



**ukrainian  
olympic  
champions**



*The main issue in life is not the victory,  
but the fight; the essential is not to have  
won, but to have fought well.*

*Pierre de Coubertin*

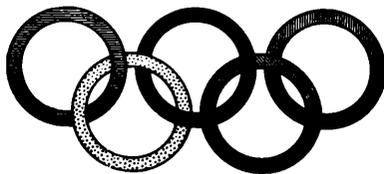
**THE UKRAINIAN WORLD COMMITTEE  
FOR SPORT AFFAIRS**

# **UKRAINIAN OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**

**by**

**Osyp Zinkewych**

**SECOND EDITION**



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## UKRAINE AND THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

The spirit of fair and open competition in pursuit of the laurel wreath and the honor of establishing a new record, have come to us through the ages. Today this spirit is manifest in the International Olympic competition, in which, according to the ideals of its restorer, the Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, all nations large or small – men of all races and creeds, and from all continents may take part.

The first of the modern Olympic games took place in 1896 in Athens. The modern games are established in the tradition of ancient Greece, where Olympian games took place on Mount Olympus since 776 B.C. The ancient games were held in honor of the Olympic god Zeus and took place every four years for about 1200 years. As time went on, the games assumed the character of a national Greek festival in honor of all the gods. During the games all work stopped, all wars were interrupted, and most of the population went as pilgrims of peace and good will to Mount Olympus to take part in the big celebrations.

In the fifth century B.C., marked indifference to the games became evident, as well as a transition from amateur to professional status. The Macedonian invasion marked the end of Greek independence. Having lost all political rights, the Greeks became even more attached to the games, but the contestants were now all paid, and most of them were the property of a few wealthy patrons. The need to restore the games was fully understood by the father of their modern renaissance, Pierre de Coubertin. After much study of sports and their significance for international relations he called for a renewal of the traditions of ancient Olympus. Speaking at a conference of sports clubs in Paris in 1892, he called upon the European nations to “exchange sportsmen of all types, to begin this free competition for the future, and (inducted that) as soon as it is accepted by the nations of Europe, the question of a friendly coexistence will have a new and stronger base.”

A series of impediments, such as the display of unpardonable chauvinism in sports, discrimination against nations, the struggle of a different political ideologies, the barring of a whole group of nations from taking part in the games, were overcome with time and the organizational structure of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) became more and more established.

Only 13 nations took part in the first Olympiad in Athens in 1896. With the passage of years the number of participants grew considerably, since colonial territories, dominions, and principalities were allowed to take part. In 1960, the number increased to 97.

*Who has the right to participate in the games?*

In the more than fifty years of its existence the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) has become more and more liberal. According to its rules, all nations of the globe, regardless of their political status, have the right to belong to the Committee.

In the last ten years various nations which were under colonial rule or otherwise dependent on other powers became members of the I.O.C., such as: Antilles, Albania, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Rhodesia, San Marino, Sudan, Surinam, Tanganyika, and Tunisia. In addition to these a number of the member nations are still politically dependent, either as colonies or principalities which are not even members of the U.N., such as: Bahama, Bermuda, Northern Borneo, Fiji, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Kenya, Lichtenstein, Monaco and Puerto Rico. This extensive participation of various nations with diverse political systems has given the I.O.C. great authority and prestige among all nations of the globe, particularly among those under colonial rule or otherwise dependent on other powers. The I.O.C. has become the enemy of all discrimination, be it political, national, racial, or religious.

According to the charter of the I.O.C., no discrimination is allowed against any nation or individual on racial or political grounds. To become an I.O.C. member a nation must fulfil one basic requirement. It must have a national Olympic Committee with

representation in the sports events of the Olympic Games. These committees must be autonomous, apolitical, and have no commercial or political interests. Moreover, the rules of the I.O.C. (chap 4, par 39) state that colonies, dominions, and even those national entities that are temporarily incorporated into other nations, may participate in the games.

With its constitution, the I.O.C. becomes above all an enemy of discrimination and colonialism in sports – so often apparent in imperialistic nations, in particular in Russia. Although Russia proclaims herself a defender of colonial nations, she refuses separate participation in the games to those nations and republics which are part of the U.S.S.R.

*Does Ukraine have the right to independent participation in the Olympics?*

Yes, says the I.O.C. No, says Soviet Russia, demonstrating her colonial policy in sports. The question of individual participation of Ukraine in the I.O.C. remains unresolved. In raising the question of Ukraine's participation in the games, one must be aware that, as in the 1930's during Hitler's reign in Germany, so now with the admission of the U.S.S.R. into the I.O.C., the principles of the entire Olympic movement have been compromised. The games, which should foster friendly and honorable competition among the best athletes of the world, emphasising the value of individual participation, become a forum of influence for totalitarian systems. Competition no longer means an attempt to gain honorable victory in sports. Instead, it is used solely as a tool of one or another of the leading political ideologies. The Soviets assert that as a result of their superior political system their athletes are capable of achieving better results. This practice undermines the spirit of amateur sports, as athletics in the nations of the Communist bloc is a privileged and well-paid profession. In the USSR, the Communist Party and the Russians practice national discrimination by not permitting such nations as Ukraine and Byelorussia to participate individually in the Olympics, even though they are individual members of the UN and a

number of other international organizations.

When one considers the political status of Ukraine and its membership in the UN, it becomes clear that Ukraine is a separate nation, although subjected to a Soviet regime.

