

Wrestling, 1972 Summer Olympics – Men's Freestyle 90 kg

1972 Summer Olympics, Amateur Wrestling, Freestyle
Wrestling

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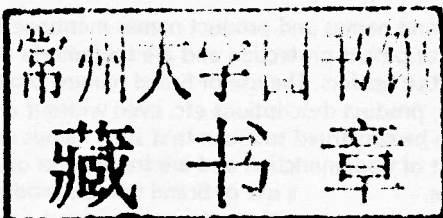
Lambert M. Surhone,
Mariam T. Tennoe, Susan F. Henssonow (Ed.)

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Contents

Articles

Wrestling at the 1972 Summer Olympics – Men's freestyle 90 kg	1
1972 Summer Olympics	5
Amateur wrestling	12
Wrestling	19
Freestyle wrestling	27
Greco-Roman wrestling	39
Khasan Isaev	50
Yuji Takada (wrestler)	51
Vladimir Yumin	52
Yang Jung-Mo	53
Pavel Pinigin	54
Zevegiin Oidov	55
Lloyd Keaser	56
Mansour Barzegar	57
Jiichiro Date	58
John Peterson (wrestler)	59
Levan Tediashvili	60
Ivan Yarygin	61
Soslan Andiyev	62
Russell Hellickson	63
Ben Peterson	64
Pertti Ukkola	65
Gheorghe Berceanu	66
Kazimierz Lipień	67
Ștefan Rusu	68
Momir Petković	69
Alexander Tomov	70
Andrzej Skrzydlewski	71
Czesław Kwieciński	72
List of World and Olympic Champions in Men's Freestyle Wrestling	72
American Results in Men's Freestyle Wrestling	79

References

Article Sources and Contributors	86
----------------------------------	----

Article Licenses

Wrestling at the 1972 Summer Olympics – Men's freestyle 90 kg

Wrestling at the 1972 Summer Olympics	
Freestyle	Greco-Roman
48 kg	48 kg
52 kg	52 kg
57 kg	57 kg
62 kg	62 kg
68 kg	68 kg
74 kg	74 kg
82 kg	82 kg
90 kg	90 kg
100 kg	100 kg
+100 kg	+100 kg

The Men's Freestyle 90 kg at the 1972 Summer Olympics as part of the wrestling program at the Fairgrounds, Judo and Wrestling Hall.

Medalists

Gold	 Ben Peterson <i>United States (USA)</i>
Silver	 Gennadi Strakhov <i>Soviet Union (URS)</i>
Bronze	 Károly Bajkó <i>Hungary (HUN)</i>

Tournament results

The competition used a form of negative points tournament, with negative points given for any result short of a fall. Accumulation of 6 negative points eliminated the wrestler. When only two or three wrestlers remain, a special final round is used to determine the order of the medals.

Legend
























- DNA — Did not appear
- TPP — Total penalty points
- MPP — Match penalty points

Penalties























- 0 — Won by Fall, Passivity, Injury and Forfeit
- 0.5 — Won by Technical Superiority
- 1 — Won by Points

- 2 — Draw
- 2.5 — Draw, Passivity
- 3 — Lost by Points
- 3.5 — Lost by Technical Superiority
- 4 — Lost by Fall, Passivity, Injury and Forfeit

Round 1

TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
0	0	 Károly Bajkó (HUN)	5:50	 Makoto Kamada (JPN)	4	4
0	0	 Reza Khorrami (IRI)	0:53	 Etienne Martinetti (SUI)	4	4
4	4	 Alioune Camara (SEN)	2:11	 Raúl García (MEX)	0	0
1	1	 Ben Peterson (USA)		 Paweł Kurczewski (POL)	3	3
0	0	 George Saunders (CAN)	1:59	 Ram Chandgi (IND)	4	4
0.5	0.5	 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)		 Roland Andersson (SWE)	3.5	3.5
1	1	 Bárbaro Morgan (CUB)		 Ion Marton (ROU)	3	3
4	4	 Kwak Kwang-Woong (KOR)	1:42	 Günter Spindler (GDR)	0	0
1	1	 Michel Grangier (FRA)		 Umberto Marcheggiani (ITA)	3	3
4	4	 Ronald Grinstead (GBR)	3:41	 Rusi Petrov (BUL)	0	0
1	1	 Mehmet Güçlü (TUR)		 Jigjidiin Mönkhbat (MGL)	3	3
0		 Ernst Knoll (FRG)		Bye		

