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			DATE OF REPORT <b>18 July 59</b>

**USSR Tourist Literature**

Transmitted herewith are three English language tourist brochures of the USSR as

- a. Moscow, Stalingrad, Rostov-on-Don-Kiev
- b. Georgian Military Highway
- c. Kiev, Kharkov

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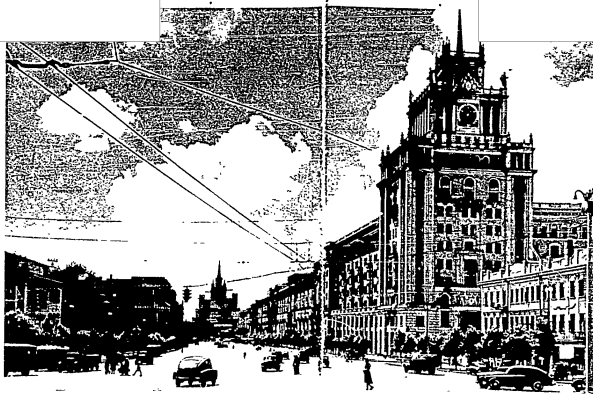
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It is the Great Kremlin Palace where the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are held. On holidays, gala balls for the youth take place at the Palace and New Year Trees are lighted for schoolchildren.

Moscow's central thoroughfare is Gorky Street. There are many handsome new buildings with shops and cafes on the ground floor and lovely linden trees planted along the sidewalks. Automobiles of all makes form an endless stream of traffic on this broad thoroughfare and in the evening the street is thronged with lively crowds on their way to theatres, cinemas, concerts and other entertainments. On the squares adjoining Gorky Street are some of Moscow's best monuments—those of Yuri Dolgorouky, the founder of Moscow, the Great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin and the great writer Maxim Gorky. Such broad, handsome and lively thoroughfares as Gorky Street are now to be found in all the districts of the capital. They have appeared in the course of carrying out the general plan of Moscow's reconstruction during the Soviet period.

Under the ground there is the Moscow Metro with its comfortable trains that swiftly move in all directions, from one brilliantly illuminated underground palace to another.

Moscow is the largest centre of culture in the country. Here are the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Academies of Medical Sciences, Pedagogical Sciences, Arts, Building and Architecture, the V. I. Lenin USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences and others. There are also some 200 scientific-research institutes in the capital.



# M O S C O W

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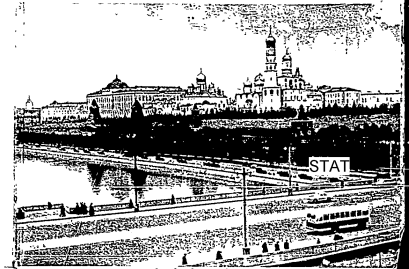
Moscow is the capital of the Union of fifteen Soviet Socialist Republics and the largest political, economic and cultural centre of the Soviet country. In 1947 Moscow celebrated its 800th anniversary.

The Red Square is one of the most beautiful city squares in the world. The Cathedral of Vasily Blazhenny with its many multi-coloured cupolas, standing on this square, is a wonderful example of 16th century Russian architecture. In front of the Cathedral is a monument to the Russian patriots, Minin and Pozharsky. To the right is the Spassky Tower from which the Kremlin chimes are heard throughout the world.

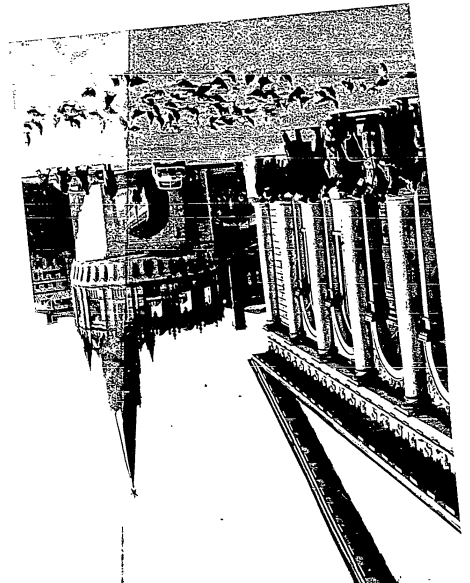
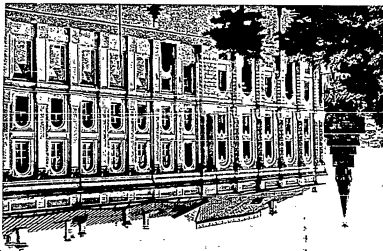
It is on the Red Square that the armed forces of the Soviet Union demonstrate their might on national holidays and columns of working people march past the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum with music, banners and flowers. The Kremlin—this wonderful monument of Russian culture—is a majestic architectural ensemble of palaces, ancient cathedrals, belltowers and towers. Near the Bell-Tower of Ivan the Great there is the famous Tsar Kolokol (King of the Bells) and not far off—the huge Tsar Cannon. Oruzheniya Palata (the Armoury), which houses the treasures of the Russian tsars, valuable artistic plate and antique arms, is also in the Kremlin.

# M O S C O W S T A L I N G R A D R O S T O V - O N - D O N K I E V

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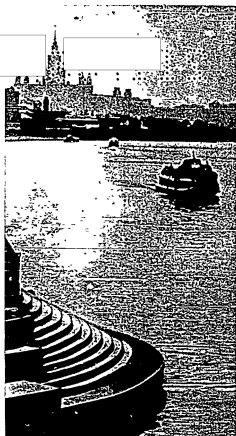
Close to 300,000 students are enrolled in more than 100 institutions of higher education which function in Moscow in the magnificent new building of the Moscow Lomonosov University, towering over the Moscow River on Lenin Hills, there are twelve departments in which more than 20,000 students of different nationalities study. The libraries of Moscow contain about 100 million books. The State Lenin Library alone has a fund of 18 million books, of which 200,000 are unique and rare volumes. There are more than 30 theatres in Moscow. Most of them have been built in the Soviet period—the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, the Meyerhold Theatre, the Central Soviet Army Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre, the children's theatre and the puppet theatres are also very popular with Moscow children and grown-ups. Muscovites as well as the capital's guests can hear the world's best music in the performance of great masters of art at the Conservatory, the Chaikovsky Concert Hall, and other concert halls. Treasures of great value are collected at Moscow's 60 museums. Such museums as the V. I. Lenin Museum,

dedicated to the great founder of the Soviet state, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Historical Museum, and others are famous for their superb collections throughout the world.

There are many historical monuments and places of old culture in the environs of Moscow. Among the most interesting are Zvenigorod, the Troitse-Sergiyev Monastery, the Palace-Museums at Arkhangelskoye, Ostankino and Kuskovo, the art-and-literary museum at Abramtsevo, and many others.

Moscow is also a major Soviet sports centre. It possesses dozens of stadiums, football fields, sports halls, yacht clubs, etc. The new Lenin Central Stadium for one hundred thousand spectators was built in one year at Luzhniki on the bank of the Moscow River, opposite the Lenin Hills. Opened in 1956, this sports centre contains a large sports arena, swimming pool, a small sports arena, an indoor Palace of Sports, more than 130 gymnasiums, volley-ball, basket-ball and tennis courts, premises for track-and-field events and football grounds. The 6th World Festival of Youth and Students was held here in the summer of 1957.

Physical culture and sports are truly mass undertakings in Moscow, as they are throughout the Soviet Union. Hundreds of thousands of workers, office employees, students and schoolchildren are ardent enthusiasts of all forms of sport.



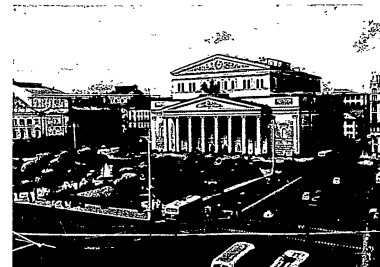
Additional Moscow places of interest are the industrial and the Agricultural Exhibitions. Beautiful pavilions, flower-gardens, orchards, and artificial lakes located there attract thousands of visitors.

Achievements in agriculture, livestock farming industry are graphically demonstrated by the many exhibits in the pavilions and on the grounds of the Agricultural Exhibition. At the Industrial Exhibition in addition to the latest types of machine-tools, automobiles, turbines and electric locomotives, visitors can see models of the atomic ice-breaker and the atomic power station and full-size models of the man-made Earth satellites.

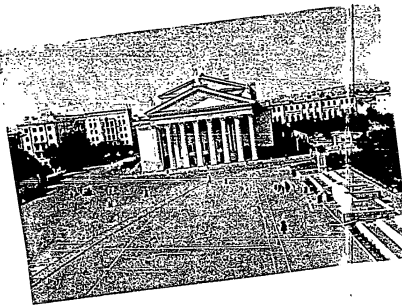
Moscow is a port of five seas and as such offers travellers a wide choice of interesting trips on modern, comfortable motor-vessels.