The question of the legitimacy of a regime in a given nation is not taken into account by the I.O.C. In keeping with its objectives, the I.O.C. takes into account only the existence of a given country. It need not be an independent political unit. Having met the requirements of the I.O.C., Ukraine has the full right to participate independently in the games and has established sports federations in 1959. The fact that all necessary preliminary steps have been taken for the creation of a Ukrainian national Olympic Committee is disregarded by the Soviet Russian government, which continues to deny Ukraine separate participation in the games. To substantiate this, it is necessary to point out two important facts:

1. Under article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR which deals with the representation of the USSR in international athletic competitions, Ukraine has the full right to participate in international athletic events, the Olympic games, and to perform under its national colors. Moreover, paragraph 8 states: "Every Soviet Republic has the right to enter into treaties with any foreign nation, conclude agreements, and exchange diplomats." Assured of these guarantees by the constitution, however, Ukraine is prevented from taking full advantage of them by the political regime of the USSR, which negates its own constitution, using it as a tool for colonial rule.

2. The position of the USSR is in opposition to the rules of the Olympic games and the charter of the I.O.C. The history of the I.O.C. is the story of a struggle for the rights of colonial and dependent countries. The history of the participation of the USSR in the games brings to light the brutal violation of the rights of those nations which comprise the Soviet Union. These nations fight for the right of independent participation in the games. The athletic agencies and even the athletes of these nations have been subjected to

persecution for supporting their cause. The I.O.C. encourages all nations of the world, whatever their political status may be, to establish separate Olympic Committees and to participate in the games.

From the legal point of view, Ukraine is neither a colony nor a dominion, but a separate nation with formal constitutional guaranties, granting it the right to participate independently in all phases of international life. In reality, all these rights are curtailed and negated by the Soviet regime in Moscow. The Soviet Union is, thus, the largest modern colonial empire of the world; yet, it is a member of the I.O.C. Soviet Russia, by creating only one Olympic Committee in the USSR, has usurped the jurisdictional rights of the I.O.C. by wantonly acquiring for itself the privilege to represent all nations which comprise the Soviet Union in the I.O.C.

## THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN UKRAINE

The Ukrainian athletes, coaches, and sportswriters who were present at the XVth Olympiad in Helsinki and the following XVth Olympiads in Melbourne, Rome, and Tokyo brought back with them the ideals of Olympic competition, which they had found so admirable, and began to publicize them in Ukraine. Equality among nations, the right to participate in the Olympic Games, the opposition to any form of discrimination, the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among athletes of different nations, races, and creeds — these are the ideals which form the basis of the I.O.C. and which have become popular not only among Ukrainian athletes but among the Ukrainian people as a whole. A number of Soviet Ukrainian newspapers, in particular the sports monthly *Fizkultura i Sport* (Physical Education and Sports), which is published in Kiev, and the newspaper *Radianskyi Sport* (Soviet Sports) reported extensively about the I.O.C.

After the XVth Olympiad in Helsinki, even Soviet newspapers, following the directives of the Communist Party, wrote about the



Larysa Dyryi-Latynina, champion of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Olympic Games in gymnastics.



Ludmyla Lysenko-Shevtsova, champion of the XVIIth Olympic Games in track and field (800-m run).



Volodymyr Holubnychy, champion of the XVIIth and XIXth Olympic Games in track and field (20-km walk).



**Valery Brumel, champion of the XVIIIth Olympic Games in the high jump.**



**Valery Brumel with his family**



**Polyna Astakhova, champion of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Olympic Games in gymnastics.**

Ukrainian athletes who were part of the USSR team as if they were “Russians”. Victories achieved by the Ukrainian athletes were credited to the “Russians”. Today, however, acting under the pressure of the times and the influence of Olympic ideals, the Soviet press is beginning to recognize the Ukrainians in terms of their true and rightful national identity. Now they are acknowledged to be Ukrainians. The accomplishments of most Ukrainian athletes are now assigned to the Ukrainian nation by the Soviet press. But this recognition by the Russians is evident only within the borders of the USSR. In foreign language newspapers and other publications destined for distribution abroad Ukrainians are once more called “Russians” and their victories counted among those of the Russian nation.

The struggle for separate participation of Ukraine in the Olympic games is evident in the following acts:

- a) constant emphasis on the accomplishments of Ukrainian athletes in the Soviet Ukrainian press,
- b) constant emphasis of Ukrainian nationality,
- c) the publicizing of Olympic ideals,
- d) formal demands that Ukrainian sports federations become members of respective international sports organizations.

Inasmuch as the participation of Ukraine in the Helsinki Olympics was almost ignored by the Soviet press (and even by the Soviet Ukrainian press), it was a significant event indeed when a Soviet Ukrainian daily *Molod' Ukrainy* (The Youth of Ukraine) took the courageous step on the eve of the Melbourne games to publish a list of all the Ukrainian athletes who were part of the Soviet team. The lengthy article stated:

“Tomorrow the Olympic fire will be lit. The USSR team is one of the largest. In it are also 38 Ukrainian athletes . . . Ukrainian sports fans will doubtless want to know which of the athletes of our republic will compete for Olympic laurels . . . Today, on the eve of the XVIth Olympiad we wish to congratulate all those who took part

in the development of this great group of Ukrainian athletes, our coaches.” 1)

In the competition for gold medals in Melbourne a dispute arose on the question of the nationality of the individual athletes. Russian chauvinists tried to lay claim upon as many of the non-Russian gold medalists as they could. 2) Ukrainian sports writers tried to prove, by citing biographical data, that these athletes were not Russian. 3)

When the Ukrainian athletes returned from Melbourne to Kiev, the official sports periodical of Ukraine, *Radyanskyi Sport*, reported:

“The members of our republic sincerely congratulate the champions of the XVIth Olympiad. The names of our compatriots: Latynina, Chukarin, Rybak, Romanenko, Deryuhyn, Shachlin, Tytov, Astakhova, Bartenyev, Konyayeva, Tsybulenko, Shakhov, Zhylin, Yemchuk, Cherepovsky, are known today far beyond the boundaries of our republic. They are the pride of the boys and girls, of men and women in all towns and cities of Ukraine. They speak well of you, very well, dear friends. You defended well the athletic honor of our country in a contest with the strongest athletes of the world. Congratulations.” 4)

In addition to the popular pride in the accomplishment of Ukrainian athletes, which was voiced time and again, the champions themselves emphasized their nationality. Four time gold medalist L. Latynina in an interview with a correspondent of *Radyanska Ukrayina* said:

“I am proud that I, a daughter of the Ukrainian nation, was able to accomplish so much in Melbourne.” 5)

In 1960, the sports newspapers and magazines of Ukraine wrote much more about the VIIIth Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley (even though the Russians didn't allow a single Ukrainian to participate) and more concerning the coming Rome Olympics than, for instance, similar publications in Russia. 6)

All evidence demonstrates that among Ukrainian youth there is growing interest in the Olympic movement and Ukraine's relation to

it.

