



SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Moscow Leningrad

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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This is the 5th edition of *Moscow, Leningrad City Portrait* printed in 40,000 copies – with information based on facts available in April 1976. Major changes from 4th edition: **Intourist** has now discontinued the coupon and voucher system for payment of meals in hotel dining rooms. **Moscow: no airport tax on departure from Sheremetyevo Airport. Leningrad: no airport tax on departure from Leningrad Airport. Delfin restaurant replaced by Nevski.**



Front cover: *The Kremlin.*

Introduction to the USSR

If you're new to the Soviet Union, first thing that will strike you is its enormousness and its infinite space. But then, the USSR is not a country. It's a continent – an encompassment of 15 union republics – 8,650,000 square miles in area, 2 1/2 times the size of Europe, homeland to more than 250 million people.

It is "a land where the sun never sets" – with an 11-hour time difference between the eastern and western parts. When it's midnight on the Chukotka Peninsula, the Moscow Kremlin clock chimes only 2 p.m.

You may have all sorts of preconceived notions about the Soviet Union. All of them could be right. For this is a domain where yesterday's palaces are at one with tomorrow's achievements in space. In the same season you could ski in the Soviet's northerly climes or bathe in subtropical sunshine from its exotic Black Sea beaches.

One thing is certain: nobody sees it all, unless they have a year or two to spare. The two cities you'll want to see are Leningrad and Moscow.

Intourist, the USSR Company for Foreign Travel – set up to greet and guide all visitors to the Soviet Union – offers a fascinating choice of package arrangements, both in these cities and throughout USSR, with tours designed to provide a look at the Soviet Union's rich art and cultural heritage and an insight into the life of its people.

All-inclusive and "bed and breakfast" arrangements are available. All arrangements must be purchased prior to a trip, reservations being automatically taken care of when you book your travel.

Since a confirmed arrangement is necessary for obtaining a visa, it is advisable to make your booking well in advance. In this respect you should contact your travel agent or nearest SAS office. The SAS Travel Planning Service – available through all SAS-approved Travel Agents – can offer you detailed information on "Intourist" tours and, by special agreement with Intourist, can book you for such package arrangements that appeal.

Arrival

On arrival in the Soviet Union you will be asked to complete a simple Customs Declaration form.

If you hold Intourist coupons an Intourist representative will assist you throughout the entire procedure in the Arrival Hall and arrange for transfer by car to your hotel.

There are facilities for currency exchange at both Moscow and Leningrad Airports. If you are flying on from the Soviet Union by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation. The Service Bureau

at your hotel reception can assist you with this. Don't expect many people outside the large hotels to speak English – or, for that matter, anything but Russian.

Currency

The monetary unit in the Soviet Union is the rouble, divided into 100 kopeks. Banknotes of the following denominations are in circulation, 1 rouble, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 roubles and coins of 1 kopek, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50 kopeks and 1 rouble. Tourist may bring an unlimited amount of any foreign currency into the country declared upon arrival at customs, but roubles should not be imported or exported. You will receive a certificate indicating the amount of foreign currency exchanged and on your departure, any roubles you have left can be reconverted upon presentation of this certificate.

Entry regulations

Visitors to the USSR from Africa, South America and Asia should possess an international certificate of vaccination against smallpox, and those entering from India and Bangla Desh also a certificate of inoculation against cholera.

There are stringent regulations surrounding the entry of printed matter (books, magazines, manuscripts, photographs, etc.), currency, weapons, ammunition and drugs, and it is prudent to check and observe these carefully.

Package arrangements

The package arrangements offered by Intourist include hotel or motel accommodation, meals, excursions service, meeting and send-off at airport, railway terminus, or port.

Accommodation

The accommodation provided throughout your stay in the Soviet Union rates according to the standard of package arrangements/tour you have purchased; i.e. de luxe, first, tourist class – and school tours which provide partial services. Naturally, the earlier in advance you make your arrangements, the greater the chance of obtaining the hotel you specify.

There are service bureaux at all hotels catering for visitors. The bureau staff speak most major languages, will exchange vouchers for Intourist coupons, order at your request transport, theater tickets, and provide information on the scheduled excursions.

Food and drink

Here are some typical dishes:

Zakouski – salted, spicy hors d'oeuvres. Caviar is the favorite.

Siberian Pelmeny – a ravioli-like combination of meat and dough.

Borshch – cabbage and beet soup. Served hot with cold sour cream.

Bliny – a leavened pancake served with sour cream, melted butter and caviar.

Shashlyk – pieces of spiced mutton skewered on a dagger.

Khartcho – a soup made from meat, rice and tomatoes, spiced with red pepper.

Tabaka – chicken cooked between two fire-bricks.

Kupaty – small grilled sausages.

Ice cream is a firm favorite with all ages.

Breakfast at Intourist hotels is similar to English breakfast, tea or coffee, juice and jam.

Challenging vodka as the Soviet's national drink is kvass – a tasty, fizzy brew of fermented black bread and apples. Kvass has no alcoholic content.

Soviet wines and brandies are delectable, the best emanating from sunny Georgian and Ukrainian slopes. Draught beer may be purchased from street kiosks.

Though the tap water is drinkable, carafes of boiled water can be obtained at your hotel. So, usually, can fruit juice and Narzan (bottled mineral water).

Tipping

For Intourist guests there is no portorage charge at hotels for less than two cases. It is not the custom to tip in restaurants or taxis. At restaurants a service charge of 5% is included in the bill.

Handicrafts and souvenirs

The best, most typical buys for souvenir hunters in Moscow and Leningrad embrace amber, carved wood, records (long-playing discs offer the finest recorded music at prices that are cheap by any standard), balalaikas, sunny wines from Georgia and Moldovia, home-produced caviar and vodka.

Other Soviet-indigenous "captures" include the famous Palekh Mstera and Fedoskino miniatures painted with egg pigment and gilt on boxes, wood, china, bone and metal objects; old and rare books; enamelware; Ukrainian embroidery; matroshka and babushka dolls; Georgian horn goblets with silver handles; and Knokhlomsk woodenware in colorful combinations of gold, black and red.

Business hours

Shops: small shops open for trading between 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.; larger department stores between 8/9 a.m. and 8 p.m. All closed on Sundays.

Banks: between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. However, all the leading hotels offer an exchange service from 9 in the morning to 6 in the evening.

Offices: open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Saturday and Sunday.

Climate and clothing

Bring along sturdy, informal clothing with something dressier for the theater. In summer, light clothing will generally do, but you should include a warm suit or dress. Fur coats and woolen clothes are necessary in winter. Laundry service can be completed within 24 hours, sometimes even the same day. Pressing services are easily obtained, but dry-cleaning is a lengthy process.

Moscow	Max. Min.		Max. Min.			Max. Min.		Max. Min.	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
January	21°	9°	-6°	-13°	July	76°	55°	24°	13°
February	23°	10°	-5°	-12°	August	72°	52°	22°	11°
March	32°	17°	0°	-8°	September	61°	42°	16°	6°
April	47°	31°	8°	-1°	October	46°	34°	8°	1°
May	65°	44°	18°	7°	November	31°	23°	-1°	-5°
June	73°	51°	23°	11°	December	23°	13°	-5°	-11°

Leningrad	Max. Min.		Max. Min.			Max. Min.		Max. Min.	
	F	C	F	C		F	C	F	C
January	23°	12°	-5°	-11°	July	71°	57°	22°	14°
February	24°	12°	-4°	-11°	August	66°	53°	19°	12°
March	33°	18°	1°	-8°	September	57°	45°	14°	7°
April	45°	31°	7°	-1°	October	45°	37°	7°	3°
May	58°	42°	14°	6°	November	34°	27°	1°	-3°
June	66°	51°	19°	11°	December	26°	18°	-3°	-8°

Do's and don'ts

Telephone. When making a call from a public telephone, remember to drop a 2-kopek coin or two 1-kopek coins in the slot before picking up the receiver.

Filming. Foreign tourists may take pictures of all kinds of architectural monuments and other tourist sights. However, please note it is forbidden to photograph objects with military and industrial connections such as factories, railroads, bridges, harbors, aerial views from planes. So, if in doubt, it is wise to inquire of your Intourist guide.

Newspapers. Don't expect to find all your home country's latest magazines and daily papers. If, in Moscow, you're wanting to keep abreast with the world news, the "Moscow News" is published in English, Spanish and French once-weekly.

Medical service

Medical assistance is free in the Soviet Union. If you require the services of a doctor, the receptionist at your hotel will be able to direct you.

Public holidays

January 1, New Year's Day; March 8, International Women's Day; May 1-2 International Labor Day; May 9, Victory Day; November 7-8, Revolution Days; December 5, Constitution Day.

