

Games of the XXII Olympiad

Volume **1**
Moscow
Tallinn
Leningrad
Kiev
Minsk

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1





**Games of the
XXII Olympiad
Moscow
1980**

Official Report of the
Organising Committee of the
Games of the XXII Olympiad,
Moscow, 1980

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Volume 1 Moscow
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To the Participants and Guests of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Soviet people, I warmly welcome the members of the International Olympic Committee, heads of International Olympic Committee, heads of International Sports Federations and National Olympic Committees, and all participants and guests of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

The Olympic Games are an outstanding event in international sports. They reflect the striving of nations for peace, accord and beauty. They have always attracted the attention of millions upon millions of people all over the world.

The International Olympic movement enjoys genuine respect and steadfast support in the Soviet Union. In our country physical culture and sports have always enjoyed the constant attention and concern of the Communist Party, Soviet state and all our people.

After accepting the honorary right to host the 1980 Olympics, the Soviet people did everything to make the Olympic Games in Moscow a major international sports forum fully reflecting the noble Olympic ideals. All the preparations for the Games were carried out in strict conformity with the traditions of the Olympic movement and the rules and regulations of the Olympic Charter, on the basis of the guarantees given to the IOC by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It is gratifying to note that in a short time splendid sports facilities and other Olympic projects were built, reconstructed and equipped with the latest technology thanks to the selfless labour of workers, engineers and specialists of many branches of the national economy. In a word, all the necessary conditions were created for holding the Games of the 22nd Olympiad on a high sports, organisational and technical level. A vibrant and diverse Olympic cultural programme will present the multinational arts of our people.

In the course of the multifaceted preparations for the 1980 Olympics, the Organising Committee for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow actively and fruitfully cooperated with the IOC, the International Sports Federations, National Olympic Committees, business circles and the mass media of many countries of the world. This has contributed to the further development of international sports, economic and scientific-technical contacts.

I would like the ideals of friendship and mutual understanding that guide the Olympic movement to always be present at meetings of sportsmen from various countries. It gives great satisfaction that sportsmen from the majority of countries and all the continents have gathered in Moscow under the Olympic flag. This confirms once again that the will of nations for contacts and cooperation, consecrated by their many centuries of experience and traditions, is invincible.

With all my heart I wish the participants in the Games of the 22nd Olympiad—this wonderful celebration of sports—new achievements in sports as well as pleasant and happy days in Olympic Moscow.

Leonid Brezhnev



In carrying out the honourable and responsible task of preparing for and hosting the Games of the 22nd Olympiad, the Organising Committee strove not only to create the most favourable conditions for the participation of athletes from all over the world, but also to give a new impetus to the further development of the international Olympic movement and the dissemination of its noble ideals of friendship and peace.

Now that the Games of the 22nd Olympiad have become a part of history, we can state with profound satisfaction that this task, by general consensus, was resolved successfully. The Games in Moscow were held on a high sports, organisational and technical level, in complete conformity with the Olympic Charter, the rules of International Sports Federations and the guarantees given by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The success of the 1980 Olympics has shown the vigour and durability of the Olympic ideals. Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the IOC, noted that thanks to the Games in Moscow the Olympic movement has become stronger and more unified. As organisers of the Games of the 22nd Olympiad, we are pleased with the high assessment of our work in preparing and hosting the Games that was given by the Executive Board of the IOC.

Sports delegations from 81 countries totalling over 8.3 thousand peoples came from five continents to attend the 1980 Olympics. Now there are the 1980 Olympics' champions and prize-winners in 36 countries.

The Moscow Games were imbued with the true Olympic spirit of fair play and camaraderie. And the competition in all the events was of so high a standard that, according to the IOC members and the heads of ISFs, the Games were an extremely important sports forum for the Olympic four-year period. Thirty-six world and seventy-four Olympic records were set.

The success of the competitions owed a great deal to the objectivity and rigour of the referees from seventy-seven countries. They steadfastly upheld the oath they took at the opening ceremony to carry out their duties with complete impartiality, observing the rules and following the principles of genuine sportsmanship.

Millions of Soviet tourists and hundreds of thousands of foreign visitors watched gripping sports contests in the arenas of Moscow and other Olympic cities.

The Games of the 22nd Olympiad were widely covered by the mass media of the entire world. Television networks from fifty-nine countries transmitted hundreds of broadcasts from Moscow every day which were watched by more than 1.5 billion people. Over 5.5 thousand journalists were accredited to work in Moscow and other Olympic cities.

The Soviet people welcomed foreign visitors with their traditional hospitality, providing them with everything necessary for a pleasant and rewarding stay in our country. Best hotels and restaurants, convenient transportation and excellent services were made available to them.

The Olympiad-80 cultural programme gave our guests an opportunity to learn about the national arts of the peoples of the USSR.

Everything built in Moscow for staging the Games was made to be used for a long time after the Olympics. We adhered to this principle all down the line. Today the Olympic sites are being actively used to further the development of physical culture and to provide for the leisure activities of Muscovites and visitors. Soon after the competitors left the Olympic Village, city residents moved in. Today the Olympic Village is an integral part of the city, perpetuating the Moscow Olympics with its name. Both children and adults are now working out in the Olympic swimming pool. Already in the fall of 1980 the indoor sports complex of the Central Sports Club of the Army hosted matches of the National Football League. And these are just a few of many examples.

We're especially pleased that during the years of preparation for the Games millions upon millions of Soviet citizens of every age group became involved in sports. We can affirm that the 1980 Olympics impelled a tremendous growth of the physical culture movement in the Soviet Union.

