

The 1936 Berlin Olympics was the turning point for the politicization of sport

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Word Count – 1,999

"Sport is prostituted when sport loses its independent and democratic character and becomes a political institution"¹

These are the words of the Committee on Fair Play in Sports, and could not more accurately describe the negative impacts of the politicization of sports. Prior to 1936, the Olympics remained separate from politics, and was a place where many countries could unite and partake in friendly competition; however, with the rise of Nazism in Germany and growing tension across the western world, the 1936 Olympics became the turning point for the politicization of sport. Past Olympics had never been so affected by propaganda, antisemitism, boycott calls, and racial discrimination, and to this day the changes to the nature of global sport are still visible.

In 1931 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) awarded hosting rights for the 1936 Olympics to Germany, which was then under the Weimar Republic.² After Germany had previously been banned from the 1920 and 1924 Olympics due to being held responsible for World War I, the move was seen as “an opportunity to welcome Germany back into the international community...”³ In 1933 the Nazi party gained power after the President of the German Reich, Paul von Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler to Chancellor.⁴ Hitler soon took on emergency dictatorial powers, transforming the once democratic Germany to a fascist, authoritarian state.⁵ When Hitler came to power, he inherited something he didn't really want, the Olympics,⁶ yet his Minister for Propaganda, Dr. Josef Goebbels soon convinced

1 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). Historical Quotes — United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. [online] Available at: <https://www.ushmm.org/information/press/press-kits/traveling-exhibitions/nazi-olympics/historical-quotes> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

2 Potts, C. (2011). 1936: The 'Nazi Olympics'. *The New York Times Upfront*, pp.16-19.

3 Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). Berlin Stories. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

4 En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). Paul von Hindenburg. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_von_Hindenburg [Accessed 1 Apr. 2018].

5 HISTORY.com. (n.d.). Nazi Party - World War II - HISTORY.com. [online] Available at: <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/nazi-party> [Accessed 2018].

6 Smith, A. (2015). Remembering the 1936 Berlin 'Nazi Olympics'. [online] Radio National. Available at: <http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/bodysphere/remembering-the-1936-berlin-%E2%80%98nazi-olympics%E2%80%99/6674614> [Accessed 2018].

him of the event's propagandistic value, and the opportunity to showcase a 'new' and 'improved' Germany,⁷ and persuaded Hitler to host both the Summer and Winter games.⁸

The 1936 Olympics were the first games to utilize mass propaganda. Hitler was initially hesitant about hosting the games, and negatively referred to them as, "infamous festivals dominated by Jews."⁹ However, his propaganda minister, Dr. Josef Goebbels was more enthused about the hosting opportunity and convinced Hitler of their propagandistic significance, the ability to reintroduce Germany as a global power, and the chance to showcase Aryan supremacy.¹⁰ He also hoped that visitors would leave without suspicion or fear of the Nazi regime.¹¹ In the lead up, Germany heavily promoted the games with posters and magazines spreads drawing parallels between Nazi Germany and Ancient Greece.¹² This depiction was symbolic of how the Nazis believed the 'Aryan' race was inherently superior, and descended from the Greek gods. The classical antiquity of the Aryan race was further promoted with the inaugural Olympic torch relay, which was run from Olympia to Berlin. The final runner in the relay was not an Olympic athlete, but rather Fritz Schilgen, a blonde, tall and blue-eyed man.¹³ Author Larry Writer commented, "He looked like the ideal Aryan man, but he was there... as a bit of publicity and for show."¹⁴ Additionally, in preparation for the three million visitors who would come to Berlin, nearly every building in Berlin was bedecked with Swastikas or Olympic banners, which replaced the usual anti-Semitic posters.¹⁵ All media was censored, preventing tourists from knowing the atrocities Jews, gypsies and the disabled faced. An Australian wrestler who competed at the games said, "There were these great banners everywhere; it sort of was a grand Deutsche sort of an affair.

7 Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

8 Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). Berlin Stories. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

9 Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

10 The Conversation. (n.d.). Politics in the Olympics: learning from Nazi Germany. [online] Available at: <https://theconversation.com/politics-in-the-olympics-learning-from-nazi-germany-7963> [Accessed Apr. 2018].

