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Folder Title: President and Mrs. Reagan's Trip to
the Soviet Union – May, 1988 (2)
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Office of First Lady: Files (Press)

Archivist: cas/bcb

File Folder: President and Mrs. Reagan's Trip to the Soviet Union,
May 1988 [2 of 2] OA 18755

Date: 1/16/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. list	Phone List for Pribaltiysata Hotel, Leningrad Consulate and Moscow White House (partial), 1p.	n.d.	B7 B7 c/15/00

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Reagan:

Here is a copy of your revised separate schedule in Moscow and Leningrad. Would you make any changes and return to me as soon as possible? I need to get the schedule out by 3:00 p.m. this afternoon.

Thanks.

Elaine

O.K.
U.P.

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX #

ADMIN FAX #

RECORD #

43

PAGES

DTG

RELEASER

1

260720Z

PK

FROM/LOCATION

1. LENINGRAD, USSR

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. FIRST LADY PHONE DISTRIBUTION

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____
2. _____

FIRST LADY'S PHONE LIST

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

ACTION = [SVC]OPNS(1) FLADY(1)
INFO = [SVC]WHCAOC(1) CDSWBD(1)
SWBD(1) SSTAIR(1)
WHSR(1)

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

FIRST LADY

MRS. REAGAN

LENINGRAD, USSR

PRIBALTIYSKAYA HOTEL

Hotel Information	356-0263
Ray Martinez-Staff Lead	356-1036
Betsy Koons-Press Advance	356-1049
REDACTED -USSS Lead	356-1055
Bill Cass-TSD	356-1060
Jeff Parker-AF Advance	356-1052
Barry Bracken-WHCA	356-2002

LENINGRAD CONSULATE

U.S. Consulate	274-8568, 8689
Staff Office Consulate Drop	203, 238
USSS Consulate Drop	214, 261
WHCA Consulate Drop	224
Staff Office	274-2332
Press Advance	271-7188
USSS	274-2887
	271-5044

MOSCOW WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL DROP

First Lady's Staff Office	680	Intercoms 11, 12
Ray Martinez-Office		Intercom 23
USSS	681	Intercoms 15, 16, 17
Marine Security Guard		Intercom 20
Consulate Operator		Intercom 14

To dial the U.S. Embassy in Moscow:

Dial 8 (Dial tone) then 095-252-2451 thru 2459

Then ask for White House Switchboard.

REVISED

May 23, 1988

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

FOR GUIDANCE AND PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY --
NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

SUMMARY OF MRS. PEAGAN'S SEPARATE SCHEDULE

IN MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD , U.S.S.R.

MAY 29-June 1, 1988

NOTE: Mrs. Reagan will have no separate schedule from the President's in Helsinki, Finland. Mrs. Reagan's summary schedule for events separate from The President is attached.

Details of this summary schedule have not yet been finalized and all parts of this schedule are subject to change. A detailed press schedule will be available in the Mezhd Hotel Press Filing Center in Moscow on Sunday, May 29. Please check the bulletin board there often for other information concerning Mrs. Reagan's separate events in Moscow, such as press bus sign-up sheets, time charges, and contact numbers for Mrs. Reagan's Press Office staff.

A press schedule and pool list for Mrs. Reagan's separate tour of Cathedral Square in the Kremlin with Mrs. Gorbachev at approximately 3:15 p.m. (local time) on Sunday, May 29, will be determined in Helsinki and made available. Please contact David Rabin. Pool passes for this event at the Kremlin on Sunday, May 29, will be distributed in Helsinki, by David Rabin prior to the press plane's departure to Moscow.

The pool list of press traveling to Leningrad aboard Mrs. Reagan's aircraft is attached.

Summary of Mrs. Reagan's
Separate Schedule
Page Two

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1988 - MOSCOW

3:15 p.m. Mrs. Reagan, accompanied by Mrs. Gorbachev, visits Assumption Cathedral

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1988 - MOSCOW

10:00 a.m.- Mrs. Reagan visits a local Moscow school
10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. Mrs. Reagan motorcades to Peredelkino to visit Boris Pasternak's Grave and Pasternak's Residence

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988 - LENINGRAD

9:30 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Moscow en route Leningrad

11:00 a.m. Arrive Leningrad

11:15 a.m.- Visit Monument to Defenders of Leningrad

12:05 a.m. Mrs. Reagan will tour city by motorcade en route Hermitage

12:05 p.m.- Visit Hermitage
1:40 p.m.

1:55 p.m.- Hydrofoil to Petrodvorets (Peter's Palace)
2:25 p.m.

2:25 p.m.- Tour Petrodvorets
3:20 p.m.

3:20 p.m.- Motorcade to Airport
3:50 p.m.

4:00 p.m. Depart Leningrad

5:30 p.m. Arrive Moscow

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1988 - MOSCOW

10:30 a.m.- Mrs. Reagan, accompanied by Mrs. Gorbachev, visits

11:15 a.m. Tretyakov Gallery

Summary of Mrs. Reagan's
Separate Schedule
Page Three

MRS. REAGAN'S PRESS OFFICE

CONTACTS: (Beginning May 16)

MOSCOW.....Wendy Weber-Toler
Mezhdunarodnaya ("Mezh") Hotel

LENINGRAD.....Betsy Koons
Pribaltiskaya Hotel

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

May 12, 1988

MRS. REAGAN'S SEPARATE VISIT TO LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.
MAY 31, 1988

TRAVELLING PRESS

NOTE: Listed below are members of the press pool who will be aboard Mrs. Reagan's aircraft when she travels from Moscow to Leningrad and back on Tuesday, May 31. No substitutions to this list will be accepted after Friday, May 13.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | NEC POOL CAMERA | Johnny Roth |
| 2. | NBC POOL SOUND | Vo Huynh |
| 3. | NBC CORRESPONDENT | John Cochran |
| 4. | ABC CORRESPONDENT | David Ensor |
| 5. | CBS CORRESPONDENT | Jacqueline Adams |
| 6. | CNN CORRESPONDENT | Mary Tillotson |
| 7. | ABC RADIO POOL CORRESPONDENT | Jor Pascom |
| 8. | AP WRITER | Susanne Shafer |
| 9. | AP PHOTOGRAPHER | Scott Applewhite |
| 10. | UPI WRITER | Charles Mitchell |
| 11. | UPI PHOTOGRAPHER | Vince Mannino |
| 12. | MAGAZINE POOL WRITER | Robert Cullen (Newsweek) |
| 13. | AFP PHOTOGRAPHER | Mike Sprague |
| 14. | TIME MAGAZINE PHOTOGRAPHER | Diana Walker |
| 15. | NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE PHOTOGRAPHER | Wally McNamee |
| 16. | USA TODAY WRITER | Jean Becker |
| 17. | WASHINGTON POST WRITER | Donnie Radcliffe |
| 18. | NEW YORK TIMES WRITER | Felicity Barringer |

Mrs. Peagan's separate visit
to Leningrad
Page Two

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 19. | LOS ANGELES TIMES WRITER | Bill Eaton |
| 20. | CHICAGO TRIBUNE WRITER | George DeLama |
| 21. | REUTERS WRITER | Susan Smith Cornwell |

Joining the pool in Leningrad

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|
| 22. | AEC TV POOL PRODUCER | John Herrick |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|

Wendy:

Here is the outline for the backgrounder for the Official Dinner on May 31, 1988 at 7:30 p.m. PLEASE check all details and as you can see, there are a lot of blanks that I could not fill in. Apparently, the china has been borrowed from the State Department and the crystal has been rented from Ridgewell's. I do not have any information on the flatware. Be sure to check with Elaine about releasing the info on the china and crystal. Cathy Fenton thinks the information on the china and crystal has already been in the papers, but I don't know. Call me if you have any questions. This information is current as of May 26, 1988.

I have been trying to call you all afternoon because Dale called back to see why you hadn't called him. I explained that I had given you the message, and he wondered if you tried him only at home. He has been in the office. He seems very anxious to speak with you. I couldn't find you through Signal (in your room or in the staff office). Please phone your husband!!!

Mary Gordon
May 26, 1988
3:30 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

EMBARGOED UNTIL
7:30 p.m., May 31, 1988

May 31, 1988

NOTICE TO THE PRESS: Background on Official Dinner honoring His Excellency The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Mrs. Gorbachev

The President and Mrs. Reagan will host an Official Dinner at Spaso House honoring His Excellency The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Mrs. Gorbachev on Tuesday, May 31, 1988, at 7:30 p.m.