At the time of the Rome Olympiad, Radyanskyi Sport started a special section, "Ukraine is Proud of These", in which Ukrainian Olympic champions were named. <sup>7)</sup> After the Rome Olympics the article "With a great Victory" report:

"The citizens of Ukraine are proud of the victories of their compatriots who so nobly defended the athletic honor of our country at these games. We sincerely congratulate the Olympic champion-wrestler Ivan Bohdan, athletes Krepkina, Holybnychy, Tsybulenko, Lysenko, the gymnasts Shakhlin, Latynina, Astakhova, Mykolayeva, the athletes Brumel, Bartenyev, Ter-Ovanesyan, the gymnast Tytov, the cyclist Kolumbet, the wrestler Synyavsky, and all the other Ukrainian athletes. It is fitting to give special recognition for the brilliant victories of Ukrainian gymnasts, who won more than 100 points. This is considerably more than the total points of the gymnasts of France, Austria, and Finland taken together. All in all, our compatriots won 13 gold, 8 silver, and 6 bronze medals. This constitutes almost one-third of the gold medals and one-fourth of all the medals won by the entire Soviet team at the games." <sup>8)</sup>

Through a number of courageous voices in the press the Ukrainian athletic world tries to emphasize at every opportunity its independence from Russia, which is a difficult task in a totalitarian system.

The voice of the Soviet Ukrainian press is a strong indication of the desire of the Ukrainian people for separate representation in the Olympic games. The brilliant success of the Ukrainian athletes in Rome was greeted in Ukraine with great enthusiasm. A sign of this enthusiasm and of the hope that Ukraine will soon participate separately in the Olympics was the article, "The Gold Victory," which appeared in Radyanska Kultura. The author Chaykovsky wrote:

"We congratulate our champions, the Olympic partici-

pants, from the bottom of our hearts. Again, we wish to mention the brilliant success of our compatriots, the Ukrainian athletes, in Rome. We remember well that the first gold medal in athletics was won by a Kiev girl, Vera Krepkina, that the Ukrainian wrestler, Ivan Bohdan, was called the man with the greatest endurance, and that the sports experts consider Ukraine to be the strongest nation in gymnastics.”<sup>9)</sup>

## UKRAINE’S STRUGGLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The presence of Ukrainian athletes on the USSR team was a stimulus for the propagation of Olympic ideals and the demands for separate, independent participation in the games and other international sports events. The evidence obtained from the athletes who were approached during their stay in the West confirmed that many Ukrainian sports federations had asked and are continuing to ask to be admitted to corresponding international sports federations. This pressure built up to a stormy session of the all-Ukrainian section of soccer in Kiev in 1959. A participant at this session, E. Cherkashyn, wrote about it:

“Ukrainian soccer has stepped into the wide international arena. Last year various teams of the republic played 88 more international games than the total number of such matches in the post-war years. At one of its recent meetings the all-Ukrainian soccer section considered a resolution calling for its participation in the European Soccer Federation and the International Soccer Federation (F.I.F.A.). This, however, is still a thing of the future.”<sup>10)</sup>

The leaders of the Ukrainian athletic unions who want to enter Ukraine in the I.O.C. were hit with a strong statement of protest from the Olympic Committee of the USSR. The Russian members of the I.O.C., Adryanov and Romanov, told them that “Ukraine cannot become a member of the I.O.C. because that would be against the charter.” Kim Pushkarev wrote:<sup>11)</sup>



Hero of XVIth Olympiad Volodymyr Kuts (center) with Czech hero of XVth Olympiad Emil Zatopek.



Volodymyr Kuts, champion of XVIth Olympic Games in track and field (5000-m. and 10,000-m. run).



Ivan Bohdan, champion of the XVIIth Olympic Games in wrestling (heavy weight).





Leonid Zhabotynsky, champion of the XVIIIth and XIXth Olympic Games in weightlifting.



Leonid Zhabotynsky on the Victor's Rostrum.



Olexander Medvid', champion of the XVIIIth and XIXth Olympic Games in wrestling.

“Ukrainian athletes, as well as athletes of other Soviet republics do not take independent part in the Olympics because it is against the charter of the I.O.C. and it is a pity.”

It is clear that this is a case of intentional misrepresentation of the actual facts about the charter of the I.O.C. It is a well-known fact in Ukraine that various members of the I.O.C. including Mr. Avery Brundage, its president, have declared that nothing stands in the way of Ukrainian membership in the I.O.C. and its independent participation in the Olympic games.

### **THE UKRAINIAN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN EXILE**

That which cannot be accomplished in Soviet Ukraine by Ukrainian sports leaders because of the Soviet totalitarian system, can be done, though only in part, by Ukrainians in exile. When demands in Ukraine (which were often met with brute force), were not gaining the desired results, the idea of carrying the struggle by Ukrainians in exile was born. This idea originated in Soviet Ukraine and was brought to the West by Ukrainian athletes. At one meeting with Ukrainians in exile, they said:

“We were doing and are still doing all that we can. This has cost us many sacrifices. For these demands a number of our colleagues were deported into the interior of Russia and were forbidden ever to return to Ukraine. Now we need your help. Form a committee in the free world which would help us, which would fight for Ukraine’s independent participation in the games and which would tell the truth about Russian colonialism in sports.”