The socialist state provided favourable conditions for the preparation and holding of the Olympic Games. It had the support of the entire nation. This support laid the firm basis for the all-round success of the Games of the 22nd Olympiad.



The support and understanding that the organisers of the Games were accorded from the entire International Olympic community and the sports world played an extremely important role in the success of the Games. This was particularly clear when former US President Carter and his administration launched an intensive anti-Olympic campaign in an attempt to disrupt the Games of the 22nd Olympiad. This was unprecedented political interference in Olympic sports. Covert and overt pressure was brought to bear on international and national sports organisations.

At that time the sports world was very gratified to hear the IOC members' single-minded rebuff to attempts to use the Olympic movement for unseemly political motives that they gave at the IOC 82nd Session in Lake Placid.

The decision to fully support the Games of the 22nd Olympiad taken at meetings of ISFs on Olympic sports and the Executive Board of the Assembly of National Olympic Committees also made an important contribution to strengthening the unity of the Olympic movement.

Lord Killanin, then President of the IOC, Mr J. A. Samaranch, Mme Monique Berlioux, IOC director, and other figures of the international Olympic movement exerted great efforts to ensure that the Olympic movement remained independent of the Carter administration's unseemly intrigues that were supported by the governments of several other countries.

On its part, the Organising Committee was always guided by the interests of preserving and advancing the Olympic movement, which is an important factor in the campaign to strengthen mutual understanding among nations and international cooperation.

"The Games of the 22nd Olympiad were a holiday of youth and sports and encouraged the strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding and peace among nations. They unified the Olympic movement and gave a new stimulus to the further development of the noble Olympic ideals," noted Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet Government, in his congratulations to the organisers of the Games.

In presenting to the IOC the Official Report on the Games of the 22nd Olympiad which contains the basic data on the complex, many-faceted activities that ensured their success, the Olympiad-80 Organising Committee hopes that this report will be helpful not only to the organisers of subsequent Games, but to all who value the Olympic movement and its ideals.

**Ignati Novikov,
President of the Organising
Committee for the 1980
Olympic Games in Moscow**



Moscow—
Capital of the Games
of the XXII Olympiad



On October 23, 1974 at the 75th Session of the International Olympic Committee in Vienna, Moscow was named the host-city of the Games of the 22nd Olympiad. This decision was welcomed by the residents of the Soviet capital, all Soviet people and progressives in the world.

The decision was just. Moscow is one of the most sports-minded cities of the world and therefore had a rightful claim to host the Olympics. When this decision was made our city had almost six thousand sports facilities of various type: 57 major stadiums, 30 swimming pools, more than 1,300 gyms, about 400 football pitches, more than 2,000 basketball and volleyball grounds, over 200 tennis courts, etc. One out of every three Muscovites is involved in sports and physical culture, there are more Olympic champions in Moscow than in any other city, and sports fans here are unbiased and good-natured.

Moscow has hosted dozens of world and European championships in all kinds of sports, mostly Olympic, and the 1973 Summer Student Games. At the finals of the Summer Spartakiades of the Peoples of the USSR—which have a programme no less extensive than the Olympics—there are at least as many participants as at any Olympic Games. (The most athletes competed in the finals of the 7th Spartakiade held in Moscow in the summer of 1979—more than ten thousand competitors, including 2,300 foreigners.)

The great prestige of Soviet sport, reposing on the many victories in international competitions and the significant Soviet contribution to the Olympic movement, spoke in favour of Moscow. Soviet sportsmen have competed with athletes from all over the world under the Olympic motto *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, expressing their aspiration not only for good results, but for contacts and friendship with young people of the world.

The preparatory work for the Games in Moscow was carried out with awareness of the great responsibility and with the help and constant attention of the Soviet state. The work was also closely connected with the implementation of the programme for improving the housing and the working and living conditions of Muscovites set in the Master Plan of Moscow.

The 1980 Olympics accelerated the implementation of many points of this programme. Important matters were resolved, such as constructing new and modernising existing sports facilities, improving the transportation system and everyday services, expanding the means of communication and organising the city's public services and amenities.

Moscow lived up to the commitments it made to the IOC in Vienna: everything projected for the Games was completed on time. The city was entirely ready. Seventy-six projects were built or refurbished, including twenty-one sports installations.

Among the new sports facilities, the most important are the Olympiiski Sports Complex including an indoor stadium, one of the world's largest, and a swimming pool; a unique cycling track; the Dynamo Sports Palace; the indoor football pitch and track of the Central Sports Club of the Army; the Institute of Physical Education Sports Complex; the Druzhba Multi-Purpose Sports Hall; and the Equestrian Sports Complex.

In the southwestern part of Moscow a new residential district was built which served as the Olympic Village during the Games. Judging by the comments of those who lived there, it was the best in the history of the Olympics.