11 Potts, C. (2011). 1936: The 'Nazi Olympics'. *The New York Times Upfront*, pp.16-19.

12 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). The Nazi Olympics: Berlin 1936 | Nazi Propaganda. [online] Available at: https://www.ushmm.org/exhibition/olympics/?content=nazi_propaganda&lang=en [Accessed 1 Apr. 2018].

13 Smith, A. (2015). Remembering the 1936 Berlin 'Nazi Olympics'. [online] Radio National. Available at: <http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/bodysphere/remembering-the-1936-berlin-%E2%80%99nazi-olympics%E2%80%99/6674614> [Accessed 2018].

14 Writer, L. (2015). *Dangerous games*. Saint Leonards: Allen & Unwin.

15 Historyplace.com. (n.d.). The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

Looking back, it was a marvelous propaganda show,¹⁶ Throughout the games, whenever a German athlete won a medal they would do the Heil Hitler salute, and media coverage the next day would celebrate the victor's Aryan qualities.^{17 18} There was a controversial moment in the opening ceremony when the French athletes did the Olympic salute, which was mistaken as a fascist salute. The Olympic salute had been introduced in 1924 without controversy; however, the context of the games led to it being abandoned due to its negative connotations.¹⁹ Ultimately, Germany's efforts paid off, as visitors left with positive reviews of the 'New' Germany. The German propaganda machine was still active after the games, with the release of Leni Riefenstahl's *Olympia* in 1938, which further celebrated the event, and highlighted Aryan superiority. Though Hitler gave Riefenstahl artistic reign over the project, it still focused on Aryan victories, and many called the filmmaker Hitler's pawn.²⁰ Today, we continue to see propaganda at massive global sporting events, such as at the controversial 2018 FIFA World Cup, which demonstrates how the political messages concealed at the 1936 Olympics have shaped the nature of sport.

The games had dark anti-Semitic connotations. In 1933 the Nazi party banned all Jews from sporting clubs.²¹ This meant world-class Jewish athletes, such as professional light heavyweight boxer Erich Seelig, were expelled from their associations. Many of these high level athletes emigrated, or tried to go to separate Jewish facilities, yet these lacked funding, and were incomparable to German services.^{22 23} This prejudiced action led to global outcry which continued in 1934 when Jewish athletes were excluded from the German Olympic team. The head of the German Olympic Committee, Dr. Theodor Lewald, was also found to have Jewish heritage and was immediately replaced by SA member, Hans von Tschammer

16 Writer, L. (2015). *Dangerous games*. Saint Leonards: Allen & Unwin.

17 Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). *Berlin Stories*. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

18 Rosenzweig, R. (1997). *The Nazi Olympics: Berlin 1936*. *Journal of Sport History*, [online] 24(1), pp.77-80. Available at: <http://www.aafra.org/SportsLibrary/JSH/JSH1997/JSH2401/jsh2401g.pdf> [Accessed 2018].

19 [En.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). (n.d.). *1936 Summer Olympics*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics [Accessed 2018].

20 Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). *Berlin Stories*. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

21 [Ushmm.org](https://www.usmmm.org). (n.d.). *The Nazi Olympics Berlin 1936*. [online] Available at: <https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005680> [Accessed 2018].

22 [Ushmm.org](https://www.usmmm.org). (n.d.). *The Nazi Olympics Berlin 1936*. [online] Available at: <https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005680> [Accessed 2018].

23 Hilton, C. (2012). *Hitler's Olympics*. Stroud: History Press.

und Osten.²⁴ With growing calls for the USA to boycott, head of the American Olympic Committee Avery Brundage visited Berlin to negotiate with Hitler. Brundage was impressed with his treatment, and Hitler's compromise to allow Jewish athletes from other nations to compete, and accepted the invitation to attend the games.²⁵ However, others were not so easily swayed, and were still outraged by Germany's Aryan-only policy for team selection, stating that it broke the Olympic codes of fair play and equality.²⁶ After mounting international pressure, the German Olympic Committee let one token Jewish athlete, Helene Mayer, compete in the fencing; however, Mayer also fit the Aryan 'look'.^{27 28} Prior to international visitors arrival, the usual omnipresent, anti-Semitic signs declaring, "Jews not welcome," were removed, contributing to the façade that Germany was now a 'peaceful, tolerant' nation.²⁹ The anti-Semitic publication *Der Stürmer* was also temporarily removed, and SS members, Germany's main paramilitary organisation, were prohibited from violent actions against Jews.³⁰ Still, many remained unimpressed with Germany's policies and chose to boycott in protest. Canadian Jewish boxers Sammy Luftspring and Norman Yack, spoke about their decision to abandon the games stating, "We would have been very (loath) to hurt the feelings of our fellow Jews, by going to a land that would exterminate them if it could."³¹ Additionally, the American team was fraught with controversy when on the day of the men's 4x100m relay American Jewish sprinters Sam Stoller and Marty Glickman were pulled from the team and replaced with all American counterparts.³² It is rumoured Brundage did this in

