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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

Revised Draft

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

(Dolan edit)  
June 1, 1988  
2:30 p.m. (Moscow)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, THE KREMLIN  
MOSCOW, USSR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

Mr. General Secretary, Mrs. Gorbachev, this is an emotional moment for Mrs. Reagan and me. We have been truly moved by the warmth and the generous hospitality we have received from all of our Soviet hosts during this brief visit -- but most especially, from the two of you.

During this meeting, as in all of our previous meetings, I appreciated and valued our exchanges and the long hours of hard work we and our experts put in to make progress on the difficult issues we face.

But this meeting has added something else for Mrs. Reagan and me. Our time here has allowed us to know -- if only briefly -- your art treasures and your people: artists, writers, individuals from all walks of life. People who were willing to share with us their experiences, their fears, their hopes.

Mr. General Secretary, it is fitting that we are ending our visit, as we began it, in this hall -- named for the Order of St. George. I would like to think that our efforts during these past few days have slayed a few dragons and advanced the struggle against the evils that threaten humankind -- threats to peace and to liberty. And I would like to hope that, like St. George, with God's help, peace and freedom can prevail.

And, Mr. General Secretary, if you will permit me just one more proverb. I think a very old and popular saying you have

- 2 -

here about last Sunday, the day of our arrival, spoke to the promise we have seen fulfilled at this summit in this Moscow spring. Truly then: Troitsa, ves' les raskroetsia.

[TROY-eat-sah v-YES les rah-SKROY-yet-suh]. ["It's Trinity Sunday, and all the forest is in bloom."]

And now, if I might just conclude on a personal note.

Earlier this week at Moscow State University, I mentioned to the young people there that they appeared to my eyes exactly as would any group of students in my own country or anywhere else in the world. So too did Nancy and I find the faces, young and old, here on the streets of Moscow. At first, more than anything else, they were curious faces. But, as time went on, the smiles began. And then the waves. And I don't have to tell you: Nancy and I smiled back and waved just as hard.

Mr. General Secretary, I think you understand we are not just grateful to both you and Mrs. Gorbachev but want you to know we think of you as friends. And in that spirit, we would ask one further favor of you: Tell the people of the Soviet Union of the deep feelings of friendship felt by us and by the people of our country toward them.

Tell them too: Nancy and I are grateful for their coming out to see us. Grateful for the waves and smiles. And tell them we will remember, all of our days, their faces; the faces of hope -- hope for a new era in human history, an era of peace between our nations and our peoples.

Thank you and God bless you.

Schedule  
5-31-88

BARB

(Dolan edit)  
May 23, 1988  
10:00 a.m.

RR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, THE KREMLIN  
MOSCOW, USSR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

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Thank you and God bless you.

**BARB**

(Dolan edit)  
May 19, 1988  
3:00 p.m. JS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, THE KREMLIN  
MOSCOW, USSR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

Scheduling Memo  
from  
Joanne  
Hildebrand  
5-19-88

Mr. General Secretary, Mrs. Gorbachev, this is an emotional moment for Mrs. Reagan and me. We have been truly moved by the warmth and the generous hospitality we have received from all of our Soviet hosts during this brief visit -- but most especially, <sup>from</sup> for the two of you.

During this meeting as in all of our previous meetings, I appreciated and valued our exchanges, and the long hours of hard work we and our experts put in to make progress on the difficult issues we face.

Mrs. Reagan  
will go to  
a museum  
Joanne  
Hansen  
Mrs.  
Reagan's  
office  
x2928

But this meeting has added something else for Mrs. Reagan and me. Our time here has allowed us to know -- if only briefly -- your art treasures, your people: artists, writers, people from all walks of life. People who were willing to share with us their experiences, their hopes, their fears.

Arch  
Cultural  
and  
Art  
Committee  
5-31-88

Mr. General Secretary, it is fitting that we are ending our ~~visit~~ <sup>the Order of</sup> meeting, as we began it, in this hall -- named for St. George. I would like to think that our efforts during these past few days have slayed a few dragons and advanced the struggle against the evils that threaten humankind -- threats to peace and to liberty. And I would like to hope that, like St. George, ~~and~~ with God's help, peace and freedom can prevail.

Rick  
Stephens  
site  
officer  
Presidential  
Embassy

Thank you and God bless you.

MFA  
Protocol

(Dolan edit)  
May 20, 1988  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, THE KREMLIN  
MOSCOW, USSR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

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Thank you and God bless you.

3RD STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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March 14, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 10, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1124 words

HEADLINE: FUNERAL IN MOSCOW: A DAY RICH IN CEREMONY;  
AGAINST AN ORNATE SETTING, AN AUSTERE FAREWELL

BYLINE: By WARREN HOGE

DATELINE: MOSCOW, March 13

BODY:

Hours before today's funeral for Konstantin U. Chernenko, Government security men took up positions in the front rooms of a historic hotel on a Gorky Street corner overlooking the path the cortege would follow to Red Square.

The agents found themselves in frescoed suites with grand pianos, cut-glass chandeliers and mirrors in gilded filigree frames.

As they moved to their surveillance posts by the windows, they passed century-old inlaid furniture pieces and china lampstands of lords and ladies dancing the minuet. Looking down from the lofty ceilings were cupids bearing garlands and birds of paradise painted by turn-of-the-century Impressionists.

This brief encounter of the grim apparatus of the Soviet state with the bent for flourish in Russia's past was emblematic of today's rite of transition.

It was a ceremony that began with the body of the late Soviet leader lying in state in an 18th-century palace built for the Club of the Nobility, and ended with the new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, greeting heads of state and other visiting dignitaries in a grand Kremlin hall dedicated to the victories of Czarist armies.

The Old Core City

It all took place at a distance from the mammoth Gothic structures of the Stalin era that gave full dimension to the spirit of gigantism in Soviet architecture and even farther from the graceless prefabricated buildings that encircle the city in ever increasing ranks.

The Moscow of these pageants is the old core city with its buildings of pastel hues and white trim that, with the season's continual dustings of snow, appear to be the work of confectioners.

The day dawned an unmistakably Russian gray with no suggestion of sun in the eastern sky. Dump trucks carrying loads of piled snow down to the Moscow River vied for passage in the early morning streets with snow plows clearing the night's fall from major avenues and troop transports bringing soldiers in from their barracks.



(c) 1985 The New York Times, March 14, 1985

There were thousands of soldiers taking part today, and they were unmistakably Russian with their high boots, weighty greatcoats and gray karakul astrakhan hats with the Soviet Army star pinned on the front.