In 1956, soon after these disclosures, the Ukrainian Olympic Committee was formed, which at the demand of the I.O.C. changed its name to The Ukrainian World Committee for Sport Affairs.

This committee brought the question of Ukrainian participation in the games before the Executive Board and all the members of the

I.O.C., the National Olympic Committee, and the International Sports Federation. The president of the I.O.C., Avery Brundage, put the matter before the plenary session of the I.O.C. in Melbourne in 1956. The Executive Board of the I.O.C., as well as its individual members, returned to the matter time and again. As a result, the I.O.C. declared that Ukraine has full rights to take separate and independent part in the Olympic games and to become a member of the I.O.C. As a first step a national Olympic Committee has to be created in Ukraine which would demand membership in the I.O.C.

Ukraine with its many athletic federations in all categories of sports could fulfill this requirement in a very short time. Today, however, the refusal of the Russian regime has prevented this. A number of International sports federations have announced their willingness to accept corresponding Ukrainian federations into their membership. This is possible, for there are 31 such federations in Ukraine. But again, Moscow's refusal stands in the way.

The Ukrainian World Committee for Sport Affairs has been active. Some of its activities follow:

At the time of the Melbourne Olympics, the Rome Olympics and the Mexico Olympics it organized Ukrainian bureaus in these cities, which served as information centers.

The Committee sponsored a series of broadcasts in Italy, Canada, and the U.S. It published a pamphlet, "Ukraine and the XVth Olympic Games," a series of memoranda, commemorative stamps with Olympic themes, and a bulletin, "For Ukraine's Participation in the Olympic Games". The work of the Committee is not only helpful, but quite necessary for the cause of Ukraine's participation in the Olympics, as well as for the support of the principles of the I.O.C. in the struggle against discrimination and colonialism anywhere in any form.

1. MOLOD' UKRAYINY (YOUTH OF UKRAINE), No. 228, Kiev, November 21, 1956.
2. At this time Moscow correspondents in Melbourne included A. Adzubey and N. Kiselov whose reports were permeated with Russian chauvinism.
3. See Kim Pushkarev, "After five weeks," RADYANSKA UKRAINA (SOVIET UKRAINE) No. 242, Kiev, October 14, 1956, and an article by the Ukrainian writer Mykola Upenyk in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (TRUTH OF COMMUNIST YOUTH) No. 289, Moscow, December 9, 1956.
4. RADYANSKYI SPORT (SOVIET SPORTS), Kiev, January 15, 1957.
5. RADYANSKA UKRAINA (SOVIET UKRAINE), Kiev, January 10, 1957.
6. See FIZKULTURA I SPORT (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS), No. 4, Kiev, April, 1960.
7. See RADYANSKYI SPORT, No. 1, Kiev, January, 1960.
8. RADYANSKYI SPORT, Kiev, September 13, 1960.
9. A Chaykovsky, "The Gold Victory," RADYANSKA KULTURA, Kiev, September 15, 1960.
10. DNIPRO, No. 4, Kiev, April, 1959.
11. DNIPRO, No. 6, Kiev, June, 1960.

**Victor Chukarin, absolute champion of the XVth and XVIth Olympic Games in gymnastics.**



**Vera Krepkina, champion of the XVIIth Olympic Games in track and field (broad jump).**



**Lyudmyla Khvedosyuk, champion of the XVIIIth Olympic Games in canoeing (500-m kayak single).**



**Andriy Khymych (right), champion of the XVIIIth Olympic Games in canoeing.**



**Margareta Mykolayeva, champion of the XVIIth Olympic Games in gymnastics.**

**Yury Tytov, champion of the XVIth Olympic Games in gymnastics. Sculpture by V. Znoba (Kiev).**



**Vitaly Romanenko, champion of the XVIth Olympic Games in shooting.**

**Borys Shakhlin, absolute champion of the XVIIth Olympic Games and champion of the XVIth and XVIIIth Olympic Games in gymnastics.**



**UKRAINIANS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES  
IN HELSINKI-MELBOURNE-ROME-TOKYO-MEXICO**

	<b>Helsinki - 1952 XVth Olympiad</b>	<b>Melbourne - 1956 XVIth Olympiad</b>	<b>Rome - 1960 XVIIth Olympiad</b>	<b>Tokyo - 1964 XVIIIth Olympiad</b>	<b>Mexico - 1968 XIXth Olympiad</b>
<b>Number of Ukrainians on the Soviet Olympic Team</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Gold Medals</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Silver Medals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bronze Medals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Fourth Places</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Fifth Places</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sixth Places</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Points on the basis 10-5-4-3-2-1</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Points on the basis 7-5-4-3-2-1</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>130</b>

UKRAINIAN ATHLETES WHO WON VARIOUS HONORS AT THE  
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES IN HELSINKI (FINLAND), JULY 19 –  
AUGUST 3, 1952.

UKRAINIAN CHAMPIONS OF THE XVth OLYMPIAD

Gold Medal

1. NINA BOCHAROVA, gymnastics (2 gold medals), free standing exercises (19.22 pts.), team gold medal.
2. VICTOR CHUKARIN, born in 1922, absolute champion of XVth Olympiad in gymnastics (4 gold medals), combined exercises (115.70 pts.), vaulting horse (19.20 pts), pommeled horse (19.50 pts.), team gold medal.
3. MARIA HOROKHOVSKA, Born in 1920, absolute champion of the XVth Olympiad in gymnastics (2 gold medals), combined exercises (76.78 pts.), team gold medal.
4. BORYS HUREVYCH, wrestling, greco-roman style, flyweight.
5. KATERYNA KALYNCHUK, gymnastics, vaulting horse (19.20 pts.).
6. TAMARA KAMENS'KA, coach of women's gymnastic team, team gold medal.
7. DMYTRO LEONKIN, gymnastics, team gold medal.
8. YAKIV PUNKYN, wrestling, greco-roman style, featherweight.
9. HALYNA SHAMRAY, gymnastics, team gold medal.