24 Historyplace.com. (n.d.). The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

25 Historyplace.com. (n.d.). The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

26 Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). Berlin Stories. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

27 Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

28 DW.COM. (n.d.). Olympics 1936: How the Nazis treated Jewish athletes | DW | 05.08.2016. [online] Available at: <http://www.dw.com/en/olympics-1936-how-the-nazis-treated-jewish-athletes/a-19451409> [Accessed 2018].

29 Historyplace.com. (n.d.). The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

30 Historyplace.com. (n.d.). The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

31 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). Historical Quotes — United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. [online] Available at: <https://www.ushmm.org/information/press/press-kits/traveling-exhibitions/nazi-olympics/historical-quotes> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

32 En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). 1936 Summer Olympics. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics [Accessed 2018].

an effort to appease Hitler; however, this is contested. Two days after the game's closing, the head of the Olympic village, Captain Wolfgang Fuerstner committed suicide after discovering he had Jewish heritage.³³ Once the games were over, Nazis recommenced persecuting Jews, at a faster rate. The 1936 Olympics concealed Germany's sinister anti-Semitic views.

The 1936 Olympics were the first to be mired with boycott calls. Prior to 1936 most western countries attended the Olympics without question; however, this changed in the lead up to the Berlin games. In 1933, after Jews were expelled from German sporting groups, the United States and other western democracies proposed that the games be moved from Germany, with Avery Brundage, head of the American Olympic Committee announcing, "The very foundation of the modern Olympic revival will be undermined if individual countries allowed to restrict participation by reason of class, creed, or race."³⁴ However, after visiting Berlin in 1934 Brundage claimed Jews were being treated justly and that the games would go on. By the end of 1934, there were two sides in the USA, Brundage who was pro-Olympics, and the boycott movement consisting of the Amateur Athletic Union, led by Jeremiah Mahoney.³⁵ Brundage fought for the US team to be allowed to participate in the Olympics, arguing, "The Olympics ... belong to the athletes and not to ... politicians."³⁶ On the other side, Mahoney spearheaded boycott efforts, claiming that sending a US team they would be supporting Hitler's Reich and breaking Olympic rules which forbade discrimination based on race and religion. Many followed the United States, with movements forming in Britain, France, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Holland. Spain organised a replacement 'People's Olympiad' which was to be held in Barcelona in 1936's Summer; however, it was cancelled two days prior with the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.³⁷ Back in the USA tensions were rising, and

33 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). The Nazi Olympics Berlin 1936. [online] Available at:

https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005680&utm_source=mktg_cal18&utm_medium=print&utm_campaign=2018%20calendar [Accessed 2018].

34 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). The Movement to Boycott the Berlin Olympics of 1936. [online] Available at:

<https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007087> [Accessed 2018].

35 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). The Movement to Boycott the Berlin Olympics of 1936. [online] Available at:

<https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007087> [Accessed 2018].

36 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). The Movement to Boycott the Berlin Olympics of 1936. [online] Available at:

<https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007087> [Accessed 2018].

37 Ushmm.org. (n.d.). The Movement to Boycott the Berlin Olympics of 1936. [online] Available at:

<https://www.usmmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007087> [Accessed 2018].

in December 1935 a vote was held in the Amateur Athletic Union as to whether the United States should compete, which ended narrowly in favour of sending a team to the Olympics. After America's move other boycott movements quickly dissipated.³⁸ Though this was the first time a boycott scandal had been associated with the Olympics, it soon became common for countries to boycott, such as the Soviet Union and the USA during the Cold War.

