



TOURS IN THE SOVIET UNION

THE SOVIET UNION



One sixth of the whole world lies within the 69,000 kilometer frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. One hundred and forty-nine languages and dialects are spoken by a hundred and eighty-two ethnic groups comprising a population of one hundred and sixty million people.

Since the October revolution of 1917 the social and economic changes in this vast country have been unprecedented in the history of the world. In this short span of time, a regenerated people has transformed the face of a huge country and embarked upon a new social system that is the center of world attention. The changes have been deep-going. Illiteracy, in a country that knew no mass education, has been all but dispelled. A nation of great, privately owned landed estates and very small peasant holdings is already for the most part transformed into a modern system of mechanized and collectivized agricultural areas. Once primarily dependent on handicraft production, the Soviet Union, in a space of a few years of heroic effort, has laid the heavy industrial base upon which is now being built the structure of a complete and self-sustaining state-owned economy.

It is easy to imagine the amazing contrasts offered by a land achieving these things against a background of rich and varied history and tradition. The relics of the past have been preserved and are made the more striking by the rise of the new life, and the new conditions of living.

TOURING THE U. S. S. R.

Few tourists ever penetrated the borders of old Russia. When they did, their visits were usually confined to a few of the larger Western cities. Within the past five years, the Soviets have converted this huge country into a veritable Mecca for tourists. The once inaccessible spaces of the Far East and Soviet Middle Asia may now be visited by the most diffident traveler. The great Volga is cruised in comfortable steamers. The mountain passes of the mighty Caucasus are familiar to the tourist. Thousands of travelers now know the beauties of Crimea and the Black Sea coast. Strange faces and costumes once rare in Moscow and other larger cities are now a commonplace.

Credit for this is largely due to the existence of what is undoubtedly the largest travel organization in the world. INTOURIST, the Soviet State



Travel Bureau, is a nationwide network of combined organizations that facilitate tourist travel in every part of the country. It operates all tourist hotels; fleets of passenger cars and buses are at its disposal; special arrangements with the railroad and navigation trusts permit preferred transit accommodations for its tourists; hundreds of guides are distributed throughout the country; its clients have ready access to museums, theaters, parks and other places of interest.

When you arrive in the Soviet Union you are met at the station, pier or airport, by an English-speaking Intourist guide who has a car waiting to take you to your hotel. There he makes all necessary arrangements and sees that you are comfortably settled. You signify your wishes in the matter of sight-seeing and they are complied with. You go where you want to go, see what you came to see.

The advantages of seeing the U. S. S. R. the Intourist way are most apparent when costs are considered. Every necessity of travel, all transportation within your Intourist itinerary whether by rail, auto or boat, accommodations at the best hotels with three good meals daily, sightseeing service with English-speaking guide interpreters, transportation of baggage, and the Soviet visa—all these items are covered by one moderate daily rate.

The Soviet tourist visa is granted in connection with the purchase of travel service within the U. S. S. R. At the conclusion of your Intourist service, you may, if you wish, continue your travels wherever you please—provision being made for the extension of your visa.

In the busiest land on earth, Intourist secures the best of everything for you, takes care of a thousand and one details which perplex the traveler unfamiliar with the language and in every way possible assists you to fill your stay with enjoyment and interest.

Intourist sightseeing cars lined up before the Kremlin wall in Moscow. These are new Lincolns recently shipped from the United States.



LENINGRAD



Leningrad is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The broad deep channel of the Neva River which flows through the city is navigable for large ocean steamers. Numerous canals and tributaries wind everywhere. The long perspectives down the wide straight avenues and boulevards are sights of grandeur. In this splendid setting the greatest architects of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries created magnificent architectural groups. There are, in places, whole streets and squares on which all the buildings were designed by the same architect.

In early summer, the long white nights draw the population out to the parks and gardens and

green-wooded islands. In the autumn, the trees are a golden yellow and in winter the long reaches of the ice-bound Neva and the spacious squares are covered with a mantle of sparkling snow.

The life of Leningrad has a double aspect, economic and cultural, both intensely active. There are many scientific and educational institutions, museums of world renown and splendid theaters in which all the best which has been inherited from the past is skillfully utilized to build the culture of the future. Leningrad is no longer the capital, nevertheless, it is still one of the great cities of the world, with steadily growing indus-



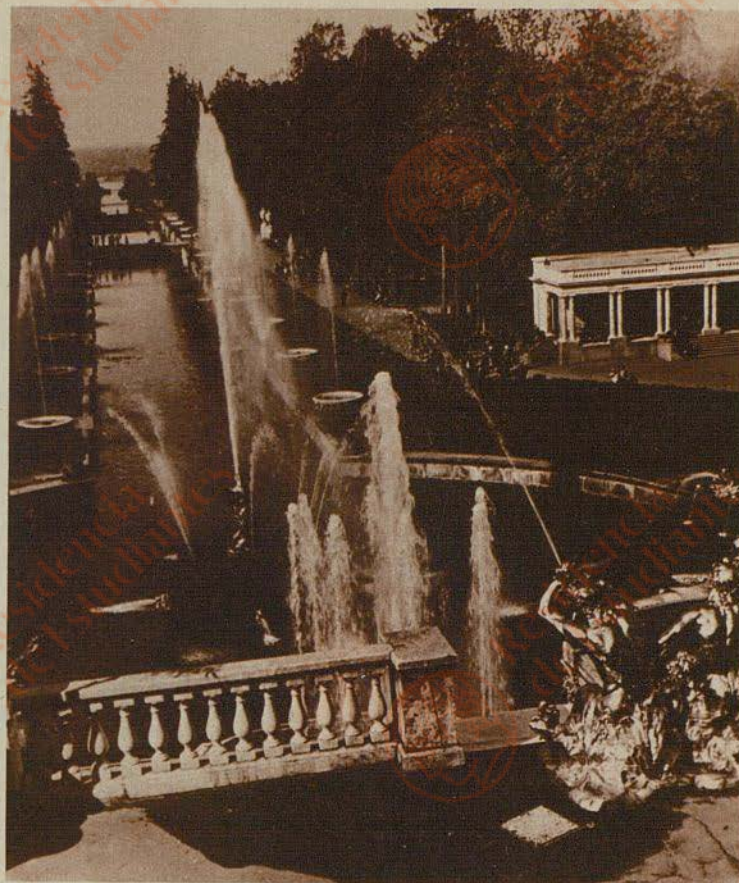
"The Square of the Victims of the Revolution" in Leningrad is but one of the many expansive parks and Boulevards of this famous city once known as Russia's "Window to Europe." In the distance may be seen the spire of the Admiralty, the highest in the city.

tries and cultural facilities. In the mills, where modern machinery whirls; in lively debates and meetings; in the everyday work of the Soviets; in the schools and university extensions; in clubs and libraries and on the many playgrounds—everywhere a new life is being forged.

Outstanding among the museums is the world famous Hermitage, renowned for its priceless canvasses of Rubens, Raphael, Rembrandt, Titian, Velasquez. There are extensive collections of oriental antiques, porcelains, rare bronzes, carvings in ivory and amber. Greek and Roman sculpture, ancient weapons and Scythian relics, representing cultural and artistic epochs of both Europe and Asia. Connoisseurs agree that the Hermitage contains the largest and most varied and valuable collection of art objects in the world.

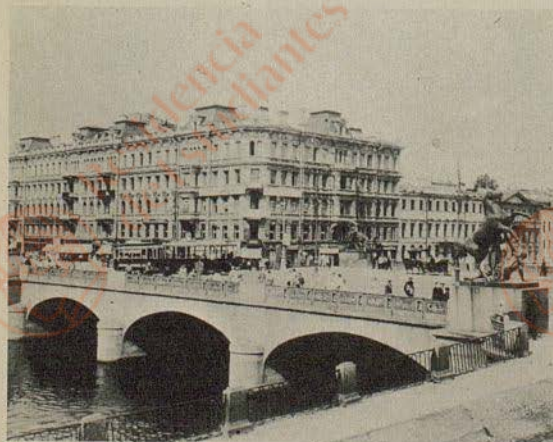
Today Leningrad stands preëminent as the Soviet Union's great center of science and learning. The population is two million. More than two score universities and institutes of higher education are attended by students from every republic of the Union. One hundred and fifty scientific and research societies have their headquarters here. Among these is the famous Academy of Science, with a history of two hundred years of scientific endeavor.

Those interested in the economic aspects of



A view of the great fountains of Peterhof in the grounds of the famous palace, dotted with villas and statuary. Once the exclusive playground of royalty, they are now open to everyone's enjoyment.

The Anichkin Bridge over the river Neva, one of numerous spans seen over Leningrad's rivers and canals.



the U. S. S. R. will note that Leningrad is one of the important centers of heavy industry and factories producing scientific instruments and precision machinery. A new workers' city, modern and communal to the last detail, has risen around the great Red Putilov metal works. Hundreds of other new buildings may be seen throughout the city, vying in interest with ancient palaces, churches and monasteries.

Leningrad is often the first city of the Soviet Union the tourist beholds. It is easily and economically accessible by sea, except for four months, from London, Stockholm, Stettin and other European ports.





PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.