Moscow is also the centre of all the Soviet Union's air lines. Every day scores of air-liners from all parts of the world arrive at and depart from its airports. Travelling by Soviet jet air-liner TU-104, it takes only a few hours to cover the distance from Moscow to Peking, New York, Delhi, Kabul, London or Phyoongyang.

If you once visit Moscow, you will be sure to want to come again. And each time tourists see not only the ancient Russian capital but a new Moscow as well; they see people who are not only enhancing the beauty of the Moscow of the past, but are also building the Moscow of the future.



# STALINGRAD



Stalingrad is situated on the right bank of the great Russian river Volga, at the point where it approaches the River Don.

Until 1925 the city was known as Tsaritsyn and, in the past, for more than 150 years it served as a strong-hold defending the Muscovy State against the incursions of nomads from beyond the Volga.

Stalingrad won world-wide fame during the battles of World War II. It was here, on the banks of the Volga, that there was fought the greatest battle in the history of mankind, the Battle of Stalingrad, which ended in the complete rout of the three hundred thousand strong Nazi army.

The heroic defence of the city is reflected in many monuments erected on battle sites and in the exhibits of the Stalingrad Defence Museum.

As soon as the Battle of Stalingrad ended, Soviet people set to work to restore the city.

Today Stalingrad is a large and beautiful city, an important industrial and cultural centre of the Lower Volga region.

On the western outskirts of the city is the historical Mamayev Mound, which was the scene of particularly bitter fighting.

From here one can see the city's straight streets built up with modern apartment houses, its broad squares, its boulevards and parks. Stretching away into the distance is the straight line of Peace Street, which intersects the square of Fallen Warriors. It was the first street to be rebuilt in the city after the war.

The first school which functioned in the city after the war was housed in the basement of a damaged building.

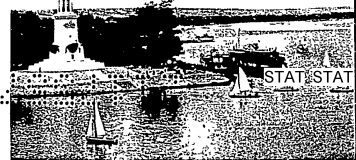
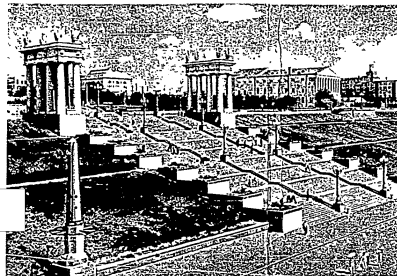
Today the children of Stalingrad study in more than 100 new school buildings. There are many cultural facilities in the city, 5 institutions of higher education, 13 specialised secondary schools, 2 theatres, a planetarium, 108 kindergartens, 25 hospitals, 36 polyclinics, 82 libraries.

Stalingrad residents are particularly proud of the city's central embankment, with its two wide terraces planted with shrubbery, green lawns and flowers. An imposing forty-metre staircase leads down to the bank of the Volga. From the embankment there is a lovely view of the Volga and the country stretching beyond it.

There are many factories and industrial plants around Stalingrad. The reconstructed city supplies the Soviet Union with first-class tractors, high-quality steel, power shovels, and other industrial products.

A new hydro-power station, one of the largest in the world, is being built on the northern outskirts of the city. The huge dam which holds the Volga in check at this point has raised the level of the river by 16 metres and formed the Stalingrad Sea.

Some twenty kilometres south of Stalingrad the Volga-Dan Shipping Canal takes its start.



# ROSTOV ON DON

Rostov-on-Don, the centre of Rostov Region, is situated at the mouth of the Don River, 46 kilometres from the Sea of Azov with which it is connected by a canal.

It is a comparatively young city, having been founded only little more than 200 years ago. Thanks to its advantageous geographical location (between Russia and the Ukraine on the one hand the Caucasus on the other) the city grew rapidly.

In the years of Soviet power Rostov became one of the country's largest industrial and cultural centres. It has greatly improved in appearance and has a handsome new square facing its river and sea terminals.

The city's embankment has two terraces, upper and lower, connected with each other by stairways and walks with decorative trees and shrubbery.

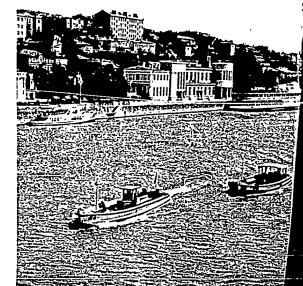
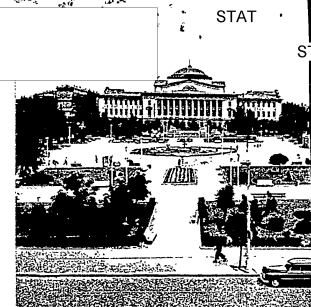
There are many places of historical interest in the city associated with its revolutionary past and with many outstanding Russian personalities. The great Russian writer M. Gorky worked as a stevedore in the Rostov port in 1891.

The city now has seven institutions of higher education, several research institutes and many schools. Large audiences fill the Theatre of Comedy, the Musical Comedy Theatre and the Puppet Theatre every evening. There are nine museums, five stadiums, many libraries and cinemas, a Young Pioneers' Palace, a children's railway, etc. On the outskirts of the city is the botanical garden of Rostov University where there is a large collection of subtropical plants.

Rostov has many parks and gardens—the October Revolution Park, the First of May Garden and the Gorky Municipal Park. At the entrance to the latter is a statue of V. I. Lenin.

Rostov is a large railway junction as well as a river and sea port.

With the opening of the Volga-Dan Shipping Canal, Rostov's significance as a port became still greater. The port is the scene of bustling activity connected with the arrival and departure of passengers and cargoes from and to the Don, the Volga, the Caucasus and the Ukraine.



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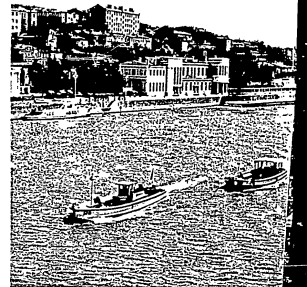
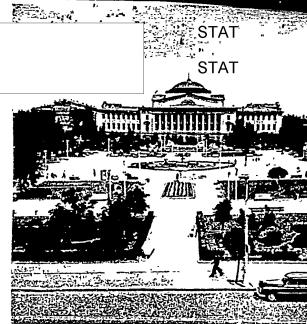
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# K I E V

State, was erected in 1946 on Shevchenko Boulevard. A little further on, opposite the University, is a monument to Taras Shevchenko, a great son of the Ukrainian people.

Kiev is rich in places and buildings of historical interest. In the centre of the upper part of the city, on Vladimirska Street, are the remains of an 11th century fortress known as the Golden Gates. Looking through the Gates one sees the golden cupolas of the St. Sophia Cathedral, a magnificent edifice of the 11th century with splendidly preserved frescoes.

Nearer the Dnieper, on a hill in that part of the city known as Podol, stands the graceful structure of the Andreyev Church (18th century) which was designed by Rastrelli.

On the high bank of the Dnieper is the group of buildings comprising the Kiev-Pecherskaya monastery. These buildings, dating to the period from the 16th to the 19th century, and the historical objects preserved in the Museum of the monastery testify to the great mastery of the architects who designed them.

Kiev is the scientific centre of the Ukrainian SSR. It is the seat of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Republic which directs the work of hundreds of research institutes, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Academy of Building and Architecture. There are more than 20 institutions of higher learning in the city.

There are many museums in Kiev: the Lenin Museum,

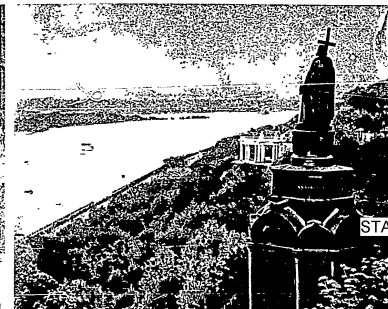
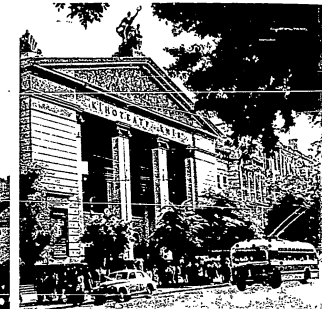
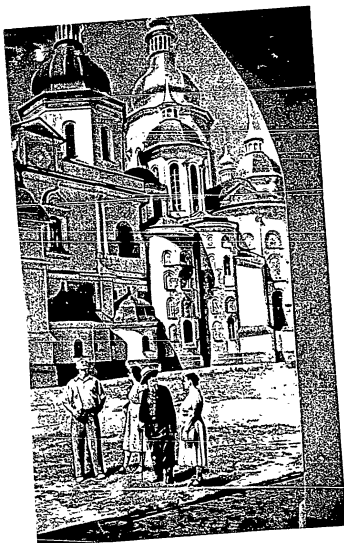
which is a branch of the Central Lenin Museum in Moscow, the Historical Museum, with exhibits showing the history of the Ukraine from olden times to the present, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Western and Oriental Culture. Two museums acquaint visitors with the life and work of Taras Shevchenko, a great Ukrainian poet.

