



100 Peoples
invite You
to the Soviet Union

Intourist 

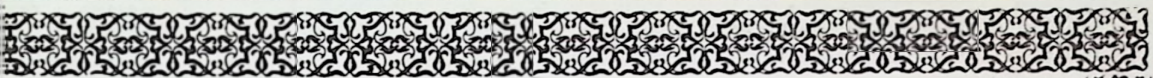


VISIT
THE SOVIET UNION,
THE LARGEST
COUNTRY
IN THE WORLD!

You will be able to see the Far North where the granite rocks of the Kola Peninsula jut out into the icy Barents Sea, where the silvery domes of ancient churches, giant pines and fir-trees and the fanciful patterns of the northern lights are mirrored in the crystal surface of countless lakes.

... Would you like to take a dip in the warm water of the Black Sea? To sunbathe on a southern beach bordered with rich evergreen vegetation, with a majestic view of the summits of the Caucasus before you? Perhaps you have a longing for the exotic – for the Orient? The sun-scorching desert, camel caravans, aryk irrigation canals rippling gently in the cool shadow of mulberry trees ...





Then there are the vast plains of Russia's middle belt with their forests, fields, lakes and deep rivers overflowing their banks in spring. And what about seeing Baikal, the world's deepest lake, and going on a bear hunt in the heart of the Siberian taiga?

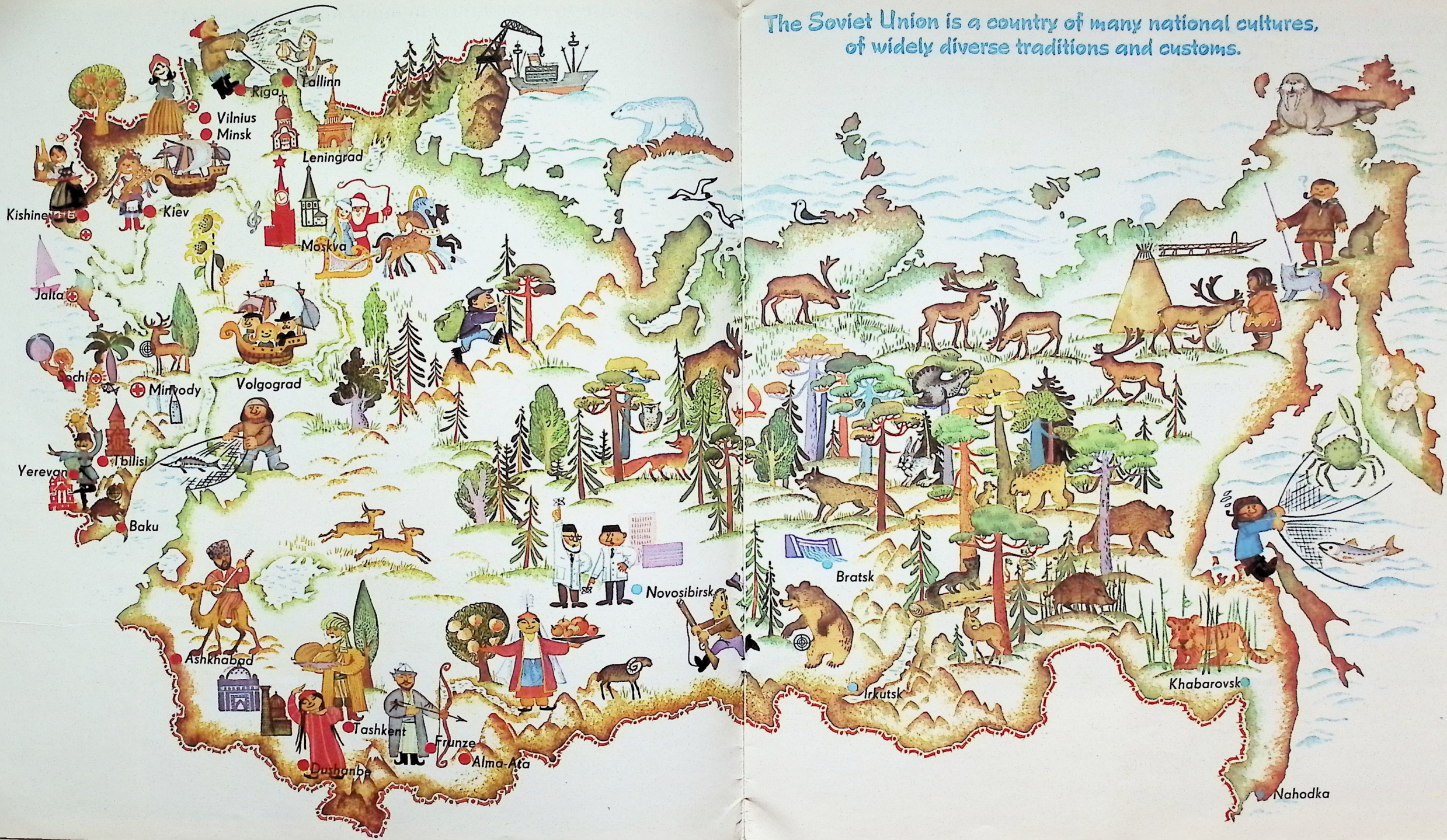
Whatever your preference, Intourist will help you choose the right route in any season — a route you will never forget.