- Dinner guests will arrive at the _____ Entrance of Spaso House. A U.S. Navy harpist and flutist will play in the _____ Foyer (?).
- General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev will arrive at the _____ Entrance of Spaso House.
- President and Mrs. Reagan and General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev will descend the _____ Staircase at 7:45 p.m., accompanied by Color Guard and full honors (?).
- White tablecloths and white damask napkins will be used on round (?) tables in the _____ Dining Room. The tables will be set with _____ flatware and _____ crystal. The State Department china will be used during the meal (?).
- Silver revere bowls filled with pink and white peonies will decorate the tables.
- The menu: Lobster Bisque, Sesame Sticks; Supreme of Chicken with Truffle Sauce, Cherry Tomatoes with Fleurons, Carrot Souffle and June Peas; Mixed Green Salad, Brie Cheese; Frozen Chocolate Mousse, Vanilla Sauce, Petits Fours Sec
The Wine: La Crema Reserve Chardonnay 1986
Chalone Pinot Noir 1981
Scharffenberger Summit Cuvee 1984
- During the course of the evening, the U.S. Marine Orchestra will provide music from the _____. The U.S. Army Strolling Strings will play during the dessert course, with the U.S. Marine Dance Band providing music for dancing following the entertainment (??).
- Following dinner, Mr. Dave Brubeck will perform in the _____ Room.
- Guest List attached.

EMBARGOED UNTIL
Tuesday, May 31, 1988 - 7:30 p.m.

OFFICIAL DINNER HONORING THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
AND MRS. GORBACHEV

Tuesday, May 31, 1988

The Dave Brubeck Quartet

Dave Brubeck
Piano

Bill Smith
Clarinet

Chris Brubeck
Electric Bass

Randy Jones
Drums

Special Guest
Eugene Wright
Bass

Entertainment Program

Selections by the Dave Brubeck Quartet

Dave Brubeck's contributions to American music and international understanding through his recordings and concert tours have been acknowledged all over the world. Born in California 68 years ago, into a family of musicians and cattle ranchers, Brubeck's career spans more than four decades. His youthful experiences as a cowboy gave little hint that he would emerge in the 1950's as leader of the world's foremost jazz quartet. Special guest, Eugene Wright, was a member of that legendary group. During his first tour of the Soviet Union in 1987, Dave Brubeck spoke of jazz as, "now performed by musicians throughout the world, but it is uniquely American in its origins in spirituals, ragtime, and blues. It shares with the indigenous music of Russia the attributes of high energy and honest emotion, only it is expressed in our own musical language."

EMBARGOED UNTIL

Tuesday, May 31, 1988 - 7:30 p.m.

Dinner for General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev

EMBARGOED UNTIL

Tuesday, May 31, 1988 - 7:30 p.m.

Dinner for General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev

Page Two

EMBARGOED UNTIL

Tuesday, May 31, 1988 - 7:30 p.m.

Dinner for General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev

Page Three

Many - 2 copies -
My notes regarding
Bridgewell's + borrowed
Clive are PHI for
us. up to Elaine to
get into that but I think
it was already in PAPER!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/25/88
Today's date:

OFFICIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET
DATE OF DINNER: TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988 UNION AND MRS. GORBACHEV

ARRANGEMENTS:

Dining Room:

Table Cloths and napkins WHITE TABLECLOTHS, WHITE NAPKINS, (NO OVERLAYS)

Flowers IN SILVER REVERE BOWLS: PINK AND WHITE PEONIES

China (BORROWED FROM STATE DEPT.) WHITE CENTER WITH NAVY BLUE
BORDER AND GOLD BAND.

Glassware (RENTED FROM RIDGEWELL'S) CLEAR CRYSTAL

Candlesticks FOUR WHITE 24" TAPERS IN 4 SILVER CANDLESTICKS

Menu SEE ATTACHED

Music U.S. ARMY STRINGS (NOT THE STROLLING BECAUSE THAT IS
THE LARGER GROUP.)

ENTERTAINMENT:

Program (see attached) SELECTIONS BY THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET

Rehearsal: Time: N/A

Location: _____

Entertainers THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET (DAVE BRUBECK-PIANO/BILL SMITH-
CLARINET/CHRIS BRUBECK-ELECTRIC BASS/RANDY JONES-DRUMS/
SPECIAL GUEST EUGENE WRIGHT-BASS)

PRESS:

Seated Dinner Guests: (See attached)

Reserved Extra Chairs in last row
for entertainment

DINNER

Honoring

His Excellency

The General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
and Mrs. Gorbachev

Lobster Bisque
Sesame Sticks

Supreme of Chicken
with Truffle Sauce
Cherry Tomatoes with Fleurons
Carrot Soufflé and June Peas

Mixed Green Salad
Brie Cheese

Frozen Chocolate Mousse
Vanilla Sauce
Petits Fours Sec

LA CREMA Reserve Chardonnay 1986

CHALONE Pinot Noir 1981

SCHARFFENBERGER Summit Cuvée 1984

SPASO HOUSE
MOSCOW

Tuesday, May 31, 1988

229 #135
350 27

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/25/88
Today's date:

OFFICIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET
DATE OF DINNER: TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988 UNION AND MRS. GORBACHEV

ARRANGEMENTS:

Dining Room:

Table Cloths and napkins WHITE TABLECLOTHS, WHITE NAPKINS, (NO OVERLAYS)

Flowers IN SILVER REVERE BOWLS: PINK AND WHITE PEONIES

China (BORROWED FROM STATE DEPT.) WHITE CENTER WITH NAVY BLUE BORDER AND GOLD BAND.

Glassware (RENTED FROM RIDGEWELL'S) CLEAR CRYSTAL

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Menu SEE ATTACHED

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Program (see attached) SELECTIONS BY THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET

Rehearsal: Time: N/A

Location: _____

Entertainers THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET (DAVE BRUBECK-PIANO/BILL SMITH-CLARINET/CHRIS BRUBECK-ELECTRIC BASS/RANDY JONES-DRUMS/SPECIAL GUEST EUGENE WRIGHT-BASS)

PRESS:

Seated Dinner Guests: (See attached)

Reserved Extra Chairs in last row
for entertainment

DINNER

. Honoring

His Excellency

The General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
and Mrs. Gorbachev

Lobster Bisque
Sesame Sticks

Supreme of Chicken
with Truffle Sauce
Cherry Tomatoes with Fleurons
Carrot Soufflé and June Peas

Mixed Green Salad
Brie Cheese

Frozen Chocolate Mousse
Vanilla Sauce
Petits Fours Sec

LA CREMA *Reserve Chardonnay 1986*

CHALONE *Pinot Noir 1981*

SCHARFFENBERGER *Summit Cuvée 1984*

SPASO HOUSE
MOSCOW

Tuesday, May 31, 1988

219#138
350 27



DAVE BRUBECK

Dave Brubeck's contributions to American music and international understanding through his recordings and concert tours have been acknowledged all over the world. Born in California 68 years ago, into a family of musicians and cattle ranchers, Brubeck's career spans more than four decades. His youthful experiences as a cowboy gave little hint that he would emerge in the 1950's as leader of the world's foremost jazz quartet. Special guest, Eugene Wright, was a member of that legendary group. During his first tour of the Soviet Union in 1987, Dave Brubeck spoke of jazz as, "now performed by musicians throughout the world, but it is uniquely American in its origins in spirituals, ragtime, and blues. It shares with the indigenous music of Russia the attributes of high energy and honest emotion, only it is expressed in our own musical language."

Selections by
THE
DAVE BRUBECK
QUARTET



Исполняет
КВАРТЕТ
ДЕЙВ БРУБЕК

DAVE BRUBECK

contributions to American traditional understanding through and concert tours have been spread over the world. Born in 1924, into a family of cattle ranchers, Brubeck's career spans four decades. His youthful cowboy gave little hint that he would become the leader of the jazz quartet. Special guest, Brubeck was a member of that legendary jazz quartet. Special guest, Brubeck spoke of jazz as, "the most uniquely American in its origins, melody, and blues. It shares with the music of Russia the attributes of honest emotion, only it is its own musical language."

ДЕЙВ БРУБЕК

Творчество этого выдающегося артиста, его вклад в американскую музыку, его концерты и записи способствующие развитию взаимопонимания между нациями признаются и ценятся во всем мире. Дейв Брубек родился в Калифорнии 68 лет тому назад, в семье музыкантов и скотоводов. Его музыкальная карьера охватывает более 40 лет. Свою юность он провел как ковбой и ничто тогда не указывало на то, что в пятидесятых годах он создаст самый выдающийся в мире джазовый квартет. Наш гастролер Юджин Райт участвовал в то время в этом знаменитом ансамбле. Когда Дейв Брубек гастролеровал в первый раз в 1987 г. в Советском Союзе, он говорил, то джазовую музыку «исполняют теперь все музыканты во всем мире, однако ее источники и происхождение уникально американские — спиричуал, регтайм, блюз. Джаз делит с русской народной музыкой душевное волнение, эмоциональную напряженность, которые у нас находят выражение в свойственной только нам музыкальной форме».