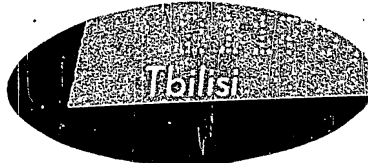
The city has several large libraries. That of the Academy of Sciences, for instance, has a fund of 13 million books, periodicals and manuscripts.

There are 7 large theatres in Kiev: the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Franko Theatre of Ukrainian Drama, the Lesya Ukrainka Theatre of Russian Drama, the Musical Comedy Theatre, the Kiev Philharmonic Association, the Puppet Theatre and the Young Spectators' Theatre.

There are 2 botanical gardens, many parks and gardens in the city. Only recently a new Memorial Park honouring the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army has been laid out on the sloping banks of the Dnieper. A perpetual flame burns at the grave of Unknown Soldier in the centre of the park.

Another thing worth seeing in Kiev is the park on the left bank of the Dnieper and Truzhynov Island, with its numerous facilities for all forms of water sports. The lovely river with its inviting beaches and shady groves is a favourite recreation spot for Kiev people and a sports centre for the youth.





Tbilisi, the capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, is one of the most ancient cities in the world. Its history dates back nearly 1,500 years.

The city is situated in the mountain valley adjoining the Kura River and cutting through the city over a distance of 12 miles. Splendid new bridges and embankments add to the city's beauty.

Today Tbilisi is an attractive, flourishing city immersed in greenery. It is the biggest industrial and cultural centre of Georgia.

A monument to Lenin, the great founder of the Soviet State, is erected on Lenin Square, in the centre of the city.

The main thoroughfare - Shota Rustaveli Avenue - begins from Lenin Square. It is adorned with the magnificent building of the Georgian Government and many other large and handsome buildings.

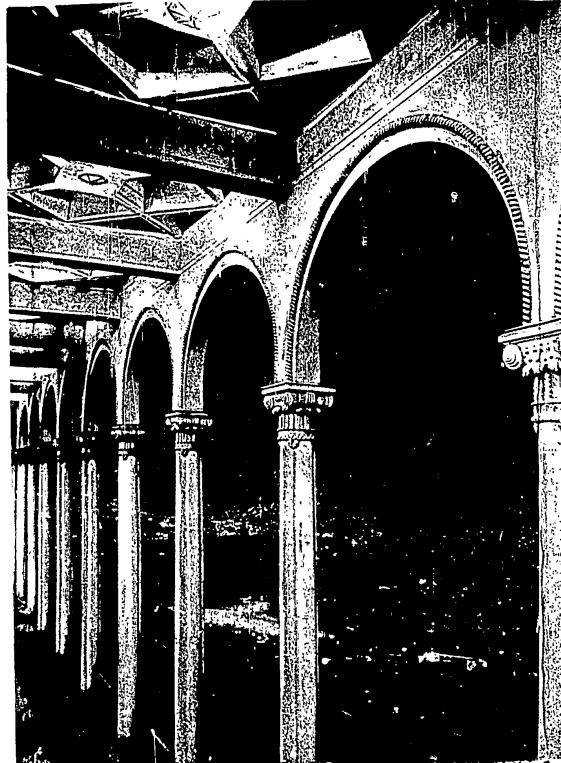
A beautiful view of the city opens from Mount Mtatsminda where a fine park is laid out. Visitors coming to the park to admire the city's sights are lifted to the top of the mount by the funicular.

The Russian writer Griboyedov and many prominent Georgian personalities are buried in the Pantheon on one of the slopes of Mount Mtatsminda.

Numerous specimens of ancient Georgian architecture have been preserved in Tbilisi, including the Sion Cathedral built in the 5-6th centuries, the Metekhi Fortress, the 7th-century Anchikhatsk Temple, and the remains of Narin-Kale Citadel.

The hot sulphur springs with the famous Sulphur Baths are situated in the old section of the city.

In recent years the appearance of the city, particularly of its outskirts, has changed beyond recognition. A large park with a stadium capable of accommodating tens of thousands of visitors, has appeared in Vake District. A veritable city of new residential blocks has grown up in Saburtalo District.



The colonnade of the funicular railway

Quite recently a new "sea" made its appearance in the environs of Tbilisi - a vast depression filled with the crystal-clear waters of the Yori River. The "sea" has become the residents' favourite recreation centre. Crowds of people flock here from all parts of the city to spend their time on the beach, at the aquatic stations or in the shady alleys descending to the waterfront.

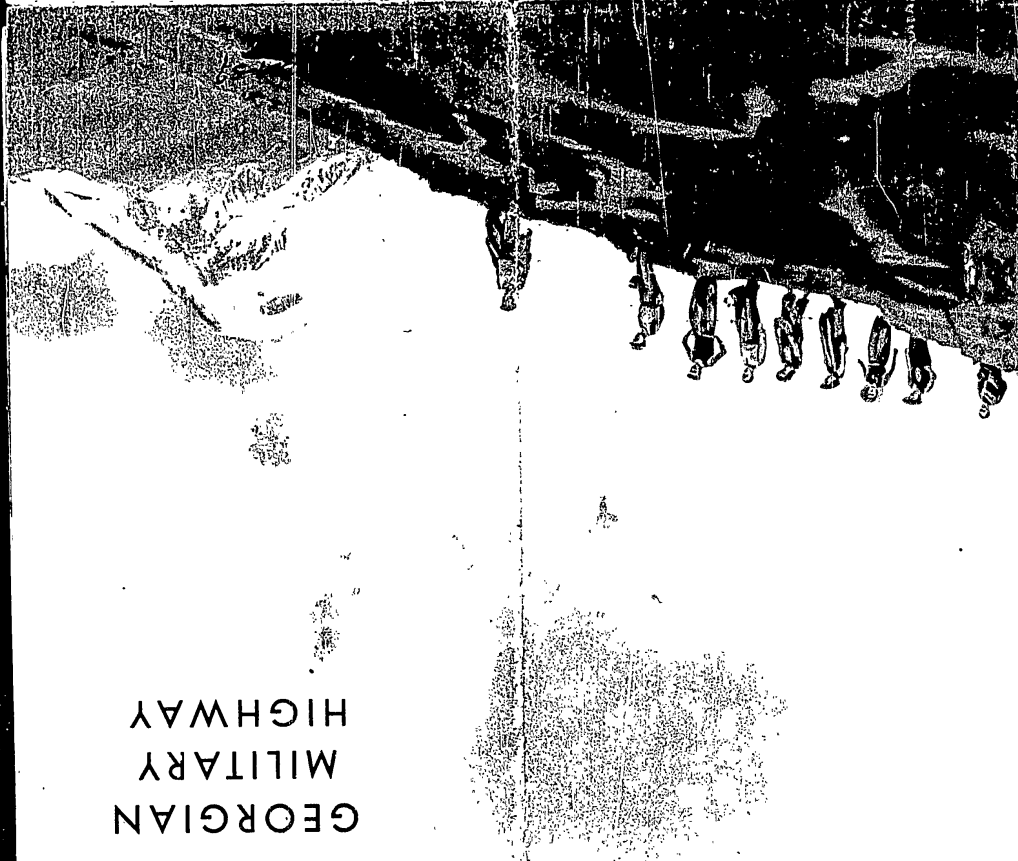
Tbilisi has become an important scientific centre. In the Soviet period the Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has been founded here and dozens of research institutes, higher educational establishments and hundreds of schools opened. There is an Observatory and Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

The city has many museums, theatres, libraries and clubs. The Dzhanshvia State Museum with its remarkable collections of ancient manuscripts, coins, specimens of clothes belonging to different epochs and nationalities, carpets and weapons attracts numerous visitors. The Museum of Fine Arts contains outstanding paintings and sculptures, as well as rare collections of Persian miniatures.

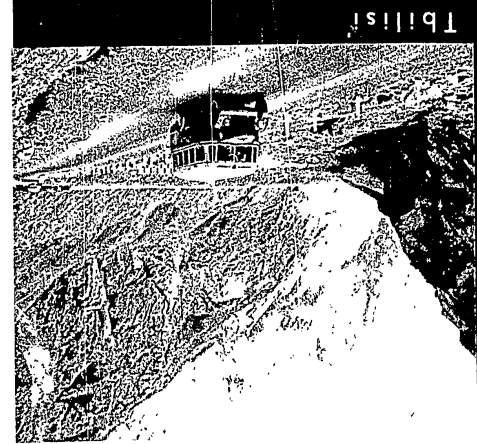
Side by side with works produced by Russian and Western classics, the Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre shows operas and ballets by Georgian composers. There are three drama theatres in the city - Russian, Georgian and Armenian, a puppet theatre, a theatre of musical comedy, a conservatoire and a circus. Interesting performances and concerts are given by the Georgian national song and dance ensembles and amateur art groups.