In the midst of the spectacle, Mr. Gorbachev cut a simple figure. He delivered his funeral speech with no effort to match oratorically the sweeping display before him, and during the rest of the service he appeared rather startlingly informal, looking around frequently and whispering with the Politburo members flanking him by the graveside.

#### Distinctly More Comfortable

The afternoon's reception gave him his first contact with world leaders since becoming one himself Monday. He appeared distinctly more comfortable and concentrated now that attention was trained solely on him.

He stood at the head of a receiving line that also included Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the acting head of state, Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

He was dressed in a dark blue suit and dark blue tie with broad stripes of lighter blue across it. Like many of those who had just come in from the outdoor funeral, he wore crepe-soled boots.

Mr. Gorbachev, a baldish man, bears a prominent purple birthmark beginning at the top of his forehead and extending midway back across the top of his head. Seeing it has come as something of a surprise for many people, since it is not present in the official portrait of Mr. Gorbachev that circulates here and appears in Soviet publications.

For an hour he shook hands and chatted with the guests as they filed by. He showed a command of the moment and a sense of energy that many onlookers remarked had been noticeably missing at the same event 13 months ago, when Mr. Chernenko was the host.

#### 'Lot of Changes' Predicted

"He's very alert, he's keen, he's eager," said Armand Hammer, the chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, whose close associations with Soviet officials over the years have made him something of an institution here.

The 86-year-old industrialist, the only guest available for comment at the end of the reception, said Mr. Gorbachev was the seventh Soviet chief he had known in a sequence that began with Lenin.

He predicted that under Mr. Gorbachev there would be "a lot of changes" and that East-West relations would benefit from them.

Mr. Gorbachev talked with particular animation to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the members of the British delegation. They included Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Minister, Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labor Party, David Steel, the leader of the Liberal Party, and Dr. David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party.

(c) 1985 The New York Times, March 14, 1985

Mr. Gorbachev met all of them during an official visit to Britain in December during which his outgoing manner gained him a reputation abroad and with television viewers at home as a new, youthful type of Soviet official.

#### Table Covered With Flowers

Others who chose to extend the handshake into a brief conversation were Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, Imelda Marcos, the first lady of the Philippines, Yasir Arafat, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Vice President Bush, who spoke with Secretary of State George P. Shultz at his side.

Before leaving, each guest paused for a moment to pay respects before a black and red bordered portrait of Mr. Chernenko on a table covered with flowers.

Once the reception had ended, Mr. Gorbachev strolled slowly to a door at the end of the hall. He smiled broadly and appeared to be swapping light-hearted comments with Mr. Tikhonov and Mr. Gromyko.

The moment provided another of the day's contrasts. The hall where the peasant's son from Stavropol had just received the heads of state and other leaders from around the world is perhaps the most ornate of all those left from the prerevolutionary period.

#### Crests and Crosses

Called St. George's Hall, it is 60 feet high and 200 feet long with 50 gilded chandeliers of various sizes and honor rolls in gilt along the all-white walls citing the names of officers from Czarist forces who won high military honors. Throughout the vast room are crests and friezes and crowns and crosses.

These symbols, preserved and polished, remain inside, showpieces for selected moments.

Outside, on the tops of five Kremlin towers, there are separate red stars, each illuminated from within and visible from far beyond the old fortress's crenellated brick walls.

And on top of the most dominant cupola flies the red flag with the yellow hammer and sickle, bathed in floodlight and once again at full staff.

GRAPHIC: photo of widow of Konstantin U. Chernenko

SUBJECT: DEATHS; POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT (1983)

NAME: HOGE, WARREN; CHERNENKO, KONSTANTIN U; GORBACHEV, MIKHAIL S

GEOGRAPHIC: UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS; MOSCOW (USSR)

Another throne, covered with thin plates of gold and studded with 2,200 precious stones and pearls, was presented to Czar Boris Godunov by Shah Abbas of Persia; the throne of Czar Alexei (also of Persian make) is decorated with 876 diamonds and 1223 other stones. Among the crowns, the oldest is the "Cap of Monomakh," dating from the 13th century, refashioned in the 16th. Russian and foreign orders are also displayed here.

Hall XI holds court carriages, the oldest being an English one, reputed to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth I to Boris Godunov. The most attractive one is a French carriage painted by Boucher.

After visiting the Armory you'll see a courtyard on the left, closed off by a wrought-iron railing. The building on the left, adjoining the Armory, was once the home of the Czars. Today it is used for the visits of foreign heads of state. On the right is the complex of the Grand Kremlin Palace (Bolshoi Kremlyovskiy Dvoretz) that flanks the road.

### Grand Kremlin Palace

This is a group of several buildings. The main section is the newest, built between 1838 and 1849 by the architects Chichagov, Gerasimov, Ton and others. Its 375-foot-long front faces south, overlooking the Moskva River. This was for centuries the site of the palaces of the Grand Dukes and Czars, but the immediate predecessor of the present building, dating from the 18th century, was badly damaged in the 1812 conflagration. This is the seat of the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R. and of the Russian Republic and is only open to visitors on special occasions.

The main entrance leads into a spacious marble hall with several marble chambers on the left. These used to be the imperial reception rooms; today they are used for ceremonial signing sessions.

A sweeping staircase leads to the first floor. Here is the great St. George's Hall, named after the highest military decoration of Czarist Russia, the Order of St. George, whose members are commemorated on marble tablets. They include Suvorov and Kutuzov, two famous generals. Eighteen spiral zinc columns topped by sculpted figures support the roof, the work of Ivan Vitali. Six immense gilt chandeliers and 3,000 lamps provide illumination. The parquet flooring is made up of 20 different kinds of wood. The hall is used for government and diplomatic receptions, youth balls and children's New Year celebrations.

Mirrored doors lead into the octagonal Vladimir Hall, the so-called "sacred ante-room." Its foundations were laid in 1487. A beautifully carved, gilt door opens from here into one of the most ancient chambers, the Palace of Facets (Granovitaya Palata), so called because of the shape of the stone facings on the side nearest Cathedral Square. Built in 1473-91 by the Italian architects Marco Ruffo and Pietro Antonio Solario, it is a large low-vaulted chamber, the roof supported in the middle by a rectangular pier. The iron ribs of the vaulting are gilded with inscriptions.