View of the Kremlin from across the Moscow River. The Kremlin dates from the twelfth century. Its walls, fifty feet high and more than a mile and a half in length are studded with nineteen towers. Inside is a remarkable array of churches and palaces now used as government buildings and museums. It is the capitol seat of the U. S. S. R.

M O S C O W

Moscow is the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has a population of three and a half millions and is growing more rapidly than any other large city in the world.

The traveler arriving from Leningrad finds himself in a busy square surrounded by three great railway stations. One is the Yaroslavl station, its ornate facade copied from ancient Russian style. Opposite is the fantastic Kazan station, built in the florid manner of a Tartar palace. The October station linking Moscow to Leningrad is severely classical in design.

A city unique among cities of the world, the cultural, social and political center of a reborn country, the capital of the first socialist state, which has preserved many interesting relics of all stages of its growth through eight long centuries—such is Moscow, whose name has become a synonym for some of the most significant events in modern history.

The Red Square (its ancient name “Red” and “Beautiful” being synonymous in Russian) the most splendid and interesting of all the city’s numerous squares, is a symbol and epitome of Moscow. Eight centuries of history are recorded here by a succession of historical monuments, the last of which is the somberly impressive tomb of Lenin, leader and inspirer of the Russian revolution.

Moscow is now the seat of government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is the depository of historical and artistic relics of the utmost value.

Here in the Kremlin and the Red Square, ancient and modern history are interwoven and sharply contrasted. The porphyry-hued Lenin mausoleum stands out in austere simplicity against the weathered brick of the Kremlin wall.

Let the tourist cross the iron bridge over the Moscow River, he will find himself almost at once in the quiet streets of the Moscow river district, among the elaborate residences built by the rich merchants of former times. Only a few blocks farther along on these quaint streets and the tourist stands just opposite the Kremlin, at the doors of an immense fourteen story building. This is the government house, the new home of employes of state institutions, the largest apartment house in the country, completely modern and one of the most conspicuous buildings in Moscow.

This is the Moscow of today. Massive structures of glass and concrete are springing up everywhere in the city; among these new buildings may be mentioned the Lenin Institute, the Gostorg (State Trading Corporation), the Central Post and Telegraph Office and many others. The dignified old mansions with park and garden, which once belonged to the nobility and the wealthy merchant class are scattered throughout the city. Some of these structures survived the burning of Moscow in 1812. All of them have now been converted into clubs, scientific institutes, museums and other public institutions.

Moscow is built on a group of hills. The Moscow River curves in a great semi-circle through the heart of the city. Surveying the city from the opposite side of the river, historical monuments of six centuries stand out—the terraces of the great palace, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Terrible (the highest spire in the country) built by the Italian architect Fioravanti in the 15th century, the Uspensky Cathedral, and the massive empire style buildings of the former Moscow Senate.

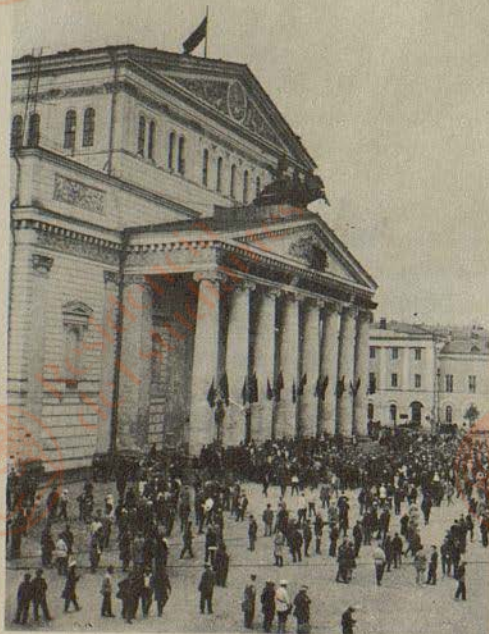
Inside the Kremlin walls, the visitor may pass through squares and gardens, inspect the ancient semi-asiatic “Terem” of the Tsars, the thrones

of by-gone royalty in the famous Granovite Palace. The tombs of many Tsars are in Uspensky Cathedral. In the halls of the great armory, the tsars' crown jewels, rare gem-studded weapons and priceless articles fashioned of gold, silver, ivory and amber are kept.

Because it is the capital city of one-sixth of the world and a magnet drawing inquiring minds from every quarter of the globe, Moscow is one of the most cosmopolitan cities on earth. Constant congresses and conferences bring delegations from all the republics of the Union and from foreign lands. In a single day one may hear twenty languages spoken; picturesque native costumes and the traditional blouse and boots mingle with conventional European dress.

As the center of the new life, Moscow reflects the economic, political and cultural changes which are taking place all over the far-flung territories of the U. S. S. R. Here the traveler may witness the sessions of the people's courts, where workers, sitting as judges, dispense justice. Here are the marriage and divorce bureaus, the factory

Grand Opera, Moscow.



Pushkin Square, a characteristic view of old and new Moscow. In the background is the modernistic building of "Izvestia," the Soviet Union's largest newspaper.

nurseries and new schools. On Moscow River is the Park of Culture and Rest with eight hundred acres of quiet groves, sport fields, and bathing beaches. On a summer evening the river is dotted with gayly lighted pleasure boats and swimming rafts. In winter the glistening expanse of ice is alive with skaters and the neighboring hills and snowfields dotted with skiers.

In Moscow, the factories and new construction projects are many and varied. Adjoining these industrial giants are block after block of new dwellings for workers which combine the comfort of private apartments with the advantages of communal libraries, gymnasia, dining rooms, laundries, nurseries, playrooms and clubs. All of these are open to the visitor.

OPERA AND BALLET

For something over a quarter century, Russian opera and ballet have been regarded everywhere in terms of the highest praise. The revolution has augmented the artistic attainments in both these forms. Leningrad and Moscow have two great theaters each devoted to opera and ballet. They are state theatres and are given unstinted support by the government. As for audiences, the Russians, great lovers of music and the dance, clamor

for tickets. The highly perfected art of the Soviet opera is world renowned. It excels especially in its own field—such purely Russian works as “Boris Goudonoff,” “Pique Dame” and “Sadko.”

The perfection of the Russian ballet is too well known to require extended comment. The Ballet Theater, in addition to presentation of the old favorites, is constantly bringing out new creations. Most striking of these in recent years is “The Red Poppy.”

Other larger cities in the U. S. S. R. likewise have opera and ballet. A fine new state opera has recently been constructed in Stalingrad. In Khar-kov, Odessa and Kiev opera in the Ukraine tongue rarely heard elsewhere, is given in state theaters.

Tourists never fail to visit, at least once, the famous Bolshoi Theater where, during the season, some outstanding work is always on the boards.

A scene from the opera “Carmen” as produced by the First State Opera in the Bolshoi (Grand) Theater in Moscow. The famous ballet dances on this stage. All the works of the famous composers and newer Soviet creations are to be seen here during a long theatrical season. The current year will witness a theatrical festival in the first ten days of June during which a repertory of outstanding productions will be given on this and other Moscow stages. Another feature of the festival will be the opportunity afforded foreign visitors to observe backstage work and attend theatrical, operatic and ballet school sessions.



PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.

THEATER

There are over 500 theaters in the Soviet Union performing to more than 70,000,000 people annually. This does not include some 65,000 club theaters in the towns and villages. Every republic in the union has its national theaters—Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish, Georgian, etc. Moscow is the theatrical center. It has fifty-nine theaters.

Meyerhold, Tairov, Stanislavsky, the names of these great directors are known the world over. It is agreed by Western critics that the art of acting has been raised to its highest level in the Soviet theater. In addition to standard performances of the great works, the Soviet stage is always rich in new productions. Most recent of these latter are, "Armored Train," "Bread" and "Fear."