DAVE BRUBECK

Piano

BILL SMITH

Clarinet

CHRIS BRUBECK

Electric Bass

RANDY JONES

Drums

Special Guest

EUGENE WRIGHT

Bass

ДЕЙВ БРУБЕК

Рояль

БИЛЛ СМИТ

Кларнет

КРИС БРУБЕК

Электробас

РЭНДИ ДЖОНС

Ударные

Гастролер

ЮДЖИН РАЙТ

Контрабас

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

IMMEDIATE

PAGES

6

PRIORITY

RELEASER

ROUTINE

DTG

FROM: THE WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

TO:

1.

Dennis Powell

2.

3.

4.

5.

INFO:

1.

2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:



UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S
PRESS SECRETARY

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY--NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

CONTACT: Wendy Weber
(Mezh Rm 735)
Leslie Goodman
(Mezh Rm 747)

Attached is a copy of the Press Schedule for Mrs. Reagan's separate events in Moscow and Leningrad. Also included is background information for sites to be visited.

Please check with First Lady Press Advance Staff located in the Mezh Hotel Press Filing Center often, for changes in the schedule and daily pool assignments.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S
PRESS SECRETARY

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY

CONTACT: Wendy Weber
Leslie Goodman
Mezh Hotel
Filing Center

NOTICE TO THE PRESS
REGARDING CERTAIN SOVIET SECURITY PROCEDURES

Soviet authorities require the names of all persons participating in First Lady's pools in Moscow. If your organization is invited to participate in a pool, please let Wendy Weber or Leslie Goodman know who your representative will be. All pool information must be provided the evening before each day's events in order to obtain Soviet pool passes.

Soviet security checks will be conducted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center (NOVOSTI) requiring long lead times prior to events. Please give us your cooperation by insuring timely assembly in the Mezh Hotel Filing Center. There will be limited use of facilities and no telephones during coverage times.

Soviet security checks may include x-ray of equipment; including cameras. It is recommended that cameras not be loaded until after security checks for each event are completed and that film be hand carried.

As of May 28, 1988
6:00 pm

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

PRESS SCHEDULE
MRS. REAGAN'S SEPARATE EVENTS
IN MOSCOW, USSR
MAY 29 - JUNE 1, 1988

Sunday, May 29, 1988

11:40 am L
(3:00 am EDT)

Press Plane arrives Vnukovo I
Airport, Moscow, USSR.

PRESS NOTE: FL PRESS POOL # 1 will
be met and assembled
by Wendy Weber at the
airport and
transported to the
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs (MFA) for a
security check.

12:00 n L
(4:00 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 1 departs Vnukovo I
Airport en route Ministry of
Foreign Affairs (MFA).

Drive Time: 30 minutes.

12:30 pm L
(4:30 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 1 arrives
MFA for security check.

1:30 pm L
(5:30 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 1 departs MFA and
is transported to the Cathedral
Square, the Kremlin.

Drive Time: 10 minutes.

1:40 pm L
(5:40 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 1 arrives Cathedral
Square, Kremlin.

PRESS NOTE: Following coverage,
PRESS POOL will be transported
to Mezh Hotel Filing Center.

2:00 pm L
(6:00 am EDT)

AIR FORCE ONE ARRIVES VNUKOVO II AIRPORT, MOSCOW
USSR.

2:20 pm L
(6:20 am EDT)

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN DEPART VNUKOVO II
AIRPORT EN ROUTE THE KREMLIN.

(Refer to PRESIDENT'S Schedule)

Moscow Page 2

2:45 pm L THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN ARRIVE THE GRAND KREMLIN
(6:45 am EDT) PALACE AND PROCEED TO GEORGE'S HALL ANTECHAMBER FOR
GREETING.

(Refer to PRESIDENT'S Schedule)

3:00 pm L THE PRESIDENT MAKES BRIEF REMARKS.
(7:00 am EDT)

(Refer to PRESIDENT'S Schedule)

3:15 pm L MRS. REAGAN, ESCORTED BY MRS. GORBACHEV BID FAREWELL
(7:15 am EDT) TO THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND
PROCEED IN TOUR OF THE KREMLIN GROUNDS, CATHEDRAL
SQUARE AND THE ASSUMPTION CATHEDRAL.

Tour Guide: Elena Nikolayevna Mironova

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Photo A: Walk through Cathedral Square

Photo B: Visit to Assumption Cathedral

Throw: 10-20 feet

PRESS NOTE: At the time of the
release, the tour
route had not been
set. There may be
additional photos.

4:00 pm L MRS. REAGAN, ESCORTED BY MRS. GORBACHEV DEPARTS
(8:00 am EDT) KREMLIN GROUNDS TO JOIN THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL
SECRETARY GORBACHEV IN THE FOYER OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE
OF THE GRAND KREMLIN PALACE.

(Refer to PRESIDENT'S Schedule)

4:15 pm L FL PRESS POOL # 1 departs Cathedral
(8:15 am EDT) Square en route Mezhd Hotel Filing
Center.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

4:35 pm L FL PRESS POOL # 1 arrives Mezhd
(8:35 am EDT) Hotel Filing Center.

Monday, May 30, 1988

8:00 am L
(10:30 pm EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 2 assembles in Mezh Hotel Filing Center and is transported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

PRESS NOTE: The same pool will cover both morning and afternoon events and will be transported to the Mezh Hotel Filing Center upon completion of coverage.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

8:20 am L
(12:20 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 2 arrives MFA for security check.

9:00 am L
(1:00 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 2 departs MFA en route School 1254, Kropotkinskaya Road.

Drive Time: 10 minutes

9:10 am L
(1:10 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 2 arrives School 1254 for pre-positioning at arrival site.

9:50 am L
(1:50 am EDT)

MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS SPASO HOUSE EN ROUTE SCHOOL 1254.

CLOSED COVERAGE

10:00 am L
(2:00 am EDT)

MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES SCHOOL 1254 AND IS GREETED OUTSIDE BY CHILDREN.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Photo A: Arrival at the School and greeting by children

Throw: 50 feet

Moscow Page 4

10:02 am L MRS. REAGAN, ESCORTED BY FOUR CHILDREN, WALKS UP STEPS
(2:02 am EDT) TO MEET:

Mrs. Nanuli Razhdenovna Shevardnadze
(Wife of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze)

Ms. Inna Mikhailovna Teplova
Director of School 1254

Ms. Yanna Krakova
Deputy Director of School 1254

10:03 am L MRS. REAGAN IS ESCORTED BY MRS. TEPLOVA INSIDE SCHOOL
(2:03 am EDT) FOR A BRIEFING.

CLOSED COVERAGE

10:05 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS BRIEFING ROOM AND IS ESCORTED TO
(2:05 am EDT) DIALOGUE WITH ENGLISH CLASS.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Photo B: Visit with first grade English
class

Throw: 10 feet
Lights: pre-lit

10:10 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS ENGLISH CLASS EN ROUTE BIOLOGY
(2:10 am EDT) CLASS.

CLOSED COVERAGE

10:15 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS BIOLOGY CLASS EN ROUTE SCHOOL
(2:15 am EDT) WAR MUSEUM.

CLOSED COVERAGE

10:18 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS WAR MUSEUM EN ROUTE TO CONCERT
(2:18 am EDT) HALL TO OBSERVE CHILDREN'S PROGRAM.

10:20 am L MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES CHILDREN'S CONCERT ESCORTED BY
(2:20 am EDT) MRS. TEPLOVA.

10:20 am L CHILDREN'S PROGRAM BEGINS.
(2:20 am EDT)

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Photo C: Concert Hall Children's Program

Throw: 10 feet

Lights: pre-lit

10:40 am L CHILDREN'S PROGRAM CONCLUDES.
(2:40 am EDT)

PRESS NOTE: Following coverage,
Press will immediately
board bus to join
First Lady motorcade
for transportation to
afternoon events.

10:43 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS SCHOOL 1254 ENROUTE PASTERNAK
(2:43 am EDT) GRAVESITE, PEREDELKINO CEMETERY.

Drive Time: 30 minutes

11:13 am L MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES PEREDELKINO CEMETERY AND PROCEEDS
(3:13 am EDT) TO PASTERNAK FAMILY BURIAL.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Throw: 125 feet

11:15 am L MRS. REAGAN VISITS PASTERNAK GRAVE.
(3:15 am EDT)

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE: A White House Photo
will be released later
in the day.

11:20 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS PASTERNAK FAMILY BURIAL AREA
(3:20 am EDT) EN ROUTE PASTERNAK DACHA.