Tbilisi is an important transport centre. In addition to the Georgian Military Highway, which connects Georgia with Northern Caucasus, there are railway lines and air routes radiating in all directions and linking Tbilisi with Baku, Yerevan, Batumi, Sukhumi, Sochi and the famed health resorts on the picturesque shores of the Black Sea.

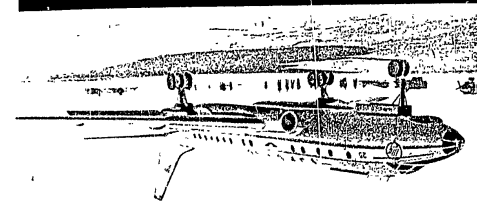
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GEORGIAN  
MILITARY  
HIGHWAY



Georgian Military Highway







The Monument over the Grave of Alexander Kazbegi



The Georgian Military Highway In the gorge of the Aragva River

# Georgian Military Highway

Leaving Ordzhonikidze behind, the road winds through the mountains and runs along the bank of the impetuous Terek. The steep rocks of the Daryal Gorge tower high on both sides of the river. There is no similar gorge in the rest of the Caucasus or in the Alps. The Terek is squeezed between the enormous pink-grey granite cliffs of the canyon and the distant sky looks like a bluish strip. The ancient ruins of Princess Tamara's legendary castle stand on the summit of a huge rock. There are many similar monuments dating back to hoary antiquity along the entire route of the Georgian Military Highway - that "Gate to the Caucasus."

Gradually the gorge grows wider and alpine meadows appear. A few more turns in the road, and Kazbek - one of the highest Caucasian mountains rising to 5043 metres above sea level - comes into view, with the village of Kazbegi at its foot. It is the site of the monument over the grave of Alexander Kazbegi, a prominent Georgian writer whose name has been given to the local Regional Museum.

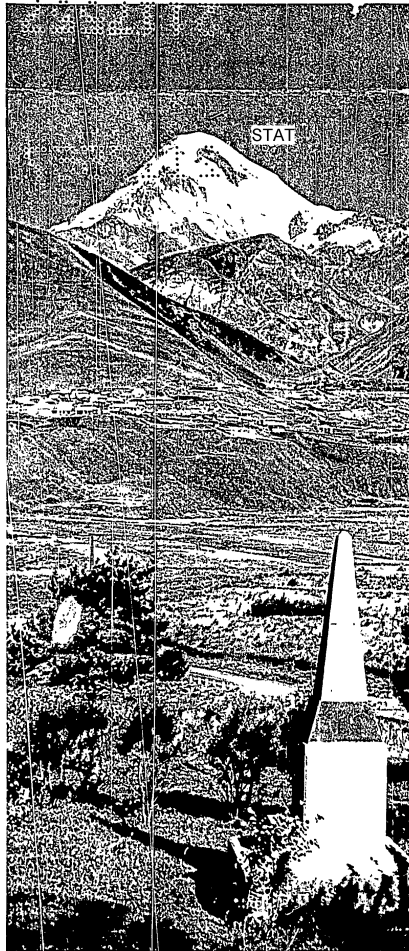
Now the highway runs along the Baidary Gorge and then ascends the Krestovy Pass, the highest point of the Georgian Military Highway. The plaque on the obelisk near the roadside reads: "2382 metres above sea level." This altitude affords an excellent view of the Caucasian mountain peaks.

Beyond the pass, near the Georgian village of Gudauri nestling at an altitude of 2158 metres, the road winds down steeply along the Metsky Descent into the flourishing Kashtaur Valley. Far below the River Belaya Aragva winds like a narrow white ribbon. The silvery threads of the brooks and torrents, feeding the main stream,

stretch from the mountains down to the river. The northern, mountain section of the Georgian Military Highway, is left behind. Now it cuts across the green hills and fertile valleys of Georgia. At every step one comes across relics of history: the ruins of ancient fortresses, watch towers and temples. On the way from Pasaunuri to Mtskheta there stands a monument of the feudal epoch - the Ananuri Fortress, which protected the road and the approaches to Mtskheta and Tbilisi from frequent incursions by the northern mountain tribes.

Interesting historical and architectural monuments have been preserved in Mtskheta which before the 6th century A. D. was the capital of Georgia. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Aragva and Kura. The huge Samtavro Burial Mound (2nd - 1st millenniums B. C.) is on the northern outskirts of Mtskheta and the ruins of the Kremlin erected by ancient Iberian kings (4th century B. C.) stand on the right bank of the Kura. There are also monuments dating back to the 11th century: the Cathedral in Sveti-Tskhoveli, one of the most impressive buildings in Georgia, and the richly ornamented Samtavro Cathedral. On the mountain overlooking Mtskheta stands a remarkable monument of ancient Georgian architecture, the Dzivari Temple, built at the close of the 6th century.

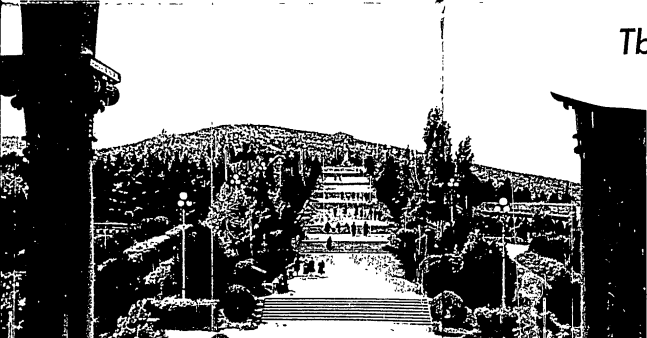
The Zemo-Avchali hydropower station built in 1927 is located in the vicinity of Mtskheta. From Mtskheta the highway follows the course of the Kura. The contours of industrial enterprises and blossoming orchards in the outskirts of Tbilisi are seen in the distance.