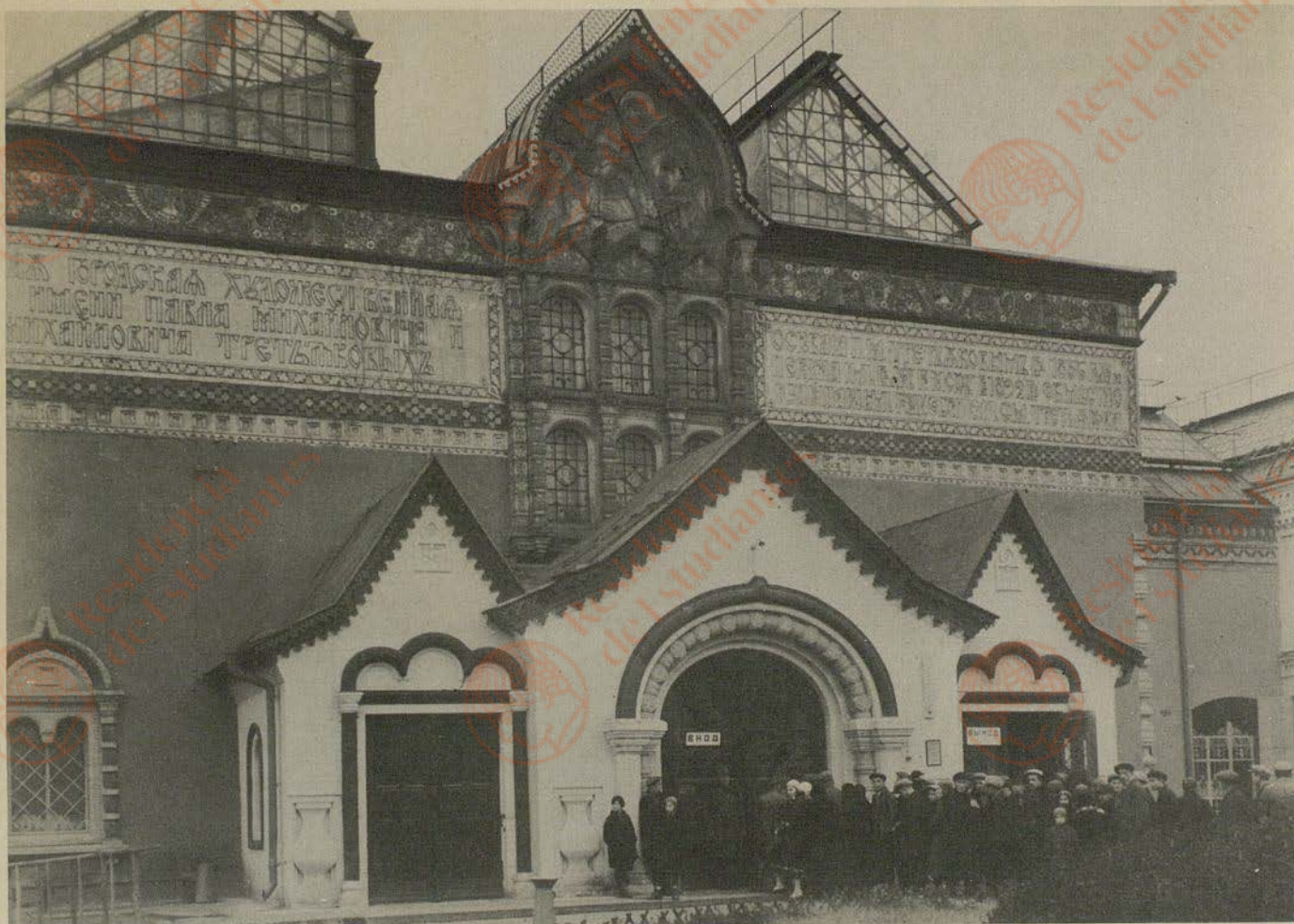
The more important theaters in Moscow are: Moscow Art Theater, directed by Stanislavsky; The Second Art Theater; The Vakhtangov Theater; The revolutionary Meyerhold Theater; Kamerny Theater, directed by Tairov and the Maly Theater devoted to classics.



Artist Cheban playing "The Death of Ivan the Terrible" in a production of that well-known piece at the Second Moscow Art Theater under the direction of Tatarinov.



The Gypsy Theater in Moscow in a scene from "Life on Wheels" by a Gypsy author and played by a pure Gypsy cast. This is but one of many theaters maintained by minor nationals in Moscow. Best known of these are the Jewish and Ukrainian.



MUSEUMS

PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.
*The Tretiakov Art Gallery in Moscow, reflecting the history of
 Russian painting through three hundred years.*

All the hundreds of museums throughout the country are open to the Public. Moscow alone has 177. In Leningrad, the Hermitage is unequalled in the extent and variety of its art and antique collections. Many of the old palaces of the city have been turned into museums.

No museums are more used than those in the U. S. S. R. Every city of any size at all has one or more. Every national group in the Union boasts of its own historical collection. In addition

to art, antique and relic collections, museums are often organized around a branch of science, industry or agriculture. They are educational institutions in every sense of the word.

The Tretiakov Gallery, the exterior of which is shown on this page, reflects the history of Russian painting for three centuries. Exhibits in the Historical Museum cover a period of a thousand years. Each important city has its own Museum of the Revolution. The one in Moscow is especially complete in its collection of revolutionary material covering many centuries.

UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Soviet Republic is about the size of Germany. It includes some of the richest land in the U. S. S. R. and is traversed from north to south by the Dniepr River. The completion of Dniestrostroy dam and hydro-electric station makes the Dniepr navigable as far north as Smolensk, near Moscow, thus creating a broad waterway from the fertile central plains to the Black Sea. A trip by river steamer from Zaporozhie near the dam down the Dniepr to the black sea is a new feature offered by Intourist.

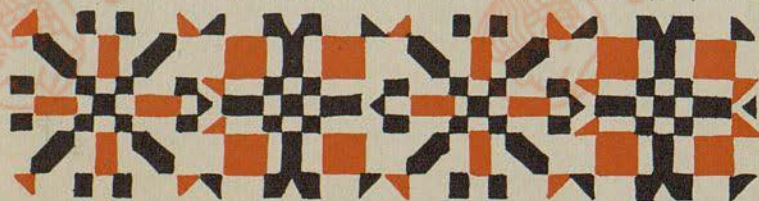
The principle cities of the Ukraine are Kharkov, the capital, Kiev and Odessa. New industrial



View of the Dniepr River and harbor of Kiev, thriving Ukrainian city in which the contrasts between the old and the new are especially striking.



The Palace of State Industry, one of the largest office buildings in Europe, dominates the scene of new, throbbing industrial life in Kharkov, capital of Ukraine.



centers however, are springing up everywhere.

KIEV is known as the mother of Russian cities and was once the capital of ancient Russia. On entering the city, the traveler is confronted by Sofia Square, still much the same as it was in the 17th century. Steps lead to Sofia cathedral where one seems to plunge into the depths of history. The Kievo-Pecher Lavra, a monastery of very ancient construction, is now converted into the Ukrainian historical sanctuary. Beautifully situated on the Dniepr, Kiev represents the strangest contrasts between old and new.

KHARKOV is the capital and largest city of the Ukraine, having a population of half a million. It is an extremely important economic center. Through Kharkov pulses the life-blood of the Union—mountains of golden grain from the North Caucasus, car-loads of fruit from the sunny orchards of Crimea, cotton from Turkestan, wines from Tiflis, textiles from the mills of Ivanovo-Voznesensk—all these rivers of commerce converge upon one vast structure, one of the largest office buildings in Europe, known as the Palace of State Industry. In Kharkov may also be seen the university founded in 1805, and the exhibits in the Museum of Ukrainian Art.

ODESSA charms the traveler immediately by

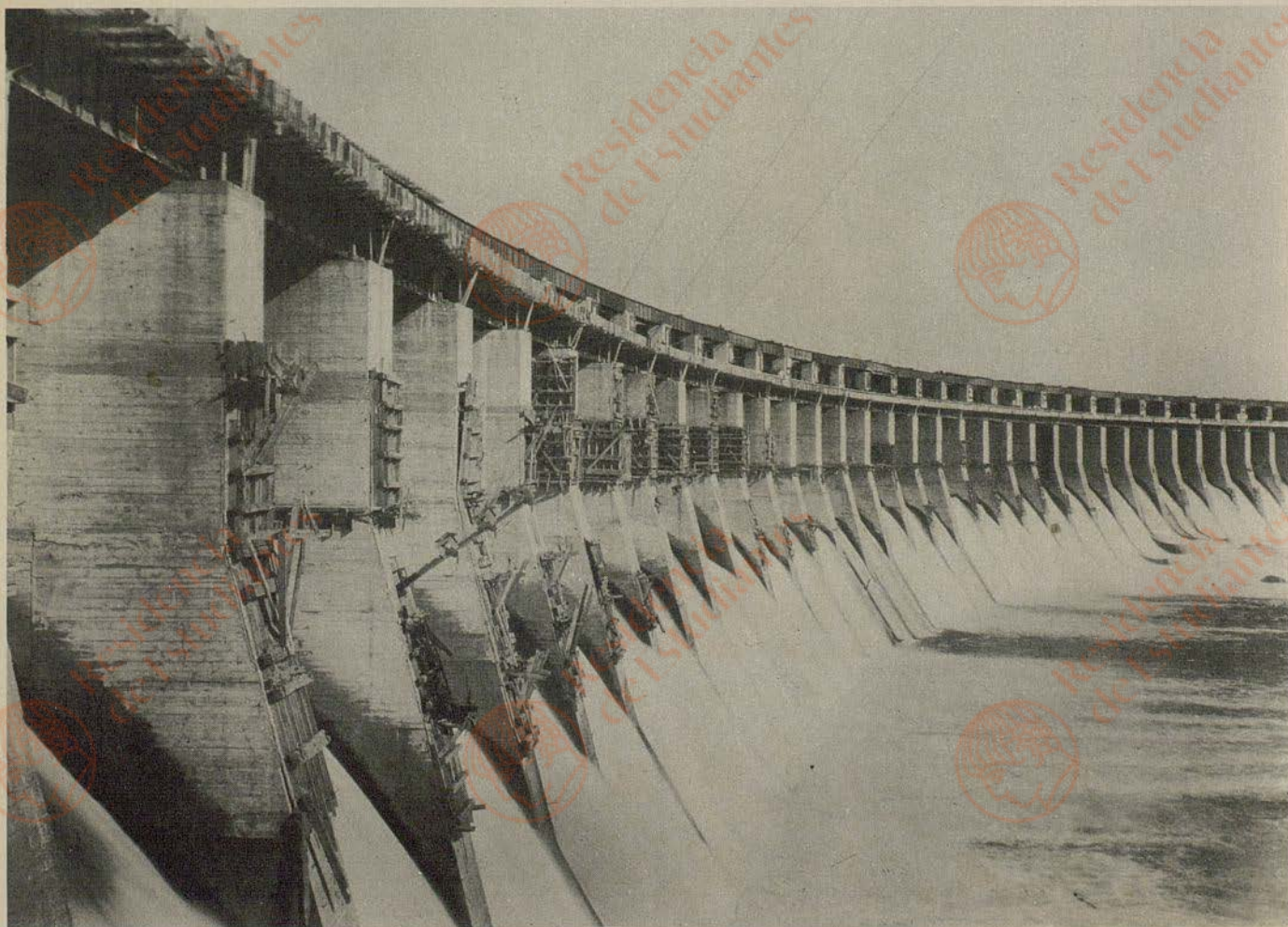
the imposing sweep of its famous white stone stairway of two hundred steps rising from the piers to the broad boulevards and flowering gardens of the city above. Odessa has one of the finest opera houses in all the U. S. S. R. The Fine Arts Museum contains little-known canvases of the Spanish, Venetian and Flemish schools. In its Archeological Museum may be seen relics turned up in adjacent excavations: vases of early Greek colonists, Genoese weapons, the remains of Turkish rule. The city and its sea-side environs are adorned by numerous castles and villas, now rest homes for workers or sanatoria for the thousands who come here to benefit from the high