Moscow

For centuries travelers have been going to Moscow expecting to find a world that is strange and different. Moscow – with its minaretted, high-poetic cathedrals; breathtaking, spacious dimensions; the scene of one of the fastest and most ambitious rebuilding programs in the world, possessor of a network of subway stations that look, every one, like the entrance to an 18th-century ballroom – rarely disappoints. It is the nation's industrial, scientific, cultural and political center. In March 1918, after the October Revolution of the previous year, the first Soviet Government moved from Petrograd (now Leningrad) to Moscow, and in December 1922, when the first All-Union Congress of Soviets proclaimed the establishment of the Soviet Union, Moscow was made the capital of the young Soviet state.

800 years of history have seen Moscow transgress from a small wooden fortress built by Yuri Dolgoruki at the confluence of the rivers Neglinnaya and Moskva to a metropolis of more than 7 million people and 486 square miles (879 sq.km) in area. The capture of Moscow has twice been attempted, by Napoleon and by Hitler, both times unsuccessfully. On each occasion the defeat of the attackers turned the fortunes of the day, and Moscow has thus become a City of Destiny.

Fourth largest city in the world, Moscow is a concentric-patterned mosaic of micro-districts, each with its own schools, hospitals, shops, cafés, cinemas, clubs, churches and parks. It is, too, the nation's hub of transport facilities, providing rail, sea and air links with the world and the rest of the Soviet Union.

Yet the prime attractions of visitors are, of course, always the old ones: Red Square and the Kremlin. Here are to be seen the historic Cathedral Square where all Russian czars from Ivan the Terrible were crowned – Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral, built in 1479, oldest and most beautiful edifice and coronation church of all the Czars – the great Czar Cannon and Czar Bell – the new Palace of Congress and the Grand Kremlin Palace . . . and if you find yourself reverting again and again to Red Square, you'll not be alone: it's a favorite Muscovite rendezvous, too.

Your arrival in Moscow

Your SAS aircraft lands at Sheremetyevo International Airport, about 22 miles (35 km) from the city. The letters spelling MOCKBA over the airport buildings tell you at once that the Russian alphabet is indeed unfamiliar.

An Intourist representative will assist you through customs procedure (see main "Arrival" section) and a car will be waiting to take you on the 45-minute drive into town.

Hotels

Foreign visitors are normally allocated accommodation in the Intourist (F4), Metropol (G4), National (F4), Berlin (G3), Ukraina (off map), Sovietskaya (off map), Leningradskaya (off map), Pekin (C2), Minsk (E2), Rossia (I6), and Moskva (G4), all of which cater well for tourists.

You are advised to check the voltage in your hotel before using your electric appliances, as it differs (127–220) from one part of the city to another.

If you are not sure at which hotel you will be staying, there are "poste restante" facilities available. Letters in this case should be addressed to you c/o Moscow, K-600 (Post Office address for foreign visitors). It is in the Intourist Hotel (F4), 3–5 Gorky Street, and is open from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.

Restaurants and cuisine

Most visitors to Moscow tend to take meals in the restaurant of their hotel – or in one of the city's other leading hotel dining rooms. While this practice usually ensures a good, "safe" cuisine geared to European taste, familiarity – especially over a long sojourn – breeds dullness, and, short or long stay, you're missing something if you never venture "out". Instead, use this opportunity to acquaint yourself with Russian cooking. It's good, some dishes are delectable, and the range is wide with each of the 15 republics of this huge geographical region possessing its own specialities. Here are a few suggestions:

Aragvi (E3)

6 Gorki Street.

Known for its excellent Georgian cooking and wines. Specialities: chicken-on-the-bricks (Tsipliyata tabaka) and assorted Schaslik. Soft Georgian music while you eat.

Ararat (G3)

4 Neglinnaya Street.

Intimate, quiet. Serves fine Armenian food. Small orchestra, dancing.

Baku (D2)

24 Gorki Street.

Azerbaijan cuisine is the speciality here.

Arbat (C5)

Pr. Kalinina.

Hotel Intourist (F4)

1 Gorki Street.

"Star sky restaurant". Dancing.

Praga (C6)

Arbatskaya Square.

Czech and Russian cooking. Dining on several floors. Dance band.

Rosija (I6)

near Kremlin.

Top floor restaurant with view of Moscow (21st floor).

Uzbekistan (G2)

29 Neglinnaya Street.

Uzbek cuisine and orchestra.

Besides the places mentioned there are numerous cafés and cafeterias (stolovaya) all over the city, where you may take an inexpensive snack.

In all the major hotel dining rooms, you may settle your bill with the special Intourist coupons or exchange vouchers. Each coupon has a definite monetary value which may be supplemented with Soviet currency if required.

Sights and excursions

Sightseeing tours of Moscow are organized by Intourist and can be booked through your hotel Service Bureau. If you wish to join one of these, you will gain the benefit of an English-speaking guide. Some of the principal sights are listed below, with the relevant map references.

Kremlin (G4). Situated in the center of Moscow, the Kremlin is the heart not only of the city, but of the Soviet Union. It was formerly a citadel, whose walls (changed from wood to brick in the 15th century) enclosed an area of 64 acres. You would be wise to let a guide lead you through this enchanting assembly of storybook buildings, cobbled squares and gardens when visiting it for the first time. You may take photographs all through the Kremlin except inside the museum where special permission from the director is required. There are three magnificent churches: the Assumption Cathedral (Uspensky) from 1479; the Annunciation Cathedral (Blagoveschensky) from 1489; and the Archangel Cathedral (Arkhangelsky) from 1505. Among the attractions, the slender, cupola-crowned belltower of Ivan the Great, built at the beginning of the 16th century, 240 ft. (80 m) high, the gigantic cannons and "walk-in" bell and the superb Palace of Congress also make very interesting viewing.

The Armory Museum in the Oruzheinaya Palata (closed Thursdays and the last Friday every month) presents a fine collection of jewels, armory, costumes, coaches, etc., and it is sometimes possible to visit the ceremonial rooms in organized groups.

The Red Square (H4). Almost a part of the Kremlin, the spacious, beautifully situated square is in itself a monument of important historic interest. In 1917 the final battles of the revolution took place here, and those who fell were buried in a common grave at the foot of the Kremlin wall. Before the Kremlin wall stands the Mausoleum with the tomb of Lenin (closed Mondays and Fridays). Visitors to the Soviet Union are permitted to enter the Mausoleum without joining the almost-perpetual queue of "locals" who come from all over the USSR to pay their respects to the leader.

Also in the square is the Lobnoye Mesto, a round elevation which was used as a rostrum when the leaders of the state read their proclamation to the people. At one end of the Square is the State Museum of History, and at the other the imposing,

exotically-structured St. Basil's Cathedral (built 1555, restored in 1954). A section of the History Museum has been installed in the church.

The State History Museum and St. Basil's Cathedral are closed on Tuesdays; St. Basil's Cathedral is also closed on the 30th and 31st day of the month.

GUM (H4). Built in 1890 to accommodate 20,000 shoppers at a time, GUM – the USSR's largest department store – is virtually a glass-covered market of umpteen separate stalls. It sells everything and receives on an average 85 million visitors a year.

The Central Lenin Museum, Revolution Square (H4). The 22-room museum provides collections illustrating the life and work of Lenin. Open 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. except Mondays.

The Bolshoi Theater, Sverdlov Square (G3). (See "Entertainment".) Opposite this famous theater is a remnant of the wall of the former Kitai Gorod, one of the earliest suburbs of the Kremlin.

The Maly Theater (G3), at the right of the Bolshoi Theater, is one of the most important drama stages in Moscow. Adjoining the two theaters is the large Central Department Store (TSUM).

The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (20 Bolshaya Sadovaya St. – E2). One of the most important concert halls in the USSR, the Tchaikovsky Hall is the stage for many of the renowned Soviet Army Choral performances and recitals by great Soviet artists such as Svyatoslav T. Rikhter, David Oistrakh, Boris Gutnikov and Eduard Grach, also renderings by visiting guest artists, performers, masters, from all over the world.

The Moscow Race Course (A1). See "Sports", page 19.

The Stadium of Young Pioneers (A1). Especially dedicated to youth, this stadium boasts an all-year skating rink as well as all the more customary sporting amenities.

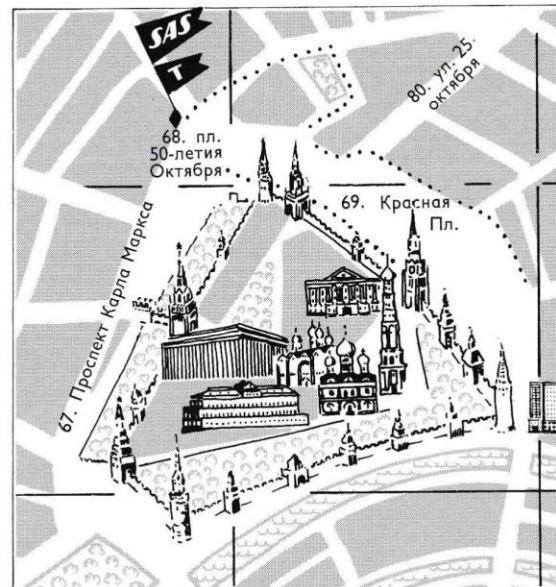
The "Dynamo" Stadium (B1), home of the famous "Dynamo" football club.