From the Vladimir Hall there is access to the so-called Terem, or Golden Czarina Palace, also among the oldest parts of the Kremlin. It was in the gilt rooms of this palace that the Czarina received her official visitors. Another passage with wooden stairs and a gilt iron door leads to the Terem Palace, the residence of the early Czars; its furnishings have been preserved in the richly decorated vaulted chambers.

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FEBRUARY 14, 1984, TUESDAY

LENGTH: 621 words

HEADLINE: CHERNENKO GREETES FOREIGN LEADERS IN GLITTERING KREMLIN HALL  
(SCHEDULED)

BYLINE: BY CHARLES BREMNER

DATELINE: MOSCOW, FEB 14

KEYWORD: AM-CHERNENKO-MEETING

BODY:

NEW SOVIET PARTY CHIEF KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO TODAY GREETED DOZENS OF FOREIGN LEADERS, INCLUDING ALL HIS COUNTRY'S FRIENDS AND MANY OF ITS IDEOLOGICAL OPPONENTS, AS THEY FILED THROUGH THE MOST GLITTERING HALL IN THE KREMLIN.

PRESIDENTS, PRIME MINISTERS, PARTY CHIEFS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME 60 COUNTRIES WAITED IN LINE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE STOCKY, WHITE HAired POLITICAL VETERAN AFTER THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT YURI ANDROPOV.

STANDING WITH THREE OTHER TOP FIGURES IN THE TSARIST SPLENDOR OF ST GEORGE'S HALL, CHERNENKO, 72, WHO WAS NAMED PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY YESTERDAY, SHOOK HANDS AND OCCASIONALLY CHATTED WITH THE WORLD FIGURES WHO TOOK 35 MINUTES TO WALK PAST.

THE DIGNITARIES INCLUDED U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH, PRIME MINISTERS HELMUT KOHL OF WEST GERMANY, MARGARET THATCHER OF BRITAIN AND PIERRE MAUROY OF FRANCE, CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO, AFGHAN LEADER BABRAK KARMAL, PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION (PLO) CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT AND CHINA'S DEPUTY PREMIER, WAN LI.

STANDING IN THE SPLENDOR OF GOLD CHANDELIERS AND WHITE MARBLE WALLS, CHERNENKO APPEARED RESTRAINED, RESERVING HIS WARMEST GREETING FOR THE EAST EUROPEAN AND OTHER ALLIES, WHO FOLLOWED PRESIDENT TODOR ZHIVKOV OF BULGARIA INTO THE VAST HALL.

AN AIDE IDENTIFIED EACH LEADER TO THE KREMLIN CHIEF, FOR WHOM THE MEETING WAS HIS FIRST TASTE OF DIPLOMACY SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT YESTERDAY.

AMONG WESTERN LEADERS, RELEGATED TO THE REAR OF THE PROCESSION BEHIND CHIEFS OF FOREIGN COMMUNIST PARTIES, THATCHER RECEIVED THE STRONGEST RESPONSE.

THATCHER, KNOWN AS THE "IRON LADY" IN THE SOVIET PRESS, LINGERED NEARLY TWO MINUTES IN CONVERSATION WITH CHERNENKO, PRIME MINISTER NIKOLAI TIKHONOV, FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO AND SOVIET VICE-PRESIDENT VASILY KUZNETSOV, 83.

THEN THATCHER, ACCOMPANIED BY TOP REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE OTHER BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES, PAUSED TO BOW BEFORE A RED-DRAPED PORTRAIT OF ANDROPOV. THATCHER, ON HER FIRST VISIT TO MOSCOW, WAS CLEARLY MOVED BY THE CEREMONY.

(c) 1984 Reuters North European Service, FEBRUARY 14, 1984

IN CONTRAST, BUSH AND SENATE MAJORITY LEADER HOWARD BAKER EXCHANGED ONLY BRIEF GREETINGS WITH AN UNSMILING CHERNENKO AND GROMYKO BEFORE WALKING OUT INTO THE KREMLIN PALACE.

BUSH, THATCHER, KOHL, MAUROY AND CANADIAN PREMIER PIERRE TRUDEAU WERE DUE TO HOLD SEPARATE TALKS WITH CHERNENKO LATER TODAY.

ALL HAVE SAID THEY HOPE THE KREMLIN'S LEADERSHIP CHANGE WOULD HERALD AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE EAST-WEST CLIMATE.

THE ANDROPOV FUNERAL IS ALSO BEING FOLLOWED BY A HECTIC ROUND OF BILATERAL MEETINGS AMONG WESTERN, EASTERN AND THIRD WORLD LEADERS GATHERED IN MOSCOW.

A GROUP OF JOURNALISTS INVITED INTO THE HALL, WHICH WAS NAMED AFTER A TSARIST MILITARY ORDER, SAW A CONTRAST BETWEEN CHERNENKO'S RESERVED, SOMEWHAT UNEASY MANNER AND THE ASSURANCE DISPLAYED BY ANDROPOV IN A SIMILAR CEREMONY AFTER HE HAD TAKEN POWER 15 MONTHS AGO.

IN MEETINGS AFTER BREZHNEV'S FUNERAL, ANDROPOV IMPRESSED FOREIGN LEADERS WITH HIS INTELLIGENCE AND GRASP OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. CHERNENKO HAS LITTLE EXPERIENCE OF DEALING WITH OVERSEAS MATTERS.

ANOTHER CONTRAST WITH ANDROPOV'S CEREMONY WAS THE WELCOME ACCORDED TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA, WHOSE RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW HAVE BEEN BAD FOR TWO DECADES.

WAN LI, THE HIGHEST-RANKING CHINESE OFFICIAL TO VISIT MOSCOW FOR YEARS, PAUSED ONLY BRIEFLY WITH THE KREMLIN LEADER. IN 1982 FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA RECEIVED A FAR WARMER GREETING.

MOST ANIMATED AMONG THE LEADERS IN TODAY'S PROCESSION WAS ARAFAT, WHOSE LEADERSHIP OF THE EMBATTLED PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION IS WIDELY THOUGHT TO HAVE LOST THE KREMLIN'S FAVOUR.

HE CLASPED CHERNENKO BY THE ARM, CLEARLY TAKING HIM ABACK, AND MOVED QUICKLY TO EMBRACE GROMYKO, WHO RETURNED THE GESTURE WITH LITTLE APPARENT ENTHUSIASM.

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TO: \_\_\_\_\_

YOU WERE CALLED BY -  YOU WERE VISITED BY -

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PLEASE PHONE  FTS  VON

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ASCAP

renowned violinist and a concert music.