11:30 am L MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES PASTERNAK DACHA.
(3:30 am EDT)

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Throw: 125 feet

Moscow Page 6

11:50 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS PASTERNAK DACHA EN ROUTE HOME OF
(3:50 am EDT) ANDREI VOZNESENSKY.

Drive Time: 5 minutes

11:55 pm L MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES HOME OF ANDREI VOZNESENSKY.
(3:55 am EDT)

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

MRS. REAGAN HAS LUNCH WITH ANDREI VOZNESENSKY

CLOSED COVERAGE

12:50 pm L Press Bus departs Peredelkino
(4:50 am EDT) en route Mezhd Hotel Filing
Center.

Drive Time: 30 minutes

Press Bus arrives Mezhd Hotel
Filing Center.

12:50 pm L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS HOME OF ANDREI VOZNESENSKY EN
(4:50 am EDT) ROUTE SPASO HOUSE.

(Refer to PRESIDENT'S Schedule)

Tuesday, May 31, 1988

7:45 am L
(11:45 pm EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 3 assembles in Mezhdunarodny Hotel Filing Center and is transported to Spaso House for security check.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

8:05 am L
(12:05 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 3 arrives Spaso House for security check.

PRESS NOTE: Press pool will board bus after security check to join First Lady's motorcade to Vnukovo II airport, Moscow, USSR.

9:00 am L
(1:00 am EDT)

MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS SPASO HOUSE EN ROUTE VNUKOVO II AIRPORT.

Drive Time: 25 minutes

9:25 am L
(1:25 am EDT)

MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES VNUKOVO II AIRPORT AND IS GREETED BY MRS. LIDIYA GROMYKO. MRS. REAGAN, AND MRS. GROMYKO IMMEDIATELY PROCEED TO THE AIRCRAFT AND BOARD.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Throw: 90 foot

Press Note: FL PRESS POOL # 3 will cover airport greeting from under the aircraft wing and immediately board the rear of the aircraft after coverage.

(Refer to Separate LENINGRAD Schedule)

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

PRESS SCHEDULE
MRS. REAGAN'S SEPARATE EVENTS IN
LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.
MAY 31, 1988

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988

9:35 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Vnukova II Airport,
(1:35 a.m. EDT) Moscow en route Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Flight time: 1 hr., 25 mins.
Time change: None
Food Service: Brunch

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Pulkovo 1 Airport, Leningrad,
(3:00 a.m. EDT) U.S.S.R. She will be greeted by:

Mr. Vladimir Yakovlevich Khodyrev
Mayor
City of Leningrad

Mrs. Zoya Pavlova Khodyrev

Mr. Edward Hurwitz
U.S. Consul General
Leningrad

Mrs. Inge Hurwitz

Mrs. Valentina Ivanova Matvienko
Deputy Mayor
City of Leningrad

Mr. Vitold Kublitskiy
Chief
External Department
Leningrad City Council

Mr. Mikhail Efimov
Foreign Affairs Ministry
City of Leningrad

Mr. Dmitriy Likhachev
Academician

Miss Likhachev

Press Schedule
Page Two

Mr. Ivan Shinkarenko
Chief of Protocol
City of Leningrad

Mr. Vladimir Vakhrichev
Chief of Security
City of Leningrad

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

Traveling press will disembark from aircraft first for pre-positioning under the wing. Following Mrs. Reagan's arrival, press will be escorted immediately to vans in motorcade for boarding.

11:10 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs airport en route Monument to
(3:10 a.m. EDT) the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad.

Drive time: 5 mins.

11:15 a.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Monument to the Heroic
(3:15 a.m. EDT) Defenders of Leningrad and proceeds to museum for tour.

PRESS NOTE

Pool writer will accompany Mrs. Reagan on tour of museum. Remaining members of pool will be escorted to memorial statue outside for pre-positioning.

11:40 a.m. Mrs. Reagan exits museum and proceeds to
(3:40 a.m. EDT) memorial statue where she will place flowers in tribute to the defenders of Leningrad.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE - 20 ft. throw

11:42 a.m. Mrs. Reagan proceeds to motorcade for boarding.
(3:42 a.m. EDT)

PRESS NOTE

Press will be escorted to press vans for immediate boarding.

Press Schedule
Page Three

11:45 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs the Monument to the Defenders
(3:45 a.m. EDT) of Leningrad en route The Hermitage, Khalturin
Street.

12:10 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives The Hermitage and proceeds on
(4:10 a.m. EDT) tour.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

Press will be pre-positioned in various rooms along tour route. A pool writer will accompany Mrs. Reagan on the tour.

1:30 p.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Hermitage and proceeds on
(5:30 a.m. EDT) foot to boat dock. She will board a hydrofoil
en route Petrodvorets Palace (Summer Palace of
Peter the Great).

PRESS NOTE

Press pool will be escorted from Hermitage to boat dock across the street for pre-positioning. Following Mrs. Reagan's entry onto hydrofoil, press will board separate boat en route the Summer Palace.

Travel time: 30 mins.

2:00 p.m. Press Hydrofoil arrives Petrodvorets.
(6:00 a.m. EDT)

PRESS NOTE

Press will board vans and be driven to the Samson and the Lion Fountain outside the Palace for pre-positioning.

2:05 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Petrodvorets Palace and
(6:05 a.m. EDT) proceeds to Samson and the Lion Fountain where
she will view a cultural performance.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

Press Schedule
Page Four

PRESS NOTE

Upon conclusion of performance, press will be escorted to vans for boarding.

2:25 p.m.
(6:25 a.m. EDT)

Mrs. Reagan boards motorcade and proceeds to palace entrance. She will be accompanied on the tour by Mr. Vadim Valentinovitch Znamenov, Director of Petrodvorets, and Mrs. Albena Kusmaryeva.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

A pool writer will accompany Mrs. Reagan on tour. Remainder of press pool will be pre-positioned in:

- 1) Throne Room where Mrs. Reagan will hear a musical group (30-40 ft. throw)
- 2) Portrait Room (10-15 ft. throw)

Press Pool will then be escorted to vans for boarding.

3:10 p.m.
(7:10 a.m. EDT)

Mrs. Reagan departs Petrodvorets en route Pulkovo 1 Airport.

Drive time: 30 mins.

3:40 p.m.
(7:40 a.m. EDT)

Mrs. Reagan arrives Pulkovo 1 Airport and greets U.S. Consulate staff and families.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

Immediately following, press board aircraft using rear stairs.

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

Press Schedule
Page Five

4:00 p.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Pulkovo I Airport,
(8:00 a.m. EDT) Leningrad, en route Vnukovo II Airport, Moscow.

Flight time: 1 hr., 25 mins.
Time Change: none

5:30 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Vnukovo II Airport, Moscow,
(9:30 a.m. EDT) U.S.S.R.

5:35 p.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Vnukovo II Airport en route
(9:35 a.m. EDT) to Spaso House.

PRESS NOTE: Traveling press will
immediately disembark
aircraft from the rear
and board press bus in
First Lady Motorcade
en route Mezh Hotel
Filing Center.

5:35 pm L Press Bus departs airport in
(9:35 am EDT) Motorcade en route Mezh Hotel
Filing Center.

Drive Time: 45 minutes

6:20 pm L Press Bus arrives Mezh Hotel Filing
(10:20 am EDT) Center.

(Refer to MOSCOW Schedule)

Tuesday, May 31, 1988: (Evening Event)

6:00 pm L
(10:00 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 4 assembles in Mezhdzhuraz Hotel Filing Center and is transported to Spaso House for security check and coverage of guest arrivals at Reciprocal Dinner.

PRESS NOTE: Dinner Attire:
Men: Business Suit or Coat and Tie
Women: Lady's Dress.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

6:20 pm L
(10:20 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 4 arrives Spaso House.

7:00 pm L
(11:00 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 4 to be pre-positioned for guest arrivals at Spaso House Reciprocal Dinner.

7:15 pm L
(11:15 am EDT)

U.S. OFFICIAL RECIPROCAL DINNER GUESTS BEGIN ARRIVING.

7:30 pm L
(11:30 am EDT)

SOVIET OFFICIAL RECIPROCAL DINNER GUESTS BEGIN ARRIVING.

8:00 pm L
(12:00 N EDT)

GENERAL SECRETARY AND MRS. GORBACHEV ARRIVE SPASO HOUSE.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Throw: 20 feet
Lights: pre-lit

8:05 pm L
(12:05 am EDT)

PRESS POOL departs Spaso House en route Mezhdzhuraz Hotel Filing Center.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

8:25 pm L
(12:25 am EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 4 arrives Mezhdzhuraz Hotel Filing Center.