Round 2

TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
3	3	 Ernst Knoll (FRG)		 Károly Bajkó (HUN)	1	1
7	3	 Makoto Kamada (JPN)		 Reza Khorrami (IRI)	1	1
4	0	 Etienne Martinetti (SUI)	1:38	 Alioune Camara (SEN)	4	8
4	4	 Raúl García (MEX)	8:09	 Ben Peterson (USA)	0	1
4	1	 Paweł Kurczewski (POL)		 George Saunders (CAN)	3	3
8	4	 Ram Chandgi (IND)	2:45	 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)	0	0.5
6.5	3	 Roland Andersson (SWE)		 Bárbaro Morgan (CUB)	1	2
6	3	 Ion Marton (ROU)		 Kwak Kwang-Woong (KOR)	1	5
3	3	 Günter Spindler (GDR)		 Michel Grangier (FRA)	1	2
5	2	 Umberto Marcheggiani (ITA)		 Ronald Grinstead (GBR)	2	6
1	1	 Rusi Petrov (BUL)		 Mehmet Güçlü (TUR)	3	4
3		 Jigjidiin Mönkhbat (MGL)		Bye		

Round 3

TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
6	3	 Ernst Knoll (FRG)		 Reza Khorrami (IRI)	1	2
1.5	0.5	 Károly Bajkó (HUN)		 Etienne Martinetti (SUI)	3.5	7.5
7.5	3.5	 Raúl García (MEX)		 Paweł Kurczewski (POL)	0.5	4.5
3	2	 Ben Peterson (USA)		 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)	2	2.5
2	0	 Bárbaro Morgan (CUB)	1:00	 Kwak Kwang-Woong (KOR)	4	9
3.5	0.5	 Günter Spindler (GDR)		 Umberto Marcheggiani (ITA)	3.5	8.5
5.5	3.5	 Michel Grangier (FRA)		 Rusi Petrov (BUL)	0.5	1.5
4		 Mehmet Güçlü (TUR)	Bye			
3		 Jigjidiin Mönkhbat (MGL)	DNA			
3		 George Saunders (CAN)	DNA			





Round 4

TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
8	4	 Mehmet Güçlü (TUR)	8:25	 Károly Bajkó (HUN)	0	3
5	3	 Reza Khorrami (IRI)		 Ben Peterson (USA)	1	4
8.5	4	 Paweł Kurczewski (POL)	1:52	 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)	0	2.5
3	1	 Bárbaro Morgan (CUB)		 Michel Grangier (FRA)	3	8.5
4.5	1	 Günter Spindler (GDR)		 Rusi Petrov (BUL)	3	4.5

Round 5



TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
5	2	 Károly Bajkó (HUN)		 Reza Khorrami (IRI)	2	7
4	0	 Ben Peterson (USA)	5:24	 Bárbaro Morgan (CUB)	4	7
3	0.5	 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)		 Günter Spindler (GDR)	3.5	8
4.5		 Rusi Petrov (BUL)	Bye			

Round 6








TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
8.5	4	 Rusi Petrov (BUL)	2:41	 Ben Peterson (USA)	0	4
8	3	 Károly Bajkó (HUN)		 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)	1	4

Final

Results from the preliminary round are carried forward into the final (shown in yellow).