Silver Medal

1. Nina Bocharova, gymnastics, combined exercises (75.94 pts.).
2. Victor Chukarin, gymnastics (2 silver medals), parallel bars (19.60 pts.), rings (19.55 pts.).
3. Maria Horokhovska, gymnastics (4 silver medals), beam (19.13 points.), floor exercises (19.20 pts.), vaulting horse (19.19 pts.), uneven bars (19.26 pts.).

4. Yury Lituyev, track and field, 400-m. hurdles (51.3).
5. Women's team drill, gymnastics.
6. Ihor Yemchuk, rowing, pairs with coxswain (7:38.3).
7. Hryhory Zhylin, rowing, pairs with coxswain (7:38.3).

#### Bronze Medal

1. Dmytro Leonkin, gymnastics, rings (19.40 pts.).
2. Olexander Onufriyev, track and field, 10,000-m. run (29:48.2).

#### Fourth Place

1. Nina Bocharova, gymnastics, uneven bars (18.99 pts.).
2. Yevhen Bulanchyk, track and field, 110-m. hurdles (14.5).
3. Petro Denysenko, track and field, pole vault (4.40 m; 14'5¼").
4. V. Oryshchenko, canoeing, Canadian biplace, 10,000-m. (54:34.6).
5. Victor Tsybylenko, track and field, javelin throw (71.72m; 235' 3 5/8").
6. Tamara Tyshkevych, track and field, shotput (14.42 m.; 47' 3 3/4").

#### Fifth Place

1. Victor Chukarin, gymnastics, horizontal bars (19.40 pts.).
2. Mykola Redkyn, track and field, hammer throw (56.55 m.; 185' 6 3/8").

#### Sixth Place

1. Nina Bocharova, gymnastics, vaulting horse (19.03 pts.).
2. Maria Havrysh, swimming, 200-m. breaststroke (2:58.9).

**UKRAINE AMONG THE TOP TEN MEDALISTS  
AT THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES IN HELSINKI, 1952\***

	Medals				Unofficial scoring by points	
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Basis 10-5-4-3-2-1	Basis 7-5-4-3-2-1
United States	40	19	17	76	614	494
Hungary	16	10	16	42	306	258
UKRAINE **	14	11	2	24	227	185
Sweden	12	13	9	34	248.5	233.5
Italy	8	9	3	20	157.5	136.5
Czechoslovakia	7	3	3	13	116	95
Russia ***	6	7	10	23	189	171
France	6	6	5	17	151.5	136.5
Finland	6	3	9	18	148	144

\* Places are counted by number of Gold Medals.

\*\* In the official scoring Ukraine was not represented as a separate nation, because Ukrainian athletes are permitted to participate only as a part of the USSR Olympic Team.

\*\*\* Other non-Russian members of the Soviet Olympic Team (excluding Ukrainians) were awarded 5 gold medals, 12 silver, and 3 bronze medals.



Victor Tsybulenko (center),  
champion of the XVIIth Olympic  
Games in track and field (javelin  
throw).



Olexander Ivanytsky, champion  
the XVIIIth Olympic Games  
wrestling.



Halyna Shamray-Rudko, champion  
of the XVth Olympic Games in  
gymnastics.



Nina Bocharova, champion of the  
XVth Olympic Games in gymnastics.



Hryhory Krys, champion of the  
XVIIIth Olympic Games in fencing.



**Halyna Prozumenshchykova, champion of the XVIIIth Olympic Games in swimming (200-m. breast-stroke).**



**Ihor Rybak, champion of the XVIth Olympic Games in weightlifting, on the pedestal of honour.**



**Valery Popenchenko, champion of the XVIIIth Olympic Games in boxing.**

UKRAINIAN ATHLETES WHO WON VARIOUS HONORS AT THE  
XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES IN MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA),  
NOVEMBER 22 - DECEMBER 9, 1956.

UKRAINIAN CHAMPIONS OF XVIth OLYMPIAD

Gold Medal

1. POLYNA ASTAKHOVA, born in 1936, gymnastics, team gold medal.
2. VICTOR CHUKARIN, gymnastics (3 gold medals), parallel bars (19.20 pts.), combined exercises (114.25 pts.), team gold medal.
3. IVAN DERYUHYN, born in 1927, modern pentathlon, team gold medal (13.645 pts.).
4. VOLODYMYR KUTS, track and field (2 gold medals), 5,000-m. run (13:39.6 - Olympic record), 10,000-m. run (28:45.6 - Olympic record).
5. LARYSA DYRIY-LATYNINA, gymnastics (4 gold medals), free standing exercise (18.732 pts.), vaulting horse (18.833 pts.), combined exercises (74.933 pts.), team gold medal.
6. VITALY ROMANENKO, born in 1927, shooting, running deer (441 pts.).
7. IHOR RYBAK, born in 1934, weightlifting, light weight (110 + 120 + 150 = 380 kg.; 837-3/4 lbs., Olympic Record).
8. BORYS SHAKHLIN, gymnastics (2 gold medals), pommeled horse (19.25 pts.), team gold medal.
9. TAMARA TYSHKEVYCH, born in 1931, shotput (16.59m; 54' 5-1/8", Olympic Record).
10. MYKOLA TYSHCHENKO, soccer, team gold medal.
11. YURY TYTOV, born in 1931, gymnastics, team gold medal.

### Silver Medal

1. Leonid Bartenyev, track and field, 4 x 100-m. relay, team silver medal (39.8).
2. Victor Chukarin, gymnastics, free standing exercises (19.10 pts.).
3. Larysa Dyriy-Latynina, gymnastics, parallel bars (18.833 pts.).
4. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, horizontal bars (19.40 pts.).