The Gorki Recreation Park (F8). This park covers an area of 270 acres on the bank of the Moskva River. Recreation facilities include open-air stages, dance area, cafés, restaurants, a cinema, attractive wooded promenades and a landing stage for boats. The ancient Neskuchny Gardens, which now form part of the Gorki Park, are particularly charming. Here, both Muscovite and visitor alike can enjoy pleasures ranging from the academic challenge of the national game, chess, to the big thrill of the Ferris Wheel.

The Novodevichi Monastery (B8). This is the best preserved of all the capital's monasteries. The large cathedral – now a museum – is well worth visiting: in the small church there are regular services. Many well-known Russian artists and composers are buried in the cemetery outside the walls. Open 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Closed Tuesdays and the first Monday of every month.

Central Lenin Stadium (Luzhniki – A10) is the largest sports center of the Soviet Union. Its facilities meet all requirements

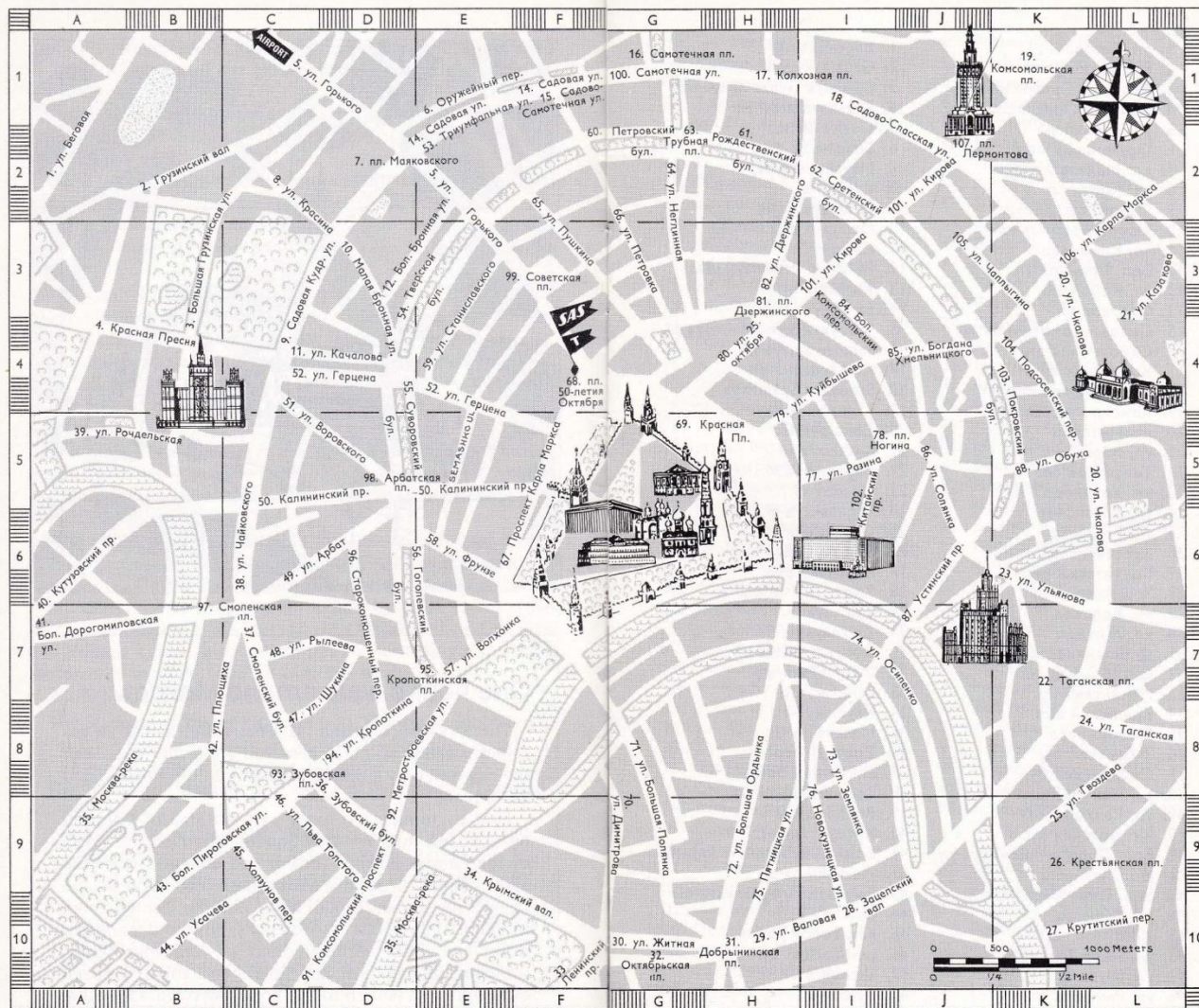
(cont'd on page 16)



One hour's walk around Moscow

The SAS Office in the National Hotel makes an excellent starting point, as here you are in the middle of the city, but only a minute's walk from the Kremlin and Red Square.

Start by turning left, walk past the Hall of Columns on your left into Sverdlov Square, sided on the north by the famous Bolshoi Theater and on the east by the Maly Theater. Cross this square and Revolution Square with its monument to Karl Marx, past the Central Lenin Museum, into GUM – Moscow's largest department store – in itself worth an hour of your time. GUM stretches the length of Red Square and any of a dozen exits will bring you on to this imposing plaza. Opposite, is the Kremlin (a must for one afternoon) in front of which you will see (and enter, if time permits) the Mausoleum where Lenin is embalmed. Red Square is bordered by the State Museum of History and the fantastic Church of St. Basil, built in the mid-1500s. Stroll back to the left of the History Museum, crossing Pr. Marxa at the Central Exhibition building, bearing right for the National Hotel.



Code numbers in the Moscow section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus

(F4) is located where lines drawn from "F" and "4" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Moscow

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (G5) Kremlin. | (B8) The Novodevichi Monastery. |
| (H5) The Red Square. | (A10) Central Lenin Stadium. |
| (H4) GUM. | (F10) The Museum of Architecture. |
| (H4) The Central Lenin Museum. | (F8) The Church of Ivan the Great. |
| (G3) The Bolshoi Theater. | (E3) The Museum of the Revolution. |
| (G3) The Maly Theater. | (K5) The Museum of Oriental Art. |
| (E2) The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. | (A3) Moscow Zoo. |
| (E2) The Central Puppet Theater. | (F7) Tretyakovsky Gallery. |
| (A1) The Moscow Race Course. | (F7) The Pushkin Museum. |
| (A1) The Stadium of Young Pioneers. | (G1) The Dzerzhinsky Recreation Park. |
| (B1) The "Dynamo" Stadium. | |
| (F8) The Gorki Recreation Park. | |

Useful addresses

- SAS** SAS Ticket Office:
 Hotel National (F4), 5th floor, Room 378, tel. 292 00 34, 292 66 61.
 Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
 Sundays closed.
- T** Official Tourist Information Office:
 Intourist Travel Bureau, Hotel Intourist (F4), tel. 203 00 96.

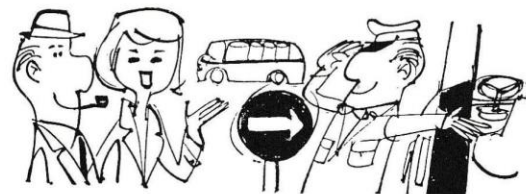
For translation of street-names, see overleaf.
 Distance from city center to airport: 22 miles (35 km).

