaries

## **Carol Anne Letheren [1942-2001]**

By Richard Pound

With the sudden death of Carol Anne Letheren in Toronto at age 58, Canada has lost one of its leading figures on the national and international stages of the Olympic Movement.

She was the Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Olympic Association, having served as its president from 1990-1994, and was responsible for much of the development of the COA as one of the leading national Olympic committees in the world. As a member of the International Olympic Committee since 1990, she had already made a significant impression on the world wide Olympic Movement, serving as a member of the Cultural and Olympic Education Commission, the Evaluation Commission for the 2004 Olympic Games and the Coordination Commission for the Salt Lake City Olympic Winter Games in 2002. Her appointment to these important commissions was a mark of the respect of her colleagues for her indefatigable energy in support of the Olympic Movement and her broad knowledge of both sport and education. She had a unique ability to generate consensus in difficult situations and to motivate those who worked with her to produce their best efforts in response to whatever challenges were presented.

Idealistic of mind, generous of spirit, gregarious of personality and relentless in her efforts to accomplish objectives in which she believed, Carol Anne epitomized the best qualities of the Olympic Movement. She will be sorely missed by her family, her Olympic friends in Canada and throughout the world and her colleagues on the International Olympic Committee.

## **Walter Teutenberg**

By Karl Lennartz

On January 27th the well-known Olympic historian Walter Teutenberg died in his residence in Brühl, Germany. Teutenberg had his first contact with the Olympic Movement, when he got the chance - at the age of 14 - to visit the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936. Thenceforward, he dealt with sports in general and especially with the Olympic Games.

His professional status was quite different. After his graduation from high school, he had to join the army. They sent him to the East Front, where he was badly wounded in 1943. Up to the year 1947, he was imprisoned by the British Occupation Forces. From 1948 to 1949, he studied law, then worked as an employee up to 1955. From