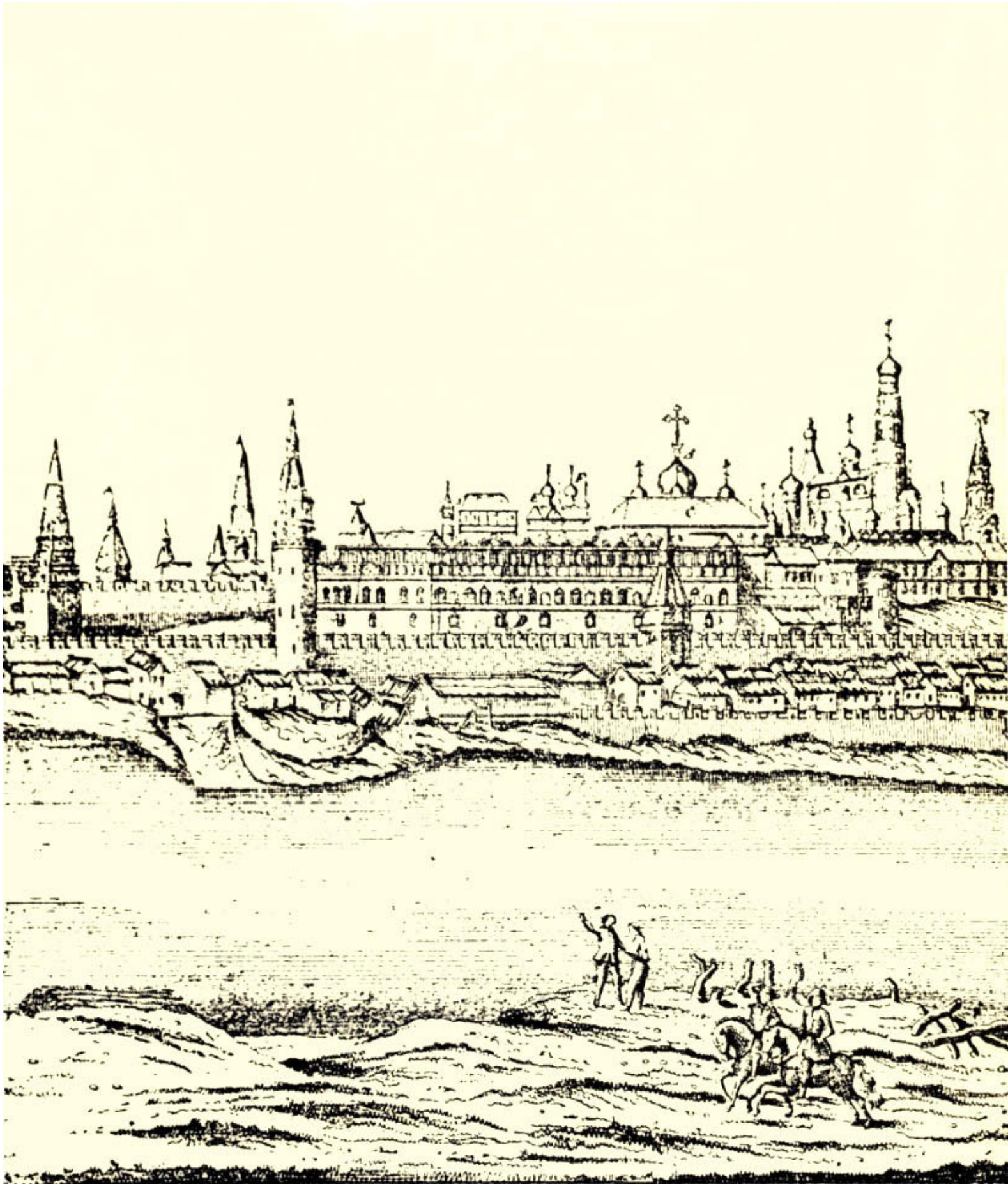
The cultural programme was one of the highlights of the 1980 Olympics. The best groups and performers of the Soviet capital took part in it.

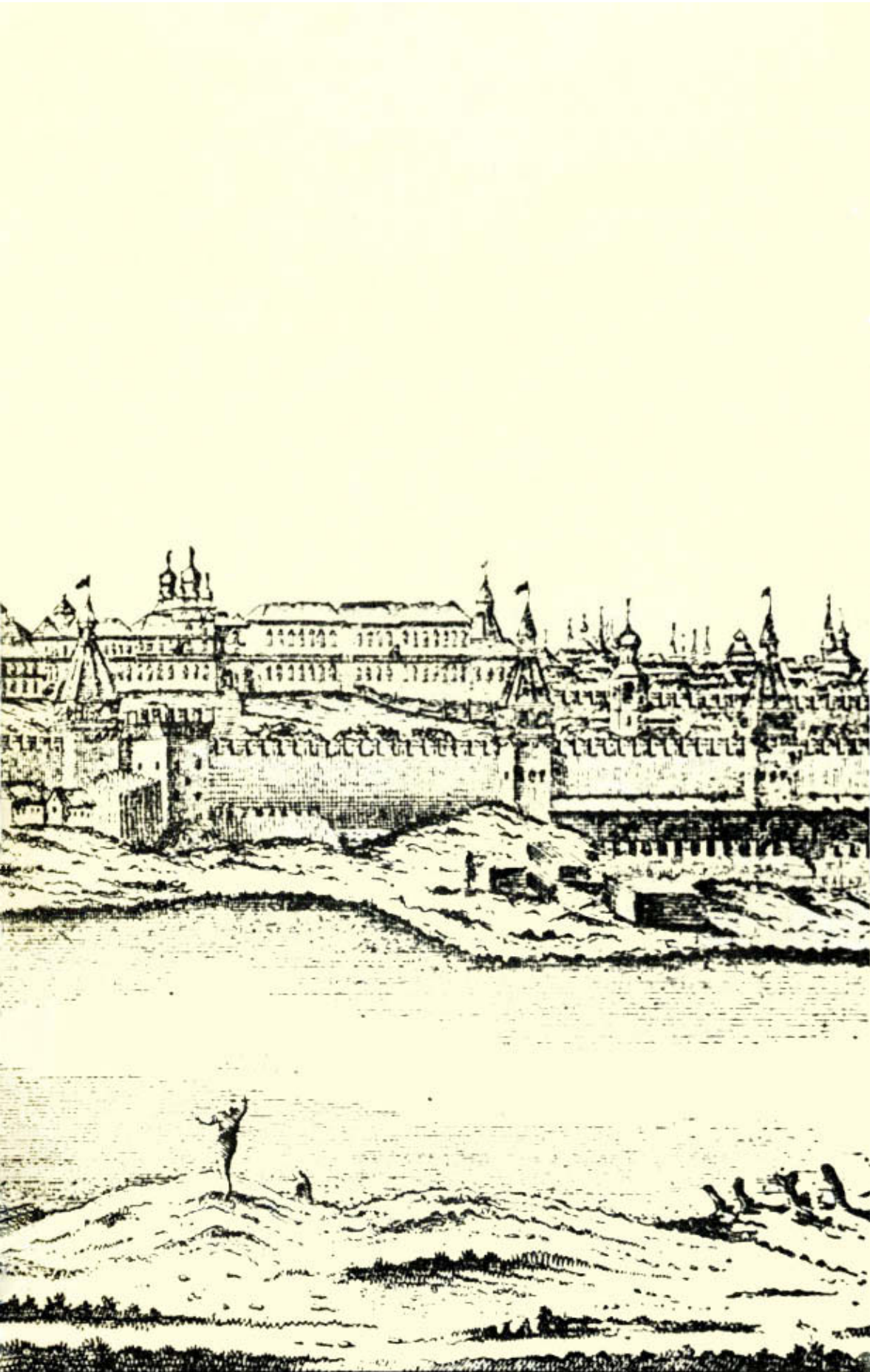
We are truly pleased that the Games in Moscow were a worthy contribution to the development of the Olympic movement and encouraged the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation among nations.