Moscow Page 14

8:50 pm L
(12:50 pm EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 5 departs Mezhd
Hotel Filing Center en route
Spaso House for coverage of
exchange of toasts and
entertainment at Reciprocal Dinner.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

9:10 pm L
(1:10 pm EDT)

FL PRESS POOL # 5 arrives Spaso
House for security check and pre-
positioning for coverage.

10:00 pm L
(2:00 pm EDT)

PRESIDENT REAGAN AND GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV
EXCHANGE TOASTS.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Throw: 60 feet
Lights: pre-lit

10:20 pm L
(2:20 pm EDT)

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET BEGINS.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

10:35 pm L
(2:35 pm EDT)

ENTERTAINMENT CONCLUDES AND THE PRESIDENT AND
MRS. REAGAN THANK GUESTS.

TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

10:40 pm L
(2:40 pm EDT)

DINNER CONCLUDES AND GUESTS DEPART.

PRESS NOTE: FL PRESS POOL # 5 will
depart Spaso House
after all guests have
departed and are
transported to Mezhd
Hotel Filing Center.

Wednesday, June 1, 1988

8:40 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 assembles in Mezhd
(12:40 am EDT) Hotel Filing Center and is
transported to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs (MFA).

Drive Time: 20 minutes

9:00 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 arrives Ministry
(1:00 am EDT) of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for
security check.

9:30 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 departs Ministry
(1:30 am EDT) of Foreign Affairs (MFA) en route
Tretyakov Gallery.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

9:50 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 arrives Tretyakov
(1:50 am EDT) Gallery for pre-positioning in icon
vault.

PRESS NOTE: Space is extremely
limited within the vault. Bags are
not permitted on the premise and
should be left on the bus.

10:20 am L MRS. REAGAN DEPARTS SPASO HOUSE EN ROUTE TRETYAKOV
(1:20 am EDT) GALLERY.

CLOSED COVERAGE

10:30 am L MRS. REAGAN ARRIVES TRETYAKOV GALLERY AND IS GREETED
(1:30 am EDT) BY MRS. GORBACHEV.

CLOSED COVERAGE

10:36 am L MRS. REAGAN AND MRS. GORBACHEV ARRIVE VAULT ROOM TO
(1:36 am EDT) VIEW RUSSIAN ICONS AND ARE GREETED BY:

Ms. Lidiya Romashkova
Chief Curator
Tretyakov Gallery

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TIGHT POOL COVERAGE

Throw: 10 feet
Lights: available light

11:00 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 departs vault
(2:00 am EDT) room en route press bus.

11:10 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 departs Tretyakov
(2:10 am EDT) Gallery en route Mezh Hotel Filing
Center.

Drive Time: 20 minutes

11:30 am L FL PRESS POOL # 6 arrives Mezh
(2:30 am EDT) Hotel Filing Center.

(Refer to PRESIDENT'S Schedule)

THE KREMLIN

- o Built on the site of an earlier wooden fort, the Kremlin has been a symbol of Russian and Soviet power for many centuries. It's brick walls were constructed in the 15th century, and are 12 feet thick, as much as 60 feet high in places, and have a circumference of 1-1/2 miles. Originally, it was surrounded entirely by water. Today, the triangular fort encloses several cathedrals, gardens, and government buildings. Altogether, there are 12 towers, the largest of which is the Spassky (Savior) Tower, surmounted by a large clock and red star. This gates serves as the official entrance into the Kremlin.
- o The churches on Cathedral Square were built primarily in the 15th and 16th centuries by Italian and Russian architects. They reflect a mixture of Russian and Renaissance styles. The largest of these, the Cathedral of the Assumption, was commissioned by Tsar Ivan III, the grandfather of Ivan the Terrible, and was constructed between 1475-79 by a Bolognese master architect, Aristotle Fioravanti. It served as the place of coronation of the Russian Tsars, and the burial place of the heads of the Russian Orthodox Church, until the 18th century.
- o The Great Kremlin Palace was built in the 19th century as an Imperial Palace. It contains State rooms for visiting dignitaries, a State banquet hall, and a large 3000-seat chamber for meetings of the Soviet Parliament. Upstairs are a series of halls named after several saints, which are actually the names of the highest military decorations of Tsarist Russia. The largest hall, St. George's, is used for diplomatic receptions and halls.
- o Also inside the Kremlin is a modern structure, the glass and steel "Palace of Congresses," built in 1961 for the purpose of holding Communist Party Congresses, which take place every four or five years. In between times, the building serves as Moscow's main performing arts center (like the Kennedy Center). Performances of the Bolshoi Theater Company regularly take place here, as well as in the old theater a few blocks from the Kremlin.

CATHEDRAL SQUARE

- o The Square adjacent to the Great Palace is the oldest part of the Kremlin.
- o Entering from the street, on the left is the beautiful little Cathedral of the Annunciation, whose foundations date from the 14th century. Inside, the walls are covered with icons and frescoes. On the right stands the Cathedral of the Archangel, containing the tombs of tsars and their families up to the 18th century. Next to the Cathedral of the Annunciation on the left is the whitestone "Palace of Facets," built in 1491 as a royal audience hall, and used by the tsars up to the time of Peter the Great.
- o On the right side of the square, opposite the "Palace of Facets" is the Ivan the Great Bell Tower." Construction of this tower began in 1505, but it was completed in the year 1600 by the Tsar Boris Godunov. Below its onion dome and two tiers of columns hangs the "Resurrection Bell," weighing over 144,000 pounds. (By comparison, the bell in Westminster's "Big Ben" weighs only 1/5 as much.)
- o At the foot of the tower sits the world's largest bell, "The Tsar Bell," weighing over 440,000 pounds and built in 1735 on the command of Empress Anna. In fact, the bell was never hung, and has never been rung. Shortly after it was cast and delivered to the Kremlin, fire swept the building where it was stored. The water poured on the red hot bell by the firefighters caused it to crack and break. It has been exhibited in its present form since 1836.
- o Next to the Bell Tower sits "Tsar Cannon," cast in 1586. The barrel has a portrait of Tsar Fyodor, the son of Ivan the Terrible. It is over 17 feet long, and weighs some 80,000 pounds. It was intended to be part of the Kremlin defenses, but has probably never been fired.

ASSUMPTION CATHEDRAL

- o The massive Cathedral of the Assumption is the largest and oldest of the completed churches in the Kremlin. It's construction was inspired by Sophia, the wife of Ivan III, who was a Byzantine princess and niece of the last Byzantine Emperor. She persuaded her husband that Moscow had to take its place as leader of the Orthodox world after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks. This church was intended, from the start, to rival the biggest and most famous churches in Christendom.
- o Construction of the church took place under the direction of Aristotle Fioravanti, a Bologna master architect brought in specially for this purpose. Before beginning, Fioravanti toured Russia and studied many older Russian churches. His cathedral is therefore a deliberate blend of Renaissance and Russian techniques.
- o Traditionally, this was the coronation church of all the tsars after the 15th century, even after the capital was moved to St. Petersburg. The last tsar, Nicolas II, was crowned here in 1896.
- o The interior is noted for its spaciousness, which is rare among Russian churches of this period. The walls have been painted and restored several times, having suffered particularly at the hands of the Polish and French invaders in the 17th and 19th centuries, respectively. Restoration has continued throughout the Soviet period.
- o The original frescoes in the 16th century were the work of the famous Dionysius. Only a few fragments survive in some of the apses.
- o Most of the surviving paintings date from the 1640's, when Tsar Alexis (the father of Peter the Great) commissioned a great restoration, including coating the walls with gilt, which gives them the appearance of an illuminated manuscript.
- o The tall iconostasis (icon screen) dates from 1652. It contained some of the most important icons in Russia. The icon of the "Virgin Mary Enthroned" is attribution to Dionysius. The "Virgin of Vladimir," an 11th century Byzantine icon, was originally here, but has now been transferred to the Tretyakov Gallery. The Icon of St. George is from the 12th century Novgorod school, and is one of the oldest surviving Russian icons.

- o Tombs of the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church lie behind the icon screen. These include the remains of Peter, First Metropolitan of Moscow, who died in 1326.

- o When Napoleon occupied Moscow in 1812, his soldiers stripped the Cathedral of 11,000 pounds of silver and 600 pounds of gold. (Much of the silver was eventually recovered from the fleeing French army.) As they left, the French attempted to blow up the Cathedral, but fortunately only the 17th century annex on the north was destroyed. It was rebuilt in the 19th century.