1. ул. Беговая
2. Грузинский вал
3. Большая Грузинская ул.
4. Красная Пресня
5. ул. Горького
6. Оружейный пер.
7. пл. Маяковского
8. ул. Красина
9. Садовая Кудр. ул.
10. Малая Бронная ул.
11. ул. Качалова
12. Бол. Бронная ул.
13. ул. Качалова
14. Садовая ул.
15. Садово-Самотечная ул.
16. Самотечная пл.
17. Колхозная пл.
18. Садово-Спасская ул.
19. Комсомольская пл.
20. ул. Чкалова
21. ул. Казакова
22. Таганская пл.
23. ул. Ульянова
24. ул. Таганская
25. ул. Гвоздева
26. Крестьянская пл.
27. Круtitский пер.
28. Зацепский вал
29. ул. Валовая
30. ул. Житная
31. Добрынинская пл.
32. Октябрьская пл.
33. Ленинский пр.
34. Крымский вал.
35. Москва-река
36. Zubovskiy bulv.
37. Смоленский бул.
38. ул. Чайковского
39. ул. Рочдельская
40. Кутузовский пр.
41. Бол. Дорогомилловская ул.
42. ул. Плющиха
43. Бол. Пироговская ул.
44. ул. Усачева
45. Холзунов пер.
46. ул. Льва Толстого
47. ул. Шукина
48. ул. Рылеева
49. ул. Арбат
50. Калининский пр.
51. ул. Воровского
52. ул. Герцена
53. Триумфальная ул.
54. Тверской бул.
55. Суворовский бул.
56. Гоголевский бул.
57. ул. Волхонка
58. ул. Фрунзе
59. ул. Станиславского

1. Begovaya ul.
2. Gruzinsky val.
3. Bolshaya Gruzinskaya ul.
4. Krasnaya presnya.
5. Gorky ulitsa.
6. Oruzheiny per.
7. Mayakovsky pl.
8. Krassin ul.
9. Sadovaya Kudr. ul.
10. Malaya Bronnaya ul.
11. Kachalov ul.
12. Bolshaya Bronnaya ul.
13. Kachalov ul.
14. Sadovaya.
15. Sadovaya Samotecnaya ul.
16. Samotecnaya pl.
17. Kolkhoznaya pl.
18. Sadovaya Spasskaya.
19. Komsomolskaya pl.
20. Chkalova ul.
21. Kazakova ul.
22. Taganskaya pl.
23. Ulianov ul.
24. Taganskaya ul.
25. Gvozdev ul.
26. Krestianskaya pl.
27. Krutitsky per.
28. Zatsesky val ul.
29. Valovaya ul.
30. Zhitnaya ul.
31. Dobryninskaya pl.
32. Oktyabrskaya pl.
33. Leninsky pr.
34. Krymsky val.
35. Moskva river.
36. Zubovsky bulv.
37. Smolensky bulv.
38. Tchaikovsky ulitsa.
39. Rochdelskaja ul.
40. Kutuzovsky pr.
41. Bolsh. Dorogomilovkaya ul.
42. Plushchikha ul.
43. Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul.
44. Usachev ul.
45. Kholzunov per.
46. Lev Tolstoy ul.
47. Shchukin ul.
48. Ryleev ul.
49. Arbat ul.
50. Kalinin Prospect.
51. Vorovsky ul.
52. Hertzen ul.
53. Triumphalnaya ul.
54. Tverskoj bulv.
55. Suvorov bulv.
56. Gogol bulv.
57. Volkhonka ul.
58. Frunze ul.
59. Stanislavsky ul.

60. Петровский бул.
61. Рождественский бул.
62. Сретенский бул.
63. Трубная пл.
64. ул. Неглинная
65. ул. Пушкина
66. ул. Петровка
67. Проспект Карла Маркса
68. пл. 50-летия Октября
69. Красная Пл.
70. ул. Димитрова
71. ул. Большая Полянка
72. ул. Большая Ордынка
73. ул. Землянка
74. ул. Осипенко
75. Пятницкая ул.
76. Новокузнецкая ул.
77. ул. Разина
78. пл. Ногина
79. ул. Куйбышева
80. ул. 25 октября
81. пл. Дзержинского
82. ул. Дзержинского
83. Колхозная пл.
84. Бол. Комсомольский пер.
85. ул. Богдана Хмельницкого
86. ул. Солянка
87. Устинский пр.
88. ул. Обуха
89. ул. Ульянова
90. ул. Казакова
91. Комсомольский проспект
92. Метростроевская ул.
93. Zubovskaya pl.
94. ул. Кропоткина
95. Кропоткинская пл.
96. Староконюшенный пер.
97. Смоленская пл.
98. Арбатская пл.
99. Советская пл.
100. Самотечная ул.
101. ул. Кирова
102. Китайский пр.
103. Покровский бул.
104. Подсосенский пер.
105. ул. Чаплыгина
106. ул. Карла Маркса
107. пл. Лермонтова

60. Petrovsky bulv.
61. Rozhdestvensky bulv.
62. Sretensky bulv.
63. Trubnaya pl.
64. Neglinnaya ul.
65. Pushkin ul.
66. Petrovka ul.
67. Karl Marx Prospect.
68. 50-th October pl.
69. Red Square.
70. Dmitrov ul.
71. Bolshaya Polianka ul.
72. Bolshaya Ordinka.
73. Zemlianka ul.
74. Osipenko ul.
75. Pyatnitskaya ul.
76. Novokuznetskaya ul.
77. Razin ul.
78. Nogin pl.
79. Kuibishev ul.
80. Ul. 25 October.
81. Dzerzhinskaya Pl.
82. Dzerzhinsky ul.
83. Kolkhoznaya pl.
84. Bolshoy Komsomolsky per.
85. Bogdan Khmelnitsky ul.
86. Solianka ul.
87. Ustinsky pr.
88. Obukh ul.
89. Ulianov ul.
90. Kazakov ul.
91. Komsomolsky Prospekt
92. Metrostroyevskaya ul.
93. Zubovskaya Pl.
94. Kropotkin ul.
95. Kropotkinskaya Pl.
96. Starokonushenny Per.
97. Smolenskaya Pl.
98. Arbatskaya Pl.
99. Sovetskaya Pl.
100. Samotiochnaya ul.
101. Kirov ulitsa
102. Kitajsky Proesd
103. Pokrovsky Boulevard
104. Podsosensky Pereulok
105. Chaplygin ul.
106. Karl Marx ul.
107. Lermontov Pl.



(cont'd from page 10)

for holding the largest competitions, including Olympic games. It has more than 130 various sports facilities and can accommodate 160,000 spectators simultaneously.

The Museum of Architecture (F10), Donskaya Square. The exhibition is installed in the ancient Donskoi Monastery, itself an interesting old architectural landmark. Open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays, Fridays and the last day of every month.

The Church of Ivan the Great (F8), Str. Dimitrova Street. This church was built in 1713 by order of Czar Peter I and is a fine example of early 18th-century architecture.

The Museum of the Revolution (E3). This museum acquaints visitors with the history of the momentous revolutionary movement which took place in Russia, and the subsequent path traversed by the Soviet Union since October 1917. Open Monday and Wednesday noon to 6.30 p.m.; Thursday, Saturday and Sunday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed Mondays and the last day of every month.

The Museum of Oriental Art (K5) Here has been assembled one of the largest collections of the fine arts of the Eastern peoples living in the Soviet Union. On display, too, are works by artists of India, China, Japan, Iran and Mongolia.

Moscow University (off map). Currently attended by 32,000 students, the University – an impressive structure of 31 storeys – is the country's largest institute of higher education. The view close by, from Lenin Heights, is well worth strolling to.

Moscow Zoo (1 Bolshaya Gruzinskaya St. – A3). The city's Zoo, more than 100 years old, contains some 3,000 animals – 550 species – from all parts of the world. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements (off map). If the vastness of the Soviet Union denies most visitors an overall view, here's a chance to gain a potted impression. Sometimes called the Permanent People's Exhibition, these 211 hectares, with 700 pavilions, provide a stroll through the achievements, modern and traditional, of the USSR's 15 Union Republics – native handicrafts, arts and architecture. Also embodied in the Exhibition is a colorful Botanical Garden.

Tretyakovsky Gallery (F7), Lavrushinsky Lane. The collections include examples of Russian art – painting and sculpture – from earliest times to the present day. Closed Mondays.

The Pushkin Museum (E6), Volkhonka Street, contains European art from the Renaissance through to the Impressionists, as well as occasional special exhibitions of European masters. There are also sections of this museum dedicated to ancient civilizations, including Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome.

The Ostankino Palace-Museum (G1). A wonderful edifice with interior decorations, created by serfs during the feudal epoch, still stands in the Dzepzhinsky Park. (Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays.) For information on admission hours, apply to the Service Bureau at your hotel.

Kuskovo. This, the former country estates of the Sheremetiev family, stands about 6 miles east of Moscow. The palace building is beautifully decorated and the museum houses a rich collection of porcelain, ceramics, glass, etc.

Pleasure trip on the Moskva River. Even if your time in Moscow is limited, you should take this interesting trip on the river and canal. The landscape along the banks is lovely, and you will also have the opportunity to see the large hydro-electrical plants of Moscow.

EXCURSIONS FROM MOSCOW

There are several interesting places to visit in the vicinity of Moscow – below we list some of them. Ask the Service Bureau at your hotel how to get to any of them.

Archangelskoye. The former estate of Yusupov, Archangelskoye is situated 17 miles (26 km) northwest of Moscow. In the Palace there is a splendid collection of Russian art from the 18th–19th centuries and a tiny theater. (Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.)