medicinal values of the local mud baths. From Odessa comfortable steamers of the Soviet Passenger Fleet sail for Crimea, the Black Sea Riviera, Batoum, Istanbul and the Near East.

DNIEPROHES, as Dnieprostroy, now that it is completed has been renamed, is the largest hydro-electric station in the world. The power generated by this titanic creation will soon be furnishing light and energy requirements within a radius of 200 miles.

Dnieprohes, formerly Dnieprostroy, on the Dniepr River, one of the largest hydro-electric stations in the world. A new city is being built around this titanic power plant.

PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.



VOLGA

The longest river in Europe, the Volga rises several hundred miles north of Moscow whence it follows a winding course for 2,300 miles through some of the most picturesque parts of the Union, falling at last into the distant Caspian. A score of interesting people live in its valley and speak many tongues.

As one cruises downstream from Gorki (Nizhni-Novgorod) in large and roomy steamers, quaint villages and venerable monasteries are seen in contrast with roaring blast furnaces and giant construction projects.

GORKI is reached by over-night train from Moscow. It was once the sight of the historic fair to which merchants from all Europe brought their wares. Gorki is now known as the "Soviet Detroit"; a huge automobile plant is in operation there. South of Gorki, the Volga flows through

the rugged Zhiguli Mountains made romantic by legends of Stepan Razin, the Russian Robin Hood, who once ranged this region. Along the river, many folk songs and ballads celebrate Razin and his heroic band.

KAZAN, reached on the second day, is the capital of the Tartar Republic. The city was founded by the Tartars in 1483. It appears in the distance as a forest of gleaming minarets and gilded cupolas. Below Kazan is Oulianovsk, birthplace of Lenin.

SAMARA lies at the foot of the Zmieviye Hills. It is the chief city of the Middle Volga region. It was founded in 1586 to protect the Russian frontier and secure the safety of the water-borne traffic on the river. As the steppes to the east became more settled, in the 18th century, the town became a center of the grain trade.

SARATOV is a picturesque old city at the foot of Sokoloff Mountain, notable for its unusual chalk formations. Saratov has had a rich history. In its museums are collections of antiques and historical objects worthy of the great galleries of Leningrad and Moscow. The museum of the Volga is of particular interest to the traveller. Across the river is Engelsk, capital of the Volga German Soviet Republic through which the river flows for a hundred miles.

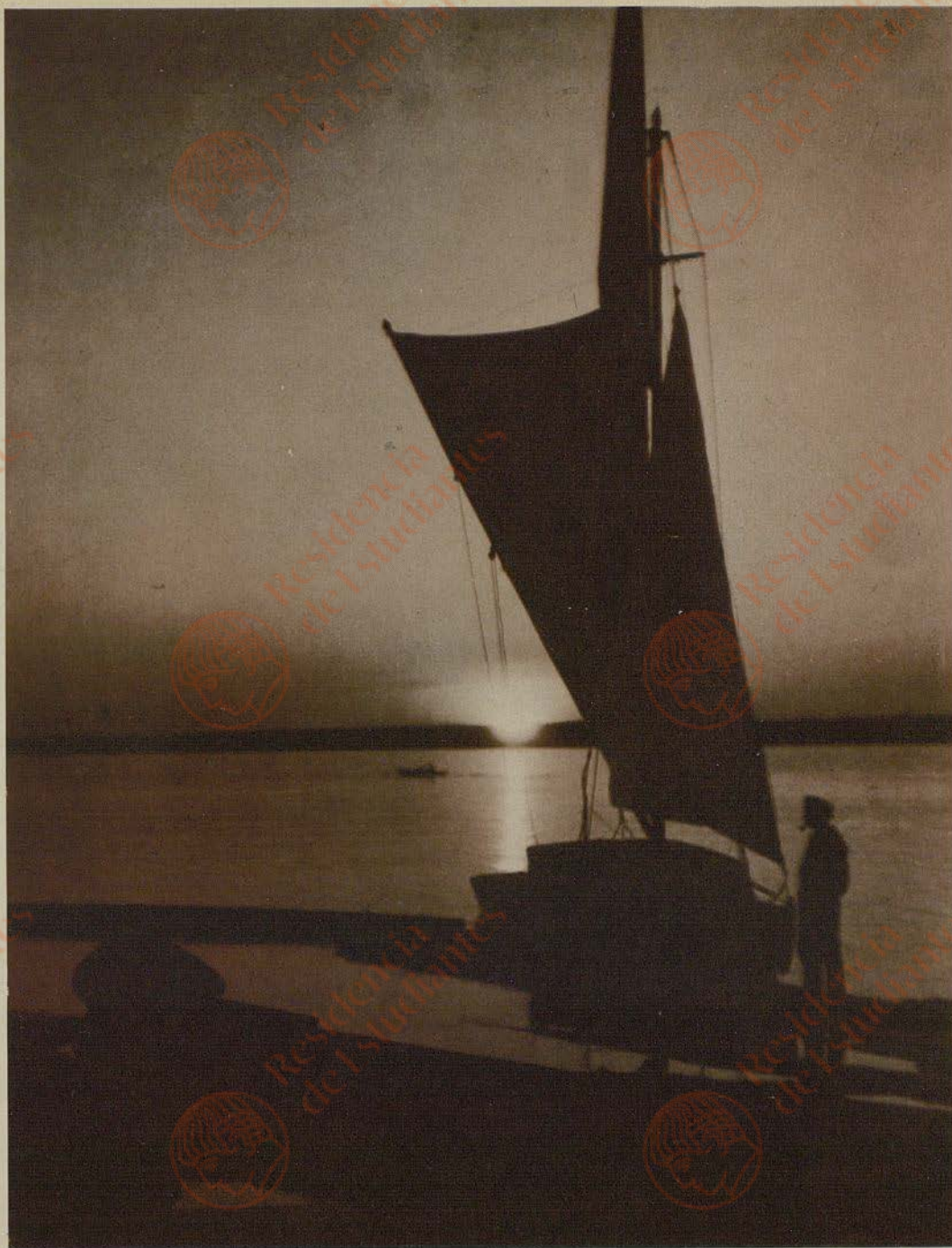
STALINGRAD, where the river cruise is usually terminated, is known for its colossal tractor plant and is being developed as a great center of the metal industry. These plants should be visited by those interested in the economic development of the USSR. Stalingrad is a very old city with many historical buildings and museums side by side with modern schools, and a new state theater.

From Stalingrad, the tourist may go south by train to the Caucasus region, west to the Ukraine cities or return directly to Moscow.



One of Intourist's Volga steamers. A dozen of these comfortable cabin boats make the four day trip between Gorki and Stalingrad stopping at Kazan, Samara, Saratov and many quaint villages enroute.