THE SOVIET UNION IS A STATE OF MANY NATIONS

The Soviet Union is a State of many nations. It has fifteen Union Republics. Its population of 241 million comprises more than 100 fraternal peoples.



The Soviet Union is a country of many national cultures,
of widely diverse traditions and customs.



There are many fine specimens of old Russian architecture in Moscow. The first among them is undoubtedly the Moscow Kremlin.

THE MOSCOW KREMLIN IS THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY. It is the seat of the highest organs of state power of the USSR—the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are held in the Kremlin.

The Moscow Kremlin is a grand monu-

ment of Russian and world architecture, it is the history of the Russian people epitomized in stone. Within its confines stand several 14th–17th-century cathedrals—Uspensky (Assumption), Blagoveschensky (Annunciation), Arkhangel'sky (Archangel), the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Church of the Twelve Apostles, the Church of the Deposition of the Holy Chasuble. They are all unique examples of old Russian architecture.

Of great interest are the buildings of the

18th and 19th centuries—the Arsenal (1736), the former Senate building (1776–1788), the Great Kremlin Palace (1838–1849), the Oruzheynaya Palata (Armoury, 1851). The latest addition, the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, was built in 1961.

MOSCOW IS A CITY OF MUSEUMS. A visit to the **LENIN MUSEUM** will give you an insight into the life and work of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state and the Communist Party. Nineteen-seventy is the year of the



Lenin birth centenary, which is going to be marked by the Soviet people and all progressive mankind on a large scale.

THE MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION outlines the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia; it graphically

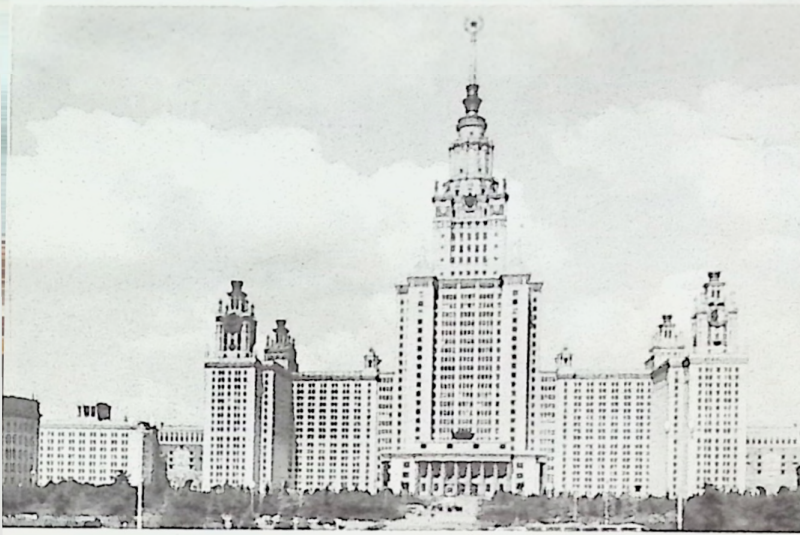
illustrates the path traversed by the country since October 1917.