The games highlighted the racial prejudice that was prevalent in many western nations. There is no better example of prejudice against an athlete than American sprinter Jesse Owens. Born to a sharecropper and grandson of a former slave,³⁹ Owens rose to athletic prominence in 1935 where he qualified for the Olympics. Despite winning four gold medals, Owens faced discrimination both in Germany and America. In Germany, media outlets called him 'negro Owens', and the other 18 African American competitors 'black auxiliaries.'⁴⁰ Though the media treated Owens badly, there are varied accounts about how Hitler reacted to Owens successes. There is a myth that Hitler snubbed Owens; however, after Hitler missed congratulating the high jump medalists, the president of the IOC said he could either congratulate every winner or none at all, so Hitler chose the latter.⁴¹ This in turn led to claims that Hitler purposefully snubbed Owens, who later said, "the writers showed bad taste in criticizing the man of the hour in Germany,"⁴² and claimed that Hitler had waved at him from his box. Owens was likely treated better in Germany than America as in the south, most media outlets didn't acknowledge his victories.⁴³ He was also allowed to stay in the same hotels as his white teammates, which was unheard of in America due to segregation. Additionally, when victors returned, it was customary for the president to greet and congratulate them; however, Franklin D. Roosevelt completely snubbed the American⁴⁴.

38 Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

39 Biography. (n.d.). Jesse Owens. [online] Available at: <https://www.biography.com/people/jesse-owens-9431142> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

40 Historyplace.com. (n.d.). The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

41 Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

42 Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

43 Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). Berlin Stories. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

44 Roos, J. (1996). Black Gold: The Effects of the 1936 Olympics on American Racism. *PROCEEDINGS AND NEWSLETTER- NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR SPORT HISTORY*, [online] pp.59-60. Available at: http://explore.bl.uk/primo_library/libweb/action/display.do?tabs=detailsTab&gathStatTab=true&ct=display&fn=search&doc=EOTCRN613373549&indx=1&recIds=EOTCRN021372225 [Accessed 2018].

After this, Owens again defended Hitler stating, "Hitler didn't snub me – it was our president who snubbed me. The president didn't even send me a telegram."⁴⁵ It wasn't until 1976 that he was acknowledged by President Gerald Ford. Owens' athletic career ended soon after the Olympics, as after a dispute with the Amateur Athletic Union, he was stripped of his amateur status ending his career.⁴⁶ A less prominent case of racial discrimination occurred a few weeks before the games' commencement when the German Ministry of the Interior ordered all Gypsies to be round up and kept in the Berlin-Marzahn Concentration Camp in an attempt to 'clean up' the city.⁴⁷ The 1976 Montreal Olympics were also rife with racial prejudice which led to 29 countries, primarily African, boycotting the games after the IOC's refusal to ban New Zealand after their support of South Africa's apartheid policies. The racial prejudice that occurred in conjunction to the 1936 Olympics was some of the worst in sporting history.

The 1936 Olympics in Berlin, or the 'Nazi Games' are very clearly the turning point for the politicization of sport. Prior to 1936 sport was a friendly activity that remained separate from politics; however, with the rise of the fascist Nazi regime, the Olympics became a politically tense environment, and the games were surrounded by Nazi propaganda that camouflaged a dangerous authoritarian regime, anti-Semitism that remained hidden under Germany's peaceful façade, boycott calls which lead to national and international tension, and racial prejudice that impacted even the most successful Olympians. The evidence clearly shows that the 1936 Olympics were the turning point for the politicization of sport, and today there is not an event that goes by without controversy.

45 En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). Jesse Owens. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Owens [Accessed Apr. 2018].

46 Turrini, J. (2007). Jesse Owens: An American Life. *The Alabama Review*, (January), pp.55-57.

47 En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). 1936 Summer Olympics. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics [Accessed 2018].

Bibliography

Barra, A. (2016). Running and Jumping into History. *American History*, 51(3), pp.20-21.