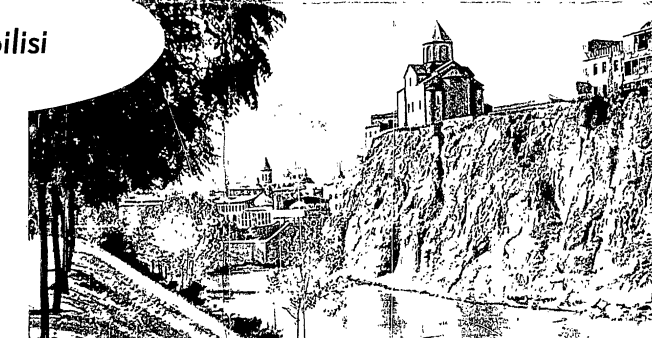
The Kazbek



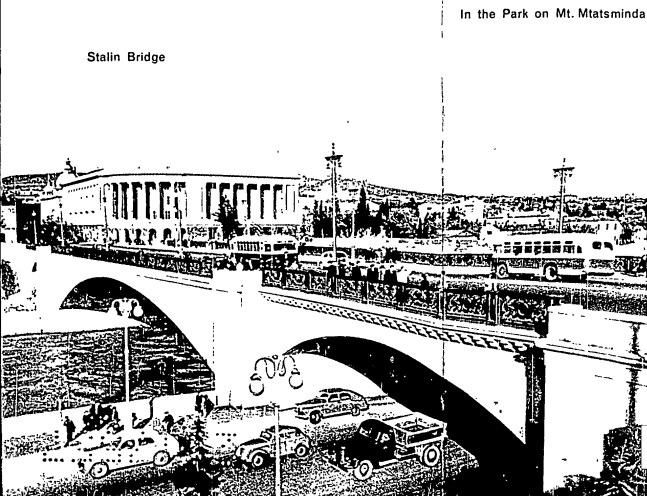
At a Waterfall



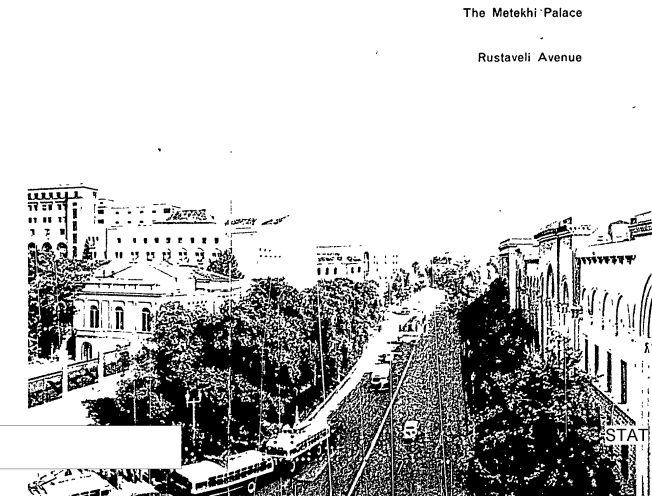
In the Park on Mt. Mtatsminda



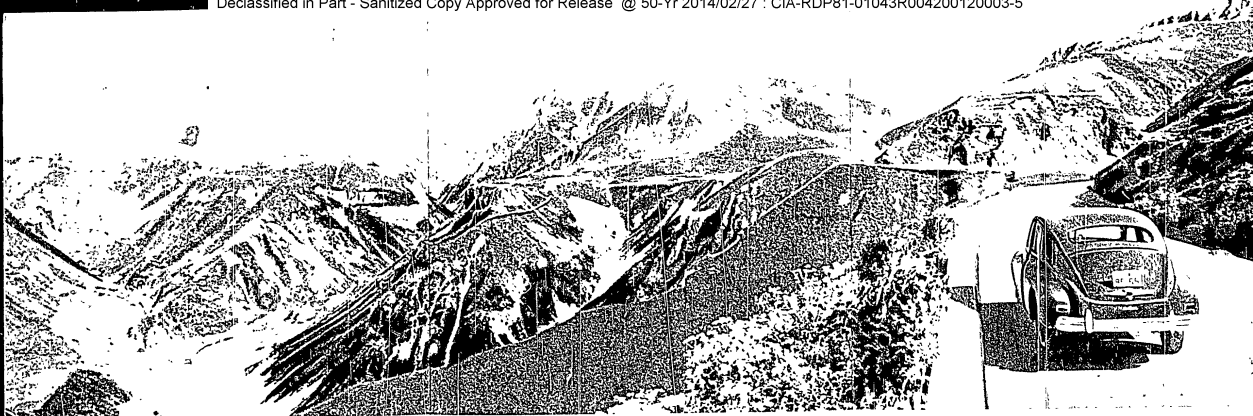
The Metekhi Palace



Stalin Bridge



Rustaveli Avenue



Caucasian Mountains



The Monument over the Grave of Alexander Kazbegi



The Georgian Military Highway in the gorge of the Aragva River

# Georgian Military Highway

Leaving Ordzhonikidze behind, the road winds through the mountains and runs along the bank of the impetuous Terek. The steep rocks of the Davail Gorge tower high on both sides of the river. There is no similar gorge in the rest of the Caucasus or in the Alps. The Terek is squeezed between the enormous pink-grey granite cliffs of the canyon and the distant sky looks like a bluish strip.

The ancient ruins of Princess Tamar's legendary castle stand on the summit of a huge rock. There are many similar monuments dating back to hoary antiquity along the entire route of the Georgian Military Highway - that "Gate to the Caucasus."

Gradually the gorge grows wider and alpine meadows appear. A few more turns in the road, and Kazbek - one of the highest Caucasian mountains rising to 5043 metres above sea level - comes into view, with the village of Kazbegi at its foot. It is the site of the monument over the grave of Alexander Kazbegi, a prominent Georgian writer whose name has been given to the local Regional Museum.

Now the highway runs along the Baidary Gorge and then ascends the Krestovy Pass, the highest point of the Georgian Military Highway. The plaque on the obelisk near the roadside reads: "2382 metres above sea level." This altitude affords an excellent view of the Caucasian mountain peaks.

Beyond the pass, near the Georgian village of Gudauri nestling at an altitude of 2158 metres, the road winds down steeply along the Mletsky Descent into the flourishing Kaishaur Valley. Far below the River Belaya Arigva winds like a narrow white ribbon. The silvery threads of the brooks and torrents, feeding the main stream,

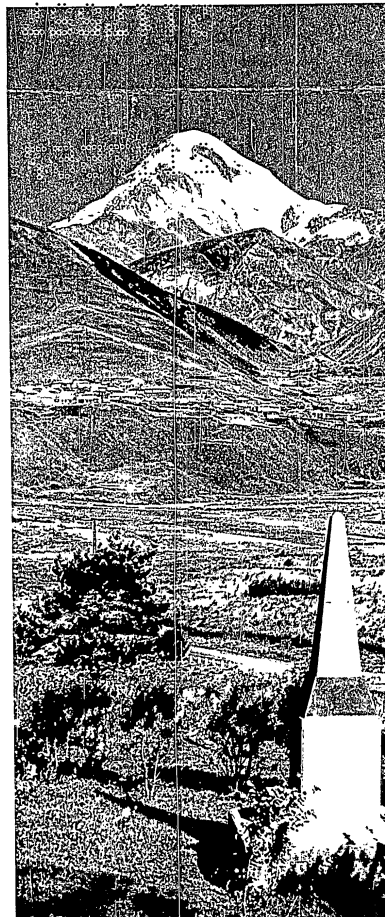
stretch from the mountains down to the river.

The northern, mountain section of the Georgian Military Highway is left behind. Now it cuts across the green hills and fertile valleys of Georgia. At every step one comes across relics of history: the ruins of ancient fortresses, watch towers and temples. On the way from Pasaunuri to Mtskheta there stands a monument of the feudal epoch - the Ananuri Fortress, which protected the road and the approaches to Mtskheta and Tbilisi from frequent incursions by the northern mountain tribes.

Interesting historical and architectural monuments have been preserved in Mtskheta which before the 6th century A. D. was the capital of Georgia. The town stands at the confluence of the rivers Aragva and Kura. The huge Samtavro Burial Mound (2nd - 1st millenniums B. C.) is on the northern outskirts of Mtskheta and the ruins of the Kremlin erected by ancient Iberian kings (4th century B. C.) stand on the right bank of the Kura. There are also monuments dating back to the 11th century: the Cathedral in Sveti-Tskhoveli, one of the most impressive buildings in Georgia, and the richly ornamented Samtavro Cathedral. On the mountain overlooking Mtskheta stands a remarkable monument of ancient Georgian architecture, the Dzhvari Temple, built at the close of the 6th century.

The Zemo-Avchali hydropower station built in 1927 is located in the vicinity of Mtskheta.

From Mtskheta the highway follows the course of the Kura. The contours of industrial enterprises and blossoming orchards in the outskirts of Tbilisi are seen in the distance.

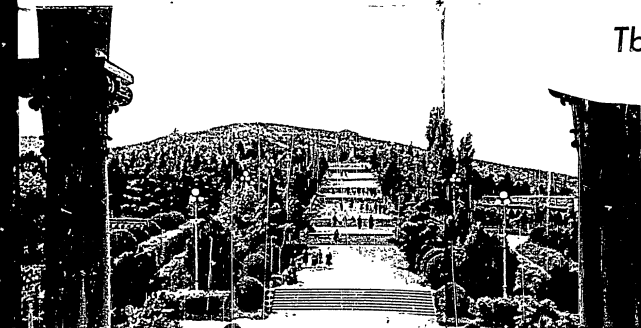


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Ata Waterfall

The Kazbek



In the Park on Mt. Mtsaminda



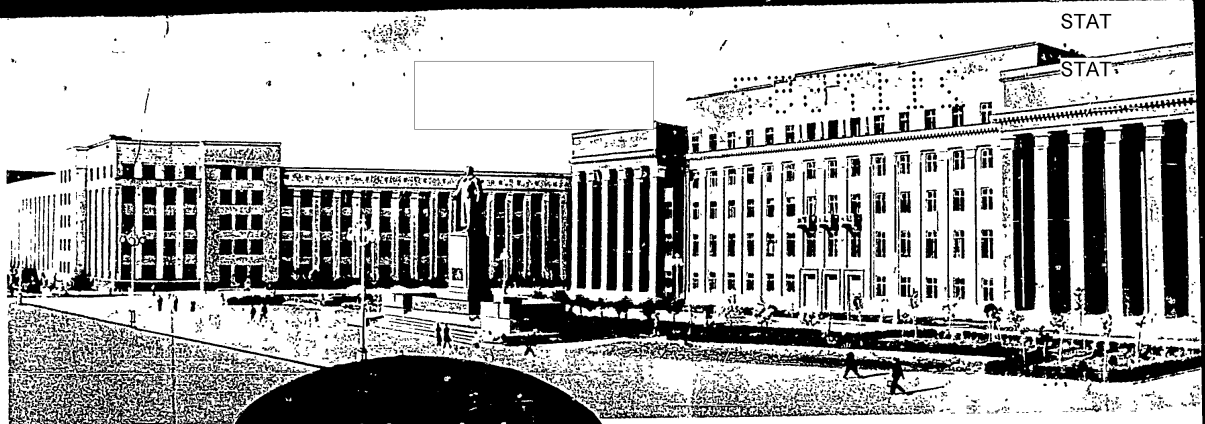
The Metekhi Palace

Rustaveli Avenue

Stalin Bridge



The smooth and convenient Georgian Military Highway, intersecting the Main Caucasian Range and connecting Ordzhonikidze with Georgia's capital, Tbilisi, is one of the most picturesque and interesting routes through the Caucasus. It stretches for 207 kilometres. The wild, austere beauty of the mountain gorges, snow-capped peaks, turbulent mountain streams, glaciers and alpine meadows attract many tourists.