There are many interesting exhibits at the State History Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Oriental Cultures, and,

last but not least, the Tretyakov Art Gallery which presents the world's finest collection of Russian painting, from ancient icons to the works of contemporary Soviet painters.

The keynotes of new Moscow are the tower of the new television centre—the

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOVIET STATE
AND THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC IS MOSCOW. MOSCOW IS 800
YEARS OLD. IT IS THE LARGEST CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF THE COUNTRY.



highest structure of its kind in the world, the cluster of tall buildings on Kalinin Prospekt, the stately building of Moscow University on Lenin Hills, the Central Stadium at Luzhniki, the Underground and the new housing developments.

LENINGRAD IS THE CRADLE OF THREE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS, A HERO CITY AND ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES IN THE WORLD.

*And so, Moscow is a city of museums;
Leningrad, the second-largest Soviet city, is
in itself a museum.*

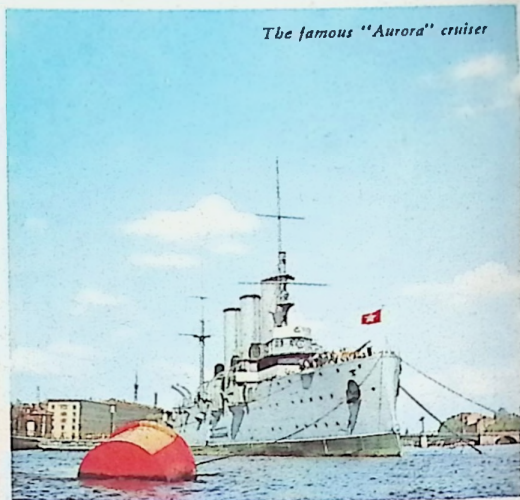
*It stands out for its unique architectural
ensembles, formal parks and gardens, the
magnificent granite embankments of its
canals and rivers, bridges of rare beauty.*



Leningrad's HERMITAGE MUSEUM is one of the largest museums in the world. Displayed in its more than 300 halls are about 3 million treasures of the culture and art of all peoples and periods, including Scythian relics, Greek and Roman statuary, a rare collection of Italian ceramics, a unique display of medieval French tapestries, the masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael, Titian and Rubens, Rem-

brandt and Velasquez, Poussin and other painters.

Leningrad has also an impressive collection of masterpieces of Russian art at the RUSSIAN MUSEUM. The paintings, sculptures, works in black-and-white and specimens of applied art deposited there illustrate the history of Russian fine arts from the 10th century to this day.



The famous "Aurora" cruiser





The medieval towers and Gothic church steeples of venerable **TALLINN**, THE CAPITAL OF THE

ESTONIAN SSR

rise on the shore of the Baltic Sea. Tallinn has many interesting museums but none as fascinating as the old town section, where every house is an antique piece.

The Estonians call their country the land of Väinämöinen—the god of song among the ancient Esths. Nineteen sixty-nine marked 100 years since the first national song festival. Such festivals are traditionally held once in every four years. You will not regret coming to Tallinn to attend a song festival. Hearing a choir of 30,000 singers perform is an unforgettable experience.



Singing is equally popular in the Soviet republics of Lithuania and Latvia, which border on Estonia. Traditional song festivals are held there, too.

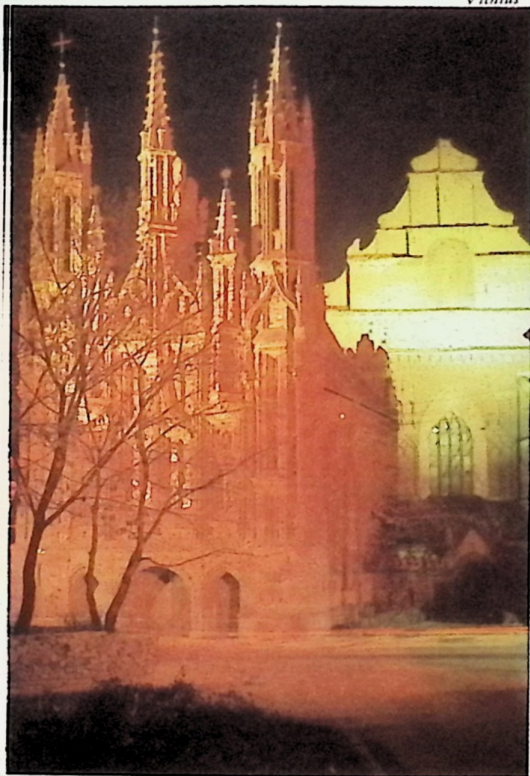
VILNIUS THE CAPITAL OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR
IS A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AND CULTURAL CENTRE OF THE BALTICS.