This source gave some interesting context, but was not particularly useful as it was more a review of the film *Race* (2016) which chronicled the American sprinter's life

Biography. (n.d.). *Jesse Owens*. [online] Available at: <https://www.biography.com/people/jesse-owens-9431142> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

This was a very simplistic source, which presented very basic facts in easy to understand language, however it was useful as it did detail how Owens was snubbed by FDR, and gave a brief summary of his life prior to the Olympics which is useful for contextual purposes.

Cody, N. (2016). The Berlin Olympics: Sports, Anti-Semitism, and Propaganda in Nazi Germany. *Student Publications*. [online] Available at: http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/student_scholarship/434 [Accessed 2018].

This was a very long student paper (51 pages) that gave a very comprehensive overview of the Olympics. I did not read the whole paper, but rather skimmed for key facts. It gave a very in depth account of boxer, Erich Seelig's life and how he was persecuted by the Nazi Party, which was useful when writing about anti-Semitism.

Dudley, W. (2002). *The Nazis*. San Diego, Calif.: Greenhaven Press, pp.33-34.

This text examined political cartoons, it featured one cartoon which ridiculed Adolf Hitler, and his views on the Olympic ideals. In the analysis it also gave some key events, such as the boycott movement, that occurred in the lead up to the games, and it was interesting to look at the primary source from the time. However, its summary was very simplistic, and didn't add to the information I had already collected.

DW.COM. (n.d.). *Olympics 1936: How the Nazis treated Jewish athletes* | DW | 05.08.2016. [online] Available at: <http://www.dw.com/en/olympics-1936-how-the-nazis-treated-jewish-athletes/a-19451409> [Accessed 2018].

This news article was moderately useful as it provided information about anti-Semitism at the Olympics. By detailing real athletes, and the experiences they faced when Hitler banned sports, I was able to greater understand the Jew's struggles.

Ecker, T. (2014). Olympic Pride: Nationalism at the Berlin and Beijing Games. *Harvard International Review*, pp.46-49.

This journal article was invaluable, as it was concise, and gave new information about Hitler's decision to host the Olympics. It also gives information about Jesse Owens' views on Hitler, and has quotes which contribute to the evidence I present in my essay.

En.wikipedia.org. (2018). *Racial segregation in the United States*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States [Accessed Apr. 2018].

This website was not very useful in my research, and the information was not used in my paper. I accessed it to ensure I had context as to why African Americans were discriminated against, and what this entailed.

En.wikipedia.org. (2018). *Schutzstaffel*. [online] Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schutzstaffel> [Accessed 2018].

This website was not very useful in my research, and the information was not used in my paper. I accessed it to ensure I understood what the SS were, and to get context on them.

En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). *1936 Summer Olympics*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics [Accessed 2018].

This website was very useful in providing information about many facets of the 1936 Summer Olympics. It provided some valuable information about the game's controversies, such as the Berlin 'clean up' of gypsies.

En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). *Jesse Owens*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Owens [Accessed Apr. 2018].

This website provided good contextual information about Jesse Owens. Additionally, it had some good quotes about the racial discrimination Owens faced, which contributed to my essay.

En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). *Nuremberg Laws*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Laws [Accessed 1 Apr. 2018].

This website was not very useful in my research, and the information was not used in my paper. I accessed it to ensure I understood one of the key anti-Semitic laws in Germany, however it did not affect Jewish sport.

En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). *Paul von Hindenburg*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_von_Hindenburg [Accessed 1 Apr. 2018].

This website was not very useful in my research, and the information was not used in my paper. I accessed it to ensure I understood how Hitler came to power, and the position Hindenburg held.

En.wikipedia.org. (n.d.). *Sturmabteilung*. [online] Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sturmabteilung> [Accessed 2018].

This website was not very useful in my research, and the information was not used in my paper. I accessed it to ensure I understood what the SA were, and to get context on them.

Encyclopedia Britannica. (n.d.). *Nazi Party | Definition, Meaning, History, & Facts*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Nazi-Party> [Accessed 2018].

Fragkiadakis, A. and Zisimopoulou, K. (2011). Modes of Repetition, Olympia II by Leni Riefenstahl. *The International Journal of the Image*, 1(1), pp.169-194.

This journal article was quite long at 14 pages, and did not provide much useful information about the propaganda documentary *Olympia*, however, there was some valuable information about the immense scale of the production.