## Ordzhonikidze

Freedom Square



Gorge

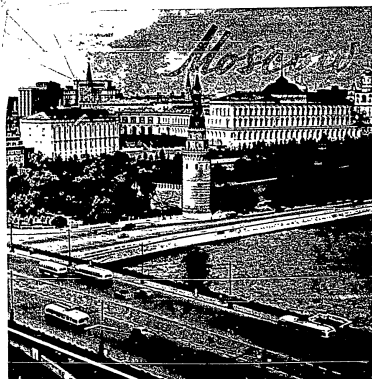
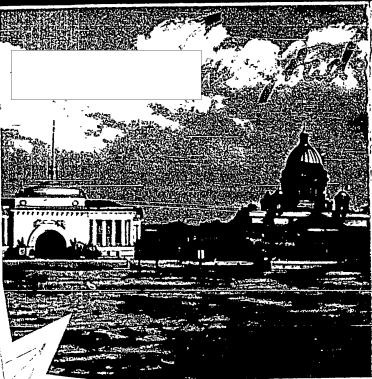
Ordzhonikidze, the capital of the North Ossetian Autonomous Republic, spreads on the northern slopes of the Caucasian Range on the banks of the Terek, where it emerges into the Ossetian Valley.

Ordzhonikidze is a beautiful modern city with attractive buildings and tree-lined streets. In the years of Soviet Power it has become an important economic and cultural centre of North Caucasus. The city has a philharmonic society, a Young Pioneer Palace, two drama theatres, eleven clubs and palaces of culture, four museums, and several young technicians' and young naturalists' centres.

There is a picturesque Recreation Park stretching along the bank of the Terek in the central part of the city. In summer time the deep waters of the river, fed by the glaciers of the Main Caucasian Range, fill the park's shady alleys with unceasing noise.

The city's two monuments are dedicated to Lenin and Ordzhonikidze.

There is a railway line connecting Ordzhonikidze with Rostov-on-Don and Baku; the Georgian Military Highway links the city with the Georgian capital Tbilisi.



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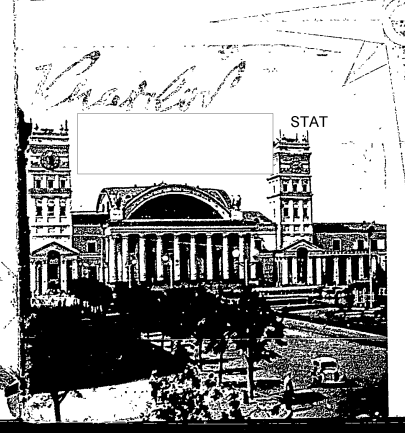
*Kiev*

*Kharkov*

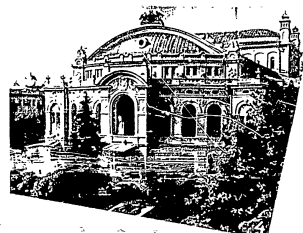
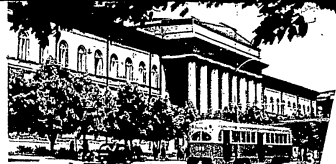
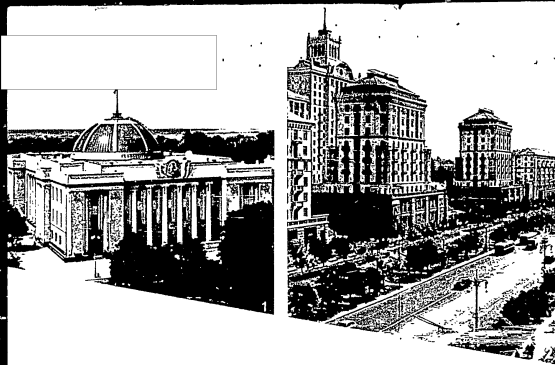


*Leningrad*

*Moscow*



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**K**iev, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, is one of the oldest cities in the Soviet Union. From the 10th through the 12th century Kiev was the capital of Kievskaia Rus, the powerful state of the Eastern Slavs.

In 1654 the historical decision to unite the Ukraine with Russia was adopted at an assembly held in Pereiaslav. By this act the Ukrainian people confirmed the close and lasting ties which had developed between them and the people of Russia in the course of their history.

Today Kiev is a large thriving city. It stands third in population in the Soviet Union, after Moscow and Leningrad, and is the chief industrial and cultural centre of Soviet Ukraine.

It is situated on the banks of the Dnieper, one of the largest rivers in Europe.

The city's central thoroughfare is the splendid Krsteschak, a broad avenue with many fine multi-storied buildings. Like all the streets of Kiev, it has a lovely green array of chestnut, poplar, linden and maple trees.

A monument to V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, was erected in 1946 on Shevchenko Boulevard. A little further on, opposite the University, is a monument to Taras Shevchenko, a great son of the Ukrainian people. Kiev is rich in places and buildings of historical interest. In the centre of the upper part of the city, on Vladimirskaia Street, are the remains of an 11th century fortress known as the Golden Gates. Looking through the Gates one sees the golden spires of the St. Sophia Cathedral, a magnificent edifice of the 11th century with splendidly preserved frescoes. Nearer the Dnieper, on a hill in that part of the city

known as Pechel, stands the graceful structure of the Andreyev Church (18th century) which was designed by Rastrelli.

On the high bank of the Dnieper is the group of buildings comprising the "Kievo-Pecherskaya" Monastery. These buildings, dating to the period from the 16th to the 19th century, and the historical objects preserved in the Museum of the Monastery testify to the great mastery of the architects who designed them.

Kiev is the scientific centre of the Ukrainian S.S.R. It is the seat of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Republic which directs the work of hundreds of research institutes, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Academy of Building and Architecture. There are more than 20 institutions of higher learning in the city which provide the country with more than 40,000 new specialists every year. Tens of thousands of children study in its 165 elementary and secondary schools.

There are many museums in Kiev: the Lenin Museum, which is a branch of the Central Lenin Museum in Moscow, the Historical Museum, with exhibits showing the history of the Ukraine from ancient times to the present, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Western and Oriental Culture. Two museums acquaint visitors with the life and work of Taras Shevchenko, a great Ukrainian poet.

The city has several large libraries. That of the Academy of Sciences, for instance, has a fund of 13 million books, periodicals and manuscripts.

# Kiev

1. The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR
2. Krestchak Street
3. Railway Transport Engineering Institute
4. The Opera House

There are 7 large theatres in Kiev: the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Franko Theatre of Ukrainian Drama, the Lesya Ukrainka Theatre of Russian Drama, the Musical Comedy Theatre, the Kiev Philharmonic Association, the Puppet Theatre and the Young Spectators' Theatre.

Another thing worth seeing in Kiev is the park on the left bank of the Dnieper and Trukhynov Island, with its numerous facilities for all forms of water sports. The lovely river with its inviting beaches and shady groves is a favourite recreation spot for Kiev people and a sports centre for the youth.

**K**harkov is the second largest city of Soviet Ukraine. Three centuries ago Ukrainian settlers first put up their dwellings at a point where three small rivers — the Kharkov, the Lopan and the Uda — meet. This became the site of the future city of Kharkov. Situated near the Donbas, on transit routes leading from Moscow in the north to the Crimea and Caucasus in the south, Kharkov grew and developed at a rapid pace. By the end of the 19th century it was already a large industrial city. The Great October Revolution inaugurated a new era in the history of this city. In 1917 Kharkov became the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and remained so until 1934 when the capital was removed to Kiev. Many huge factories were erected in the city during the years of Soviet Power. Within the short span of twenty years its industry increased more than twelvefold and it became one of the country's major industrial centres.

The appearance of the city also greatly changed. Its territory more than tripled and many new settlements grew up on the outskirts. Numerous sanatoriums, rest homes and children's summer camps were built in the wooded area surrounding the city.

The Nazi invaders inflicted enormous damage to the city during World War II. Whole blocks of dwelling houses, large factory buildings, schools and institutes were razed to the ground. Today Kharkov has not only risen from its ruins but is even more beautiful than it was before the war.

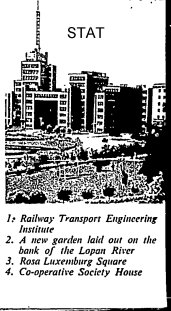
Kharkov now occupies a territory of 300 sq. km. There are many buildings of historical interest in the city, among them the Pokrovskaia Cathedral, the Uspenskaia Cathedral, and the former Ekaterinskii Palace. After the Great

Patriotic War a tremendous construction programme was launched in Kharkov. Many new districts appeared, the largest of these being the Ordzhonikidze District. The group of buildings on Dzerzhynskaia Square, one of the largest city squares in the world, is now being reconstructed. New thoroughfares have been laid out, old factories and plants have been remodelled and reconstructed and many new ones built in the post-war years. Much is being done in planting of greenery. Extensive research work is carried out in the city's 44 institutes. About 60,000 students study in 24 institutions of higher education and its many specialized secondary schools. There are 6 theatres, a philharmonic association, a circus, a TV centre, and many cinemas. The Kharkov Museum of Fine Arts is one of the largest in the country. The Historical Museum acquaints visitors with the city's historical and revolutionary past.