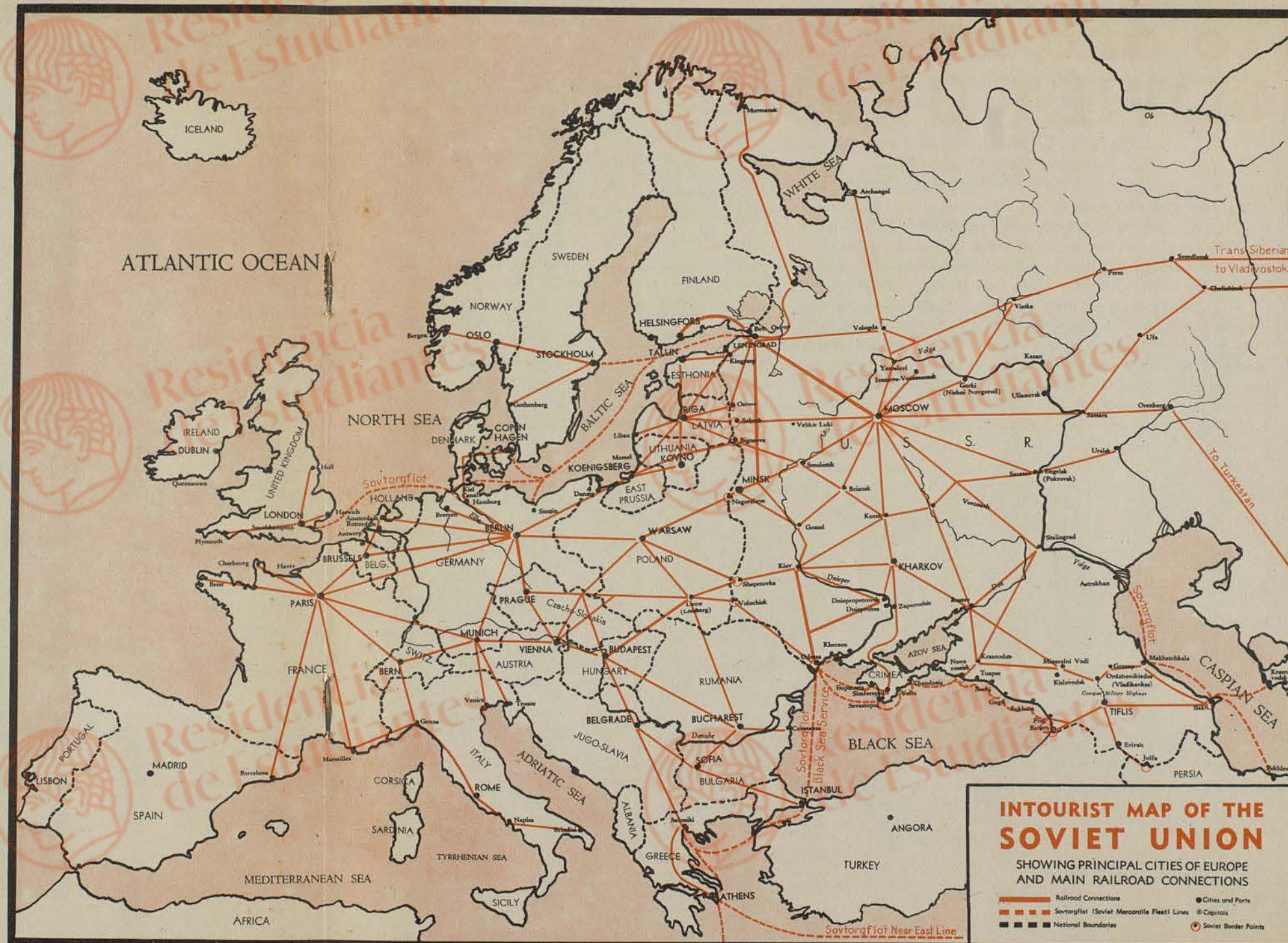
Sunset on the Volga, a river
of romance. Quaint fishing
villages, ancient churches, a
dozen different races are ob-
served on the leisurely river
boat cruises down "Mother"
Volga.



To and in the SOVIET UNION

A glance at the map, which includes little more than the European section of the U. S. S. R., shows the easy accessibility of the country from the West. A favorite entry for tourists is by steamer through the Baltic to Leningrad. Crack trains operate between Berlin and Moscow. A fast and reliable air service is flown between those cities throughout most of the year. The southern cities of the U. S. S. R. may be reached by rail via Vienna, Budapest or Warsaw. The Black Sea ports are served by steamers from the Mediterranean. In the Soviet Union itself, the map shows the principal rail lines only. Four crack expresses operate daily between Leningrad and Moscow. The Blue Arrow express speeds daily to Gorki; a specially equipped express with radio and movies goes to distant Tiflis in the Caucasus. Every day a hrough limited leaves Moscow for the six thousand mile journey over the Trans-Siberian to Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan. Below is given a table of travel time between European points and more important Soviet cities:

BERLIN TO LENINGRAD	
By train	40 hours
By steamer, via Stettin, Helsingfors	4 days
By airplane	12 hours
BERLIN TO MOSCOW	
By train	36 hours
By airplane	12 hours
LONDON TO LENINGRAD	
By Soviet steamer	5 days
STOCKHOLM TO LENINGRAD	
By steamer to Helsingfors	24 hours
And by rail to Leningrad	12 hours
COPENHAGEN TO LENINGRAD	
Danish steamer to Memel; rail to Leningrad	48 hours
By train to Stockholm and as above	44 hours
BERLIN TO KIEV	
By train	48 hours
BERLIN TO ODESSA	
By train	53 hours
VIENNA TO KIEV	
By train	50 hours
CONSTANTINOPLE TO ODESSA	
By steamer	36 hours



THE CAUCASUS

Like a mighty wall, the Caucasus rise across the strip of land that forms a bridge between Europe and Asia, with the Black Sea on the West, the Caspian on the east. Seven mountains in this range are higher than the Alps. Mount Elbruz towers to 18,564 ft., the highest mountain in Europe by 2,684 ft.

Long before recorded history, the varied peoples of the orient and occident were crossing and recrossing the Caucasus in their migrations. Turk and crusader, Hun and Mongol, Persian and Arab, all came and went this way. As a result, the Caucasus present the most amazing mixture of peoples, languages and customs, to be found under the sun.

Railroads do not cross that titanic barrier, but engineering skill has penetrated the mountain fastness with three picturesque roads; the

Georgian Military Highway, Ossetian Military Highway and Sukhum Military Highway.

ROSTOV-ON-DON in the North Caucasus Region is situated on the high banks of the Don River thirty miles above the point where it flows into the Sea of Azov. It is the center of the North Caucasus collective farm area.

ORDZHONIKIDZE (*Vladikavkaz*), gateway to the Caucasus, is the northern terminus of the Georgian Military Highway. This road winds through 135 miles of magnificent mountain scenery to Tiflis. The trip is made in twelve hours in comfortable motor cars. The highest elevation reached is less than eight thousand feet. Along the way are seen the picturesque passes of Terek and Aragva, Mount Kazbec, rising to 16,346 feet, the majestic granite slopes of Daryal,



A view of the oil fields of Baku. It is the third largest of all oil producing centers. A pipe line runs from Baku completely across the Caucasus Mountains to Batoum, on the Black Sea. The fields have been rapidly developed by the Soviets and are equipped with the most modern refineries.

PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.

Mtskheta, cradle of Georgian culture and Zages, a powerful hydro-electric station on river Kura.

TIFLIS on the river Kura, has two large motion picture studios. The hotels are especially pleasing, combining the atmosphere of the orient with modern European comfort. The city is divided into two sections, the old, Asiatic section with its quaint, narrow and crooked lanes, flat roofs and pyramid-topped churches, and the European section with its boulevards and modern buildings.

Mtskheta, ancient capital of Georgia, nestled in the Caucasus range. The church was built in the 4th century and remodelled in the 12th.

PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE.

BAKU is inhabited mainly by Turkomen, Armenians and Russians. It is the largest port on the Caspian Sea and capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic. Baku is the third largest oil producing center in the world. A pipe line runs from Baku completely across the Caucasus to Batoum one of the largest of Black Sea ports.

BLACK SEA RIVIERA—The Black Sea coast of the Caucasus is lined with charming resort spots now used as a vacationland by Soviet workers. From the sub-tropical palm-groves of Batoum they stretch north along the coast to Novorossisk. Tuapse, Sochi, Gagra, Sukhum, Poti, each a delightful short resort with its own quaint character.



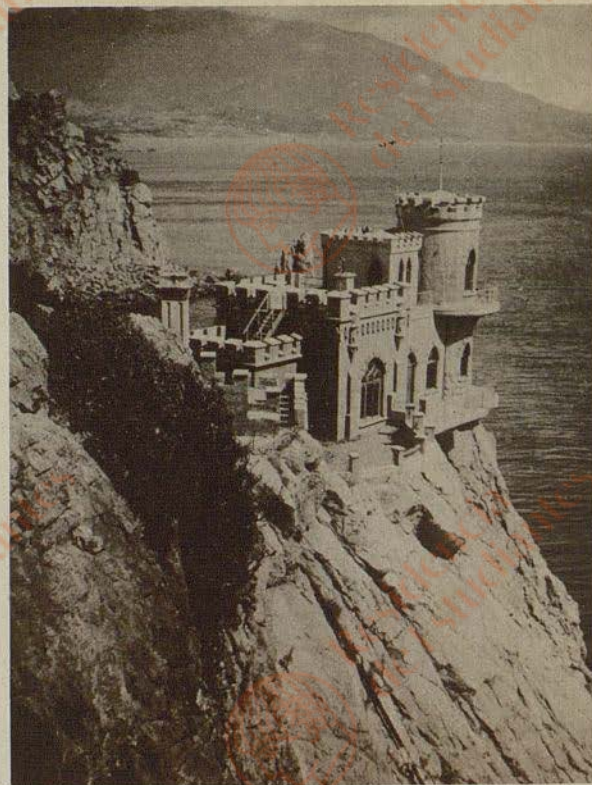
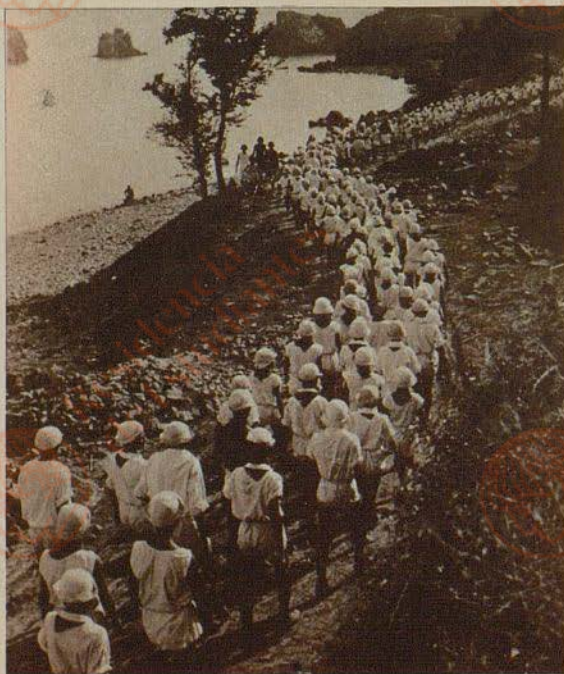
CRIMEA

The Crimea is a sun-flooded peninsula in the Black Sea, connected with the mainland of southern Ukraina by a narrow strip of land, and separated from the North Caucasus by the Straits of Kerch, which open into the Sea of Azov.