Zagorsk. A one-day trip, Zagorsk (formerly known as Troitska Sergievo) stands about 47 miles (75 km) from Moscow. It possesses an interesting monastery, Troitsko Sergiev, old city walls and many old churches, one of which is decorated with icons by Rublev and his contemporaries. The tomb of Boris Godunov is also among the attractions of Zagorsk, still considered by many to be one of the most holy places in Russia. The trip by car passes the town of Pushkino where there is another fine 18th-century church still in use.

Vladimir, 117 miles (187 km) from Moscow is a "museum town" with many outstanding buildings including the 1,000-year-old Uspenski Cathedral, once the principal church of the whole of Russia and the extraordinarily well-preserved Golden Gate, the former main gate to the town which was for many years encrusted with gold, hence its name.

Suzdal is only 19 miles (30 km) from Vladimir, another town worth visiting for its outstanding architecture. In particular, visit the Preobrashenskaja Church, an example of the block-house style without one nail being used in the unusually shaped wooden building. Just outside the town is the Pokrow Church on the banks of the River Nerl, a red and cream building reckoned by many to be one of the "gems" of world architecture.

Intourist arranges one-day excursions to the above towns. For approx. US\$78 you get a car, Intourist guide and dinner.

You are advised to make all necessary arrangements through the Service Bureau in your hotel, where complete information is available.

Entertainment and night life

An evening spent at the Bolshoi Theater (G3) is simply a must for every visitor to Moscow. This is the home of classical 19th-century ballet and genuine classical Russian Opera. Seats cost approximately 3.50 roubles. To reserve a seat, let the Service Bureau in your hotel know two days in advance. The Moscow Symphony Orchestra is the best in the Soviet Union and ranks among the finest in Europe. It is especially famous for

its solo instrumentalists, among whom are D. Oistrakh, E. Gilels, S. Richter, M. Rostropovich, and D. Shafran.

If the Soviet Army Corps or the famous Moseyev Folk Dancing Troupe give performances while you are in the town, be sure to get a seat as it will be one of the unforgettable experiences of your stay in Moscow. The Chorus and the Dancing Troupe perform in Tchaikovsky Hall (20 Bolshaya Sadovaya St. – E2), where some of the principal symphony concerts are also held. Other concerts are given in the Bolshoi Hall and in the smaller Maly Hall by the Moscow Conservatory.

There are many theaters in Moscow, among which is the famous Moscow Art Theater (MHAT – 24 Tverskoj Bulvar), where the Stanislavsky tradition is meticulously preserved. At the Romain Gypsy Theater (26 Pushinskaia St.), gypsy drama and music are presented in intimate surroundings. The performance is in vivid pantomime and easily understandable.

Remarkably good puppet shows are staged here under direction of Obrastsov. The Gorki Park Open-Air (Zeliony) Theater (D9) offers a variety of programs, and in the Ermitage Park there are several theaters performing both indoors and in the open air.

Outdoor cafés, a restaurant and a chess pavilion add to the pleasures of this park. Ask at your hotel Service Bureau for tickets to theaters, concert halls, cinemas and sporting events. Theater tickets usually cost 1.50–3.50 roubles.

If you understand Russian, a visit to one of Moscow's many cinemas may be of interest to you. The newspaper "Evening Moscow" (Vechernaya Moskva) lists the current cinema programs. Tickets cost from 0.30–0.50 roubles. The "Revival Films" (23 Ul. Gertsena) shows classics, both of Soviet and foreign origin, some of them silent movies.

Above all, visit if you can the new Moscow Circus, for in circus spectacles the Soviet reigns supreme. Once again, your hotel Service Bureau will assist you with programs, bookings, etc.

Shopping

The State Department Store, GUM, on Red Square is worth a visit as part of your sightseeing, if not to make purchases. In this fascinating, glass-roofed, four-walled market, you can stroll three levels of paved street, browse individual shops and select from up to 30,000 different items before duplicating. A diverse selection of souvenirs are sold at GUM, but the more knowledgeable visitor will head first for one of the chain of "foreign-currency" stores – the non-Russian currency stores. The main shop is in Hotel Rossia (16) but most hotels have a branch office of the "Beriozka".

Here a one-ounce tin of caviar, fur hats, coats and capes are incredibly low-priced and lacquer-worked wooden objects, silver, and the popular matroshka and babushka dolls are about half the price they are at GUM. Russian furs (and they are very attractive) are mostly for export buy may be purchased on-the-spot. See page 5 for the best buys to take back home.

Provision stores are open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. including Sundays, with a lunch interval between 1 and 2 p.m. Most other shops are open from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. (lunch interval from 2 to 3 p.m.), except Sundays.

Transportation

Public transportation includes streetcars, buses and the fine underground railway, which is the Muscovite's pride. A ride on the Metro costs 5 kopeks and trains run every 90 to 120 seconds during the day.

If you travel in Intourist de luxe class, you will have a car at your disposal for your sightseeing trips for three hours a day. Metered taxis – recognizable by a checkerboard pattern – are inexpensive: 10 kopeks a kilometer (17 kopeks per mile).

Travel by train can be a little trying as the speed is usually slow, except for the Moscow/Leningrad railway. Not all trains carry a dining car; make sure beforehand and have your hotel prepare some food to take along. Tea can be ordered through the train stewardess who will also be prepared to bring hot water (kipyatok) for your instant coffee.

For those traveling far afield in the USSR, there is a comprehensive domestic air network. Contact Intourist Travel Bureau, Hotel Metropol, tel. 295 53 51, or the service bureau in your hotel for full details.

Sports

The focal point of sports activity in Moscow is the Central Lenin Stadium in Luzhniki. The large Sports Arena here seats 100,000 and is the setting for athletic matches between home teams and for international meets. Both speed-skating contests and motorcycle races on ice are also held at this stadium. The Small Sports Arena is used for hockey games and figure skating. In winter many other skating rinks are open, most equipped with warm cloakrooms, snack bars and rest rooms, etc.

A short distance from the Large Arena is the Palace of Sports. 16,000, seated, watch competitions in gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, basketball and figure-skating, and the Moscow Ice Ballet Company often appears here as do foreign guest companies.

If you're interested in horse racing, there's the Moscow Race Track, the Hippodrome (Begovaya Ul. 22). Grandstand tickets cost 40–80 kopeks. Races are held on Sundays 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. The snow season is the time for the more specialized forms of meetings such as horse-drawn ski races, automobile ice races, etc.

And for the swimmer? . . . The largest outdoor swimming pool in Europe, the "Moskva" (C9) offers visitors a water temperature of 77°F (27°C) even in the coldest weather.

Emergencies

For an ambulance dial 03; in the case of fire 01; for police 02.

Leningrad

"Peter's Window on the West": thus in its time was Leningrad appropriately described, the elegant city built at Russia's European border in 1703 by the Western-influenced Czar Peter the Great.

Founded on 42 islands in the Neva estuary, it has always been a seaport of prime importance, and is today the second largest city on the vast continent of the Soviet Union.

French and Italian influences linger yet in this lovely city. Broad, ruler-straight boulevards, bordered with trees, radiate from spacious squares and majestic cut-stone ensembles. Graceful bridges span quiet rivers.

By 1712, Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) had become an important center of commerce, industry, science and arts and Peter I proclaimed the city his capital.

This dream of stone palaces and soaring steeples has, however, also seen more than its quota of nightmarish bloodshed and heroic defiance. In December, 1825, the Decembrists led an uprising against the Czar. Philosophers Belinsky and Herzen wielded the weapon of the written word against czarist autocracy. The Democrats



Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov raised their voices to expose czarism and serfdom.

Here, in October 1917, Lenin led the proletarian revolution to victory, a triumph which was to shape the destiny of the entire continent. The first Soviet government was formed with Lenin at the head and on his death in 1924, this city "whose every stone knows Lenin" as Mayakovsky said, was renamed Leningrad.

In World War II the Leningraders withstood hunger, cold and constant bombardment for 900 days, a feat unprecedented in world history, and when they had won the battle, set to with the same gallant spirit to restore the city to its former beauty. Leningrad's scientists – numbering thousands – and cultural and art workers, have contributed much to national advancement.

Industrially, this great city of more than 4 million people is renowned for its production of modern ships, precision instruments and the world's most powerful turbines. The first atom ice-breaker "Lenin" set out from Leningrad.

Historically, it represents a rich, fervent episode of a mighty nation's emancipation.

Architecturally, it is a gem.

Whether seen through a misty haze in autumn, hung with frost like silver ornaments in winter, gay and sunny in spring, or in green, green summer with the special magic of "white nights", Leningrad will leave you much to wonder at.

Your arrival in Leningrad

Leningrad Airport is about 10¹/₂ miles (17 kms) from the city center. Upon arrival, and after customs control, you will be met by an Intourist representative and a car will be waiting to take you to your downtown hotel.