There are 45 clubs and about 500 libraries in the city. Kharkov is one of the largest railway and highway junctions in the Soviet Union. It is the starting point of numerous trunk lines which radiate in many directions. Kharkov links the industry of Moscow and Leningrad with the Donetz coal-field and the southern metallurgical region. Railway lines and airways connecting the Ukraine with the Caucasus, the Volga region, and the Far East all pass through Kharkov. From Kharkov one may travel by automobile and motorbus to Kiev, Kirov-on-Don, Zaporozh'ie and the resorts on the Black Sea coast.

A trip along any of these routes takes one past Ukrainian villages with their lovely gardens and orchards and through the beautiful slopes filled with the fragrance of wild flowers and ripening grain.

# Kharkov



1. Railway Transport Engineering Institute
2. A new garden laid out on the bank of the Lopan River
3. Ross Luxemburg Square
4. Co-operative Society House

City of the Soviet Union, second to Moscow in importance, area, population and industrial output. Leningrad is the cradle of Russian culture and of the Russian revolution. Blockaded by the fascists during World War II, this heroic city, which bears the name of the great creator of the Soviet State Lenin, withstood a 900-day siege, which is unprecedented in the history of wars.

The beautiful, broad Neva and its numerous arms running through Leningrad, determined the future outlook of the city. With its severe classical architecture, superb ensembles, panoramas and perspectives, striking monumental buildings, all forming an integral whole with the surrounding nature. Leningrad is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The October Revolution brought great changes to the city, effacing the contrast between its central districts and former suburbs. Former palaces have been destroyed, replaced by modern apartment buildings. Numerous gardens and parks, public buildings, sports grounds, polyclinics, schools and kindergartens have replaced the formerly wretched suburbs.

The territory of the city has grown fourfold. The recently built underground railway with its beautiful stations, halls and vestibules, connects the new districts with the centre.

Nevsky Prospect, the city's central thoroughfare, runs straight as an arrow for five kilometres, beginning from the Admiralty to the Moscow Railway Station and further to the Alexander Nevsky Monastery.

Walking along the Nevsky Prospect with its numerous historical monuments, magnificent buildings, big parks, restaurants and cafes, the tourist is attracted by the majestic semicircular colonnade of the Kazansky Cathedral with monuments to generals Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly. Further on, on Ostrovsky Square looms the facade of the Pushkin Theatre. The centre of the city is dominated by a garden with a monument to Catherine II. To the left, the Anichkov Palace, now the Palace of Young Pioneers, and the Anichkov Bridge, with the famous rearing of P. Klodt.

At the other end of Nevsky Prospect is the Palace of the Skirred by the impressive semicircle of former quarters with the triumphal arch in the middle, the centre of the square, before the majestic facade of the Winter Palace is a granite monolith—the Alexander Column. The opposite front of the Winter Palace faces the Neva embankment. Here opens a view which is skirred by the French writer Alexander Dumas, Sr., in the novel "The Three Mousketeers" (1844). The Palace Bridge connects this part of the city with Vostanitsky Island. Here, two Rostral Columns

against the background of the exquisite building of the Naval Museum. Nearby is the austere and impressive pile of the Peter and Paul Fortress, and behind it, bathed in greenery, loom the turquoise minarets and cupolas of the mosque, which is greatly reminiscent of the celebrated mosques of the East.

Further on the Decembrists Square, formed by the magnificent structures of the former Senate and St. Isaac Cathedral, the centre of the square is occupied by Falconet's celebrated creation, "The Bronze Horseman" — a monument to Peter I, the founder of the city.

Leningrad's largest square is the Mars Field, skirred by the former Pavlov Barracks and Engineering Palace, the former Summer Chapel, and the Marble Palace, now Lenin Museum, which faces the Neva. Here too is the monument to the Russian general Suворov. In the centre of Mars Field, numerous flowerbeds, stands a beautiful granite monument "To the Victims of the Revolution", marking the grave of the Heroes of October 1917.

Leningrad has as many as 400 bridges. The largest and most beautiful bridge, the Kirov Bridge, spans the Neva from Mars Field. Running from Kirov Bridge is Kirov Park, which stretches for several kilometres and ends on the Kirov Islands, where the biggest parks of the city have been laid out on the seashore: the Kirov Park and the Seaside Victory Park. The latter houses the Kirov Stadium, built on an artificial hill in 1950 and seating 80,000 spectators. A beautiful park is opened from the stadium to the Gulf of Finland and the picturesque Kirov Islands.

A special place among Leningrad ensembles is occupied by the reconstructed ensemble of the Smolny Palace, which was the headquarters of the Revolution in 1917, where Lenin worked. Leningrad is a treasure-house of the most valuable works of Russian national culture, science and art. The city has more than 60 higher educational establishments and more than 100,000 students.

Among them are some of the country's oldest and biggest institutions of learning, such as the State Zhdanov University, Kalinin Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad Technical Institute, Mining Institute, Railway Engineering Institute, etc.

Prior to 1934, the USSR Academy of Sciences had its seat in Leningrad. Now the city and its suburbs house many of its institutes, laboratories and scientific institutions. Leningrad is justly proud of its numerous museums and theatres. Its fifteen theatres include the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (former Mariinsky Theatre), which brought forth many celebrated artists, among them Chaliapin, Sobinov, Pavlova, Ulanova; the Pushkin Theatre; the Maly Opera Theatre; the Bolshoi Drama Theatre named after Gorky; and the State Philharmony. An important part in the development of Soviet cinema art is played by the Lenfilm Studio.

The city boasts a great number of clubs and palaces of culture.

Foremost among Leningrad's museums is the State Hermitage, a repository of priceless works of art, counting more than two million exhibits. The paintings, sculptures and other exhibits on display at the Hermitage Museum reflect the history of culture and art of the antique world, ancient Egypt, China, India. More than 120 halls of the Hermitage are dedicated to works of Western painting and sculpture, including those by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo and other great masters. The Hermitage collection of canvases and engravings by Rembrandt is one of the largest in the world.

Another large museum, the Russian Museum, has in its custody up to 200,000 works by outstanding Russian painters and sculptors.

Leningrad's environs with their enchanting palaces and parks present an unforgettable picture.

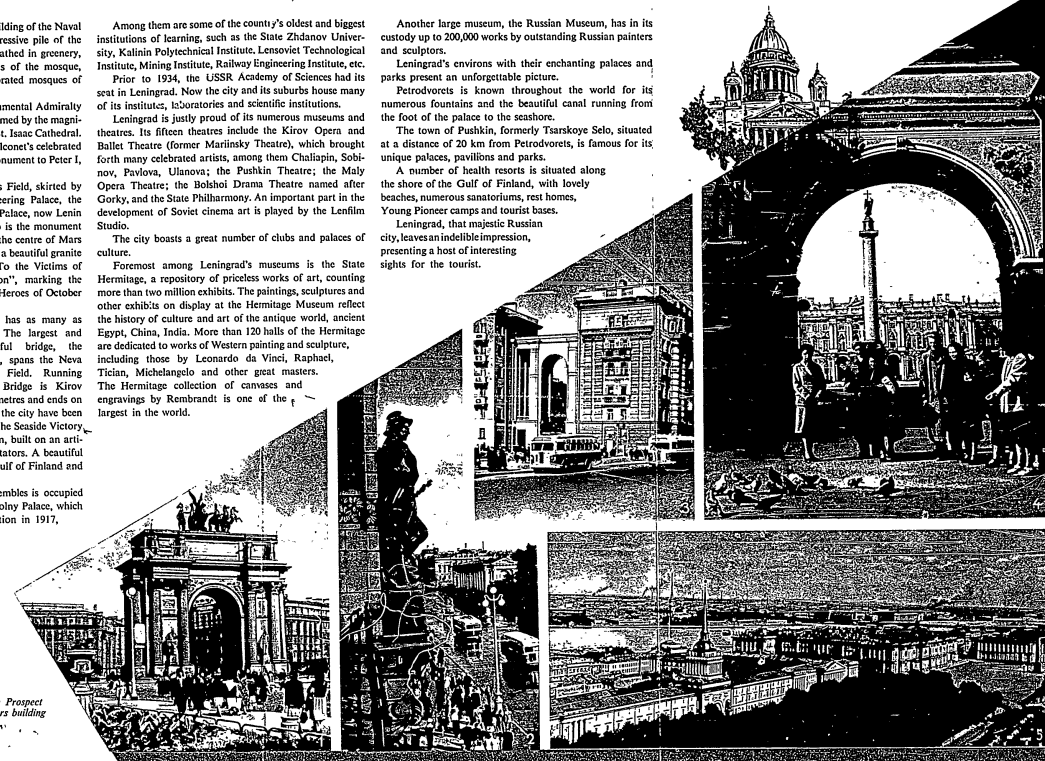
Petrodvorets is known throughout the world for its numerous fountains and the beautiful canal running from the foot of the palace to the seashore.