TPP	MPP		Time		MPP	TPP
2	2	 Ben Peterson (USA)		 Gennadi Strakhov (URS)	2	2

Final standings

- 1.  Ben Peterson (USA)
- 2.  Gennadi Strakhov (URS)
- 3.  Károly Bajkó (HUN)
- 4.  Rusi Petrov (BUL)
- 5.  Bárbaro Morgan (CUB) and  Reza Khorrami (IRI)
- 6. -
- 7.  Günter Spindler (GDR)


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- Official Report ^[1]

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[1] <http://www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/1972/1972s3.pdf>

1972 Summer Olympics

Games of the XX Olympiad	
	
Host city	Munich, Germany
Nations participating	121
Athletes participating	7170 (6075 men, 1095 women)
Events	195 in 23 sports
Opening ceremony	August 26
Closing ceremony	September 10
Officially opened by	President Gustav Heinemann
Athlete's Oath	Heidi Schüller
Judge's Oath	Heinz Pollay
Olympic Torch	Günther Zahn
Stadium	Olympic Stadium

The **1972 Summer Olympics**, officially known as the **Games of the XX Olympiad**, were an international multi-sport event held in Munich, in what was then West Germany, from August 26 to September 11, 1972.

The 1972 Summer Olympics were the second Summer Olympics to be held in Germany, after the 1936 Games in Berlin, which had taken place under the Nazi regime. Mindful of the connection, the West German Government were anxious to take the opportunity of the Munich Olympics to present a new, democratic and optimistic Germany to the world, as shown by the Games' official motto, "the Happy Games." The emblem of the Games was a blue solar logo (the "Bright Sun"). The Olympic mascot, the dachshund "Waldi", was the first officially named Olympic mascot. The Games also saw the introduction of the now-universal sports pictograms designed by Ott Aicher. Soon, however, the killings of 11 Israeli athletes by Palestinian gunmen in an event known as the Munich massacre took center stage.

The Olympic Park (*Olympiapark*) is based on Frei Otto's plans and after the Games became a Munich landmark. The competition sites, designed by architect Günther Behnisch, included the Olympic swimming hall, the Olympics Hall (*Olympiahalle*, a multipurpose facility) and the Olympic Stadium (*Olympiastadion*), and an Olympic village very close to the park. The design of the stadium was considered revolutionary, with sweeping canopies of acrylic glass stabilized by metal ropes, used on such a large scale for the first time.

Selection

Munich won its Olympic bid on April 26, 1966, at the 64th IOC Session at Rome, Italy, over bids presented by Detroit, Madrid and Montreal.

Below are the vote results, compliments of the International Olympic Committee Vote History^[1] web page.

1972 Summer Olympics Bidding Results			
City	NOC Name	Round 1	Round 2
Munich	 West Germany	29	31
Madrid	 Spain	16	16
Montreal, Quebec	 Canada	6	13
Detroit, Michigan	 United States	6	-

Munich massacre

The Games were largely overshadowed by what has come to be known as the Munich massacre. On September 5 a group of eight Palestinian terrorists belonging to the Black September organization broke into the Olympic Village and took eleven Israeli athletes, coaches and officials hostage in their apartments. Two of the hostages who resisted were killed in the first moments of the break-in; the subsequent standoff in the Olympic Village lasted for almost 18 hours.

Late in the evening of September 5, the terrorists and their hostages were transferred by helicopter to the military airport of Fürstenfeldbruck, ostensibly to board a plane bound for an undetermined Arab country. The German authorities planned to ambush them there, but under-estimated the number of terrorists and were thus undermanned. During a botched rescue attempt, all of the Israeli hostages were killed. Four of them were shot, then incinerated when a Palestinian detonated a grenade inside the helicopter in which the hostages were sitting. The five remaining hostages were then machine-gunned by another terrorist.

All but three of the Palestinians were killed as well. Although arrested and imprisoned pending trial, the three PLO survivors were released by the West German government on October 29, 1972 in exchange for a hijacked Lufthansa jet. Two of those three were supposedly hunted down and assassinated later by the Mossad. Jamal Al-Gashey is believed to be the sole survivor, and is still living today in hiding in an unspecified African country with his wife and two children. The Olympic events were briefly suspended but Avery Brundage, the International Olympic Committee president, decided that "the Games must go on." Competition resumed a day later. The attack prompted heightened security at future Olympics beginning with the 1976 Winter Olympics.