Hotels

In Leningrad, foreign visitors are usually allocated accommodation in the Europe (F7), Astoria (E7), and Leningrad (H4) hotels, all of which cater well for tourists and have English-speaking staff at reception.

If you are not sure at which hotel you will be staying, there are "poste restante" facilities available. Letters in this case should be addressed to you c/o Leningrad S-400 (Post Office address for foreign visitors).

Enquiries can be made in English by telephoning 17 74 94 and 19 75 08.

This Post Office is at 6 Nevsky Prospekt (F7) and is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Voltage for electrical appliances varies as in Moscow, 127-220.

Restaurants and food

It is customary for tourists to take their meals at the restaurant of the hotel in which they stay. Here you will find a few familiar dishes but you will certainly want to try at least one restaurant in town and become acquainted with Russian cooking. Ask the service bureau at your hotel to make a table reservation for you. The menus at the Kavkazsky and Delfin restaurants are in Russian and you must therefore order your meal at the same time as you book a table.

Here are some suggestions:

Baku (G7)

12 Sadovaya Ul.
Specialities from Caucasus.
Azerbaijan dancing.

Kavkazsky (F7)

25 Nevsky Prospekt.
Specialities from Caucasus.
Georgian folk music.

Nevsky (I8)

77 Nevsky Prospekt.

Roof Top Restaurant (G7)

Hotel Europe
117 Brodsky Street.
Wintergarden, balcony (summer).

Sadko (F7)

1/7 Brodsky Street.
First class restaurant and bar, folk music entertainment, service for currency available.

Sights and excursions

Sightseeing tours of Leningrad are organized by In-tourist and include a guide. The prime landmarks are listed below with pertinent map references (see page 26) to help you find your way to what you wish to see.

Peter and Paul Fortress (F5). The first building erected on the swampy bank of Zayachi (Hare) Island in the River Neva by Peter the Great in 1703, the Fortress was originally built to defend Petersburg against enemy attacks. Its dungeons became notorious political prisons for Russia's revolutionaries. Today, the fortress is a museum, encompassing the Peter and Paul Cathedral, a majestic edifice topped by a gilded spire 400 ft. (122 m) high which was built by Italian Domenico Trezini.

Peter the Great's Log Cabin (G5). A short distance from the Fortress, beside Troitskaya (Trinity) Square, now Revolution Square, a one-storied log cabin was built in two days in May of 1703, where Peter I lived in the midst of busy, growing Petersburg.

Vasilyevsky Island Spit and Rostral Columns (E6). In the middle of the 18th century, this was the city's port area with ships of many nations and heavily loaded barges crowding the harbor. The Spit is now the site of a majestic architectural ensemble created by Zacharov early in the 19th century. Oil

lamps in the beacons on the Rostral Columns, used formerly to guide foreign ships into port, have been replaced by gas torches which illuminated the monumental façade of the Naval Museum (4 Pushkin Square - E6). The museum, an interestingly preserved record of the Russian Fleet and Navy, is open daily except Tuesday.

Leningrad University (D7), with 13 departments and a student body of about 14,000 is now housed in the complex of 12 buildings on Vasilyevsky Island, originally built for the Ministries under Peter. Leningrad is a veritable city of science where 35,000 scientists carry out important research work under the direction and guidance of the Leningrad Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, founded 1725, and situated near the University.

Repin's Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture (C7). This slender, classical building was originally the Academy of Fine Arts, built by Kokorinov and Delamot. Among its graduates were painters Repin and Brodsky; sculptors Antokolsky and Manizer.

Archives Museum (E6). Near the Rostral Columns you will see a small yellow building with a green cupola. This is a repository of the precious manuscripts by Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev and Tolstoi.

Museum of the History of Leningrad (D7). The Museum's material illustrates the development of the city from the time of its founding, 1703, to the present day. A special department is devoted to the heroic struggle of besieged Leningrad during the Great Patriotic War. There are also sections dealing with the development of industry and culture, architecture, municipal economy, etc. Open daily except Wednesdays.

The USSR Academy of Sciences (D7). The Academy originally housed a Library as well as Kunstkamera, the first Russian museum. Now the Lomonosov Memorial Museum (the Father of Russian Science, Michail Lomonosov, had his laboratory here), it encompasses, too, the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography. Part of the Kunstkamera collection is still preserved here.

Mars Square (G6). Separated from the Summer Palace by a narrow canal, this former site of military displays and drills is now a memorial to revolutionary martyrs. A common grave of Leningrad's heroes stands in the center of the square where a torch is kept burning night and day.

Cruiser "Aurora" (G4). On the night of October 25-26, according to the old Russian calendar November 7-8, 1917, the "Aurora's" guns fired at the Winter Palace and at this signal Lenin led the revolutionaries to seize the Palace by storm. The cruiser has been preserved as a museum.

Palace Square (F7) with its superb harmony of proportions, is the major site of holiday gatherings, gala processions, sports and military displays.

The Winter Palace (F6), built by Rastrelli in 1762, and modeled after Versailles, is the center of an ensemble of buildings in Palace Square, united by a triumphal arch which is surmounted by the carriage of the Goddess of Victory - a symbol

of the victory by Russia over Napoleon in the 1812 war. In memory of the same historic event, the Alexandrovskaja (Alexander) Column was erected in 1834. Cut out of solid pieces of granite, this obelisk, 155 ft. (47 m) high, is kept in place on the pedestal by its own weight (66 tons). The interior of the Palace is as strikingly beautiful as its exterior, particularly the Great Throne Hall and the Green Malachite Hall, which remind one of fairy-tale descriptions of Neptune's kingdom.

The Palace houses, too, the celebrated Hermitage Museum – see below.

The Admiralty Building (E7). Also facing the Palace Square is the Admiralty, a masterpiece designed by Zacharov. It was, at the time of building, the architectural center of the city, and from it strictly straight avenues diverged like the rays from a star. In the time of Peter I the first ships of the Russian navy were built here. Now the building is used as a marine school. The main tower is 240 ft. (72 m) high, with a lofty, gilded spire made immortal by Pushkin in his writings.

The Hermitage Museum (F6). The Hermitage, the largest museum in the USSR and one of the world's richest treasure chests, is housed in the Winter Palace and the group of buildings around it. It contains priceless collections representing the art and culture of almost all times and peoples. This overwhelming collection was begun in the middle of the 18th century when Catherine II gave her emissaries orders to buy all the best works-of-art by European masters. It would take you weeks to examine the more than three million exhibits, displayed in 340 rooms and halls. Famous contributors range from Canova to Picasso. The museum is open daily except Mondays.

The Russian Museum (G7 – 4 Inzhenernaya Street) is an intriguing exhibition of all periods in the development of Russian art, including works of today. Among its 200,000 exhibits are paintings by Rublyov, Repin, Aivazovsky, Serov, Vereshchagin, Vrubel, and many others. It is open daily except Tuesdays. The statue in the foreground of the Museum is of the famous Russian poet, Pushkin.

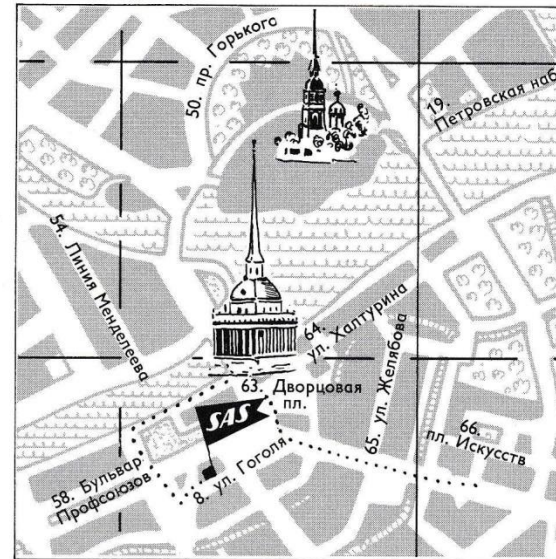
The "Bronze Rider" (E7). A monument to Peter the Great in Decembrist's Square, this world-famous masterpiece took Falconet 12 years to complete. An interesting detail is that the great sculptor did not himself create the head of the Bronze Rider; one of his pupils – 20-year-old Marie Collot – accomplished this inspirational feat in one night.

St. Isaac Cathedral (E7). This giant church which took 40 years to build (1819–58) can hold 13,000 people. Designed by Montferrand, the edifice is embellished with 12 columns and stands 330 ft. (102 m) high – there are only two higher domed buildings in the world. 43 different kinds of stone were used in the construction and interior decoration.