Crimea is about the size of Holland. It is the vacation land of the whole Soviet Union. The climate is sub-tropical, but tempered delightfully by the sea. Former palaces are used as hotels and tourist resorts.

The very stones of Crimea hold reminders of the heroic legends of the past. Homer, Ovid, Euripides, Herodotus, and Pliny all knew of Crimea, then called Taurida. From time immemorial Crimea has been peopled, first by Tauri, Scythians, Saramatians, and Alans, later by Goths, Tartars, Greeks, and Genoese. The present popu-

The Pioneer Camp, "Artek" in Crimea. The children are on vacation, hiking along the Black Sea shore.



"Swallow's Nest Castle," overlooking the Black Sea on the Crimean coast, one of the sights in this great Soviet vacation land.

lation is a picturesque mixture.

The groves and parks of Crimea invite the stroller to imagine himself transported back through the centuries to the Golden Age. Here are the cypress, cedar, oak, olive, magnolia, and palm trees under which the philosophers of old took their leisure. The warm surf dashes endlessly against the high rocky cliffs; the air is filled with the mingled fragrance of the salt sea and the roses.

It was in Crimea, in the valley of Balaklava, that the "Charge of the Light Brigade," immortalized in Tennyson's poem, took place. The spot where the Four Hundred rode "into the jaws of death" is easily visited.

The shores of Crimea are studded with jewel-like resort spots and abound in ancient ruins.

BAKHCHISARAI, the ancient capital of the Khans, contains the mosaic palace of Khan-Sarai, an outstanding example of Tartar architecture with 65 fountains and 88 mosques, bristling with minarets.

CHUFUT-KALE, the cave town, is nearby. It is cut out of the cliff side and numbers among its many ruins the mausoleum of the daughter of Kahn Tokhtamish. This 15th century maiden is said to have cast herself into a ravine to escape the persecutions of a wrathful father.

SIMFEROPOL is the center of the Crimean Republic with its old Tartar city contrasting strangely with the busy administration of a modernized culture and economy.

SEVASTOPOL rises, like an amphi-theater, from the bay. At the end of a wide boulevard is the famous pillar erected to the memory of Russian seamen who died in its defense in 1854. This event is likewise recorded in the famous Panorama, a circular building on the walls of which are painted the outstanding incidents of the war. Sevastopol's Revolutionary Museums contain much fresh and interesting material.

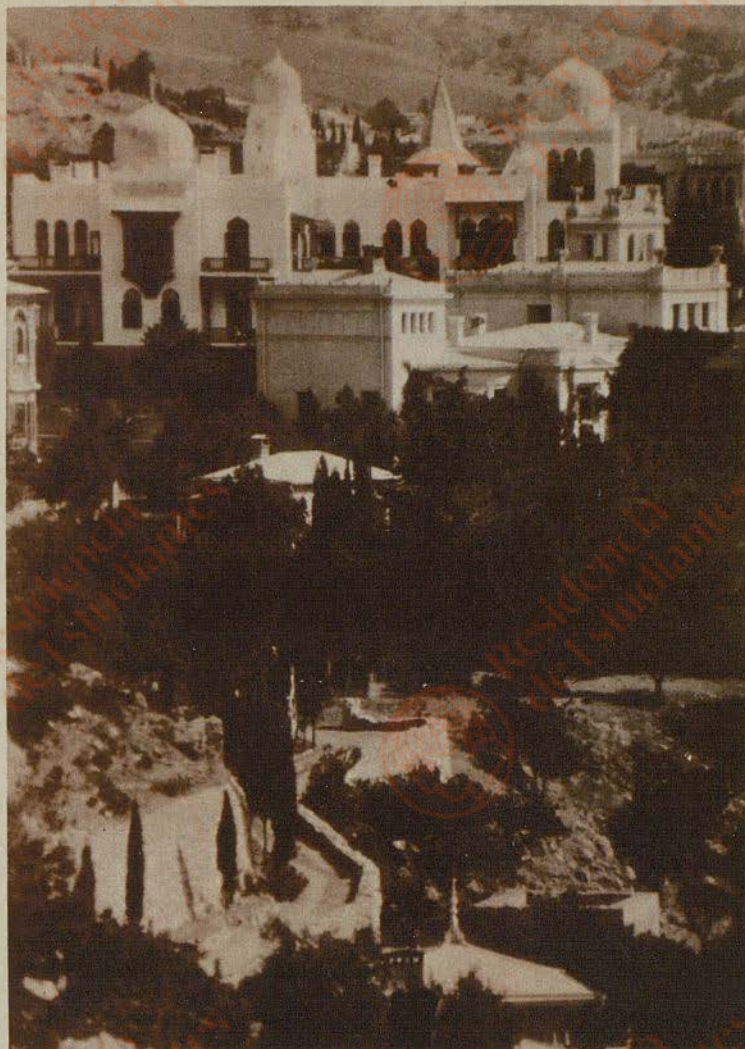
YALTA, the Pearl of the Crimea, and Gurzuf are cities of garden-encircled rest homes and sanatoria, former luxurious mansions.

LIVADIA, once the estate of the former Tsar is near Yalta. The mansion is an extraordinary mixture of architectural styles. Nearby is the park of Oreanda cut through by picturesque ravins, guarded by ancient junipers.

ALUPKA and SIMEIZ, neighboring health resorts, contain many splendid villas and parks. In Alupka is the famous palace of Vorontzov Dashkov, now a museum, notable for its graceful marbled terrace defended by six masterfully sculptured lions.

The NIKITSKY GARDENS, near Massandra, enjoy a world-wide reputation. Almost every species of plant life grows here, from Babylon willows to four hundred and fifty varieties of Pampas grass.

From Crimea, Soviet passenger steamers cruise along the Black Sea Riviera, stopping at the quaint ports of Novorossisk, Tuapse, Sochi, Gagri, Sukhum, Poti, and Batoum.



Palaces in Sunny Crimea. On this beautiful peninsula, bathed by the warm waters of the Black Sea are hundreds of luxurious palaces and villas formerly the abodes of the aristocracy but now used as rest homes for workers and as hotels for visitors. The most popular bathing beaches in the U. S. S. R. are along the coast between Sevastopol and Yalta.

TURKESTAN

Turkestan is the ancient name of that vast sweep of Soviet territory between the Caspian Sea and the borders of China. It is larger than England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy combined. The population of 10,000,000 is divided largely between five nationalities: Turkomen in the west; Uzbeks in the central portion; Aryan Tadjiks in the southeast; Kirghiz, a Turko-Mongolian race in the northeast; and throughout the northern steppes Kazaks, a nomad race which strikingly resembles the American Indian in appearance. With their own autonomous Soviet Republics these varied peoples are each developing their national culture and economy.

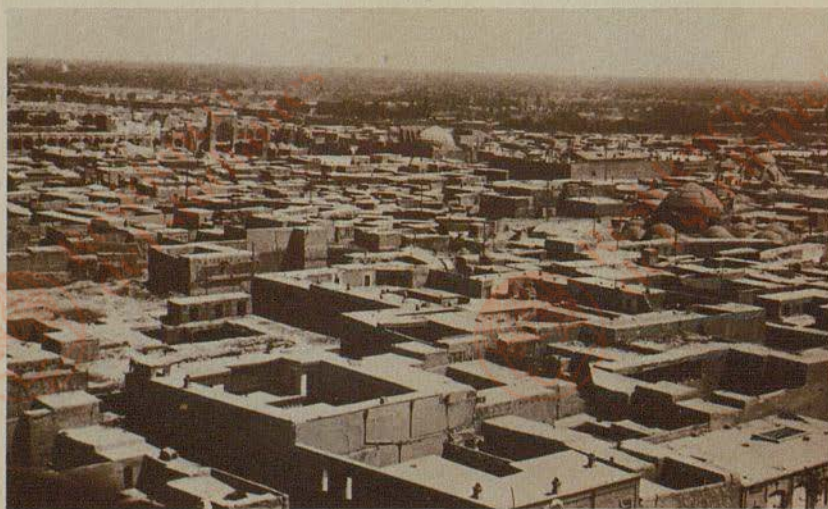
All the old color of the Orient dwells in Turkestan, made more ancient by contrast with the new hydro-electric power stations, silk mills, and cotton-growing collective farms. More than three hundred mosques still stand in old Bukhara, not so long ago one of the three great "holy cities" of the Mohammedans. Tamerlane's Tomb is well preserved in Samarkand, along with the magnificent public buildings he erected. Three former "medresses" or mohammedan colleges flank



Silk-robed natives of Uzbekistan sunning themselves before a former Mohammedan college, or Medressa.

the famous Registan, a public square which for architectural symmetry is rivalled by few squares in the world.