The massacre led the German federal government to re-examine its anti-terrorism policies, which at the time was dominated by a pacifist approach adopted post-World War II. This would lead to the creation of the elite counter-terrorist unit GSG 9, similar to the British SAS. It also led Israel to launch an aggressive counterterrorism campaign known as Operation Wrath of God. The events of the Munich massacre were chronicled in the Oscar-winning documentary, *One Day in September*. An account of the aftermath is dramatized in Steven Spielberg's 2005 film *Munich*.

Highlights

- Mark Spitz, a swimmer from the United States, set a world record when he won seven gold medals (while on the way to setting a new world record for each of his seven gold medals) in a single Olympics, bringing his lifetime total to nine (he had won two golds in Mexico City's Games four years earlier). Being Jewish, Spitz was forced to leave Munich before the closing ceremonies for his own protection, after fears arose that he would be an additional target of those responsible for the Munich massacre. Spitz's record stood until 2008, when it was beaten

by Michael Phelps who won 8 gold medals in the pool.

- Olga Korbut, a tiny Soviet gymnast, became a media star after winning a gold medal in the team competition event, failing to win in the individual all-around after a fall (she was beaten by Lyudmilla Turischeva), and finally winning two gold medals in the Balance Beam and the floor exercise events.
- In the final of the men's basketball, the United States lost to the USSR, in what USA Basketball calls "the most controversial game in international basketball history".^[2] Doug Collins made two free throws with three seconds left to give the USA a 50–49 lead, despite the horn going off in the middle of his second attempt. The Soviets failed to score on the ensuing possession, but the clock was stopped at 0:01 after one official heard the earlier horn and the Soviets were frantically urging time-out. The clock had to be reset to three seconds but it was showing 0:50 when play began again. Again, the Soviets failed to score, time apparently expired, and the United States began celebrating. However, after the vehement protests of FIBA secretary general R. William Jones, the referees added three seconds back to the clock due to error in re-starting the clock. Although Jones had no authority during an Olympic game, he overruled the officials' decision.^[3] The Soviets scored in the final seconds, for a final margin of 51–50. A U.S. protest, filed after the match, was denied by FIBA, which voted 3–2 against the protest along Cold War lines. The U.S. team voted unanimously to refuse the silver medal, and to this day still has not accepted them. They remain in a vault in Lausanne, Switzerland. U.S. team captain Kenneth Davis even has written in his will that his wife and children can never accept the silver medal.^[4] The end of the USA-USSR gold medal game remains one of the most controversial events in Olympic history and has been the subject of numerous film and television specials, including HBO's documentary *0:03 Seconds from Gold*.
- Lasse Virén of Finland won the 5,000 and 10,000 m (the latter after a fall), a feat he repeated in the 1976 Summer Olympics.
- Valeri Borzov of the USSR won both the 100 m and 200 m in track and field. The top two US sprinters and medal favorites in the 100 m, Rey Robinson and Eddie Hart missed the final after being given the wrong starting time.
- Also in track and field, two black American 400 m runners, Vincent Matthews and Wayne Collett, acted casually on the medal stand, twirling their medals (gold and silver, respectively) and joking with one another as "The Star-Spangled Banner" was being played during the award ceremony. They were banned from the Olympics for life, as Tommie Smith and John Carlos had been in the 1968 Summer Olympics.
- Dave Wottle won the men's 800 m, after being last for the first 600 m, at which point he started to pass runner after runner up the final straightaway, finally grabbing the lead in the final metres to win by just 0.03 seconds ahead of the favorite, the Soviet Yevgeny Arzhanov. At the victory ceremony, Wottle forgot to remove his golf cap. This was interpreted by some as a form of protest, but Wottle later apologized.
- Australian swimmer Shane Gould won three gold medals, a silver, and a bronze medal at the age of 15.
- Handball (last held in 1936) and Archery (last held in 1920) returned as Olympic sports after a long absence.
- Slalom canoeing was held for the first time at the Olympics.
- Dan Gable won the gold medal in wrestling without having a single point scored against him.
- Wim Ruska became the first judoka to win two gold medals.
- For the first time, the Olympic Oath was taken by a representative of the referees.
- American Frank Shorter, who was born in Munich, became the first from his country in 64 years to win the Olympic marathon. As Shorter was nearing the stadium, German student Norbert Sudhaus, wearing a track uniform, joined the race for the last quarter-mile as a gag. He entered the stadium and ran part way around the track. Thinking he was the winner, the crowd began cheering him. Officials then realized the hoax and ushered the jokester off the course. Arriving seconds later, Shorter was understandably perplexed to see someone ahead of him and to hear the boos and catcalls meant for Sudhaus. This was the third time in Olympic history that an American had won the marathon—and in none of those three instances did the winner enter the stadium first.