Muscovites will always cherish their memories of the Olympic Games held in their city. They were a true holiday of sports and peace.



Vladimir Promyslov
Chairman of the Moscow City
Soviet's Executive Committee





View of the Kremlin.
18th century engraving

Moscow, Capital of the USSR



The Hero-City of Moscow is the capital both of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of one of its constituent republics, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, or the Russian Federation, as it is usually called. It is one of the world's major political, economic and cultural centres.

Moscow is situated in the heart of European Russia, at 55°45'N and 37°37'E. It stands in the middle of the Russian Plain, in the subzone of mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forests.

The city arose on a hill in the midst of forestland, at the place where the Moskva River (estimated to be 300,000 years old) is joined by two of its tributaries, the Yauza and the Neglinnaya rivers.

Inside the city limits only a few of the Moskva's many tributaries, the Yauza among them, flow on the surface; most of them have been diverted into underground conduits.

While not a particularly broad river, the Moskva is 473 kilometres long. For 80 kilometres of its length it winds through the city of Moscow.

Moscow lies in the border area of three physico-geographical regions, each with a relief of different origin. These are: on the southwest, the Tyoply Stan glacial elevation; on the

east and southeast, the Meshchera sandy lowlands; on the north, the Klin-Dmitrov moraine ridge.

The city has a temperate continental climate with a long, not very severe winter, a late spring with frequent cold spells and a warm summer. Old-timers still recall the fierce winter of 1940, when the temperature dropped to -40,3°C. There were also frosts of more than -40°C at the end of 1979. The summer temperature can rise as high as +37°C. But these extremes are rare.

According to the data as of January 1, 1980, the population of Moscow was 8,099,000.

The city's area is 878.7 square kilometres.

The local government body is the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies (abbreviated as Mossoviet). Moscow is divided into 31 administrative districts, with the satellite town of Zelenograd as its 32nd district.

Moscow has had an eventful and remarkable history. It unified the Russian lands and Russian towns into a strong and independent country. It became the historic centre of the Russian nation.

On its 800th anniversary in 1947, Moscow was decorated with the Order of Lenin by the Soviet Government. In

View of the Kremlin



Moscow has the reputation of being the most sports-conscious city in the country. Many sports are practiced here: track-and-field, weightlifting, wrestling, boxing, football, ice-hockey, gymnastics, figure skating, rowing, cycling, swimming, waterpolo, basketball, volleyball, skiing, tennis, chess, chequers, and others.

Some of them like football, cycling, skiing and skating, have a long history. In the case of others like hockey, people still remember how they began.

More than two million Muscovites engage in sports and physical culture.

The Muscovites' well-known interest in sport has a long history. In the days of Lev Tolstoy and Anton Chekhov sport was concentrated in the city parks, where there were grounds for ball games, skating and skiing.

The city's first sports club, the Moscow Yacht-Club, really a rowing club, is said to have been founded in 1867. Other sports clubs and societies appeared, a cycling club and the Russian Gymnastics Society were established in 1883, and a ski club in 1895. The first cyclodrome, as cycling tracks were called in those days, was built in Khodynskoye Field. Moscow held city championships and played host to international meets.

The Gymnastics Society united gymnasts and fencers. Thirty-*verst* (roughly 32 km) ski races and Russia ski championships were held at Khodynskoye Field.

In 1896 the first ever Moscow football match was played in Sokolniki, sponsored by the Sokolniki Sports Club and the Sokolniki Football Circle. Thereupon, the early football clubs for-



competitions, known as Starty Nadezhd (Starts of Young Hopefuls), are being held annually since 1975.

Moscow's Young Pioneers' Stadium is the central training complex for children, with 16,000 boys and girls from age five up taking part in its activities under the supervision of 68 professional coaches.

There is also Children's Town at the Central Lenin Stadium consisting of a stadium with grandstands seating 3,000 and with football pitches, running tracks, basketball and volleyball courts, tennis courts, throwing sector and a handball field. The complex can accommodate 2,500 budding athletes—boys and girls.

In 1978, more than 3,000 physical culture groups and some 100 sports clubs functioned in Moscow's various enterprises. The biggest of the clubs are Moskvich of the Lenin Komsomol Motor Works and Torpedo of the Likhachov Motor Works, and the clubs of Moscow University and Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School.