Each year Intourist operates one or more special deluxe express excursions to this fabulous land. From Moscow, across the Urals, the traveling hotel speeds by the Aral Sea to Tashkent, Margelan, Samarkand, Bukhara, Merv, Ashkhabad. The rail strip ends at Krasnovodsk where a steamer sails across the Caspian to Baku, in the Caucasus.



General view of Samarkand, ancient city of old Turkestan. This walled city was old when Alexander of Macedon crossed the Oxus river in 327 B.C. In the 14th century, Samarkand was the regal capital of Tamerlane the Magnificent. A number of fine buildings remain from this period; the Mosque of Bibi Khaman, Tamerlane's favorite wife, the Mausoleum of Shah-I-Zind and the blue domed tomb of Tamerlane himself.

TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS

The Trans-Siberian Railroad is 6300 miles in length. It links Europe with the Far East and the Pacific, covering 105 degrees of longitude, or more than one-quarter of the circumference of the globe. The running time from Moscow to the Manchurian border is seven days. The trip from Paris to Peiping is only twelve days, a saving of thirty days over the long, slow route around by sea.

At Karinskaya, in far eastern Siberia, the traveler has his choice of continuing eastward to Manchouli, where the Chinese Eastern Railway begins, crossing Manchuria through Harbin to Mukden; or he may go by way of Kharbarovsk to Vladivostok and the Pacific without leaving Soviet soil. The latter route is one day longer.

Siberia is not a desolate waste of ice and snow, as is popularly supposed. It is a rugged and beautiful land of lakes, rivers, forests and mountains. Busy industrial cities line the way: Omsk, 161,000 population, Novosibirsk, 121,000, Irkutsk, 78,000.

Beyond Irkutsk the rails skirt Lake Baikal, 500 miles long and 25 miles wide. This lake is deeper than any other lake in the world. The waters of Lake Baikal are amazingly transparent. On a sunny day one may see to a depth of sixty feet.

Six through expresses leave Moscow eastbound and Vladivostok westbound every week. Intourist service is available along the route. Intourist maintains a hotel in Vladivostok.

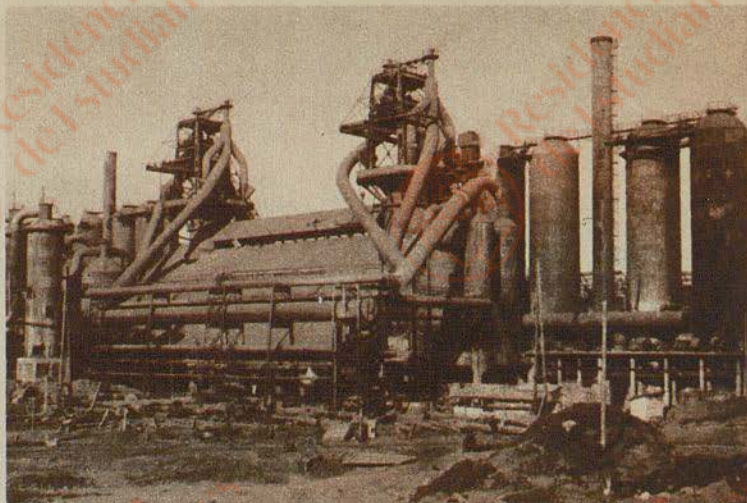


Lake Baikal, far out in Eastern Siberia. This fresh water lake is the deepest in the world. Seals disport themselves in its crystalline waters; bears roam the wooded shore. The trans-Siberian skirts Lake Baikal for hundreds of miles.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

The greatest achievements of the Soviet Union are found in the mighty industrial centers where the colossal projects of the first five year plan now stand completed. In Soviet cities from the Baltic to the Pacific, thousands of factories are humming in ever-increasing tempo. Far out in the Ural mountains gigantic metallurgical works have risen, mountains are being disemboweled, busy cities spring into life. Everywhere the power of broad rivers is being harnessed. Railroads push irresistibly into the most remote sections, opening up new regions for development.

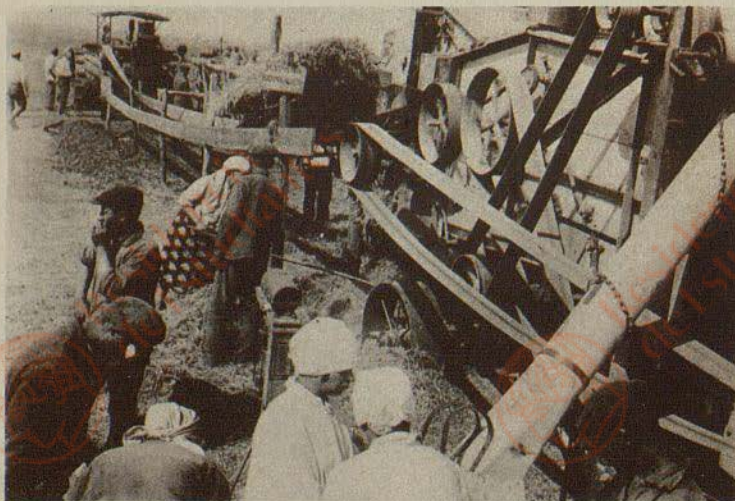
Special itineraries affording visits to these great new centers of industry have been designed. The points of interest included are among others, Dnieprohes, the great hydro-electric station, Magnitogorsk, the mighty steel heart of the Urals,



Blast furnace in operation at Magnitogorsk, mighty industrial center in the Ural mountain region.

Stalinsk (Kuznetsk) with its great coking plants and blast furnaces, Cheliabinsk, practically a new city of socialist construction projects and Novosibirsk, the industrial hub of Siberia.

COLLECTIVE FARMS



Threshing grain on a "Sovkhoz" (state farm) in the Central Volga region.

One of the most important economic transformations in the history of mankind has been the conversion of the Soviet Union from a country of great estates and small, one-man holdings into a nation of gigantic state and collective farms. About eighty per cent of the sown area of all the agricultural land in the Soviet Union is now operated either as Kolkhozes (collective farms) or Sovkhozes (state farms).

In the vicinity of Rostov are located the two most famous of the great state farms, the "gigant" (Giant) and the "Verblud" (Camel). A new hotel has been built in Rostov.

The Soviet state farms are attractions to tourists from abroad. Each farm has its central "city" with permanent residences for its workers, theaters, clubs, communal restaurants, schools, hospitals and usually a newspaper. Many of the In-tourist itineraries include visits to state and collective farm areas in the North Caucasus and the Ukraine. Special itineraries may be arranged.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

The U. S. S. R. is a new field for those who delight in mountain climbing. There are scores of mountains in the Caucasus, Pamirs and the Altai which have never been scaled! The Caucasus are the most accessible. There is majestic Elbrus (18,564 ft.), Dykhtau (17,050 ft.) and massive Kosh-tantau (16,875 ft.). These are followed by six peaks all over 16,000 feet, including Kazbek.

The favorite of alpinists is Elbrus. Special arrangements are made to care for foreign climbers. Several shelters have been built for group excursionists. During the summer season, daily attempts are made. In the past two years more than one hundred successful climbs were recorded. Special arrangements may be made through Intourist on a daily rate basis for mountain climbing in the Soviet Union.



Crossing one of the passes in the mountains of Svanetia, Caucasus Range. Alpinists glory in the mighty peaks of this region.

HUNTING



For variety and abundance of game, the U. S. S. R. is unsurpassed. Less than two days north-east of Leningrad lie thousands of acres of primeval wilderness where the crack of a rifle has rarely echoed. By special arrangement with the Soviet customs authorities, hunters traveling under the auspices of Intourist are permitted to export trophies of the hunt duty-free.

Bears are found in great numbers from one end of the U. S. S. R. to the other. There are black, white, and brown varieties. In the Caucasus are endless green mountain jungles with subtropical flora and fauna. Infrequently hunted and completely protected, game has multiplied until the whole region is a veritable hunters' paradise. The Caucasian wild boar and brown bear, and the Caucasian pheasant, are especially good sport. Game birds and wild fowl are widely distributed.

English-speaking guide-interpreters and experienced native hunters accompany every party. Comfortable accommodations and guide service are furnished at moderate daily rates.

Making the kill in the pine forests north of Moscow.

MAY DAY AND NOVEMBER 7th

These are the two great holidays in the Soviet Union. May day is an international observance that reaches its height in the U. S. S. R. November 7th commemorates the anniversary of the October (according to the old Russian calendar before it was changed) Revolution in 1917.

Wherever you are in the Soviet Union on May First you will find the country in festival. Work ceases for two days. The streets are thronged with marching, singing workers, carrying brightly colored banners and floats. There are speeches and processions, special concerts, games and theatrical performances, songs and dances—the whole land participates in the great May Day celebrations.