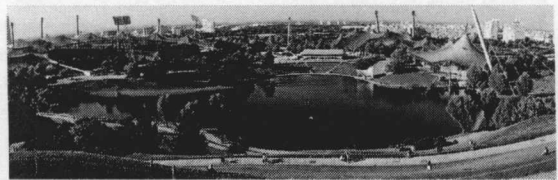
- Badminton and water skiing were the demonstration sports.



Munich Olympics commemorative 10-mark coin, 1972

Venues

- Munich Olympic Park (*Olympiapark*)
 - Olympic Stadium (*Olympiastadion*) – opening/closing ceremonies, athletics, equestrian (jumping team), football (final), modern pentathlon (running), memorial service for Israeli athletes
 - Boxing Hall (*Boxhalle*) – boxing, judo (final)
 - Cycling Stadium (*Radstadion*) – cycling (track)
 - Olympic Sports Hall (*Sporthalle*) – gymnastics, handball (final)
 - Hockey Facility (*Hockeyanlage*) – field hockey
 - Swimming Hall (*Schwimmbad*) – swimming, diving, water polo (final), modern pentathlon (swimming)
 - Volleyball Hall (*Volleyballhalle*) – volleyball
 - Olympic Village (*Olympisches Dorf*)
- Venues in Greater Munich
 - Regatta Course (*Regattastrecke*), Oberschleißheim – canoe sprint, rowing
 - Basketball Hall (*Basketballhalle*), Siegenburger Straße – basketball, judo
 - Fairgrounds, Fencing Hall 1 (*Messe Gelände, Fechthalle 1*) – fencing (final)
 - Fairgrounds, Fencing Hall 2 (*Messe Gelände, Fechthalle 2*) – fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)
 - Fairgrounds, Weightlifting Hall (*Messe Gelände, Gewichtheberhalle*) – weightlifting
 - Fairgrounds, Judo and Wrestling Hall (*Messe Gelände, Judo- und Ringerhalle*) – judo, wrestling
 - Dante Swimming Pool (*Dantebad*) – water polo
 - Shooting Facility (*Schießanlage*), Hochbrück – shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)
 - Archery Facility (*Bogenschießanlage*), Englischer Garten – archery
 - Riding Facility, Riem – equestrian (jumping individual, eventing cross-country), modern pentathlon (riding)
 - Dressage Facility Nymphenburg – equestrian (dressage)
 - Grünwald – cycling (individual road race)
- Other venues
 - Olympic Yachting Center, Kiel-Schilksee – water skiing, sailing
 - Urban Stadium (Nuremberg) – football/soccer preliminaries
 - Jahnstadion (Regensburg) – football/soccer preliminaries
 - Drei Flüsse Stadion (Passau) – football/soccer preliminaries



Olympiasee in Olympiapark, Munich

- ESV-Stadion (Ingolstadt) – football/soccer preliminaries
- Augsburg – canoe slalom (Eiskanal), football/soccer preliminaries (Rosenaustadion), handball preliminaries (Sporthalle Augsburg)
- Donauhalle Ulm – handball preliminaries
- Hohenstaufenhalle Göppingen (Göppingen) – handball preliminaries
- Böblingen Sportshalle – handball preliminaries
- Bundesautobahn 96 - cycling (road team time trial)