EXCURSIONS FROM LENINGRAD

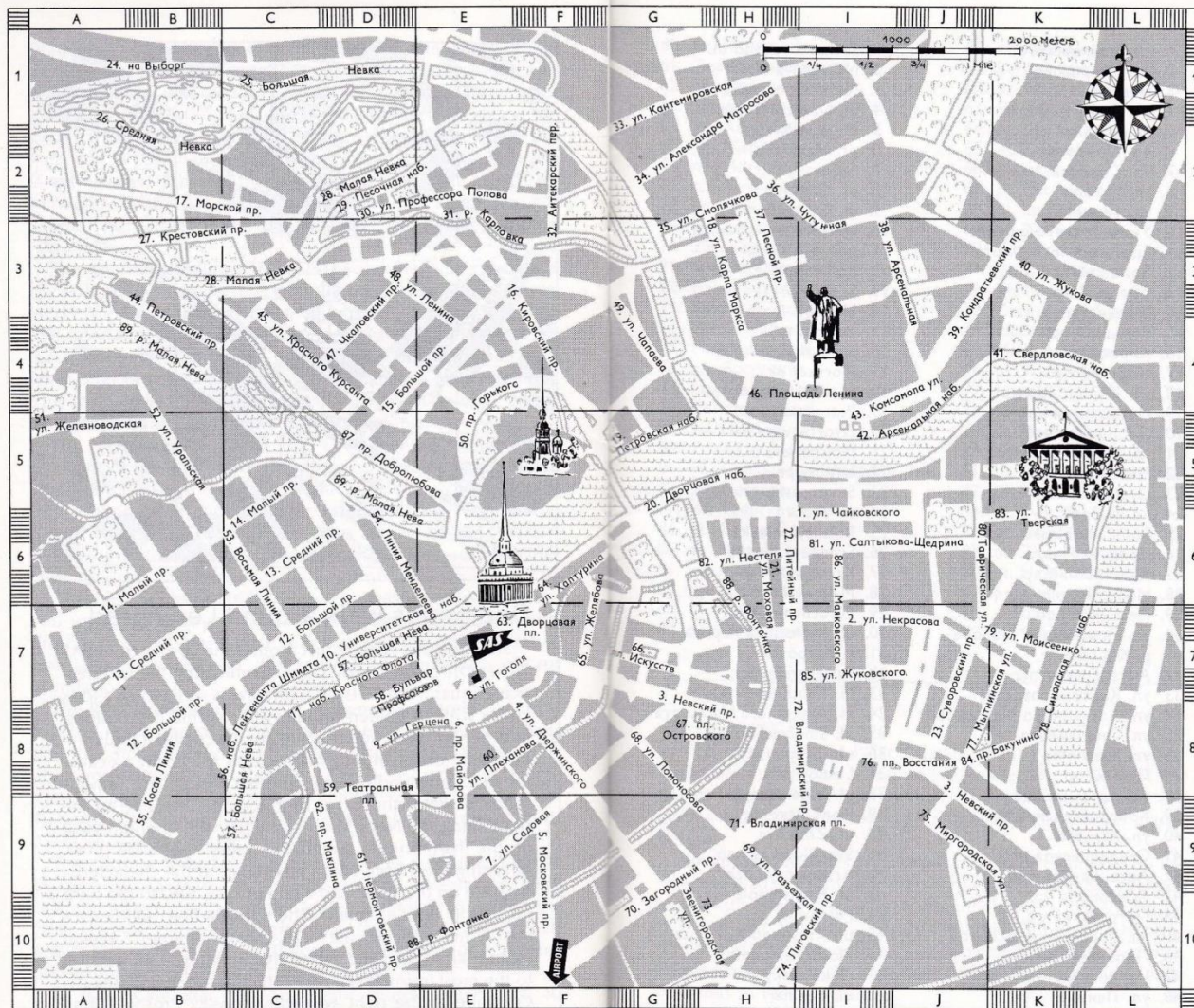
Petrodvorets, situated 19 miles (31 km) from Leningrad. The enchanting gardens and golden fountains of the Summer Garden were laid out in 1704. Seven years later, the two-

(cont'd on page 29)



One hour's walk around Leningrad

Start at Hotel Astoria just around the corner from SAS Ticket Office on Gogol Street. Dominating the Isaakievskaya Square, the St. Isaac Cathedral is well worth a look inside with its golden mosaics and marble decorations. Pass behind the church on to the Decembrist Square – the scene of the bloody massacre of 1825 now a peaceful park surrounding the "Bronze Rider" the famous statue of Peter the Great by Falconet. Continue to the right along the Neva River and enjoy the splendid view of the harmonious waterfront cross the wide river. Reaching the bridge take a last glance at the characteristic spire on the Peter and Paul Fortress, turn to the right on to the Palace Square. The surrounding buildings – the Winter Palace, the semi-circular former General Headquarters and the Admiralty Building – all add up to the most impressive architectural balance and beauty. Continue to the right and enter Nevsky Prospekt, one of the most famous boulevards in the world, by itself creating a center of the city more than 4 kilometers long. To the right, as you walk up the street, is the imposing Kazan Cathedral and after passing elegant shops you will soon reach one of the busiest street corners anywhere – to the right in front of you is Gostiny Dvor, the huge department store reminiscent of the original bazaar – to the left is Restaurant Sadko and Hotel Europe on Brodsky Street.





Code numbers in the Leningrad section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (E7) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "7" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Leningrad

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (F5) Peter and Paul Fortress. | (K5) Smolny. |
| (G5) Peter the Great's Log Cabin. | (G6) Mars Square. |
| (E6) Vasilyevsky Island Spit and Rostral Columns. | (G4) Cruiser "Aurora". |
| (D7) Leningrad University. | (F7) Palace Square. |
| (C7) Repin's Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. | (F6) The Winter Palace. |
| (E6) Archives Museum. | (E7) The Admiralty Building. |
| (D7) Museum of the History of Leningrad. | (F6) The Hermitage Museum. |
| (D7) The Academy of Sciences. | (G7) The Russian Museum. |
| | (E7) The "Bronze Rider". |
| | (E7) St. Isaac Cathedral. |

Useful addresses

 **SAS Ticket Office:**
19 Gogol Street (E7), tel. 11 90 59. Open hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

 **Official Tourist Information Office:**
Intourist Service Bureau in main hotels.

For translation of street-names, see overleaf.
Distance from city center to airport: 10½ miles (17 km).

1. ул. Чайковского
2. ул. Некрасова
3. Невский пр.
4. ул. Дзержинского
5. Московский пр.
6. пр. Майорова
7. ул. Садовая
8. ул. Гоголя
9. ул. Герцена
10. Университетская наб.
11. наб. Красного Флота
12. Большой пр.
13. Средний пр.
14. Малый пр.
15. Большой пр.
16. Кировский пр.
17. Морской пр.
18. ул. Карла Маркса
19. Петровская наб.
20. Дворцовая наб.
21. ул. Моховая
22. Литейный пр.
23. Суворовский пр.
24. на Выборг
25. Большая Невка
26. Средняя Невка
27. Крестовский пр.
28. Малая Невка
29. Песочная наб.
30. ул. Профессора Попова
31. р. Карповка
32. Аптекарский пер.
33. ул. Кантемировская
34. ул. Александра Матросова
35. ул. Смолячкова
36. ул. Чугунная
37. Лесной пр.
38. ул. Арсенальная
39. Кондратьевский пр.
40. ул. Жукова
41. Свердловская наб.
42. Арсенальная наб.
43. Комсомола ул.
44. Петровский пр.
45. ул. Красного Курсанта
46. Площадь Ленина
47. Чкаловский пр.
48. ул. Ленина
49. ул. Чапаева
50. пр. Горького
51. ул. Железноводская
52. ул. Уральская
53. Восьмая Линия
54. Линия Менделеева
55. Косая Линия
56. наб. Лейтенанта Шмидта
57. Большая Нева
58. Бульвар Профсоюзов
59. Театральная пл.

1. Tschaikovskogo ul.
2. Nekrasova ul.
3. Nevsky prospekt
4. ul. Dzerzhinskogo
5. Moskovsky pr.
6. pr. Maiorova
7. Sadovaya ul.
8. ul. Gogolya
9. ul. Gertsena
10. Universitetskaya nab.
11. nab. Kr. Flota
12. Bolshoi pr.
13. Sredny pr.
14. Maly pr.
15. Bolshoi pr.
16. Kirovsky pr.
17. Morskoi pr.
18. ul. Karla Marxa
19. Petrovskaya nab.
20. Dvortsovaya nab.
21. Mokhovaya ul.
22. Liteiny pr.
23. Suvorovsky pr.
24. to Vyborg
25. Bolshaya Nevka
26. Srednaya Nevka
27. Krestovsky pr.
28. Malaya Nevka
29. Pesochnaya nab.
30. ul. Professora Popova
31. r. Karpovka
32. Aptekarsky per.
33. ul. Kantemirovskaya
34. ul. Aleksandra Matrosova
35. ul. Smolyachkova
36. ul. Chugunnaya
37. Lesnoy pr.
38. ul. Arsenalnaya
39. Kondratyevsky pr.
40. ul. Zhukova
41. Sverdlovskaya nab.
42. Arsenalnaya nab.
43. ul. Komsomola
44. Petrovsky pr.
45. ul. Krasnogo Kursanta
46. Ploshchad Lenina
47. Chkalovsky pr.
48. ul. Lenina
49. ul. Chapaeva
50. pr. M. Gorkogo
51. ul. Zheleznovodskaya
52. ul. Uralskaya
53. Vosmaya linia
54. Linia Mendeleeva
55. Kosaya Linia
56. nab. Leitenanta Shmidta
57. Bolshaya Neva
58. Bulvar Profsoyusov
59. Teatralnaya pl.