### Bronze Medal

1. Yevhen Cherepovsky, fencing, sabre, team bronze medal.
2. Victor Chukarin, gymnastics, pommeled horse (19.10 pts.).
3. Nadia Konyayeva, javelin throw (50.28 m; 164' 11½").
4. Larysa Dyriy-Latynina, gymnastics, team bronze medal.
5. Yakiv Rylsky, fencing, sabre, team bronze medal.
6. Yury Tytov, gymnastics (2 bronze medals), vaulting horse (18.75 pts.), combined exercises (113.80 pts.).
7. Victor Tsybulenko, javelin throw (79.50 m; 260' 9-15/16").
8. Mykhaylo Shakhov, wrestling, free style, bantam.
9. Ihor Yemchuk, rowing, pairs with coxswain (8:31.0), team bronze medal.
10. Hryhory Zhylin, rowing, pairs with coxswain (8:31.0), team bronze medal.

#### Fourth Place

1. Dmytro Bondarenko, track and field, long jump (7.44 m; 24' 4-3/4").
2. Victor Chukarin, gymnastics, horizontal bars (19.25 pts.).
3. Vera Krepkina, track and field, 4 x 100-m. relay (45.6), team fourth place.
4. Yury Lituyev, track and field, 400-m. hurdles (51.7).
5. Yury Nikandrov, shooting, clay pigeon (188 pts.).
6. Borys Shakhlin, gymnastics, vaulting horse (18.70 pts.).

#### Fifth Place

1. Albina Elkina-Rutkovs'ka, track and field, discus throw (48.20 m; 158' 1½").
2. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, free standing exercises (18.95 pts.).
3. Yevhen Yatsynenko, canoeing, kayak pairs, 10,000-m. (45:59.3).
4. Ihor Zaseda, swimming, 200-m. breaststroke (2:39.0).

#### Sixth Place

1. Ivan Chernyavsky, track and field, 10,000-m. run (29:21.6).
2. Mykola Kolumbet, cycling, team sixth place.
3. Volodymyr Sytkin, track and field, high jump (2.00 m.; 6' 6-3/4").

**UKRAINE AMONG THE TOP TEN MEDALISTS AT THE XVIth  
OLYMPIC GAMES IN MELBOURNE, 1956**

	<b>Medals</b>				<b>Unofficial scoring by points</b>	
	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Bronze</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Basis 10-5-4-3-2-1</b>	<b>Basis 7-5-4-3-2-1</b>
<b>United States</b>	32	25	17	74	561	498
<b>Russia*</b>	17	19	15	51	374.5	323.5
<b>UKRAINE</b>	15	4	10	29	239	194
<b>Australia</b>	13	8	14	35	278.5	239.5
<b>Hungary</b>	9	10	7	26	219	193
<b>Italy</b>	8	8	9	25	184	161
<b>Sweden</b>	8	5	6	19	163	140
<b>Germany</b>	6	13	7	26	192	204
<b>Great Britain</b>	6	7	11	24	183.5	162.5
<b>Japan</b>	4	10	5	19	141.5	130.5

\* Other non-Russian members of the Soviet Olympic Team (excluding Ukrainians) were awarded 5 gold medals, 6 silver, and 7 bronze medals.

UKRAINIAN ATHLETES WHO WON VARIOUS HONORS AT THE  
XVIIth OLYMPIC GAMES IN ROME (ITALY),  
AUGUST 25 - SEPTEMBER 11, 1960.

UKRAINIAN CHAMPIONS OF XVIIth OLYMPIAD

Gold Medal

1. POLYNA ASTAKHOVA, gymnastics, parallel bars (19.616 pts.).
2. IVAN BOHDAN, born in 1928, wrestling, heavy weight.
3. VALENTYN BOREYKO, rowing, pairs without coxswain (7:02.8), team gold medal.
4. VOLODYMYR HOLUBNYCHY, track and field, 20-kilometer walk (1:34:07.2).
5. VERA KREPKINA, born in 1933, track and field, long jump (6.37m), world record, Olympic record.
6. LARYSA DYRIY-LATYNINA, gymnastics (2 gold medals), combined exercises (77.031 pts.), free standing (19.583 pts.).
7. MARGARETA MYKOLAYEVA, gymnastics, vaulting horse (19.316 pts.).
8. TAMARA PETRENKO, fencing, team gold medal.
9. BORYS SHAKHLIN, gymnastics (4 gold medals), combined exercises (115.95 pts.), pommeled horse (19.375 pts.), long horse (19.350 pts.), parallel bars (19.400 pts.).
10. LUDMYLA LYSENKO-SHEVTSOVA, born in 1934, track and field, 800-m. run (2:04.3), Olympic record.
11. VICTOR TSYBULENKO, born in 1931, track and field, javelin throw (84.64m; 277' 8-3/8"), Olympic record.
12. WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS TEAM, team gold medal (382.320 pts.).

### Silver Medal

1. Polyna Astakhova, gymnastics, free standing exercises (19.532 pts.).
2. Leonid Bartenyev, track and field, 4 x 100-m. relay (40.1), team silver medal.
3. Valery Brumel, track and field, high jump (2.16m; 7' 1"), Olympic record.
4. Larysa Dyriy-Latynina, gymnastics (2 silver medals), parallel bars (19.416 pts.), beam (19.233 pts.).
5. Borys Shakhlin, gymnastics, rings (19.500 pts.).
6. Volodymyr Synyavsky, wrestling, light weight, free style.
7. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, free standing (19.325 pts.).
8. Men's gymnastics team, team silver medal (572.70 pts.).

### Bronze Medal

1. Polyna Astakhova, gymnastics, combined exercises (76.164 pts.).
2. Leonid Kolumbet, cycling, 4.000-m. pursuit (4:29.97), team bronze medal.
3. Larysa Dyriy-Latynina, gymnastics, vaulting horse (19.016 pts.).
4. Ihor Ter-Ovanesyan, long jump (8.04 m; 26' 4½").
5. Borys Shakhlin, gymnastics, horizontal bars (19.475 pts.).
6. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, combined exercises (115.60 pts.).