Medals awarded

See the medal winners, ordered by sport:

- Archery
 - Athletics
 - Basketball
 - Boxing
 - Canoeing
 - Cycling
 - Diving
 - Equestrian
- Fencing
 - Football
 - Gymnastics
 - Handball
 - Hockey
 - Judo
 - Modern pentathlon
 - Rowing
- Sailing
 - Shooting
 - Swimming
 - Volleyball
 - Water polo
 - Weightlifting
 - Wrestling

Demonstration sports

- Badminton
- Water skiing

Medal count

These are the top ten nations that won medals at these Games (*The host country is highlighted*).

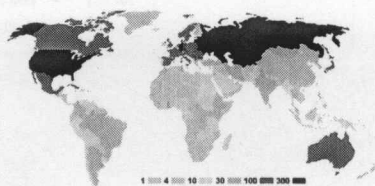
Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Soviet Union	50	27	22	99
2	 United States	33	31	30	94
3	 East Germany	20	23	23	66
4	 West Germany	13	11	16	40
5	 Japan	13	8	8	29
6	 Australia	8	7	2	17
7	 Poland	7	5	9	21
8	 Hungary	6	13	16	35
9	 Bulgaria	6	10	5	21
10	 Italy	5	3	10	18

Participating nations

Articles about Munich Summer Olympics by nation:



Participants



- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| • Afghanistan | • Ecuador | • Kuwait | • Puerto Rico |
| • Albania | • Egypt | • Lebanon | • Romania |
| • Algeria | • El Salvador | • Lesotho | • San Marino |
| • Argentina | • Ethiopia | • Liberia | • Saudi Arabia |
| • Australia | • Fiji | • Liechtenstein | • Senegal |
| • Austria | • Finland | • Luxembourg | • Singapore |
| • Bahamas | • France | • Madagascar | • Somalia |
| • Barbados | • Gabon | • Malawi | • Spain |
| • Belgium | • East Germany | • Malaysia | • Sudan |
| • Bermuda | • West Germany (Host nation) | • Mali | • Suriname |
| • Bolivia | • Ghana | • Malta | • Swaziland |
| • Brazil | • Great Britain | • Mexico | • Sweden |
| • British Honduras | • Greece | • Monaco | • Switzerland |
| • Bulgaria | • Guatemala | • Mongolia | • Syria |
| • Burma | • Guyana | • Morocco | • Tanzania |
| • Cambodia | • Haiti | • Nepal | • Thailand |
| • Cameroon | • Hong Kong | • Netherlands | • Togo |
| • Canada | • Hungary | • Netherlands Antilles | • Trinidad and Tobago |
| • Ceylon | • Iceland | • New Zealand | • Tunisia |
| • Chad | • India | • Nicaragua | • Turkey |
| • Chile | • Indonesia | • Niger | • Uganda |
| • Republic of China | • Iran | • Nigeria | • United States |
| • Colombia | • Ireland | • Norway | • Upper Volta |
| • Congo | • Israel | • Pakistan | • Uruguay |
| • Costa Rica | • Italy | • Panama | • Soviet Union |
| • Côte d'Ivoire | • Jamaica | • Paraguay | • Venezuela |
| • Cuba | • Japan | • Peru | • Vietnam |
| • Czechoslovakia | • Kenya | • Philippines | • Virgin Islands |

-  Dahomey
-  South Korea
-  Poland
-  Yugoslavia
-  Denmark
-  North Korea
-  Portugal
-  Zambia
-  Dominican Republic

Notes

- [1] <http://www.aldaver.com/votes.html>
- [2] "USA Basketball" (http://web.archive.org/web/20070822182059/http://www.usabasketball.com/history/moly_1972.html). Archived from the original (http://www.usabasketball.com/history/moly_1972.html) on 2007-08-22. .
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External links

- "Munich 1972" (<http://www.olympic.org/en/content/Olympic-Games/All-Past-Olympic-Games/Summer/Munich-1972>). *Olympic.org*. International Olympic Committee.