60. ул. Плеханова
61. Лермонтовский пр.
62. пр. Маклина
63. Дворцовая пл.
64. ул. Халтурина
65. ул. Желябова
66. пл. Искусств
67. пл. Островского
68. ул. Ломоносова
69. ул. Разъезжая
70. Загородный пр.
71. Владимирская пл.
72. Владимирский пр.
73. Звенигородская ул.
74. Лиговский пр.
75. Миргородская ул.
76. пл. Восстания
77. Мытнинская ул.
78. Синопская наб.
79. ул. Моисеенко
80. Таврическая ул.
81. ул. Салтыкова-Щедрина
82. ул. Пестеля
83. ул. Тверская
84. пр. Бакунина
85. ул. Жуковского
86. ул. Маяковского
87. пр. Добролюбова
88. р. Фонтанка
89. р. Малая Нева

60. ul. Plekhanova
61. Lermontovsky pr.
62. pr. Maklina
63. Dvortsovaya pl.
64. ul. Khalturina
65. ul. Zhelybova
66. pl. Iskusstv
67. pl. Ostrovskogo
68. ul. Lomonosova
69. ul. Razjzshaya
70. Zagorodny pr.
71. Vladimirskaia pl.
72. Vladimirskiy pr.
73. Zvenigorodskaya ul.
74. Ligovskiy pr.
75. Mirgorodskaya ul.
76. pl. Vosstanya
77. Mytninskaya ul.
78. Sinopskaya nab.
79. ul. Moiseenko
80. Tavricheskaya ul.
81. ul. Saltykova-Shchedrina
82. ul. Pestela
83. ul. Tverskaya
84. pr. Bakunina
85. ul. Zhukovskogo
86. ul. Mayakovskogo
87. pr. Dobrolubova
88. r. Fontanka
89. r. Malaya Neva

(cont'd from page 24)

stoned stone Summer Palace was built for Peter I by Trezini. The sculptures in the garden were created by masters of the Italian school of the 18th century. The grille surrounding the garden will catch your eye as a model of elegance and classic design.

Novgorod, 110 miles (175 km) southeast of Leningrad on the Moscow road, is an ancient merchant republic and has changed little in the past 1,000 years. It was inhabited by the Vikings in the 13th and 14th centuries during which time the city prospered and became a busy marketplace and trading center. It was through this city that furs, timber, flax and honey were exported to Western Europe.

In no other city are there so many splendid examples of Russian architecture and monumental painting from the 11th to the 17th century. The Spasa-Preobrazhensky (Redeemer) Cathedral dates back to the 14th century and its frescoes were painted by Theophanes the Greek. Other relics of antiquity have been carefully restored such as the Kremlin Fortress and St. Sophia's Cathedral.

Zelenogorsk, on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, is a particularly pleasant spot with bathing beaches and holiday haunts.

Entertainment and night life

If you are a lover of the Performing Arts, Leningrad offers you a choice of 18 theaters, 5 concert halls, a Philharmonic Concert Hall and a circus.

The most renowned stage for Soviet opera and ballet is the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theater (D8) at 1 Theater Square. You may also see ballet and opera productions at the Maly Opera Theater (G7), 1 Art Square. When it comes to theatrical entertainment, much will depend on your knowledge of the Russian language. Leningrad's drama theaters offer a broad repertoire of Russian classics and plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights.

The Pushkin Theater of Drama (H8 - 1 Ostrovsky Square) was designed by Rossi and is one of the best examples of Russian classicism. And if you want lighter theater, you should go to the Theater of Comedy, 56 Nevsky Prospekt, which stages comedies by both Soviet and foreign authors.

Music, of course, is international, and Leningrad's Philharmonic Concert Hall (G7 - 2 Brodsky Street) ranks among the world's best. Universal, too, is the "language" of the "big top". The Leningrad Circus (H7 - 3 Fontanka River Embankment - in summer season at Moskovsky Prospekt in tent) seats almost 3,000. Performances start at 7 p.m., matinees at 12 noon.

The opera and ballet begin at 7 p.m., 7.30 p.m. or 8 p.m. (always check the time when you pick up ticket). In case you do not find time for dinner between your excursion and the visit to the theater, you'll find that copious snacks are served between acts in the theater café rooms. If you are lucky enough to be in Leningrad the last week of June, when the "White Nights" Festival is held, you will be able to attend an especially brilliant display of ballet, opera, drama, concerts and recitals . . . the very best Leningrad has to offer, nothing short of superb.

Ask at your hotel Service Bureau for details of and tickets to theaters, concert halls, cinemas and sporting events. Theater tickets usually cost 1.50-3.50 roubles.

Shopping

Nevsky Prospekt is the main thoroughfare and here you will find the two big department stores: "Passage", No. 48 and "Gostiny Dvor", No. 53. The Leningrad House of Trade is another good place to shop (F7 - 21/23 Zhelyabov Street).

The Beriozka shops offer the best buys in souvenirs, furs, cameras (for currency only). You will find one in your hotel and at the airport, but for the widest choice look into the Central Beriozka at Hotel Sovietskaya (D10). For details of typical home-made Soviet souvenirs, see page 5.

In front of the Kazan Cathedral in Nevsky Prospekt (which now houses the History of Religion Museum) stands the Book House, one of the city's biggest stores.

Branches of the State Bank situated in the hotels are usually open 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. There is also a branch office at the

airport. The Bank of Foreign Trade, 4 Bradsky Street (G7) is open from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Remember to keep your shopping and exchange receipts to show when passing through customs on your departure from the Soviet Union.

Shopping hours are the same as in Moscow.

Transportation

To travel by tube in Leningrad is an experience in itself. There are 17 stations on the Metro (subway) and any one is like walking through halls of a giant, brilliantly-lit and richly decorated underground palace. Board one of the glass and nickel high-speed trains for a sightseeing trip and each station will amaze you with its chandeliers, mosaic panels and sculptures.

If you travel in the Intourist de luxe class, you will have a car at your disposal for your sightseeing trips for about three hours a day. Metered taxis are available and inexpensive: (the charge being 10 kopeks per km). Hydrofoils make speedy half-hour cruises up and down the Neva River. Here again, your hotel Service Bureau can obtain tickets.

Sports

Football is the sport in Leningrad and the huge S. M. Kirov Stadium (A2 - Morskoj Prospekt, Krestovsky Island), laid out on a man-made hill on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, seats 100,000 spectators and is always packed to capacity with fans when a game is on.

Leningrad's general recreation area is the Kirov Isles district where you can take the air in shady parks, stop to watch a merry open-air show, go into one of the pavilions to see a film or theatrical performance or hear a lecture.

On hot summer days many people head for the Baltic Sea where bathing is very popular.

And then there are the winter sports. On weekends thousands of skiers head for the beautiful environs at Gatchina (southwest), Kolpino (southeast) and Sestroretsk (in the north). Skating rinks abound for enthusiasts and the Kirov Stadium is the scene of frequent speed skating contests. The Jubilee Stadium on Dobrolubov Prospekt (D5) is the elegant center where you can watch ice-hockey, figure-skating and ice-dancing.

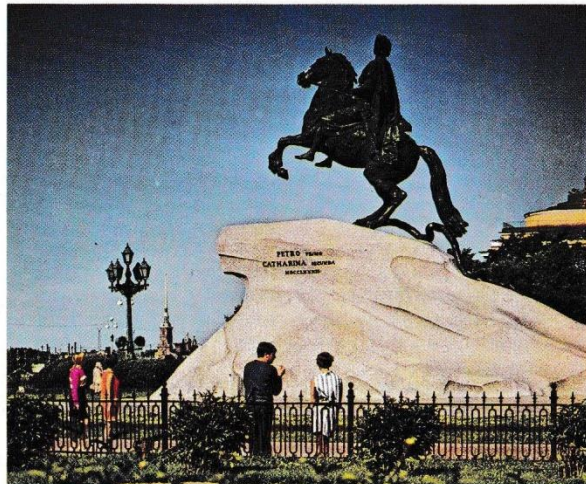
Edited by Mike Simon

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