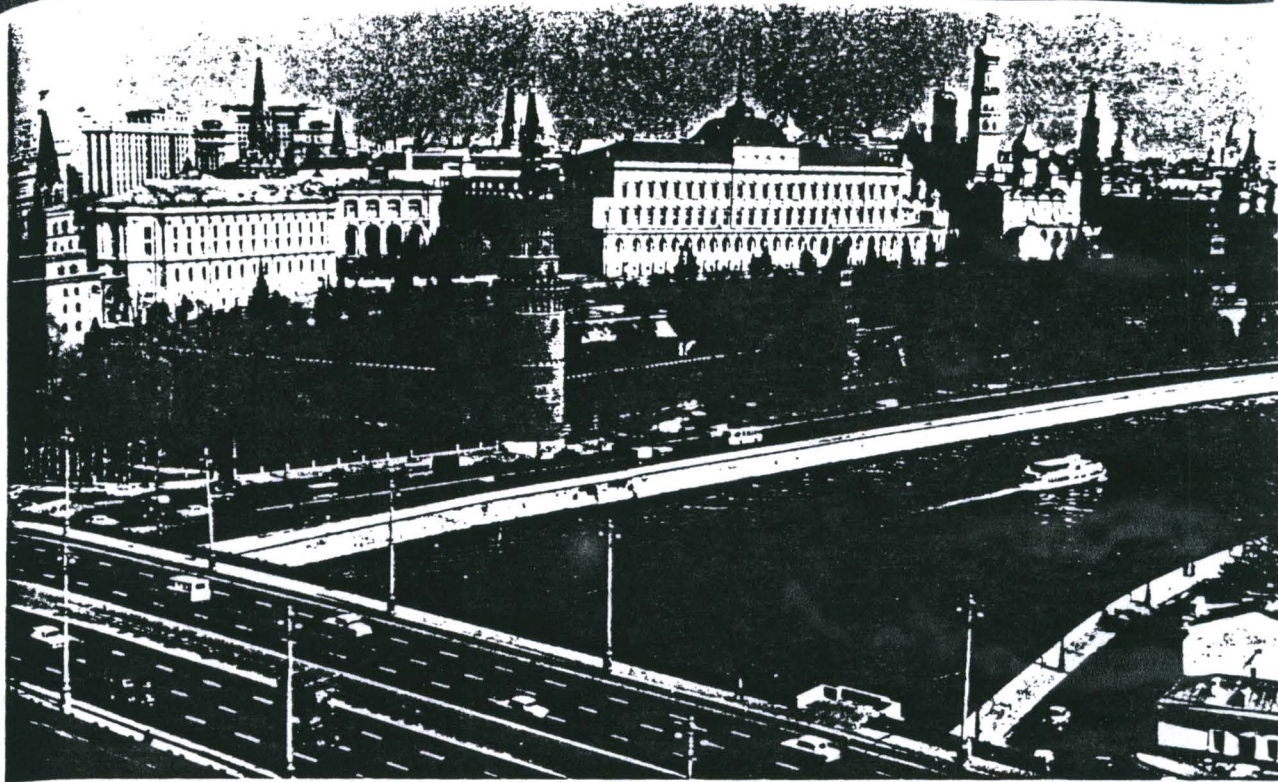
York City traffic accident and continued to appear in concerts and recordings in 1950. He died in 1962. He is known as a composer such as *Caprice*, *Leslie*, *Schön Ros*, and *Sissy* (1932). He is known for his amused controversy that pieces that had been arranged for him, Stamitz, Vivaldi, and his own compositions. He is the body of music for

**HERBERT WEINSTOCK**  
"Music as an Art"

Ukraine, a city in the USSR. It is situated on the Dnieper River, 160 miles from Kiev. In the heart of the city are extensive forests on the north and northwest. To the south, it is an important center for the grain and other products. It includes the milling industry, woolens, tobacco, and the road machinery. There is a large railroad-car plant. There is a steel mill on the

It was in 1765 to Russia, as the lands of the Bug rivers were 210,000.

THEODORE SHABAD  
*geography* Magazine



SOVPHOTO

Moscow's Kremlin, on the Moskva River, is crowded with magnificent palaces, churches, and government buildings.

**KREMLIN**, krem'lin, the walled central section of many old Russian cities. The word is derived from *krem*, the Russian for "citadel." The largest and best known is the Kremlin of Moscow, a triangular citadel rising on the north bank of the Moskva River. The hill on which the Moscow Kremlin stands was first fortified in the 12th century. The present turreted Kremlin wall, 7,200 feet (2,195 meters) long, dates essentially from 1485-1495. Its towers vary in size and design. The largest were crowned with czarist eagles, replaced with huge illuminated five-pointed stars in the Soviet period.

Within the Kremlin several cathedrals surround a central square. The largest of these is the Uspenski (Assumption) Cathedral, built in 1475-1479 by the Italian architect Aristotele Fioravanti and used for czarist state occasions. The others are the Blagoveshchenski (Annunciation) Cathedral, dating from 1484-1489, which served as the private chapel of the czar's family, and the Arkhangel'ski (Archangel Michael) Cathedral, built 1505-1509 on the site of an older chapel, which contains the tombs of Russian czars from the 14th century to Peter the Great, who is buried in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). Also on the central square are the 15th century Granovitaya Palace (Hall of Facets, so called for the faceted stone used on its facade), which served as an audience chamber for the early czars; and the Belfry of Ivan the Great, built in the 16th century. Adjoining the bell tower is the Czar Bell, the world's largest bell, 20 feet (6 meters) high, weighing over 200 tons, and cast in 1735; nearby is the Czar Cannon, weighing 40 tons, and cast in 1586.

Along the Kremlin walls are a number of large palaces. They include the so-called Arsenal (built 1702-1736) and the domed Soviet Council of Ministers buildings, which was built in the 18th century and served as a Senate building and court of justice in czarist times. The Palace of Congresses, with an auditorium seating 6,000, was completed in 1961 for the 22d Soviet

Communist Party Congress. The largest building is the Great Kremlin Palace, built in 1838-1849 as the czar's Moscow residence, and now used for sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, for the signing of international treaties, for diplomatic receptions, and for other state occasions. Nearby is the Oruzheynaya Palace (the Armory), built in 1849-1851 as a museum for ancient weapons, czarist treasures, and art objects.