Moskvich Sports Club, for example, has a stadium with football pitch and track and a sports palace with a 50-meter swimming pool. The motor works has a sports camp in the envi-



rons of Moscow. It also has an indoor track and three gyms. A new, second sports palace and indoor skating rink were opened in 1978.

During the Moscow Olympics, the Moskvich sports grounds were opened to Olympic athletes for training and practice.

Moscow's Central State Institute of Physical Education is the biggest of the 230 similar educational establishments (higher and secondary) in the Soviet Union.

Its facilities include a stadium seating 25,000 and a 42 X 88.2-metre indoor track with three 200-metre synthetic-surface tracks and facilities for field



colours of the Burevestnik Sports Society, founded in 1957, which has its headquarters, the Central Council, in Moscow.

Moscow's grounds totaling about 5,000 are an effective and continuously expanding base for mass physical education and training, and for the cultivation of top-grade athletes. The city has 62 stadiums, 14 palaces of sport and other large indoor facilities, 36 swimming pools, nearly 1,500 gyms, more than 2,000 volleyball and basketball courts, two cycling tracks, a rowing canal, nearly 400 football pitches, and dozens of tennis courts.

A number of new facilities was built in Moscow for the 1980 Olympics; their detailed description is given in Volume Two of the Official Report. The facilities built for the 1980 Olympics will afford still greater scope for mass physical training and cultivation of high-class athletes.

events, replete with electro-leader, photo-finish devices, and an electronic scoreboard. There is a practice track for hurdlers (110 meters), and another 130-meter track on the ground floor. The complex also has 16 well-equipped gyms for various other sports.

The Institute has an up-to-date medico-biological block for research in sports medicine, psychology, and training methods.

The science of sport is being advanced, too, by the USSR Research Institute of Physical Culture.

The students of Moscow are ardent sports fans. They compete in the



national referees. The family of Tallinn yachtsmen amounts to 900 backed by 150 youngsters.

The basis of sports mastership is the popular involvement of Tallinners in the sports and physical fitness movement. The Prepared for Labour and Defence athletic programme is an important part of the latter. The traditional Tallinn Games present the best example of mass involvement. The first Games were held in 1958 and involved 36,000 competitors. Taking part in the III Tallinn Winter Games of 1978 were 98,000 Tallinners. According to long-standing tradition, ski tours are made within the framework of the Winter Games. Among other popular sports events are orienteering and running contests organised round the lakes in the vicinity of Tallinn.

Extensive work is carried out to propagate physical fitness and recreational activities. The city now has ten fitness clubs, seven recreational running tracks and three orienteering areas. Recreational tracks have been built into all dwelling and recreational areas of the city.

The larger part of the available sports facilities is made available to children during after-school hours and on weekends.

Tallinn was the first city of the USSR where swimming was made a compulsory course for school children. That happened 14 years ago, on 1 January 1967. Since then about 48,000 students studying in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th school forms have learnt how to swim.

Hiking is popular in Tallinn. About 590,000 people participate annually in activities of the hiking club.

In Tallinn people play 44 sports and games, the most popular being yachting, hiking, athletics, swimming, volleyball, basketball and chess.

The people of Tallinn spare no time and effort in contributing to the development of physical education and sports. At present the city has a total of 9,000 trainers and PT instructors, 9,000 referees engaged in sports on a non-profit, volunteer basis. The ever-expanding sports facilities of Tallinn include 3 stadiums, 48 sports courts, 87 gyms, 8 swimming pools, a velodrome and a ski jump. The townsfolk have built 180 outdoor courts and regularly make from 35 to 50 artificial ice rinks in winter.

The number of sports centres is on the steady rise. Recently the sports centres of the Trudoviye Rezervy

The Yachting centre

The Baltic regattas held annually have become world known. For instance, in 1979 alone 450 yachtsmen from 27 countries entered the XXI Baltic Regatta. Eighty-five sailing referees live in Tallinn, of which seven are



The athletes of Leningrad have been on the Soviet Olympic teams at all summer and winter Games. Forty-five of the city's finest athletes took part in the Moscow Olympics, winning a total of 54 medals—23 gold, 23 silver, and 8 bronze. All in all, Leningrad athletes have amassed 99 gold, 76 silver and 61 bronze Olympic medals.

The swimmers from Leningrad made a special mark at the Moscow Olympics, winning 18 medals, of which seven golds. Vladimir Salnikov won three Olympic golds, Sergei Kopliakov two, and Andrei Krylov and Ivar Stukolkin won one each.

Twelve Leningrad track-and-field athletes won 4 golds, 4 silvers, and

2 bronzes. Tatyana Kazankina made a brilliant showing in the 1,500 metres, Vera Komisova won the 100 metres, and Viktor Rashchupkin, the discus throw. Elena Davydova and Alexander Dityatin became all-round champions in the gymnastics tournament. After the Olympics, Dityatin was decorated for his outstanding victory with the Order of Lenin, and Davydova with the Order of the Red Banner of Labour.

Three Leningrad cyclists—Vladimir Osokin, Victor Manakov and Alexander Krasnov—contributed to the victory of the Soviet quartet in the track pursuit race, while Leningrad volleyballers Vyacheslav Zaitsev, Alexander Ermilov and Vladimir Dorokhov, and the girl

The Olympic flame in Leningrad

basketballer Lyudmila Rogozhina contributed to the successful showing of the Soviet teams at the Moscow Olympics.

These remarkable achievements are based on the long-standing sporting traditions of the city, as it was actually in Leningrad where national physical education originated. For a long time, though, sports were the prerogative of the select few.