The city has many architectural-historical monuments bearing witness to the long, eventful history of the Luthuanians. The Castle of Gediminas (14th century) standing on a hill rises in the centre of the city. Another outstanding monument is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne (16th century). The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (14th century) is famous for its 2,000 sculptured figures and groups.

The ancient city of RIGA, THE CAPITAL OF THE LATVIAN SSR AND A LARGE PORT ON THE BALTIC, lies on both banks of the picturesque Daugava River.

Tourists will be enchanted with the old section of Riga, with its strong medieval

Vilnius



Riga



colour. Riga has some 100 remarkable architectural monuments. The best known are the Church of St. Juris (13th century), the Church of St. John (14th-16th centuries), the Dom Cathedral (cathedral of St. Mary).

Not far from Riga, on the shore of Jugla Lake, is the Latvian open-air museum of village life, a cluster of houses and other village structures dating back 400 years or

more. The buildings were brought to the site from all over Latvia.

THE RIGA SEASIDE, ONE OF THE FINEST HEALTH RESORTS IN EUROPE, IS LATVIA'S PRIDE. Sandy beaches stretch in an unbroken strip over many kilometres. The sand is white and so remarkably fine that it seeps through tightly locked fingers.

BYELORUSSIA . . .

The name suggests miniature ladies' watches and giant "Belaz" trucks with a carrying capacity of more than 60 tons; synthetic capron fabrics and tractors; wireless and television sets and many other things manufactured in this republic, which was once disparagingly called "potato country".

MINSK IS THE CAPITAL OF THE BYELORUSSIAN SSR. In the course of its

900-year history the city was razed to the ground several times, the last time in 1941-1943 by the Nazi troops. But it has risen from ruins in new beauty.

The people of Minsk are proud of their city. They will be glad to show you its new housing districts, parks and boulevards, the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, the Fine Arts Museum, the Museum of History and Regional Studies, and the memorial museums of Yakub Kolas and

Yanka Kupala, two famous Byelorussian poets.

The old Byelorussian citadel of Brest has also been turned into a museum: it symbolises the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

THE UKRAINIAN SSR IS SECOND ONLY TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN ITS POPULATION SIZE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOP-



Kiev



Minsk



MENT. It takes up less than 0.5 per cent of the territory of the planet, and has 1.4 per cent of the population of the globe—but it accounts for 8 to 10 per cent of the world's total output of steel, pig-iron, coal, tractors, and sugar.

ANCIENT KIEV, THE CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE, will captivate you at once. It is universally acknowledged to be a lovely garden city. Kiev fully deserves its title of "mother of Russian towns": it was the capital of the mighty state of Kiev Russ



Moldavia is a land of vineyards

in the 9th-12th centuries. Some of its monuments—the Kievo-Pecherskaya Lavra (monastery), the Golden Gate, the Cathedral of St. Sophia are very old.

The Ukrainian towns of Poltava, Lvov, Zaporozhye, Kherson, Odessa have many points of interest and an atmosphere all their own.

The Ukrainian Republic incorporates the Crimea Region, with the famous health resort of Yalta on the Black Sea.

SUN-SPLASHED MOLDAVIA

IS A LAND OF ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS, OF GAY SONGS AND DANCES. You, too, will find yourself carried away by the temperamental rhythm of the zhok—the popular Moldavian dance.

KISHINEV, THE CAPITAL OF THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC dates back to 1420. Actually, it developed into a modern city in recent

decades. Kishinev has some architectural monuments, including the central cathedral (1840). There are interesting museums for the tourists to visit—the Museum of History and Regional Studies, the Fine Arts Museum, the house-museum of the great Russian poet Pushkin, and others.

GEORGIA, ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN ARE THE THREE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS LYING IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS.



GEORGIA...