Moscow is the center, but the same scenes may be seen on a smaller scale in every city of the U. S. S. R. From dawn till dusk the workers march through Red Square past Lenin's tomb.



Part of the sport column on the way to Red Square during the May Day celebrations.



Now comes a contingent of factory workers, well organized, with banners flying . . . next, perhaps, the sport clubs, boys and girls in athletic uniform . . . cavalry gallops by . . . workers' clubs singing to the accompaniment of massed bands, a chorus of thousands of voices. From a reviewing stand the highest officials of the Soviet Union acknowledge the salutes of the multitude and foreign visitors view the spectacle. All the U. S. S. R. is marching in review.

Much the same observances are accorded the revolution's anniversary in the Fall. The Soviet Union reviews the past year's achievements and dedicates itself to renewed efforts in another two day period of festival. November 7th and May Day are days to be in the Soviet Union.

Part of the demonstration in Red Square observing November 7th, anniversary of the Soviet revolution. The Kremlin wall is seen on the right. To the left is the Cathedral of St. Basil.

SOVTORGFLOT

The passenger department of Sovtorgflot, the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, is under Intourist management. Comfortable cabin steamers and motorships operate on regular schedule between London and Leningrad, several calling at Hamburg. Leningrad being the logical starting point of any tour of the U. S. S. R., the London-Leningrad Sovtorgflot service offers a convenient way of entering the Soviet Union. Traveling on a Soviet boat is an interesting prelude to a visit to the land of the Soviets.

The sunny ports of the Black Sea are served by three lines of Soviet steamers. Round trips between Odessa and Batoum are made in ten days, with stops along the Black Sea Riviera at Sevastopol, Yalta, Novorossisk, Tuapse, Sochi, Gagri, Sukhum and Poti. From Batoum a service operates to Constantinople (Istanbul). The Near



One of Sovtorgflot's Black Sea fleet of steamers being warped into her berth at Odessa.

East division of the Sovtorgflot has sailings from Odessa to Alexandria, Egypt, and intermediate ports.

SOVIET AIR TRAVEL

For those going into the Soviet Union from Western Europe, a splendid air service is available that shortens the travel time immensely.



"Deruluft", the German-Russian Air Traffic Co., operates a fast, safe and reliable service to Leningrad and Moscow. Daily service is maintained both ways on the routes: Berlin-Koenigsberg-Moscow and Berlin-Koenigsberg-Riga-Tallinn-Leningrad. In 1931 3,600 passengers used this service. Connecting air services with Berlin make possible rapid journeys to Moscow and Leningrad from London, Berlin and other European cities.

Triple-motored, nine-passenger Soviet-built planes fly daily between Leningrad and Moscow. A favorite trip is that from Berlin to Moscow, Moscow to Leningrad and thence back to Berlin—all by air. All important Soviet cities are connected by a network of air lines.

The Soviet-built 32-passenger ANT poised for the 6,000 mile flight from Moscow to Vladivostok.

INTOURIST SERVICE

Standard itineraries ranging from five to thirty days are arranged each travel season by Intourist. These tours are available for a standard daily rate in three classes, first, tourist and special classes. They vary from five days in one Soviet City to a grand tour including travel over the greatest part of European U. S. S. R.

(Literature giving itineraries and rates on these standard tours may be obtained from any travel agent or from the nearest Intourist office.)

The tour prices quoted in connection with the standard tours include the following: All transportation between the first tour city named and the last city; meals, hotels, guide interpreters, sightseeing two to three hours daily—these services are given from the morning of the first day to the evening of the last day of the tour. Soviet entrance and exit visas (easily secured in this

country before you sail) are included in the tour price. The tour price, however, does not include the cost of any travel outside the Soviet Union; rail fare from Soviet border point of entry to first city of tour and from last city of tour to border point of exit; any additional sightseeing or travel not included in the itinerary, beverages, laundry or special guides.

Provision has been made for concession prices for tourist rail fare covering journey from border to first tour city and from last tour city to border.

Tourists who wish special itineraries with full service or services varying from those included in the standard tours may purchase Inclusive Independent Tours worked out on the full service basis. Only cities where Intourist service is available may be included in such itineraries.

Partial service in the Soviet Union is arranged



Interior of a wagons-lit dining car of the Soviet Railways. Railway service between important points in the Soviet Union is prompt and comfortable. The tracks are broader gauged than in Europe or the U. S., making possible wider cars. Sleeping accommodations are available in International Wagons-Lits cars. Intourist guides are assigned to all incoming trains to assist Intourist travelers.

for those who wish to secure hotels, meals and transport service in the cities and do not desire full tour service. It is arranged particularly for business men and those wishing to confine their attention to one or two cities. The cost of Soviet visas is additional with partial service.

For those not desiring to take a standard Intourist tour or limit themselves to partial service, open service orders may be purchased. These orders are issued for all three classes of travel and for a minimum number of days. They entitle the holder to select itineraries after arrival in the Soviet Union comprising various cities in which Intourist service exists (all important centers). Adjustments may be required to cover additional rail fare or services.

Below is given a list of Intourist services that are given with each class of travel:

FIRST CLASS

First class rail transportation, Wagons-Lits where available.

First class cabin on all steamers within the limits of the itinerary. (Volga River, Black Sea, Dnieper River, etc.)

Single room with bath in best class hotels. (In smaller towns: Baths where available.)

Three meals daily and tea in the best hotels and restaurants.

Sightseeing by automobile and special buses.

Transportation and delivery of baggage up to 70 pounds per person.

Admission to museums, exhibitions, and galleries, with guides.

The services of an English-speaking guide-interpreter.

Soviet entrance and exit visas.

TOURIST CLASS

Railway travel in second class cars ("soft class") with berths.

Second class cabins on steamers and river boats.

Rooms in best hotels.

Three meals and tea daily at best hotels and restaurants.

Sightseeing by tourist buses.

Transportation and delivery of baggage up to 70 pounds per person.



The new October Hotel in Leningrad, one of the many modern hostels being built throughout the U. S. S. R.

Admission to museums, exhibitions, and galleries, with guides.

The services of an English-speaking guide-interpreter.

Soviet entrance and exit visas.

SPECIAL CLASS

Railway travel in third class ("hard class") cars.

Second class on steamers and river boats.

Three meals daily.

Sleeping accommodations in hotels or dormitories.

Sightseeing by motor bus.

Transportation and delivery of baggage up to 70 pounds per person.

Admission to museums, exhibitions and galleries, with guides.

English-speaking guide interpreter furnished for each group.

Soviet entrance and exit visas.

Ask your travel agent or any Intourist office to supply you with full itineraries schedules and rates for the current travel season in the U. S. S. R.

HOW TO PLAN YOUR TRIP....

DEPOSIT. A deposit of 25% is to be made with the application, the balance to be paid when tourist is advised visa has been granted. A cancellation fee of 5% will be made if the tour is cancelled after the visa has been granted, except when cancellation is found necessary in case of illness. If some unforeseen development makes it impossible for a traveler to take the tour when planned, postponement to a later date may be arranged.

THE SOVIET VISA is easily obtained in about five days. Intourist secures it for you. Three passport size photographs are required. The cost of the visa is included in the price of your Intourist service. The tourist visa is granted only in connection with the purchase of travel service.

Travelers intending to visit the U. S. S. R. are cautioned against starting their trip without completing beforehand all arrangements for the Soviet portion of their itinerary, including the Soviet visa.

MONEY. Dollars, pounds sterling, marks, francs or other foreign currency, and travelers' checks are negotiable in the U. S. S. R. The valuables and foreign currency brought into the Soviet Union are registered on your passport, so that you may take them out of the country on departure. It is not permitted to take Soviet cur-

rency in or out of the U. S. S. R.

CAMERAS may be taken. Exposed films are developed before leaving the country.

CUSTOMS. Clothing and articles for personal use may be taken duty free.

MAILS AND CABLES should be addressed as follows:

(Your full name)
c/o Intourist
Hotel National
11 Gorky Street
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Communications will be forwarded to you at any point in your itinerary.

PURCHASES. Travelers who purchase art objects, antiques, furs, valuable souvenirs, etc., through the Torgsin stores, receive a permit to take their purchases out of the U. S. S. R. duty-free. Trophies taken by hunters traveling under the auspices of Intourist may also be exported duty-free, although a trophy fee is made.

BAGGAGE. Care, transportation, and delivery of baggage up to 70 lbs. per person is included in the cost of Intourist service. While large pieces of baggage can be handled, they are sometimes the cause of inconvenience, and the tourist is advised to use suitcases and valises in so far as this is practicable.



INTOURIST'S Pocket Guide Book to the Soviet Union

A comprehensive 700 page pocket size guide containing a wealth of data about the Soviet Union and its travel aspects. More than a Baedeker. Two maps inserted and supplementary maps of Leningrad and Moscow.

"SOVIET TRAVEL" Bi-Monthly Magazine

An illustrated bi-monthly magazine of travel in the U. S. S. R. containing drawings, photographs and articles by the Soviet Union's leading writers and artists. In English, published in Moscow U. S. S. R. Obtainable at leading newsstands or by subscription sent to any Intourist office.

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