The Kremlin was the residence of the czars until Peter the Great transferred the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1712. The Bolsheviks restored the seat of government to Moscow in 1918. Under Joseph Stalin and his successors, the Kremlin became the symbol of Soviet power. In July 1955 it was opened to the public.

THEODORE SHABAD  
Editor, "Soviet Geography" Magazine

**KRENEK**, kər-she'nek, Ernst (1900- ), Austrian-American composer. He was born in Vienna to Czech parents on Aug. 23, 1900. While studying with Franz Schreker in Vienna (1916-1920) and Berlin (1920-1923), he began to compose distinctive works of his own. Following a sojourn in Switzerland and France, he was employed by the opera houses in Kassel and Wiesbaden from 1925 to 1927. His third opera, *Orpheus und Eurydike* (1923), first was produced at the Kassel Opera in 1926. During this period he wrote the libretto and music for the opera *Jonny spielt auf* (*Johnny Strikes Up*), produced in Leipzig in 1927, which brought him his greatest popular success. It was translated into 18 languages.

In 1928, Krenek returned to Vienna, where, following a brief interest in romanticism, he joined the small circle around Arnold Schoenberg and began using the 12-tone technique. His first work in that medium, *Karl V* (1933), was refused production by the Vienna Opera for political reasons but the opera was staged in Prague in 1938.





FARRELL GREHAN, PHOTO RESEARCH

The exotic St. Basil's Cathedral (left), built by Ivan the Terrible, stands at one end of Red Square. On the right are the walls of the Kremlin and the Kremlin's Spasskaya Tower, which looms over the Lenin Mausoleum.

**MOSCOW**, mos'kou, situated on the European Russian Plain, is the capital of the USSR and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and the administrative center of the Moscow oblast. Moscow (Russian, Moskva) is also the USSR's cultural and economic capital.

The city is built on both sides of the Moskva River, a tributary of the Oka, as it traverses a gently rolling landscape of river terraces and glacial deposits. Moscow's climate is one of relatively warm summers and cold winters. The summer months are the wettest ones, while snow is common from mid-October to early April.

#### PLAN OF THE CITY

The plan of Moscow reveals something about its history. The first settlement was made on a defensible, fortified site (the Kremlin) on the higher north bank of the Moskva River. Thereafter the settlement grew in a series of rings defined by walls. The walls, now replaced by boulevards, together with the highways that led from Moscow to all points of the compass, have helped to define the city's generally radial-concentric street plan.

Thanks to this historic development pattern, the city can be divided for descriptive purposes into three zones: (1) the Inner City, from the Kremlin to the Sadovoye or Garden Ring of boulevards; (2) a Middle Zone extending approximately to the Circular Railway, which connects the various lines entering the city; and (3) an Outer Zone, from the Circular Railway to the 68-mile (110-km)-long Circular Highway that forms the city's boundary.

The Inner City contains the Kremlin, the his-

toric core, as well as the principal administrative, cultural, and commercial activities of the city. The Middle Zone, once Moscow's industrial center, contains much of the city's manufacturing and its railway terminals. The Outer Zone is an area of recent urbanization, with tall housing blocks and new, wide streets. The Outer Zone is surrounded by a green belt about 6 miles (10 km) wide, in which development is controlled.

#### PLACES OF INTEREST

The Inner City consists of the Kremlin, Kitai Gorod, which formed the first extension of the city to the northeast of the Kremlin, and the area within the Sadovoye or Garden Ring of boulevards.

**The Kremlin.** The Moscow Kremlin may be the most culturally significant spot in Russia, symbolizing as it did in the past both the temporal authority of Russia's czars and the sacred authority of the Orthodox Church. The formal residence of the Soviet government lies within the Kremlin. The cathedrals have been converted to museums. Thus the Kremlin is a mecca for visitors drawn by its historic associations, architecture, and art.

#### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** Central European USSR, on the Moskva River.  
**Population:** 1975: estimate, 7,635,000.  
**Area of the Municipality:** 339 square miles (879 sq km).  
**Elevation:** About 600 feet (183 meters) above sea level.  
**Climate:** Mean temperature, 13.5° F (-10.3° C) in January; 64° F (17.8° C) in July. Mean annual precipitation, 24 inches (610 mm).

The Kremlin's triangular enclosure covers some 12 acres (5 hectares), studded with magnificent churches, palaces, government buildings, and museums. Many of its structures were erected under the supervision of Italian architects and reflect a blend of Italian and Russian traditions. The brick walls and towers were built in 1485-1495, in the reign of Ivan III. The decorative superstructures of the towers date mostly from the 17th century. The Spasskaya (Saviour's) Tower, fronting on Red Square, is, with its great clock, the handsomest of the Kremlin's towers.

The interior of the Kremlin forms a complex of sacred and secular buildings. Of the former, the most important are grouped around Cathedral Square. The Cathedral of the Assumption (Uspenski Cathedral) was built in 1475-1479 from plans drawn by the Italian architect Aristotele Fioravanti. A masterpiece of northeastern Russian architecture, with gable arches and five golden domes, the cathedral served for four centuries as the place of coronation of Russia's czars. The Cathedral of the Archangel (1505-1509), designed by Alevisio Novi of Milan, was the burial place of the czars through the 17th century. Built by Pskov masters, the beautiful Cathedral of the Annunciation, or Blagoveshchenski Cathedral (1484-1489), which is topped by nine golden domes, was the site of royal christenings and weddings. The Cathedral Square complex, around which these churches cluster, is set off by the imposing Belfry of Ivan the Great (1505-1508), 267 feet (81 meters) high.

The Kremlin's palaces include the Palace of Facets, or Granovitaya Palace (1487-1491), containing a sumptuously decorated reception hall; the Terem Palace (1635-1636); and the huge block of the Great Kremlin Palace (1838-1849), which houses the Supreme Soviet.

Government buildings, in addition to the Great Palace, include the former Senate (1776-1788), designed by the Russian architect Matvei Kazakov. It now houses the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Near the western entrance to the Kremlin stand the 19th century Armory, which preserves the treasure of the czars, and the modern marble and glass structure of the Palace of Congresses, built in 1960-1961.

**Red Square and Kitai Gorod.** Red Square (Krasnaya Ploshchad), 2,300 feet (700 meters) long and 430 feet (130 meters) wide, is used for ceremonial occasions, parades, and strolling. It received its present name in the 17th century, when the Russian word *krasnaya* had the meaning "beautiful." It is fronted on one long side by the Kremlin wall and on the other by a complex of buildings. The square was the original focus of the many roads that led to Moscow and in medieval times was the city's major marketplace.