### Fourth Place

1. Halyna Dolya, track and field, high jump (1.71 m.; 5' 7-5/16").
2. Ivan Holovachov, canoeing, kayak pairs 1,000 m. (3:37.4), team fourth place.
3. Vera Krepkina, track and field, 4 x 100-m. relay (45.2), team fourth place.

4. Yury Kutenko, track and field, decathlon (7567 pts.).
5. V. Lipsnis, track and field, shotput (17.90 m; 58' 8-3/4").
6. V. Maslovska, track and field, 4 x 100-m. relay (45.2), team fourth place.
7. Margareta Mykolayeva, gymnastics (2 fourth places), combined exercises (75.831 pts.), beam (19.183 pts.).
8. A. Shcherbyna, track and field, 50-km. walk (4:31:44).
9. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, long horse (19,200 pts.).

#### Fifth Place

1. Leonid Barbyer, swimming (2 fifth places), 100-m. backstroke (1:03.5), 4 x 100 m. nage (4:16.8).
2. Tayisa Chenchyk, track and field, high jump (1.68 m; 5' 6-1/8").
3. Hryhory Hamarnyk, wrestling, welter weight.
4. Fedir Lyakhovsky, canoeing, 4 x 500-m. kayak monoplace (7:50.7), team fifth place.
5. Volodymyr Natalukha, canoeing, 4 x 500-m. kayak monoplace (7:50.7), team fifth place.
6. Ihor Petrenko, track and field, pole vault (4.50m; 14' 9-1/8").
7. Ludmyla Radchenko, long jump (6.16 m; 20' 1½").
8. Yury Tytov, gymnastics (2 fifth places), horizontal bars (19.400 pts.), pommeled horse (18.950 pts.).

#### Sixth Place

1. Polyna Astakhova, gymnastics, vaulting horse (18.716 pts.).
2. Victor Kompaniyets, track and field, discus throw (55.06 m; 180' 7-3/4").
3. Mykhaylo Shakhov, wrestling, bantam.
4. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, rings (19.275 pts.).

**UKRAINE AMONG THE TOP TEN MEDALISTS AT THE  
XVIIth OLYMPIC GAMES IN ROME, 1960**

	Medals				Unofficial scoring by points	
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Basis 10-5-4-3-2-1	Basis 7-5-4-3-2-1
<b>United States</b>	34	21	16	71	564.5	462.5
<b>Russia *</b>	18	19	18	55	349.5	295.5
<b>UKRAINE</b>	16	9	6	31	281	233
<b>Italy</b>	13	10	13	36	270	231
<b>Germany</b>	12	19	11	42	319.25	283.25
<b>Australia</b>	8	9	6	23	168.5	144.5
<b>Turkey</b>	7	2	0	9	85	64
<b>Hungary</b>	6	8	6	20	168.5	150.5
<b>Japan</b>	4	7	7	18	156	144
<b>Poland</b>	4	6	11	21	158.75	146.75

\* Non-Russian members of the Soviet Olympic Team (excluding Ukrainians) were awarded 9 gold medals, 5 silver, and 6 bronze medals.

UKRAINIAN ATHLETES WHO WON VARIOUS HONORS AT THE  
XVIIIth OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKYO (JAPAN),  
OCTOBER 10-24, 1964.

UKRAINIAN CHAMPIONS OF XVIIIth OLYMPIAD

Gold Medal

1. POLYNA ASTAKHOVA, gymnastics, uneven parallel bars (19.332 pts.).
2. VALERY BRUMEL, born in 1942, track and field, high jump (2.18m; 7' 1-3/4"), Olympic record.
3. OLEXANDER IVANYTSKY, wrestling, free style, heavyweight.
4. HRYHORY KRYS, fencing, epee.
5. LYUDMYLA KHVEDOSYUK, canoeing, 500-m. kayak singles (2:12.87).
6. ANDRY KHYMYCH, canoeing, 1,000-m. Canadian pairs (4:04.65), team gold medal.
7. LARYSA DYRIY-LATYNINA, gymnastics, free standing (19.599 pts.).
8. OLEXANDER MEDVID', wrestling, free style, light heavy-weight.
9. VALERY POPENCHENKO, boxing, middleweight.
10. HALYNA PROZUMENSHCHYKOVA, swimming, 200-m. breast-stroke (2:46.4), Olympic record.
11. WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS TEAM, team gold medal (380.890 pts.).
12. LEONID ZHABOTYNSKY, weightlifting, heavyweight (572½ kg.; 1,262-1/8 lbs.), Olympic record.
13. BORYS SHAKHLIN, gymnastics, horizontal bar (19.625 pts.).

### Silver Medal

1. Polyna Astakhova, gymnastics, free standing (19.500 pts.).
2. Victor Lysytsky, gymnastics (3 silver medals), combined exercises (115.40 pts.), free standing (19.350 pts.), long horse (19.325 pts.).
3. Larysa Dyriy-Latynina, gymnastics (2 silver medals), combined exercises (76.998 pts.), vaulting horse (19.283 pts.).
4. Yury Prokopenko, swimming, 200-m. breaststroke (2:28.2).
5. Vladen Trostyansky, wrestling, greco-roman style, flyweight.
6. Yury Tytov, gymnastics, horizontal bar (19.550 pts.).

### Bronze Medal

1. Polyna Astakhova, gymnastics, combined exercises (76.965 pts.).
2. Tayisa Chenchyk, track and field, high jump (1.78; 5' 10-1/16").
3. Volodymyr Holubnychy, track and field, 20-km. road walk (1:32:94.0).
4. Victor Kravchenko, track and field, triple jump (16.57 m; 54' 4½").
5. Larysa Dyriy-Latynina, gymnastics (2 bronze medals), parallel bars (19.119 pts.), balance beam (19.382 pts.).
6. Borys Shakhlin, gymnastics, rings (19.400 pts.).
7. Yury Tsapenko, gymnastics, side horse (19.200 pts.).