Peter the Great, the founder of St. Petersburg, is known for his insistence in making the townsfolk learn how to handle river vessels. At that time sailboats and light rowboats filled the Neva River, and their races were quite common.

Back in 1827 the first swimming school was set up in the city. In 1834 another school appeared near the Summer Gardens and had a swimming pool and two springboards.

When the rivers were frozen over they were turned into skating rinks and sled hills where the Petersburgers learned skating and sledding.

Since the mid-eighteenth century riding schools and drill halls were built for guard regiments and military colleges. Initially these were meant exclusively for equestrian sports, but later they were used for fencing, gymnastics, athletics and wrestling.

The first yacht-clubs which appeared in the mid-nineteenth century promoted yachting and rowing.

Skating rinks in the Yusupov Gardens had been continually operating since 1865. Here, the academy of figure skaters was initiated where Nikolai Panin-Kolomenkin excelled. He was the one and the only Olympic champion of prerevolutionary Russia who won the Olympic championship at the IV Games of 1908 in London for execution of optional figures. This outstanding athlete was 16-times national figure-skating champion and 23-times pistol-shooting champion.

In 1885 Doctor V. Krayevsky founded a weightlifting school. In 1893 the Society for Promotion of Physical Development was founded in Petersburg on the initiative of the progressive sports-minded public. One of the prime missions of the Society was the cultivation of games and athletic exercises among children of the poor. From 1895 till 1909 the Society was headed by P. Lesgaft, an outstanding scientist and educator. One of the greatest merits of the society was the organisation of courses for physical fitness instructors. These courses laid the

foundation for the Lesgaft Institute of Physical Education, the first in the country, opened after the October Revolution.

Sporting life was democratised at the turn of the century. The first football league in Russia—the Petersburg League—was organised in 1901. They took part in the Games of the V Olympiad.

Physical education and sport, being in prerevolutionary Russia the prerogative of the wealthy, became accessible to all and developed on a mass scale only after the Great October Revolution. An extensive sports movement also began in socialist Leningrad. Suffice it to say that back in 1924 the popular sports club Spartak (started in 1922) organised in Leningrad the first Spartakiade covering a number of sports. In 1923 an evening newspaper established a prize for the winner of long-distance races from the town of Pushkin. These races have been popular ever since. Leningrad-Moscow track-and-field meets and football matches have become traditional. The biggest industrial enterprises of the city produced fairly large and effective sports bodies and extensive construction of stadiums and other sports facilities was underway.

Sports enthusiasts actively trained for the Prepared for Labour and Defence qualification standards. This nation-wide campaign revealed a good many promising young people who became first-rate athletes.

The outstanding event was the 1st USSR Trade-Union Spartakiade of 1932 with the participation of workers from Germany.

Most outstanding in the 30's were the swimmers—Alexander Shumin, Vladimir Kitayev, Klavdiya Alyoshina, Galina Kuznetsova, and others. In the prewar years Leningrad swimmers held 17 national records.

Among the best track-and-fielders of the USSR were Leningraders Ivan Kozlov, Alexander Reshetnikov, the Shekhtel brothers, Alexander and Arthur, Viktor Alekseyev, Boris Vzorov, Galina Turova, Vera Vasilyeva, Tamara Orlova, and others, who held 15 national records all together. The gymnasts Nikolai Sery and Maria Tyshko succeeded in taking first places at the International Workers' Olympiad in Antwerp.

The sporting life of Leningrad did not fade out even during the ordeal of the wartime blockade. It is remarkable that on July 19, 1942, a sports festival



The Hotel Sportivnaya was the Olympic Village for the participants of the football tournament



Rider Ivan Kizimov is proud possessor of the full range of Olympic awards—2 golds, 1 silver and 1 bronze. Yuri Tarmak's gold-winning high jump in Munich and the finishing spurts of Tatyana Kazankina who won the 1,500 and 800 m in Montreal are unforgettable episodes in the history of world sports.

The athletes of Leningrad also competed successfully at the Winter Games. Among the Olympic champions were the men ski racers Vladimir Kuzin and Yevgeny Belyaev, the women ski racers Lyubov Baranova, Marina Gusakova, Yevgeniya Mekshilo and Nina Baldycheva, the speed skaters Boris Shilkov, Yevgeny Kulikov, Galina Stepankaya, the biathletes Nikolai Puzanov, Rinat Safin, and Anatoly Alyabyev.

Olympic medals represent the highest level of sports excellence. The majority of the Soviet Olympic medallists began with competitions for a modest Prepared for Labour and Defence badge. In Leningrad alone over a million people are involved in tackling the PLD qualification standards and 350,000 people have fulfilled them.

The mass involvement in sports activities has been made possible by the extensive development of sports facilities. At present the city has some 3,400 sports buildings; 63 stadiums (of which 33 stadiums can accommodate over 1,500 each), 285 football pitches, 782 basketball courts, 797 volleyball courts, 109 figure-skating rinks, 272 ice-hockey rinks, 28 bandy fields, 24

speed-skating tracks, 791 gyms, 23 swimming pools, 81 skiing centres, and 97 shooting ranges.

Leningrad's sports school annually train 400 Masters of Sports, 7,500 Candidate Masters of Sports and first graders, and 285,000 sportsmen of various other gradings.

The city has about a hundred sports schools for children and teenagers.

...On July 19 the Red Arrow train brought the Olympic flame from Moscow to Leningrad. A welcoming ceremony was held at the Moscow Railway Station. Then the Olympic flame was carried in an open car, escorted by motorcyclists, to the building of the Leningrad City Soviet.