SCHOOL NO. 1254

- o Founded and built in 1936, the school is an old but typical Moscow school. It opened as a regular Soviet "middle" school with the standard 10 grades, and students aged 7 to 17.
- o The school closed in 1938 and became a military artillery school, which it remained throughout World War II. While the "middle" school reopened after the war it has maintained the central hall on the second floor as a permanent memorial to the graduates of the school who fought and died in the war. Among the displays are photos of battles; photos of U.S. and Soviet soldiers in friendly postures; and a cannon.
- o Soviet "middle" schools encompass grades 1 thru 10. Current enrollment is 720 students. With an average class size of 36. Students study math, reading, writing, nature studies, art, music, physical education, and a foreign language.
- o All students at School No. 1254 begin studying English at age 8, in the second grade. Students attend the school because they live nearby and wish to specialize in English.
- o The school is located in the Kropotkinskaya section of Moscow. The neighborhood is central, close to the Kremlin and the historic shopping street, the Arbat. Therefore it is a desirable area where, according to the school's Assistant Director, the "intelligentsia" live. Most of the teachers, for example, travel far to get to school.
- o More than 90 percent of all students go on to colleges and universities after passing exams at age 17. (In a "working class" area many of the children would leave the middle school at age 15 to attend technical/vocational schools.)

Gifts to the school from Mrs. Reagan:

A complete set of the Encyclopedia Americana, Grolier, Inc. with the first volume inscribed by Mrs. Reagan.

A 16 mm sound movie projector made in the U.S.A. by Kalart Victor, and three films:

1. "Sing'in In The Rain"
2. "To Fly" from the Smithsonian Institute
3. "The Huddled Masses" - Part nine from the 1973 BBC-TV and Time-Life production of "America" written and narrated by Alistair Cooke

SINGIN' IN THE RAIN

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (1952). Length: 103 minutes.

Directed by Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen.

Choreography by Gene Kelly and Donald O'Connor.

Produced by Arthur Freed. Cinematography by Harold Rosson and John Alton. Written by Betty Comden and Adolph Green. Songs by Arthur Freed and Nacio Herb Brown and Comden, Green and Roger Edens.

CAST: Gene Kelly, Debbie Reynolds, Donald O'Connor, Jean Hagen, Millard Mitchell, Rita Moreno, Douglas V. Fowley, Cyd Charisse, Madge Blake.

Singin' in the Rain is considered by many critics to be the best musical comedy ever made. It tells the story of two young comic dancers who rise from burlesque and vaudeville to become top stars of the movie industry. Along the way, it satirizes the movie industry of the silent period, focusing in particular on Hollywood's reaction to the arrival of sound.

In the film, Don Lockwood (Kelly) and Lina Lamont (Hagen) are a popular silent film romantic team. Monumental Pictures, the studio for whom Don and Lina work, promotes their on-screen popularity by supporting the rumor that Don and Lina are linked romantically off-screen. Lina likes Don, but Don detests Lina, who is vain and arrogant. Lina also speaks in a squeaky, uncultured voice that belies her screen image as a well-educated sophisticate. The advent of sound exposes her weakness and the studio covers for her by hiring the pretty and talented young actress Kathy Selden (Reynolds) to dub her voice. Don discovers Kathy's acting talent and falls in love with her. Lina jealously reacts by trying to ruin Kathy's career. In the end, Don and Kathy get together and Lina is exposed.

Gene Kelly on Singin' in the Rain:

"I've made a lot of films that were bigger hits and made a lot more money, but now they look dated. But this one, out of all my pictures, has a chance to last. The picture was made with love. We weren't putting Hollywood down. And everything in it is true. It all really happened when movies went into sound."

"This song-and-dance contrivance is an impudent, offhand comedy about the outlandish making of movies back in the sheik-and-flapper days when they were bridging the perilous chasm from silent to talking films...At times it reaches the level of first-class satiric burlesque." New York Times March 28, 1952.

"This exuberant and malicious satire of Hollywood in the late twenties is perhaps the most enjoyable of all movie musicals."
New Yorker, 1971.

TO FLY!

Directed and photographed by Greg MacGillivray and James Freeman.

Produced by Francis Thompson in 1976.

Sponsored as a public service by Conoco, Inc., a DuPont company.

Length: 28 minutes.

To Fly! celebrates the physical sensation of flight made possible by the technology of the past one hundred years. It takes the viewer from the age of hot air balloons to rockets and communicates, as no other film has, the exhilarating experience that continues to compel humans to make and ride in machines that fly.

To Fly! has been seen by an estimated 200 million people world-wide.

To Fly! has been screened continuously in the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum since 1976. In that time, more than 9.8 million people have seen the film in that one location.

"To Fly! is a poem to noiseless, disinterested, infallible one-person flight." New York Times May 8, 1980

"Finally...we follow a hang-glider swooping, diving, swooning above the sudden mountains of Kauai. If ever there was a moment that said, This is what it is like to fly, that was it."
Washington Post July 1, 1980

THE HUDDLED MASSES

Written and narrated by Alistair Cooke.

Directed and produced by Michael Gill.

A BBC Television/Time-Life Films Co-production, 1973.

Length: 60 minutes.

(PART 9 of the series America: A Personal History by Alistair Cooke.)

The series from which this episode is taken was conceived by the British-born journalist Alistair Cooke as an effort to explain "the simple size of the place and the often warring variety of life that goes on inside it."

"The Huddled Masses," episode 9 of Alistair Cooke's thirteen-part series America: A Personal History, tells the story of the vast European migration to America that took place during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Prior to 1890 the majority of immigrants came from Scandinavia, Germany, Ireland, England and Canada. Over the next thirty years the in-coming flow was dominated by persons from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and, again, Ireland. During the first two decades of this century alone, 14.5 million immigrants arrived in America. The gateway for most was New York City harbor and on busy days ships often brought in as many as 15,000 new citizens a day. For all New York arrivals the American experience began amidst the din and confusion of Ellis Island, where immigrants were processed into the country. "The Huddled Masses" is a testimony to the mixed feelings of hope and bewilderment that were felt by all those who became first-generation Americans in this period.

"In America, Cooke is not so much writing a history as he is telling a biography of a living and on-going society."
Variety, February 2, 1973.

"...we hope to give viewers an impression not only of this country's crowded history but also of the varied look of the place, something of the texture of living here. I hope this series will help humanize some of America's heroes and villains, and bring history alive."

Alistair Cooke, commenting on the entire series.

BORIS PASTERNAK (1890-1960)

- o Boris Pasternak was born in Moscow in 1890 and grew up in a cultured Jewish family. His father was an artist and his mother a pianist. Pasternak himself planned a music career but he was an even more gifted poet.
- o His first major collection of poems was published during the 1920's and since that time he has always been a favorite of Russian intellectuals. He was admitted to the Union of Soviet Writers in 1932.
- o Revolted by Stalinism, Pasternak turned in the late 30's and 40's to translation; his renditions into Russian of the works of Byron, Keats and Shakespeare, among others, both helped him earn a living and remain monuments to his genius.
- o Pasternak submitted "Dr. Zhivago" for publication in 1956, it was rejected as libelous, as it did not adopt the orthodox view of the Revolutionary period. The manuscript made its way to the West, where it was first published in Italy in 1957.
- o Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958. However, in the Soviet Union, Pasternak's fame provoked a bitter official campaign against him. He was forced to reject the award and was ousted from the Writer's Union.
- o He returned to his country home in the village of Peredelkino, a small town in the Moscow suburbs. He died there, in 1960, of cancer and some say a broken heart. On May 30, the anniversary of his death, his family and admirers gather at his simple grave in the village to read his poetry. This is considered a very special occasion.
- o The Pasternak home, a simple dacha, lies a short way from the village. The Pasternak family occupied the home until 1984. Currently there are plans to convert his home into a museum.

Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad

The siege of Leningrad lasted 900 days - from September 8, 1941 until January 27, 1944. During this time, over 650,000 men, women, and children died, the vast majority succumbing to hunger and cold.

In 1963, the poet Mikhail Doudine proposed a monument be erected to the memory of all those who gave their lives in the defense of the city. This appeal was supported enthusiastically by the citizens of Leningrad, who contributed the money for the construction of the memorial. The monument itself was designed by sculptor M.K. Anikushin and architects S.B. Speransky and V.A. Kamensky, all three of whom were in Leningrad during the siege. The memorial was dedicated on May 9, 1975, the thirtieth anniversary of the victory over the Nazis.

Two sets of statues, flanking the entrance, are dedicated to the many individuals from all walks of life who contributed to Leningrad's defense. On the left, working inwards, are the figures of a pilot and a sailor, sharpshooters, and common citizens working on the defensive lines. On the right, first are some soldiers, then women workers, and finally members of the people's volunteers.

The central obelisk is made of red granite and is 48 meters high. Directly in front of the obelisk is the sculpture "Victory," represented by a soldier and a worker.

In the center of the large circular area where Mrs. Reagan will lay flowers is a statue entitled "Blockade" or "Requiem in Bronze." Overhead, this entire area is bound by a granite ring which opens on one side. The ring represents the siege and bears inscriptions from the various honors which have been bestowed on the city. The statue depicts a group of figures including a mother with a dead child, a soldier helping an old woman, and in the center a woman holding a fallen figure. Traditionally, newlyweds place flowers at this statue.