A beautiful natural setting, modern health resorts and celebrated spas, a picturesque strip of the Black Sea coast, a sunny climate and snow-capped mountains, original architectural monuments dating back to different periods of its long history—all this attracts tourists from all over the world.

TBILISI IS THE CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, ITS LARGEST SCIENTIFIC AND

CULTURAL CENTRE. The streets, buildings and parks of Tbilisi straddle the hillsides for 25 kilometres along the Kura River.

You will come across many relics of the past in Tbilisi: the Metekbi Castle (13th century), the Zion Cathedral (6th-7th centuries)—a typical specimen of Georgian architecture, the Anbiskbat basilica (6th century)—the city's oldest religious structure.

There are many fascinating exhibits at the Georgian Museum of Fine Arts, the History and Ethnography Museum, the State Museum of Georgia.

NEXT TO GEORGIA IS ARMENIA,

A HIGHLAND REPUBLIC. Almost all of its territory is more than 1,000 metres above sea level.



Armenia has a millennia-old history. **YEREVAN, THE CAPITAL OF ARMENIA, IS 2,750 YEARS OLD.** It is the same age as Babylon and older than Athens, Carthage, and Rome.

The city's fine buildings of rosy tufa and the magnificent view it commands (it stands in the foothills of the Ararat Mts.) lend it a special charm, an atmosphere you will never forget.

The Matenadaran is the pride of Yerevan. 14,000 ancient manuscripts and books are deposited there, from a midget weighing 17 grams to a parchment giant of 32 kilograms.

Armenia boasts many remarkable architectural monuments, in particular the 4th-century cathedral at Echmiadzin and the ruins of Zvartnots temple (7th century).

AZERBAIJAN,

A COUNTRY RICH IN OIL AND GAS, GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES, lies in the south-east of the Transcaucasus, along the shore of the Caspian Sea. Its

climate is conducive to good health and longevity.

BAKU, THE CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN, is mentioned in the old chronicles as early as the 9th-10th centuries.

Among its outstanding buildings are the Maiden's Tower (12th century), shrouded in romantic legends, the palace ensemble of Shirvan Shab (15th century) famous for its fine stone carving and harmonious outlines,

the 11th-century minaret of Synkb-kala.

But the main point of interest today is probably Neftyanije Kamni (Oil Stones), the world's only town built on piles over the sea, 100 kilometres off Baku, to pump oil—"black gold"—from under sea bottom. The town lives its life above the turbulent Caspian. It has shops, schools, culture clubs, libraries, and polyclinics, busy streets with streams of motor cars.



Yerevan



Baku

The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic stretches over a vast territory, from the Caspian shores to the Altai taiga, and from the Tien Shan to the desert steppe of Bet-Pak-Dala.

Kazakhstan stands for caviar and oil, sumptuous furs and gold, grapes and cotton, coal and metal.

ALMA-ATA, THE CAPITAL OF KAZAKHSTAN,

abounds in trees and flowers. It lives up to its name, which means in Kazakh "father of apples". One sees apple trees everywhere—in the city gardens, along the streets, in the courtyards.

Alma-Ata is a modern city, with European and national architecture happily combined. You will enjoy visiting its Art Gallery and the State Museum of Kazakhstan, housed in the building of the former cathedral—one of the tallest (55 metres high) wooden buildings of the world.

The park named after A. M. Gorky is the city's pride. It takes up an area of more

than 100 hectares, offering excellent recreation facilities.

A TOUR OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS USUALLY STARTS WITH UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan, the country of "white gold"—cotton, is an industrially and culturally advanced republic.

TASHKENT IS THE CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN. It suffered great damage during the recent earthquakes, but today it stands rebuilt. The entire Soviet people helped Tashkent. The names of the new streets—Moscow Street, Leningrad Street, Kiev Street—give an idea of where the builders came from.

Tashkent is a city of higher schools,

the raids of Genghis Khan, the rule of Tamerlane. The Gur-Emir Mausoleum (15th century), the Shab-i-Zinda architectural ensemble, Registan Square (15th–17th centuries), the Bibi-Khanym Mosque (15th century)... This is a far from complete list of unique masterpieces of Moslem architecture at Samarkand.

A flair for the boary past will bring you to **KHIVA** and **BUKHARA**, unforgettable museum towns. The very air, hot with the breath of the desert, seems to be laden with legends, in which Oriental folklore abounds.