Graham, C. (1993). 'Olympia' in America, 1938: Leni Riefenstahl, Hollywood, and the Kristallnacht. *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television*, 13(4), pp.433-450.

This secondary source was not very relevant to my research, as it detailed Leni Riefenstahl's life after the release of *Olympia*, and how the documentary was met in the United States, which was not what I was looking for. It was also quite long at 19 pages and quite dry so not a very easy read.

Hilton, C. (2012). *Hitler's Olympics*. Stroud: History Press.

This book contained some very relevant and interesting photos, with a particularly striking one being the incomparable conditions of Nazi sporting facilities to Jewish facilities, which helped me gain a better understanding of Jewish athletes' struggles.

HISTORY.com. (n.d.). *Nazi Party - World War II - HISTORY.com*. [online] Available at: <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/nazi-party> [Accessed 2018].

This source was moderately useful, as it provided contextual information on how the Nazi party rose to power, which is essential in understanding Nazi ideologies.

Historyplace.com. (n.d.). *The History Place - Triumph of Hitler: The Berlin Olympics*. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-olympics.htm> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

This website was very informative and useful. It detailed the whole Olympic saga concisely, and had unique facts that other sources skipped on.

Kessler, M. (2011). Only Nazi Games? Berlin 1936: The Olympic Games between Sports and Politics. *Socialism and Democracy*, 25(2), pp.125-143.

This journal article was somewhat useful. Spanning 20 pages, it had lots of information on the Olympics, however none of the information was really new, and new information was not necessary for my paper. It was also quite long-winded in its summary of events.

Mail Online. (2015). *New book tells story of Australian team at infamous 1936 Nazi Olympics*. [online] Available at: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3134038/Dangerous-Games-New-book-sheds-light-Australian-team-just-innocents-abroad-infamous-1936-Nazi-Olympics-Berlin-experience-changed-forever.html> [Accessed 2018].

This news article was moderately useful, however it did not provide any new information, more just rehashed the novel *Dangerous Games*. This was useful though as it was essentially a concise summary, which contained all the book's key points.

My Jewish Learning. (n.d.). *Nazi Germany 1933-1939: Early Stages of Persecution* | *My Jewish Learning*. [online] Available at: <https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/1933-1939-early-stages-of-persecution/> [Accessed 2018].

This website was useful in providing contextual information about anti-Semitism in Germany and the Nazi Party's rapid rise to power, which is essential for understanding the events which occurred at the Olympics.

Olympic Flame Out. (2008). *Nation*, 286(17), p.3.

This editorial was very concise, and not particularly useful. It provided some information about the torch relay, but did not contribute any new information.

Potts, C. (2011). 1936: The 'Nazi Olympics'. *The New York Times Upfront*, pp.16-19.

This source was quite useful as it was concise, yet provided contextual information and looked into the Olympics. There were also some interesting photos, and quite a lot of information about Jesse Owens. However, it portrays America very well, and almost vilifies Germany by saying Hitler was annoyed by Owens' victories, which is a contested statement. It also takes a very simplistic view on the boycott debate, which was very complex in actuality.

Raul-Marian, T. (2015). The Political Impact on the Olympic Games Between 1936 and 1984. *Sport & Society*, pp.59-62.

This journal article was not very useful, as it did not provide any new information, also despite being only 4 pages, most of the information was irrelevant to my research as it primarily focused on the 1984 Olympics.

Rodden, J. and Rossi, J. (2016). Berlin Stories. *Commonweal Magazine*, pp.25-29.

This journal article was very useful. Nice and concise, at just 5 pages it provided detailed insights into many aspects of the Olympics. This was one of the key sources that I used as it had lots of perspectives and new information that the other sources did not contain. All in all a very useful source.

Roos, J. (1996). Black Gold: The Effects of the 1936 Olympics on American Racism. *PROCEEDINGS AND NEWSLETTER- NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR SPORT HISTORY*, [online] pp.59-60. Available at: http://explore.bl.uk/primo_library/libweb/action/display.do?tabs=detailsTab&gathStatTab=true&ct=display&fn=search&doc=ETOCRN613373549&indx=1&recIds=ETOCRN021372225 [Accessed 2018].

This journal article was moderately useful, as it detailed the racial prejudice which many members of the US Olympic team faced.