The Olympic torch relay began on July 20. The first leg was between the municipal building and the world-famous monument the Bronze Horseman—the monument to Peter the Great, founder of the city. The second leg ran along the Neva River. And when the relay passed underneath the Palace Bridge, flames flared on the Rostral Columns, fountains shot up at the spit of Vasilyevsky Island, and 22 torches blazed on the battlements of the Peter and Paul Fortress. The third leg past the legendary cruiser *Avrora* and ended at Kuibyshev Street. Further on the Olympic flame was carried to the Museum of the Great October Socialist Revolution situated in the mansion, from the balcony of which Lenin often addressed workers in the stormy April days of 1917.

Then the relay continued along Kirov Avenue, the Pesochnaya Embankment and entered Krestovsky Island. The last legs were a sort of home-stretch along the central alley of the Primorsky Park of Victory to the Kirov Stadium. Here the Olympic flame flared in the bowl, opening the Olympic group football tournament in Leningrad.

The city of Leningrad and its people did everything to provide the best possible conditions for the football tournament in which the teams of Venezuela, Zambia, Colombia, Cuba, Kuwait, Nigeria, and Czechoslovakia took part.

output. The scientists of Minsk are working on the project of a miniature mobile atomic power station that may become indispensable in the Siberian and Polar regions under development.

Byelorussian researchers have introduced at dozens of the country's enterprises a system of automated design of units and parts of mechanisms, put forward original methods of working and controlling the quality of metals, and suggested new processes for chemical industry. Studies in geology led to discoveries of oil, immense reserves of potassium salts, brown coal, slate, construction materials, mineral water and hot springs and some rare metals in the depths of the earth in Byelorussia.

In the beginning of the 20th century Byelorussia had only three research organisations and eighty scientists. Eight people out of every ten were illiterate. The scientific potential created with the assistance of the fraternal Soviet peoples by the beginning of the forties was destroyed by the Nazis during World War II, who shipped to Germany all the valuable equipment and books. Many leading scientists died in battle, fighting in partisan brigades or in the underground.

The postwar period became a time of revival in Byelorussian science. That is why its present achievements are being regarded with such great appreciation. Byelorussian scientists are actively collaborating with their counterparts from socialist countries and with major scientific centres in Great Britain, France, Sweden, the USA, the FRG and other countries. They carry out joint experiments with foreign researchers in the fields of thermophysics, quantum electronics, computer technology, genetics, chemistry, and technology of polymers.

In addition to the work at the University, important results in many fields of science have been made by the other fourteen higher educational establishments in Minsk. Almost 17,000 highly trained specialists in various fields graduate from them annually. Each summer hundreds of representatives from the socialist community and the developing countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia return home with diplomas conferred in Minsk.

To keep pace with the expanding precision-machinery industry, the Minsk institutes of higher learning have increased the enrollment of students into departments of electronics, radio engineering, nuclear physics, applied mathematics, powder metallurgy, and chemical technology over the recent years.

The construction of numerous physical culture and recreation centres, sport complexes and the mass reproduction of sporting activities in factories, institutions, and residential areas called for a substantial inflow of skilled coaches and instructors. They are trained at the Byelorussian Institute of Physical Culture, from which about 600 graduate annually.

Students of other institutes also give much of their time to physical culture and sports. In addition to the compulsory sports classes they attend specialised sports groups.

The membership of the Burevestnik Sports Society numbers almost 100,000 students. Their favourite games include football, basketball, volleyball, and ice-hockey; many go in for track-and-field, gymnastics, fencing, and other sports. Almost all the institutes of the city participate in the Byelorussian football, volleyball, ice-hockey, and other championships. The basketball team of the Institute of Radio Engineering plays in the first national league.

Students and graduates have repeatedly confirmed the prestige of student sports in most representative competitions. Yelena Belova, an under- and later postgraduate student and instructor at the Pedagogical Institute, was three-times Olympic fencing champion. In Moscow she won a silver medal, her fourth Olympic trophy. Olga Korbut, the gymnast of Olympic fame, is also an instructor at the same institute. Students Antonina Koshel, Larisa Petrik, Tamara Lazakovich, Ivan Yedeshko, Vladimir Romanovsky, and others also won Olympic gold medals.

Over 600 students from the Foreign Languages Institute volunteered for work as interpreters, guides, hotel and restaurant receptionists, waiters, and traffic controllers. Senior students



The rapid growth of culture and education provided for harmonious development of the individual.

In the last 60 years physical education and sport in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made tremendous advances. Before the Revolution, Byelorussia had no more than a few hundred sport enthusiasts and an insignificant number of sports facilities and instructors. Now the number of sportsmen has reached three million, organised in 11,000 groups and sports clubs.

These figures are doubly impressive, because twice in its history the country began from scratch—the first time after the Great October Socialist Revolution and the second time after World War II. In July 1944, a governmental commission found that of Minsk's sports facilities none were suitable for use. Entirely new sports facilities had to be built. With the assistance and support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Byelorussia, Young Communist League, trade unions and the public at large it took only a year to build three stadiums, 35 football pitches, and indoor swimming pool, and 56 gyms.

Within the next five years, there were eight stadiums. At present Minsk boasts such well-known venues as Dynamo Stadium, the Palace of Aquatic Sports, the Staiki Olympic Camp, an indoor track in Ratomka, a shooting range (named after Marshal S. Timoshenko), an indoor ice stadium, a track-and-field stadium, an Olympic centre of winter sports in Raubichi, etc. Today the city has a total of 2,200 different kinds of sports facilities, including 310 gyms, 21 swimming pools, nearly a thousand volleyball and basketball courts, 40 tennis courts, 150 shooting ranges, 175 ski centres, and about 200 ice-hockey rinks. In recent years the network of sports and recreation centres, camps for hunting and game shooting, fishing, tourism, etc., has broadened appreciably.