The architectural keynote of the square is the fantastically domed Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed, or Pokrovski Sobor (Cathedral of the Intercession). Built in 1555-1560 to the design of Postnik Yakovlev, it represents a masterly translation of traditional Russian wooden architectural forms into stone. By the Kremlin wall stands the Lenin Mausoleum, built in 1930 of polished red and black stone from the plans of Alexei Shchusev. Behind the mausoleum are the last resting places of other figures from Soviet history, including Stalin.

The section of the city that lies to the north-east and east of the Kremlin and the Red Square is known as Kitai Gorod (often translated as

Chinese, or Middle, City; the origin of the name is in dispute). The area was the main commercial and crafts center of the city from the 14th century. Most of these functions were banished from the Kitai in the Soviet period, and the zone has lost the bustling character it had in the 19th century.

On the western edge of the Kitai, facing Red Square and the Kremlin, is the large GUM, or State Department Store. The present building was erected in 1890-1893. The area also contains a number of historic buildings, including the first Russian printing works (founded in 1563), several churches, and the Romanov Boyar's house (1565), home of the first Romanov czar. Along the quarter's riverfront stands the enormous Hotel Rossiya. On its site was the old Zaryadie quarter, a slum district of petty crafts enterprises and for a time the Jewish ghetto.

**The Area Adjacent to the Kremlin and the Kitai Gorod.** On the west side of the Kremlin lies the Aleksandrovsy Garden, a welcome green space in the city center. Across from the garden is the old Moscow University building (late 18th century). The university, the first in Russia, was

The GUM department store, the largest in the USSR, was built as a series of arcades in the late 19th century.

ESTHER GERLING, F. P. G.

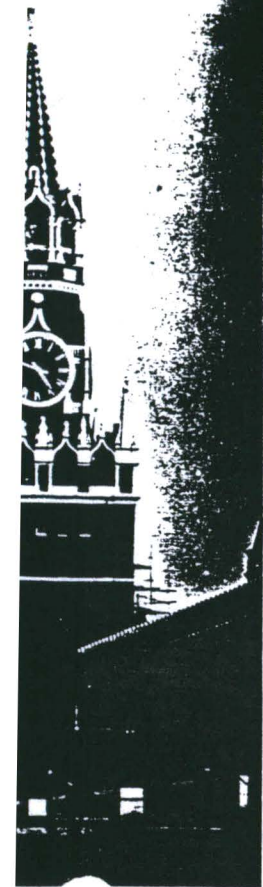
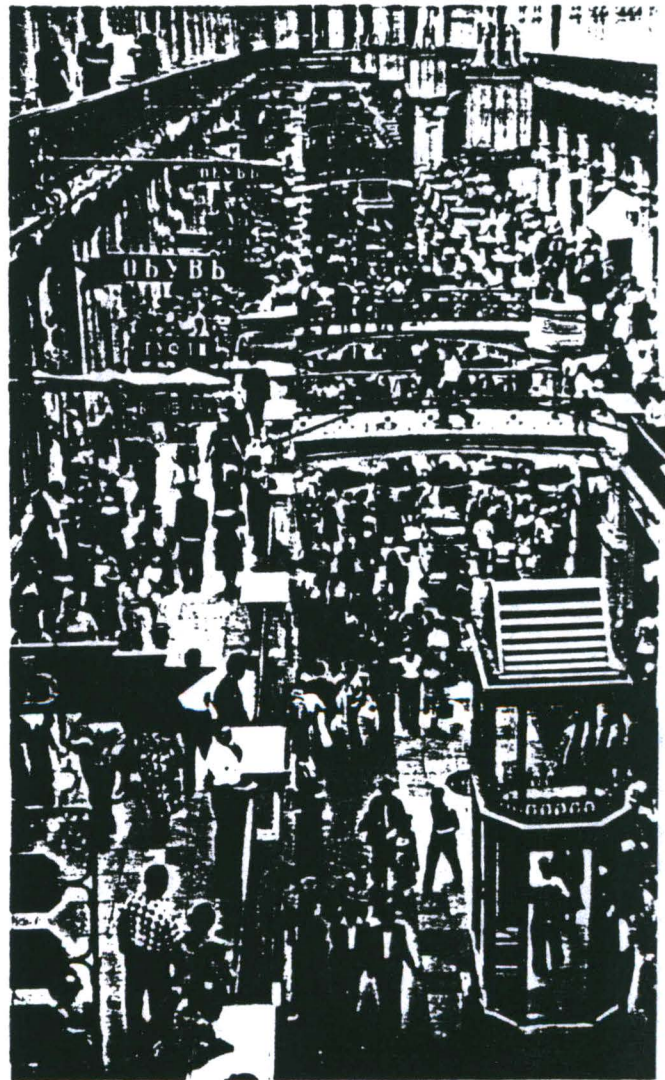


PHOTO RESEARCHERS  
ed On the right  
Mausoleum.

principal administrative, activities of the city. Moscow's industrial periphery is the city's manufacturing center. The Outer Zone is an area with tall housing blocks. The Outer Zone is about 6 miles (10 kilometers) in diameter and is controlled.