Rosenzweig, R. (1997). The Nazi Olympics: Berlin 1936. *Journal of Sport History*, [online] 24(1), pp.77-80. Available at: <http://www.aafra.org/SportsLibrary/JSH/JSH1997/JSH2401/jsh2401g.pdf> [Accessed 2018].

This secondary source was moderately useful. It was a review of a museum exhibit about the 1936 Olympics, however it provided some useful information about the boycott debate, and its key members, and how Sam Stoller and Marty Glickman were replaced at the last minute, and their reactions to the fiasco.

Rossol, N. (2010). Performing the Nation: Sports, Spectacles, and Aesthetics in Germany, 1926–1936. *Central European History*, 43(04), pp.616-638.

This journal article was moderately useful, as it provided context as to what sports culture was like in Germany prior to the 1936 Olympics. Though I did not use some of this information in my essay, it was still valuable to know about.

Sheehan, S. (2006). *From Jesse Owens to Hiroshima*. Oxford: Raintree, pp.8-9.

This book provided a very concise, brief and simplistic summary of the events which occurred at the Olympics. The target audience was clearly younger children as it was part of a small picture history book, which meant that it was not very informative.

Smith, A. (2015). *Remembering the 1936 Berlin 'Nazi Olympics'*. [online] Radio National. Available at: <http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/bodysphere/remembering-the-1936-berlin-%E2%80%98nazi-olympics%E2%80%99/6674614> [Accessed 2018].

This news article was highly informative, providing information about all aspects of the 1936 Olympics, and giving a new insight into Australian participation in them. There was also lots of information about the torch relay, and good quotes from the author of *Dangerous Games* which contributed to my evidence.

The Conversation. (n.d.). *Politics in the Olympics: learning from Nazi Germany*. [online] Available at: <https://theconversation.com/politics-in-the-olympics-learning-from-nazi-germany-7963> [Accessed Apr. 2018].

This news article was moderately useful in providing information about the 1936 Olympics. It gave a good insight into Dr. Josef Goebbels' reasons for hosting the games, and provided me with new information about the Olympic torch relay, and the façade that Germany put up.

Turrini, J. (2007). Jesse Owens: An American Life. *The Alabama Review*, (January), pp.55-57.

This book review provided valuable information about Jesse Owens' life after the Olympics, that other sources tended to gloss over. However, it had some fallbacks as it did not provide much information about Owens' experiences at the Olympics.

Ushmm.org. (n.d.). *Historical Quotes — United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. [online] Available at: <https://www.ushmm.org/information/press/press-kits/traveling-exhibitions/nazi-olympics/historical-quotes> [Accessed Mar. 2018].

There were many informative quotes in this source, which contributed greatly to my essay.

Ushmm.org. (n.d.). *The Movement to Boycott the Berlin Olympics of 1936*. [online] Available at: <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007087> [Accessed 2018].

This website clearly showed the many layers of the boycott movement without bias. It was very informative, yet still concise, and I utilised it's information a lot throughout my essay.

Ushmm.org. (n.d.). *The Nazi Olympics Berlin 1936*. [online] Available at: <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005680> [Accessed 2018].

This web page was very useful, as it provided a clear and concise summary of most aspects of the Olympics. It was particularly useful for researching anti-Semitism, and gave new information such as the suicide of the head of the Olympic village. It is also a reliable source, having come from the trusted United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Ushmm.org. (n.d.). *The Nazi Olympics Berlin 1936*. [online] Available at: https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005680&utm_source=mktg_call8&utm_medium=print&utm_campaign=2018%20calendar [Accessed 2018].

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Ushmm.org. (n.d.). *The Nazi Olympics: Berlin 1936 | Nazi Propaganda*. [online] Available at: https://www.ushmm.org/exhibition/olympics/?content=nazi_propaganda&lang=en [Accessed 1 Apr. 2018].

This website was useful in showing the forms of propaganda the Nazis used at the Olympics, and provided visual examples.

Writer, L. (2015). *Dangerous Games*. Saint Leonards: Allen & Unwin.

This book was very useful as it told the story of the Australian athletes who participated in the games. There was potentially some bias as in World War II Australia fought Germany, yet this didn't affect the content too much. There were also lots of useful quotes from athletes who were there at the time.