Upon entering the Memorial Hall, Mrs. Reagan will see an inscription taken from the Address of the Central Committee proclaiming Leningrad a heroic city. The inscription reads:

The valor of the defenders of the city of Lenin will always be preserved in the grateful memory of the present and future generations of the Soviet People.

Along the walls here are the names of the factories and enterprizes which worked throughout the seige. Above these are lights representing the candles citizens made out of shell casings. There are 900 candles in the memorial, one for each night of the siege.

Descending underground into the main memorial hall, to the left is a large mural depicting the struggle of daily life during the blockade. At the bottom right is a depiction of Shostokovitch, who wrote symphony Number 7, entitled "Leningrad," during the first winter of the siege. Six display cases contain articles in use during this period. The first case contains items used in day-to-day life, including the diary of a child and 125 grams of bread -- the daily ration at the end of the siege.

The flags hanging throughout the Hall are from the various units, fire brigades, and factories in Leningrad.

An eight-minute film runs continuously in an alcove to the right. The film depicts the Monument and has several minutes of actual footage from the defense of the city.

Also in the museum are a series of large bronze sheets which tell the story of what happened on that given day during the years of the siege.

At the far end of the hall are six more display cases and a large mural entitled "Victory." The mural shows the joy of homecoming, tempered by the grief felt by those whose loved ones will not return.

* * *

Mrs. Reagan will be accompanied on her visit to the monument by Mr. Oleg Vladimirovitch Shishkin, Chairman of the Leningrad District Council, and Mr. Oleg Vladimirovitch Zelobanov, Director of the Monument.

PETRODVORETS

Petrodvorets (Peterhof), the summer palace of Peter the Great, is one of the most frequently visited tourist attractions in the Soviet Union. Situated outside of Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland, Petrodvorets has often been described as a Versailles-by-the-sea.

Primarily constructed during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, Petrodvorets is famous for its parks, palaces, and fountains. The system of fountains consists of three cascades and 144 fountains. The system actually begins 15 miles away and without any pumping stations, the water flows downhill culminating in the famous Samson and the Lion fountain that symbolizes Russia's victory of Sweden in 1709.

Towering above the fountain system is the Great Palace. Begun by Peter, but constructed over many years, it faces the fountain system, marine canal, lower gardens, and the sea. The inner rooms of the Palace are a series of sumptuous and ornately furnished reception areas and private living quarters done in period style.

From 1941-44 this site was a victim of war, resulting in its almost complete demolition. Many of the furnishings were moved inland, however, and were thus saved. The Great Palace and its grounds were not so fortunate. Destruction was everywhere as evidenced by photographs on display.

With painstaking care, Soviet artisans are in the process of researching, and reproducing all details of both the facade and interior of the Great Palace and rescuing the park grounds and gardens.

Throne Room

The Throne Room is the largest chamber in the palace and was used for official receptions, large banquets and balls.

The throne by the east wall was made in the early 18th century by Russian masters and is thought to have belonged to Peter The Great. Also on the east wall is a huge portrait of Catherine The Great on horseback painted by the Danish artist Vigilius Erichsen in 1762.

The official opening of the Throne Room after restoration took place in 1969.

Portrait Hall

This room is in the middle of the oldest section of the palace. At one time it was the largest room in the Upper Chambers built in Peter's lifetime and was simply called the Hall.

In 1723 the Italian artist Bartolomeo Tarsia presented Peter The Great with a sketch for painting the ceiling. Peter approved it, but the work was not carried out until 1726, after his death. In 1764 the walls were hung with no less than 368 paintings acquired on the orders of Catherine II from the widow of the Italian painter Pietro Rotari who died in St. Petersburg. Most of them are portraits of girls in various costumes painted by the artist and his pupils. Ever since then the Hall has been called the Picture or Portrait Hall.

* * *

When Mrs. Reagan visits Petrodvorets, she will be greeted by Mr. Vadim Inamenoff Valentinovitch Znamenov, Director of the Palace, and Mr. Dmitri Smirnov, Foreign Relations Division, Leningrad Administration of Culture. Her guide during the tour will be Mrs. Albena Kumaryeva.

THE HERMITAGE

In 1754, Bartolommeo Rastrelli began building the Winter Palace. When Catherine the Great became mistress of the palace, she was anxious not to lag behind the enlightened monarchs of Western Europe and so she set aside part of the premises as her own personal museum, instructing her ambassadors and special agents to collect the best obtainable works of art. This was the beginning of the world famous Hermitage.

The collection grew rapidly and by 1764 the architect Jean-Baptiste Vallin de la Mothe began to build the Small Hermitage on the embankment near the Winter Palace. Then, in 1787, Yuri Velten finished the Big (or Old) Hermitage which extended as far as the Winter Canal dug between the Neva and the Moika. Finally, the last building in the series, joined to the Hermitage by a passage, was Giacomo Quarenghi's Hermitage Theatre, erected in 1787. Subsequently, the New Hermitage was added to this group in the mid-nineteenth century. It was put up to a design by Leo vonKlenze specially as a "public" museum of art. Its facade overlooks present day Khalturin Street and is decorated by ten granite figures of atlantes, executed by Russian craftsmen under Alexander Terebenev. These five buildings contain the Hermitage's collections.

Mark Netchaev, Senior Lecturer of The Hermitage, will escort Mrs. Reagan. Among some of the highlights of Mrs. Reagan's tour will be:

--- The Italian collection containing several works by Neapolitan Salvator Rosa (1615-1673) including "The Prodigal, "Democritus and Prothagoras" and "Odysseus and Nausicaa". This room, which is also known as the "Top-lighted Hall", contains furniture specially made in the mid-nineteenth century for the Museum.

--- Italian Icons from the 14th Century painted on wooden panels in tempera, which are notable for their bright colors and the abundance of gold.

--- Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (1571-1610) "The Lute Player" which is the only painting in the Soviet Union by this Italian artist. This picture was painted for Cardinal Francesco Maria del Monte in whose house Caravaggio was living at the

time. The artist himself considered this painting the best of all he had created.

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--- The Kolyvan of Jasper Vase weighs nineteen tons, is 8.5 ft. in height and took over fourteen years to complete (1829 - 1843). The bowl which is 16.5 ft. in length was made from one block of stone. It took 200 horses to move the vase from the town of Kolyvan to its present location. The walls and windows of this room were not built until the vase was put in place.

Today, the Hermitage collections consist of some three million pieces which are exhibited in 353 rooms occupying the five buildings of the Hermitage.

TRETYAKOV GALLERY

- o In 1857 25-year old Paul Tretyakov, son of a Moscow merchant began a collection of Russian art to serve as an inspiration for future generations of Russian artists.
- o Tretyakov set aside half of his capital to set up a museum of Russian art. In 1871 he began construction of a museum on the banks of the Moscow river to house his collection.
- o In 1892 Tretyakov gave his museum and its collection to the city of Moscow. To this day the Tretyakov houses the world's finest Russian art collection.
- o The gallery began to suffer from loosening foundations in the early 1980's and was closed in 1987 for renovation. Most of its collection is in storage. It is difficult to predict when the museum will open to the public.
- o Located in the Tretyakov Museum, is one of the Soviet Union's largest icon-restoring teams. The restorers use slow, careful methods to analyze icons; determine their age and school; and decide whether to restore or leave an icon in its antique state.
- o Among the most important icons at the Tretyakov are:

THE VIRGIN OF VLADIMIR - This icon, one of the most hallowed objects of medieval Russia is considered by many to be the national icon. Legend had it that it was painted by St. Luke, but it was actually painted by an unknown artist in 11th century Byzantium (now Istanbul.)

From the early 15th century the icon occupied the most revered place in the iconostasis of the Assumption Cathedral. Most recently the icon was moved to the Tretyakov for safe keeping. A copy is on display at the Assumption Cathedral in the Kremlin.

THE TRINITY - This icon of three archangels who symbolize the "Holy Trinity" of God, was painted in the early 15th century by Andrei Rublyev (1380-1430) the greatest icon painter. It is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful icons in the world.

ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL - Also an important 15th century icon by Andrei Rublyev.

THE CRUCIFIXION - Painted in the early 16th century this icon is the work of Dionysius (1450-1500) an artist considered second only to Rublyev in the icon field.

METROPOLITAN ALEXIS - An early 16th century work by Dionysius.