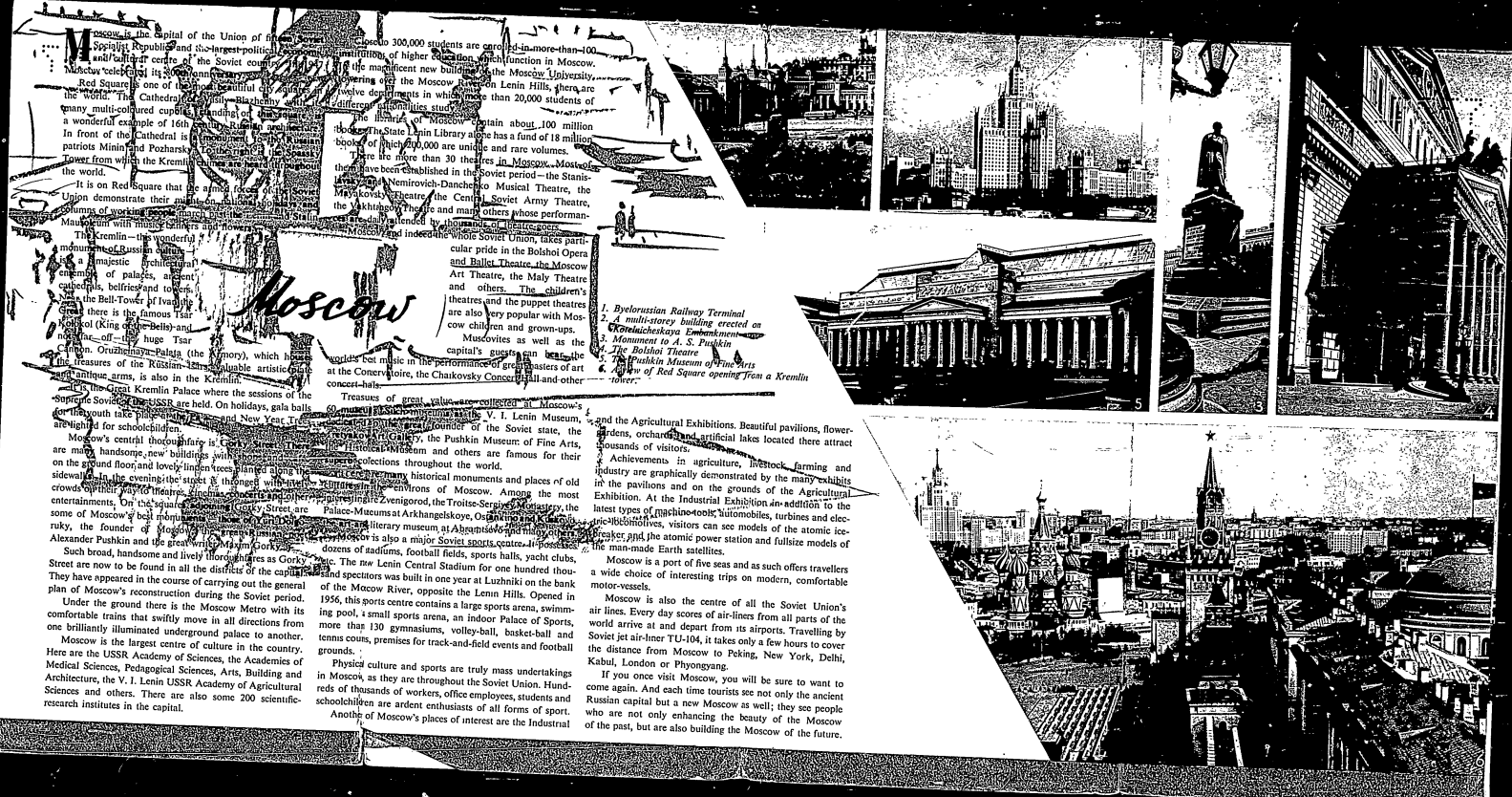
The town of Pushkin, formerly Tsarskoye Selo, situated at a distance of 20 km from Petrodvorets, is famous for its unique palaces, pavilions and parks.

A number of health resorts is situated along the shore of the Gulf of Finland, with lovely beaches, numerous sanatoriums, rest homes, Young Pioneer camps and tourist bases.

Leningrad, that majestic Russian city, leaves an indelible impression, presenting a host of interesting sights for the tourist.

# Leningrad





# Moscow

Moscow is the capital of the Union of Soviet Republics and its largest political and cultural center. It is the largest city in the world. The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour is a wonderful example of 19th-century Russian architecture. In front of the Cathedral is the Patriotic War Memorial. The Kremlin is the seat of the Soviet government. The Red Square is the largest square in the world. It is on Red Square that the annual military parades take place. The Union demonstrate their military might. The Kremlin is the wonder of the world. It is the seat of the Soviet government. The Red Square is the largest square in the world. It is on Red Square that the annual military parades take place. The Union demonstrate their military might. The Kremlin is the wonder of the world. It is the seat of the Soviet government. The Red Square is the largest square in the world. It is on Red Square that the annual military parades take place. The Union demonstrate their military might.

Over 300,000 students are enrolled in more than 100 institutions of higher education which function in Moscow. The magnificent new buildings of the Moscow University, built on the Moscow River on Lenin Hills, there are twelve dormitories in which more than 20,000 students of different specialties study. The libraries of Moscow contain about 100 million books. The State Lenin Library alone has a fund of 18 million books of which 70,000 are unique and rare volumes. There are more than 30 theatres in Moscow. Most of them have been established in the Soviet period - the Stanislavsky, the Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, the Mayakovsky Theatre, the Central Soviet Army Theatre, the Yakhintsev Theatre and many others whose performances are attended by thousands of theatregoers. Moscow and indeed the whole Soviet Union, takes particular pride in the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre and others. The children's theatres and the puppet theatres are also very popular with Moscow children and grown-ups. Musicians as well as the capital's guests can hear the best music in the performance of great masters of art at the Conservatoire, the Chaikovsky Concert Hall and other concert-halls.

Treasures of great value are collected in Moscow's museums. The most important are the V. I. Lenin Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Pushkin Museum of Natural History, the Pushkin Museum of Literature and the Pushkin Museum of Art. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Pushkin Museum of Natural History are famous for their collections throughout the world. Among the most interesting historical monuments and places of old Moscow are the Kremlin, the Red Square, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Pushkin Museum of Natural History, the Pushkin Museum of Literature and the Pushkin Museum of Art. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Pushkin Museum of Natural History are famous for their collections throughout the world. Among the most interesting historical monuments and places of old Moscow are the Kremlin, the Red Square, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Pushkin Museum of Natural History, the Pushkin Museum of Literature and the Pushkin Museum of Art.

Moscow is a port of five seas and as such offers travelers a wide choice of interesting trips on modern, comfortable motor-vessels. Moscow is also the centre of all the Soviet Union's air lines. Every day scores of air-liners from all parts of the world arrive at and depart from its airports. Travelling by Soviet jet air-liner TU-104, it takes only a few hours to cover the distance from Moscow to Peking, New York, Delhi, Kabul, London or Phoyonyang. If you once visit Moscow, you will be sure to want to come again. And each time tourists see not only the ancient Russian capital but a new Moscow as well; they see people who are not only enhancing the beauty of the Moscow of the past, but are also building the Moscow of the future.

and the Agricultural Exhibitions. Beautiful pavilions, flower-beds, orchards and artificial lakes located there attract thousands of visitors. Achievements in agriculture, livestock farming and industry are graphically demonstrated by the many exhibits in the pavilions and on the grounds of the Agricultural Exhibition. At the Industrial Exhibition in addition to the latest types of machine-tools, automobiles, turbines and electronic devices, visitors can see models of the atomic reactor and the atomic power station and fullsize models of the man-made Earth satellites. Moscow is a port of five seas and as such offers travelers a wide choice of interesting trips on modern, comfortable motor-vessels. Moscow is also the centre of all the Soviet Union's air lines. Every day scores of air-liners from all parts of the world arrive at and depart from its airports. Travelling by Soviet jet air-liner TU-104, it takes only a few hours to cover the distance from Moscow to Peking, New York, Delhi, Kabul, London or Phoyonyang. If you once visit Moscow, you will be sure to want to come again. And each time tourists see not only the ancient Russian capital but a new Moscow as well; they see people who are not only enhancing the beauty of the Moscow of the past, but are also building the Moscow of the future.