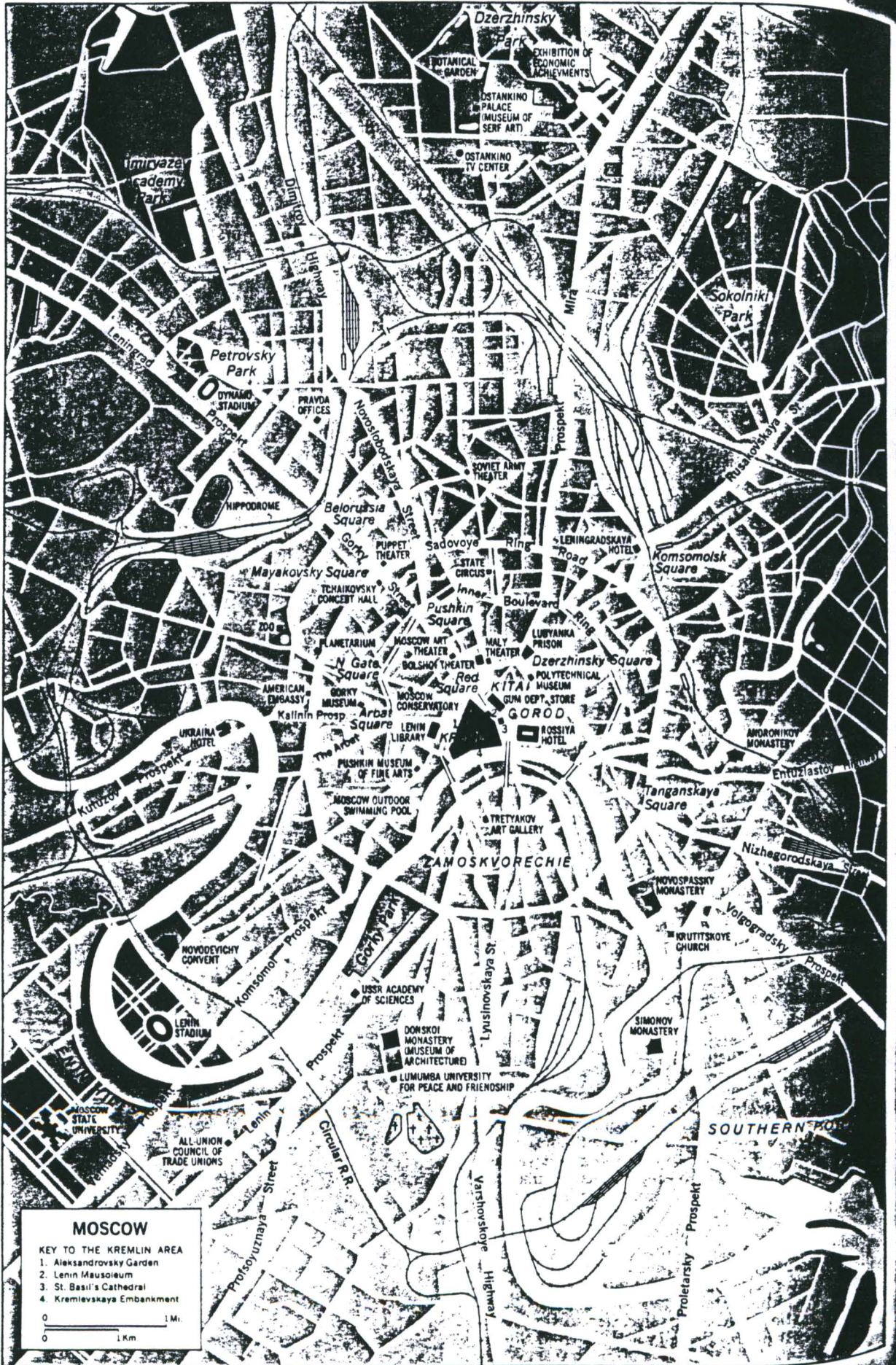
#### INTEREST

Views of the Kremlin; the first extension of the Kremlin; and the Garden Ring.

How the Kremlin may be the most important spot in Russia, symbolizing both the temporal and the sacred. The formal seat of power within the Kremlin, converted to museums, and for visitors drawn by its architecture, and art.

#### HIGHLIGHTS

1. US on the Moskva  
7.6  
339 miles (879  
(183 meters) above sea  
13.5° F (-10.3° C) in  
in July. Mean annual  
610 mm.



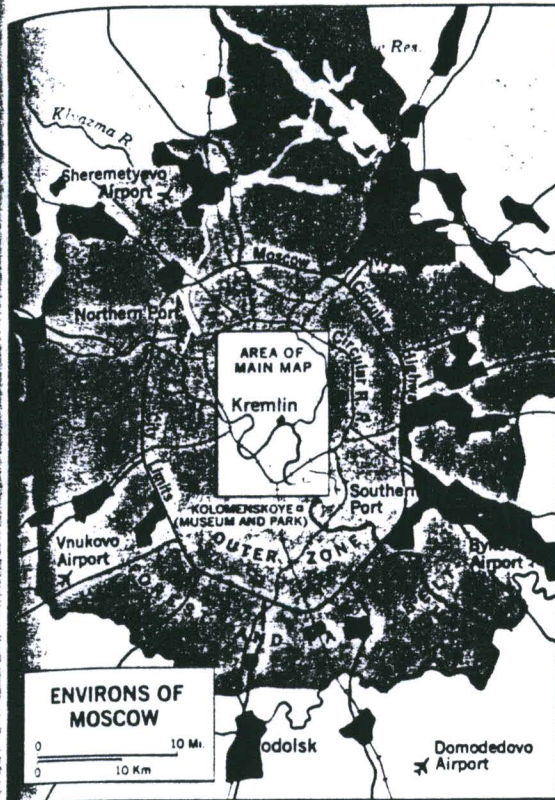
**MOSCOW**

KEY TO THE KREMLIN AREA

1. Aleksandrovsky Garden
2. Lenin Mausoleum
3. St. Basil's Cathedral
4. Kremlevskaya Embankment

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founded in 1755 by Mikhail Lomonosov. The University Library is still located here, but most of the academic departments have moved to the new complex on Lenin Hills across the Moskva River to the southwest. North of the old university building is the modernistic Soviet Council of Ministers building, dating from the 1930's. A short distance farther north is the celebrated Bolshoi Theater. Beyond lies Dzerzhinsky Square (formerly Lubyanka Square), on which stands the building of the Committee of State Security (the KGB). The broad street leading southeast from the square follows the line of the old Kitai Gorod wall. Located here are the Polytechnical Museum, the Museum of the History and Reconstruction of Moscow, and the building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Remaining Area Within the Sadovoye Ring.** The area of greatest tourist interest is the west side of the district. Before the Revolution, this was an area of fashionable shops, government and cultural institutions, and upper-class residences. Today it is still the most important retailing area. It also has numerous cultural attractions, including the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Moscow Conservatory, and the Moscow Art Theater, founded by Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko.

Two key axes of this area are Gorky Street and the Kalinin-Arbat. Along or near Gorky Street stand hotels, a number of theaters and restaurants, many shops, and the Moscow City Soviet, housed in the former residence of the city's governor general. Kalinin Prospekt begins at the Lenin Library, the nation's largest, with over 25 million books. Farther west, between Arbat Square and the Sadovoye Ring, stretches the new part of Kalinin Prospekt, a showplace of recent urban redevelopment, built in the 1960's. The lower floors of its modern buildings are occupied by shops and restaurants. Paralleling Kalinin Prospekt is the Arbat, a narrow 19th century street also lined with shops.

Across the Moskva River from the Kremlin is the Zamoskvorechie, a mixed zone of former merchant housing and manufacturing. Its winding streets provide a glimpse of the old Moscow. Here also is the famous Tretyakov Gallery, donated to the city by the Tretyakov brothers in 1892 and housing a superb collection of Russian art.