KIRGHIZIA

IS A MOUNTAIN LAND. Seventy-five per cent of its territory are the mountain ranges of the Tien Shan and the Altai. The mountain landscapes with the snow-capped peaks, the bright alpine meadows, the flowering valleys will enchant you with their elemental beauty and grandeur.

But Kirghizia also spells coal and ferrous metals, metal-cutting latbes and karakul pelts, and, or course, the "Manas"—the great popular epic of more than 1,000,000 lines of verse.

FRUNZE, the capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic, is a young, attractive city with big modern houses, straight and wide streets and handsome squares. It is buried in verdure. Walking along its streets one always has plenty of shade.

TURKMENIA

IS THE SOUTHERNMOST PART OF THE USSR, and the sunniest. It gets 200 clear days a year! The northernmost point of Turkmenia lies nearly 200 kilometres south of the Southern Coast of the Crimea.

ASHKHBAD, THE CAPITAL OF THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC is a flowering oasis in the south of the Kara-Kum Desert. For the fifty years of Soviet power Ashkhabad has become a major economic and cultural centre of Soviet Central Asia.

You will enjoy a visit to the Museum of Fine Arts with its fabulous collection of famous Turkmen carpets, including the world's largest ornamental hand-made car-



Samarkand



Ashkhabad



pet (192 square metres)—a veritable masterpiece of Turkmen craftsmen.

TAJIKISTAN

IS THE HIGHEST-LYING SOVIET REPUBLIC. It strides the spot where Asia's

great mountain chains have come together to form the stone knot of the Pamirs.

Tajikistan is the purveyor of fine-staple cotton. In autumn when the capsulae of the cotton plant burst open, the ground seems to be covered with snow. The "white gold" is the republic's greatest asset.

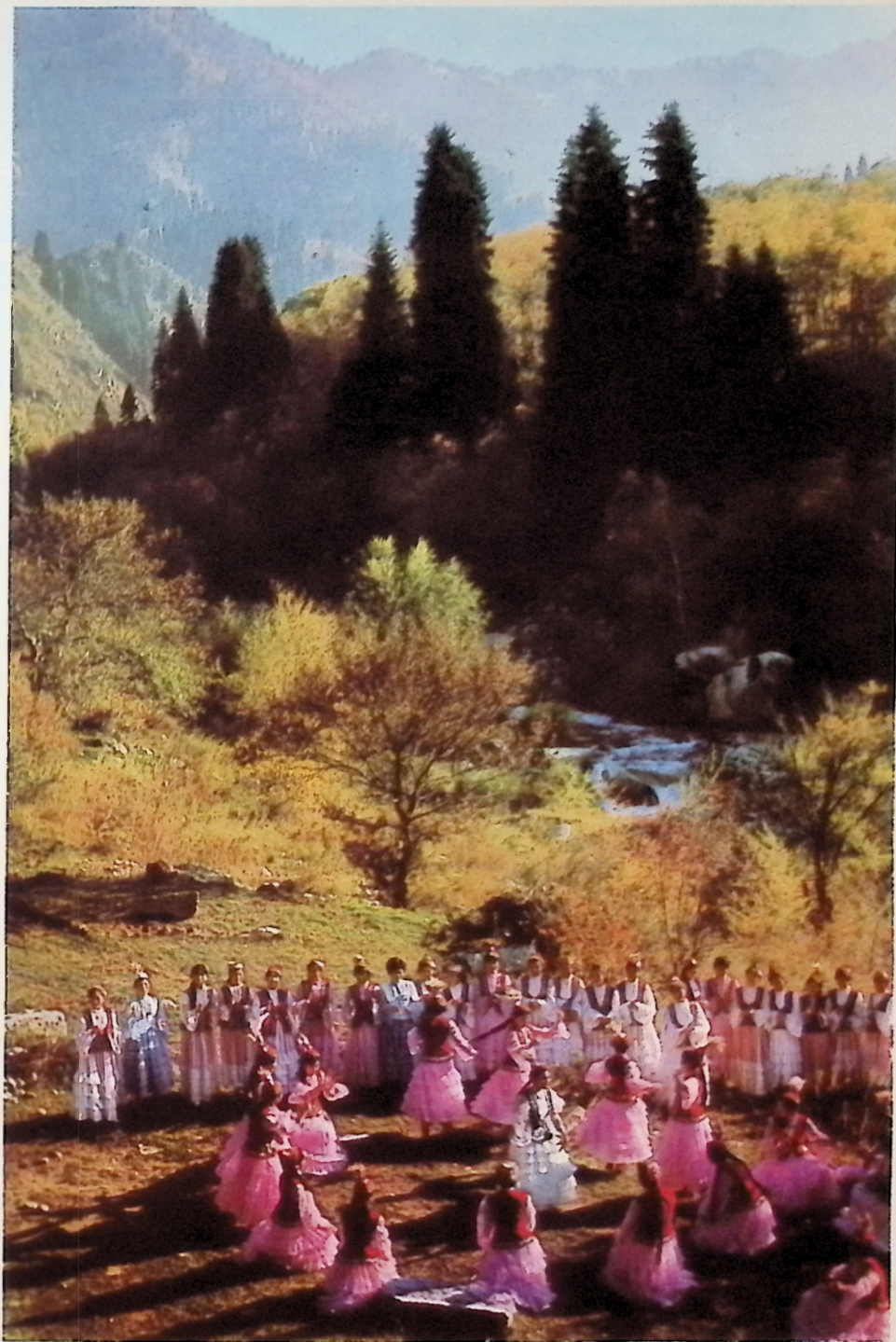
theatres, fine monuments; it is the largest industrial centre of the Soviet East.