### Fourth Place

1. Polyna Astakhova, gymnastics, balance beam (19.336 pts.).
2. Victor Lysytsky, gymnastics, horizontal bar (19.325 pts.).

### Fifth Place

1. Victor Lysytsky, gymnastics, parallel bar (19.325 pts.).
2. Borys Shakhlin, gymnastics, long horse (19.200 pts.).

### Sixth Place

1. Yury Tsapenko, gymnastics, free standing (18.850 pts.).

### UKRAINE AMONG THE TOP TEN MEDALISTS AT THE XVIIIth OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKYO, 1964

	Medals			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	36	26	28	90
Japan	16	5	8	29
<b>UKRAINE</b>	13	9	8	30
Germany	10	22	18	50
Italy	10	10	7	27
Hungary	10	7	5	22
Russia*	9	14	16	39
Poland	7	6	10	23
Australia	6	2	10	18
Czechoslovakia	5	6	3	14

\* Non-Russian members of the Soviet Olympic Team (excluding Ukrainians) were awarded 8 gold medals, 8 silver, and 11 bronze medals.

UKRAINIAN ATHLETES WHO WON VARIOUS HONORS AT THE  
XIXth OLYMPIC GAMES IN MEXICO  
OCTOBER 13-27, 1968

UKRAINIAN CHAMPIONS OF XIXth OLYMPIAD

Gold Medal

1. VOLODYMYR HOLUBNYCHY, track and field, 20-km. road walk (1:33:58.4).
2. LEONID ZHABOTYNSKY, weightlifting, heavyweight (572, 5 kg.; 1,262 1/8 lbs.).
3. OLEXANDER MEDVID', wrestling, heavyweight, freestyle.
4. BORYS HUREVYCH, wrestling, middleweight, freestyle.
5. VALENTYN MANKIN, yachting, class finn (11.7 pts.).
6. VICTOR SYDYAK, fencing, sabre, team gold medal.
7. OLEXANDER SHAPORENKO and VOLODYMYR MOROZOV, canoeing, kayak pair, 1,000-m. (3:37.54).
8. BORYS LAHUTYN, boxing, light middleweight.
9. VERA HALUSHKA, volleyball (w), team gold medal.
10. V. KRAVCHENKO, V. BYELAYEV, E. LAPYNSKY, V. MYKHALCHUK, Y. POYARKOV, B. TERESHCHUK, V. IVANOV, volleyball (m), team gold medal.
11. LARYSA PETRYK, gymnastics (two gold medals), floor exercises (19.675 pts.), team gold medal.

Silver Medal

1. Hryhory Kryz, fencing, epee (two silver medals), one individual and one team silver medal.
2. Olexander Shaporenko, canoeing, single kayak, 1000-m. (4:03.58).

3. Volodymyr Kosynsky, swimming (two silver medals), 100-m. breaststroke (1:08.0), 200-m. breaststroke (2.29,2).
4. Halyna Prozumenshchykova, swimming, 100-m. breaststroke (1:15.9).
5. Volodymyr Byelayev, weightlifting, light heavyweight.
6. Yosyp Vitebsky, fencing, team silver medal.
7. Oleksiy Barkalov, waterpolo, team silver medal.
8. Volodymyr Klymenko, gymnastics, team silver medal.

#### Bronze Medal

1. Mykola Smaha, track and field, 20-km. road walk (1:34:03.42).
2. Valentyna Kozyr, track and field, high jump (1.80 m.; 5' 11").
3. Pavlo Lednyev, modern pentathlon (4.795 pts.).
4. Halyna Prozumenshchykova, swimming, 200-m. breaststroke (2:47.0).
5. L. Samotesova, track and field, 4 x 100-m. relay (w), (43.4), team bronze medal.
6. Valentyn Kravchuk and Volodymyr Sterlyk, rowing, coxed eight (6:09.11), team bronze medal.
7. Yury Hromak, Volodymyr Kosynsky and Volodymyr Nemshylov, swimming, 4 x 100-m. relay (4:00.7), team bronze medal.
8. Volodymyr Klymenko, gymnastics, parallel bars (19.225 pts.).
9. Anatoly Palyvoda, basketball, team bronze medal.
10. Larysa Petryk, gymnastics, balance beam (19.250 pts.).

#### Fourth Place

1. Mykola Avilov, decathlon (7909 pts.).
2. Larysa Petryk, gymnastics, individual exercises (76.70 pts.).



**Borys Hurevych, champion of the XVth and XIXth Olympic Games in wrestling.**



**Valentyn Mankin, champion of the XIXth Olympic Games in yachting.**



**Olexander Shaporenko (left) and Volodymyr Morozov, champions of the XIXth Olympic Games in canoeing (kayak pair).**

### Fifth Place

1. Borys Onyshchenko, modern pentathlon (4.756 pts.).

### Sixth Place

1. Volodymyr Klymenko, gymnastics, long horse (18.950 pts.).
2. Oleksiy Mishchyn, rowing, coxed fours (7:00.0), team sixth place.

### UKRAINE AMONG THE TOP TEN MEDALISTS AT THE XIX<sup>th</sup> OLYMPIC GAMES IN MEXICO, 1968

	Medals			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	45	28	34	107
Russia *	11	19	18	48
Japan	11	7	7	25
Hungary	10	10	12	32
E. Germany	9	9	7	25
UKRAINE	9	6	7	22
W. Germany	5	10	10	25
Poland	5	2	11	18
Australia	5	7	5	17
Italy	3	4	9	16

\* Non-Russian members of the Soviet Olympic Team (excluding Ukrainians) were awarded 9 gold medals, 7 silver, and 5 bronze medals.