- o These works and thousands of others have been kept from public view during the renovation of the Tretyakov. They currently are stored in vaults at the museum. It is particularly unfortunate that they are unable to be seen this year during the millennium of Christianity in Russia.
- o After the Revolution in 1917, the holdings of other private collections were added, so that today the Tretyakov Gallery houses the largest collection in the world of Russian art, over 45,000 works in all.
- o The icon collection is the finest collection of Russian icons in the world. There are masterpieces from the Kiev school (12th century), Pskov School (13th century), Novgorod School (13th century) and the Moscow School (14th and 15th centuries).
- o Russian secular painting developed in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The Tretyakov contains paintings by the classicists Levitzky and Borovikovsky, and early romanticists Briullov and Ivanov.
- o In the second half of the 19th century, Russian painting flourished with artists like Kramskoy, known for his portrait of the novelist Tolstoy; Repin, famous for his "Cossacks," and "Ivan the Terrible and His Son"; and Surikov, famous for his historical paintings, like "Peter the Great and the Execution of the Streltsy."
- o Masterpieces from the turn of the century include Serov's "Little Girl with Peaches," and Vrubel's "Demon" and "Swan Princess." The Gallery also contains a few early works by Kandinsky and Chagall.
- o After the renovation of the Gallery is completed, post-revolutionary works will be displayed in a new "Picture Gallery of the USSR." At present, it is still not known which works will be selected for permanent exhibition.

AS OF 5/27/88
5:00 pm

FOR GUIDANCE ONLY -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

PRESS SCHEDULE
MRS. REAGAN'S SEPARATE EVENTS IN
LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.
MAY 31, 1988

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988

9:35 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Vnukova II Airport,
(1:35 a.m. EDT) Moscow en route Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Flight time: 1 hr., 25 mins.
Time change: None
Food Service: Brunch

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Pulkovo 1 Airport, Leningrad,
(3:00 a.m. EDT) U.S.S.R. She will be greeted by:

Mr. Vladimir Yakovlevich Khodyrev
Mayor
City of Leningrad

Mrs. Zoya Pavlova Khodyrev

Mr. Edward Hurwitz
U.S. Consul General
Leningrad

Mrs. Inge Hurwitz

Mrs. Valentina Ivanova Matvienko
Deputy Mayor
City of Leningrad

Mr. Vitold Kublitskiy
Chief
External Department
Leningrad City Council

Mr. Mikhail Efimov
Foreign Affairs Ministry
City of Leningrad

Mr. Dmitriy Likhachev
Academician

Miss Likhachev

Press Schedule
Page Two

Mr. Ivan Shinkarenko
Chief of Protocol
City of Leningrad

Mr. Vladimir Vakhrichev
Chief of Security
City of Leningrad

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

Traveling press will disembark from aircraft first for pre-positioning under the wing. Following Mrs. Reagan's arrival, press will be escorted immediately to vans in motorcade for boarding.

11:10 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs airport en route Monument to
(3:10 a.m. EDT) the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad.

Drive time: 5 mins.

11:15 a.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Monument to the Heroic
(3:15 a.m. EDT) Defenders of Leningrad and proceeds to museum for tour.

PRESS NOTE

Pool writer will accompany Mrs. Reagan on tour of museum. Remaining members of pool will be escorted to memorial statue outside for pre-positioning.

11:40 a.m. Mrs. Reagan exits museum and proceeds to
(3:40 a.m. EDT) memorial statue where she will place flowers in tribute to the defenders of Leningrad.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE - 20 ft. throw

11:42 a.m. Mrs. Reagan proceeds to motorcade for boarding.
(3:42 a.m. EDT)

PRESS NOTE

Press will be escorted to press vans for immediate boarding.

Press Schedule
Page Three

11:45 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs the Monument to the Defenders
(3:45 a.m. EDT) of Leningrad en route The Hermitage, Khalturin
Street.

12:10 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives The Hermitage and proceeds on
(4:10 a.m. EDT) tour.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

Press will be pre-positioned
in various rooms along tour
route. A pool writer will
accompany Mrs. Reagan on the
tour.

1:30 p.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Hermitage and proceeds on
(5:30 a.m. EDT) foot to boat dock. She will board a hydrofoil
en route Petrodvorets Palace (Summer Palace of
Peter the Great).

PRESS NOTE

Press pool will be escorted from
Hermitage to boat dock across the
street for pre-positioning.
Following Mrs. Reagan's entry
onto hydrofoil, press will board
separate boat en route the
Summer Palace.

Travel time: 30 mins.

2:00 p.m. Press Hydrofoil arrives Petrodvorets.
(6:00 a.m. EDT)

PRESS NOTE

Press will board vans and be
driven to the Samson and the
Lion Fountain outside the Palace
for pre-positioning.

2:05 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Petrodvorets Palace and
(6:05 a.m. EDT) proceeds to Samson and the Lion Fountain where
she will view a cultural performance.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

Press Schedule
Page Four

PRESS NOTE

Upon conclusion of performance,
press will be escorted to vans
for boarding.

2:25 p.m.
(6:25 a.m. EDT) Mrs. Reagan boards motorcade and proceeds to
palace entrance. She will be accompanied on the
tour by Mr. Vadim Valentinovitch Znamenov,
Director of Petrodvorets, and Mrs. Albena
Kusmaryeva.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

A pool writer will accompany
Mrs. Reagan on tour.
Remainder of press pool will be
pre-positioned in:

- 1) Throne Room where
Mrs. Reagan will hear a
musical group (30-40 ft.
throw)
- 2) Portrait Room (10-15 ft.
throw)

Press Pool will then be escorted
to vans for boarding.

3:10 p.m.
(7:10 a.m. EDT) Mrs. Reagan departs Petrodvorets en route
Pulkovo 1 Airport.

Drive time: 30 mins.

3:40 p.m.
(7:40 a.m. EDT) Mrs. Reagan arrives Pulkovo 1 Airport and greets
U.S. Consulate staff and families.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE

Immediately following, press
board aircraft using rear stairs.

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Press Schedule
Page Five

4:00 p.m. Mrs. Reagan departs Pulkovo 1 Airport,
(8:00 a.m. EDT) Leningrad, en route Vnukovo II Airport, Moscow.

Flight time: 1 hr., 25 mins.

Time Change: None

Food Service: Snacks

5:30 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrives Vnukovo II Airport, Moscow,
(9:30 a.m. EDT) U.S.S.R.

Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad

The siege of Leningrad lasted 900 days - from September 8, 1941 until January 27, 1944. During this time, over 650,000 men, women, and children died, the vast majority succumbing to hunger and cold.

In 1963, the poet Mikhail Doudine proposed a monument be erected to the memory of all those who gave their lives in the defense of the city. This appeal was supported enthusiastically by the citizens of Leningrad, who contributed the money for the construction of the memorial. The monument itself was designed by sculptor M.K. Anikushin and architects S.B. Speransky and V.A. Kamensky, all three of whom were in Leningrad during the siege. The memorial was dedicated on May 9, 1975, the thirtieth anniversary of the victory over the Nazis.

Two sets of statues, flanking the entrance, are dedicated to the many individuals from all walks of life who contributed to Leningrad's defense. On the left, working inwards, are the figures of a pilot and a sailor, sharpshooters, and common citizens working on the defensive lines. On the right, first are some soldiers, then women workers, and finally members of the people's volunteers.

The central obelisk is made of red granite and is 48 meters high. Directly in front of the obelisk is the sculpture "Victory," represented by a soldier and a worker.

In the center of the large circular area where Mrs. Reagan will lay flowers is a statue entitled "Blockade" or "Requiem in Bronze." Overhead, this entire area is bound by a granite ring which opens on one side. The ring represents the siege and bears inscriptions from the various honors which have been bestowed on the city. The statue depicts a group of figures including a mother with a dead child, a soldier helping an old woman, and in the center a woman holding a fallen figure. Traditionally, newlyweds place flowers at this statue.

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An eight-minute film runs continuously in an alcove to the right. The film depicts the Monument and has several minutes of actual footage from the defense of the city.

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The official opening of the Throne Room after restoration took place in 1969.

Portrait Hall

This room is in the middle of the oldest section of the palace. At one time it was the largest room in the Upper Chambers built in Peter's lifetime and was simply called the Hall.

In 1723 the Italian artist Bartolomeo Tarsia presented Peter The Great with a sketch for painting the ceiling. Peter approved it, but the work was not carried out until 1726, after his death. In 1764 the walls were hung with no less than 368 paintings acquired on the orders of Catherine II from the widow of the Italian painter Pietro Rotari who died in St. Petersburg. Most of them are portraits of girls in various costumes painted by the artist and his pupils. Ever since then the Hall has been called the Picture or Portrait Hall.

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When Mrs. Reagan visits Petrodvorets, she will be greeted by Mr. Vadim Inamenoff Valentinovitch Znamenov, Director of the Palace, and Mr. Dmitri Smirnov, Foreign Relations Division, Leningrad Administration of Culture. Her guide during the tour will be Mrs. Albena Kumaryeva.