The old towns of Uzbekistan seem to come straight from an Oriental fairy-tale.

SAMARKAND, for example, was known as the crossroad of the Ancient East. It witnessed the campaigns of Alexander the Great, the coming of the Arab conquerors,



THE CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN, DUSHANBE, stands in the flourishing Gissar valley, 800 metres above sea level. The city has many points of interest, including the State Firdausi Library—a depository of rare manuscripts left by the poets and thinkers of the past.







THE SOVIET UNION IS A COUNTRY OF MANY NATIONAL CULTURES, OF WIDELY DIVERSE TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS.

One feature, however, is common to all the peoples of the Soviet land: hospitality. In any of the 15 republics the people will give you a cordial welcome in keeping with their national customs.

Wherever you find yourself—in Moscow or Leningrad, Volgograd or Novosibirsk, Orel or Khabarovsk—you will be delighted to taste the dishes of the celebrated Russian cuisine.

Caviar, cured sturgeon balyk, suckling pig with horse radish or sour cream, pickled mushrooms . . . This is a far from complete enumeration of entrees that go so well with a glass of famous Russian vodka.

You will enjoy sitting down to a cup of fragrant tea from a Russian samovar, and drink it with appetising pies.

In Siberia, they will put on the table for you a steaming dish of pelmeni (meat dumplings).

The Ukrainians will be sure to give you vareniki with cottage cheese or cherries; the Byelorussians, mushrooms and their favourite national dish, potato cakes with butter or sour cream.

In Georgia, there will be juicy shashlyks, in Armenia—chebureki, in Azerbaijan—bazzartma . . .

In the Caucasus there is always wine to go with the food. Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani wines are deservedly popular, they have repeatedly won gold medals at international fairs. Never decline the glass of wine you are offered in the Caucasus, or you will bitterly disappoint your hosts. Fall in with this local custom!

In the Baltic republics, you will be given stuffed meat, bacon and putra. And, of course, beer, which is excellent and has been brewed for centuries here. One brand of beer is specifically called "old beer"—"Aldaris".

In the Central Asian republics you will have the pleasure of discovering the Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Tajik and Turkmen national dishes.

Be sure to try their pilaff, manty, beshbarmak soup, samsa meat pies—and, above all, green tea served in Uzbek chaikhanas (tea-rooms). It is an excellent thirst quencher.

Relics of the past, popular customs, art crafts, colourful songs and dances—you will see and learn about these and many other things while touring the Soviet republics.

Next to the carefully preserved ancient relics and national traditions, you will see the signs of our space age, feel the pace of modern life.

Do not delay your visit!



100 peoples inhabiting

the Soviet Union say:

'Welcome to our country!'





100 Peoples
invite You
to the Soviet Union

Intourist 