About 15 traditional memorial competitions are held annually in honour of heroes of the past war, and athletes compete for memorial trophies in about 450 various contests.

Byelorussian sport enjoys ever-growing popularity in the international arena. Athletes from Byelorussia made their first appearance at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. At that time seven athletes represented Byelorussia on the

Dynamo Stadium



The Palace of Water Sports



**The Olympic flame in
Byelorussia**

Weightlifter Leonid Taranenko stole the limelight at the Olympic weightlifting tournament. The 24-year student from Minsk who is majoring in agricultural engineering, excelled in all lifts in his weight class and added two world records in the jerk and snatch and in the total to his overall victory on the platform.

Other Olympic champions included fencers Nikolai Alyokhin and Viktor Sidiyak (who won his fourth Olympic gold medal), Oleg Logvin (cycling), Alexander Portnov (diving), Tatyana Ivinskaya (basketball), Viktor Ugrymov (equestrian sports) and Yelena Khloptseva (rowing).

The successful performance turned in by the Byelorussian athletes at the Olympic Games is attributed to the popular sports movement and rapid development of all sports and games throughout the republic. The expansion and modernization of sports facilities in recent years, which presently include first-rate sports installations suitable for most Olympic sports, have also contributed largely to that success.

The Byelorussian capital has gained a high, richly deserved reputation as a skillful organiser of big-time



international meets. The city has hosted world championships in wrestling, biathlon, women's volleyball, junior fencing and biathlon world championships, European gymnastic championships, a USSR-USA track-and-field meet, international boxing, weightlifting, fencing, freestyle wrestling, athletics, shooting tournaments, etc.

The residents of Minsk spared no effort to spread the popular sports movement throughout the country. Over 400,000 people work out in 620 sports groups organised at enterprises, construction sites, institutions, schools and colleges. They train under the guidance of 2,500 paid coaches and instructors assisted by 56,000 volunteer coaches working on a non-profit basis, and 20,000 instructors supervising the popular Prepared for Labour and Defence movement.

The qualified coaching helped improve results. Within only one year (1979) 31 athletes qualified as Master of Sport, international class; 185 made the grade as Master of Sport of the USSR and 527 as a Master Candidate, about 3,000 athletes qualified for first grading, and over 150,000 for various other gradings.

Paramount importance has been attached to physical education of the younger generation. Boys and girls representing all school classes participate in annual school competitions. Tens of thousands compete within the framework of the City Games, in the traditional tournaments called Leather Ball, Golden Puck, Hockey Hopefuls, etc.

Apart from school gyms and stadiums, hundreds of sports grounds have been built right in residential areas to develop mass-scale involvement of youngsters in sport. In summer

these grounds serve as battlefields for hotly contested matches, close basketball and volleyball games, and in winter they are turned into ice-hockey rinks where the puck is smacked back and forth late into the night. These grounds have become a starting point from which many promising boys and girls go to train in 72 special sport-oriented schools. The school courses cover virtually all sports and games. A sport-oriented boarding school has been opened in Minsk for talented boys and girls coming from all parts of Byelorussia. Here over 500 youngsters study and specialise in the chosen sport. Tuition and board of children at this school, like in all other sport clubs and sections of sports societies, are free.

Thousands of sports enthusiasts helped reconstruct Dynamo Stadium, planted greenery, cleaned streets and squares, redecorated the interiors of shops and cafeterias, and worked with designers to give the city a new festive look. Each of them believed in the success of the Olympics and considered it a great honour to make a personal contribution to the Olympic movement, to serve as hospitable and gracious hosts so as to leave the city's guests with the pleasantest of memories.

...July 19, 1980. The "Byelorussia" train rolls up to the railway station. A smaller urn with the Olympic flame is taken from the special coach to the accompaniment of a band. The urn is escorted by members of a municipal delegation.

Anatoly Yulin, a Merited Master of Sport of the USSR, and participant of 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games was the first to begin the Olympic torch relay in Minsk. Thousands flooded the streets to cheer the Olympic flame. Georgi



Tarazevich, Chairman of Minsk City Soviet's Executive Committee, lighted the Olympic bowl and heartily welcomed the Olympic flame in the capital of Byelorussia.

On July 20 the Olympic flame found its way to Dynamo Stadium where the Olympic football tournament opening ceremony was held.

On behalf of the Organising Committee of the Byelorussian Republic, Vladimir Mitskevich, Deputy Chairman of the Byelorussian Council of Ministers, wished the participants good luck and a pleasant stay in Minsk. The contestants and the spectators were greeted by Mr. Y. Tessema of Ethiopia, IOC member, president of African Football Confederation.

Alexander Medved, the three-times Olympic champion, climbed up to the bowl and lighted the Olympic flame.

The city of Minsk wholeheartedly hosted the participants of the Olympic football tournament, guests and tourists. At Dynamo Stadium an enthusiastic crowd enjoyed and appreciated the skill of players from seven countries—Algiers, Costa Rica, Iraq, Spain, Syria, Finland, and Yugoslavia. Seven matches (six preliminaries and one quarter-final) were played from the 20th to 27th of July.



Olga Korbut

Lord Killanin, FIFA president Joao Havelange, officials, guests of honour, and members of diplomatic corps who visited Minsk gave a high assessment to the organisation of the Olympic tournament.

The people of Minsk did everything to ensure the successful running of the Olympic tournament and to provide the best possible conditions for its participants.

Notes on the digitized version of the Official Report of the Games of the XXIIInd Olympiad Moscow 1980 – Volume 1: Moscow, Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk

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