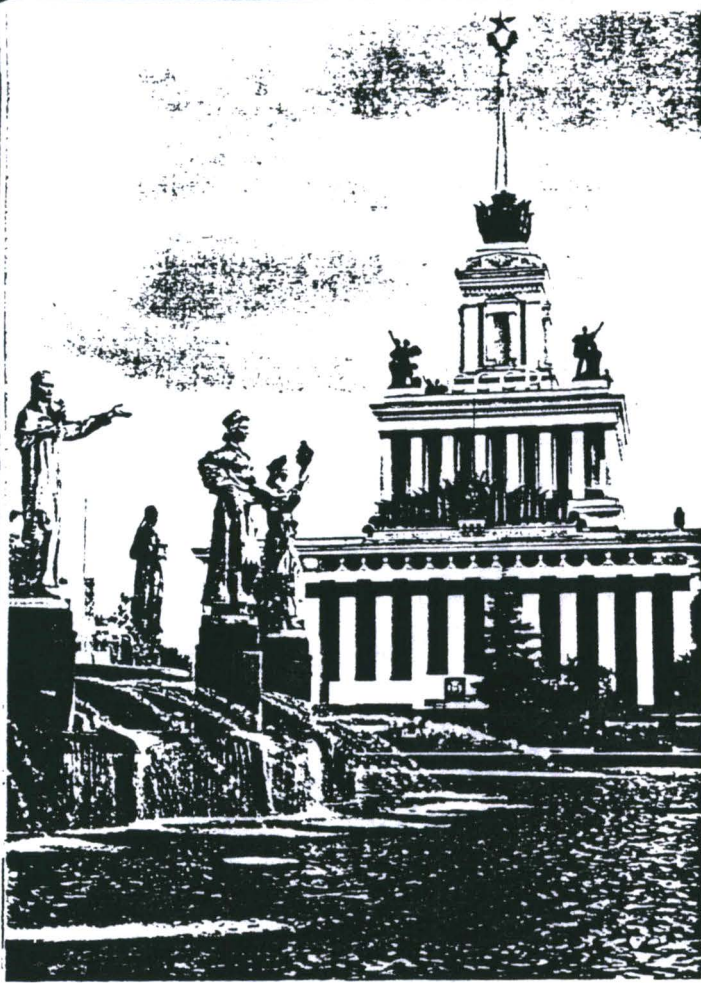
**Middle Zone.** The Middle Zone extends from the Sadovoye to approximately the line of the Circular Railway. This was the area of industrialized suburbs in the 19th century. Today it has a mixed character. Both transportation and industry are prominent features of the zone. The city's nine main railway terminals are positioned on squares surrounding the city center. The area has undergone considerable redevelopment, and new housing districts have risen to replace the substandard workers' quarters of the past. Several monasteries, which once formed part of the defensive outerworks of Moscow, are in the Middle Zone. Also located here is the popular Gorky Park. To the northeast lies Sokolniki Park, a recreational area since the 18th century, and the Exhibition of Economic Achievements, featuring Soviet progress in science, industry, agriculture, transport, and culture. Nearby, and dominating the skyline, is the Ostankino television tower. Completed in 1967, it is more than 1,750 feet (533 meters) high and has a revolving restaurant and observation deck.

**Outer Zone.** This area between the Circular Railway and Circular Highway comprises more than half the total area of the city. For the most part, this is a zone of urbanization engulfing previously existing settlements and villages. Huge apartment blocks, separated by parks or undeveloped open land and woodland, pushed steadily into this area beginning in the late 1950's. Because of continuing pressures caused by housing shortages, the new districts tend to lag in their provision of services and cultural amenities, with the result that the urban environment is rather bleak.

Among the important institutions and landmarks in the Outer Zone is the new campus of Moscow State University, on the Lenin Hills in the southwest. It is the largest of the seven grandiose skyscrapers built in the Stalin era, which are scattered over the city. Also in the Outer Zone are the city's river ports. On the south side of the Outer Zone is Kolomenskoye, the estate of the grand princes of Moscow and the Russian czars.

The majority of the sites selected for the 1980 Summer Olympic Games are situated in the Outer Zone, including the Olympic Village in the Lenin Hills area. The primary stadium chosen for the Olympic Games is the Lenin Stadium, across the river from Moscow University.

**The Moscow Metro.** The Metro, or subway, is not only a highly efficient transportation system, but a tourist attraction in its own right. The system has been under continuous development since the early 1930's, construction continuing even during World War II. The first line opened in 1935. There are more than 100 stations and approximately 100 miles (160 km) of track, with more lines to be built. The subway carries up to 6 million people daily. The stations are renowned for their elegance and cleanliness. Many of those built in the first decades of the system's development are richly decorated and carry out various historical or heroic themes. The newer stations are of simpler, functional design.



One of the many pavilions displaying Soviet technology in the permanent Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

HANS KRAMARZ

### ECONOMY

Moscow owes its extremely strong position in the Soviet economy to such factors as its central position in the nation's transport system, which enables it to gather the necessary raw materials for its industry from distant sources; its supply of skilled labor; and its rank as the capital city of the country, with its attendant concentration of administrative, scientific, and cultural institutions.

The city's industrial structure is based on the conversion of raw materials into technically advanced, high-value products. Although it remains one of the country's most important textile centers, Moscow has focused its industry since the Revolution primarily on engineering and metal processing. Other important industrial activities include food processing, the manufacture of construction materials and chemicals, woodworking, pulp and paper production, and printing. The technological leaders among the more than 1,000 industrial enterprises include the manufacture of machine tools, precision instruments, automobiles and trucks, and electrical and electronic products.

The city's transport network includes railways, highways, canals and rivers, air routes, and pipelines. Railways carry the greatest share of freight and passengers. The rail and highway systems radiate to all parts of the USSR, while the canal and river system connects the city to the Baltic, White, Caspian, Black, and Azov seas. With its four airports, Moscow is also the nation's principal air terminal.

### THE OBLAST

Moscow oblast contains some 18,147 square miles (47,000 sq km). It straddles that part of the Russian alluvial plain that lies between the upper Volga and Oka rivers.

In many ways, the economy of the oblast complements that of the capital. Hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants feed power to the capital. The oblast's industries provide raw materials, semifinished goods, or components for Moscow's manufacturing. The oblast's agriculture is also strongly affected by the large urban market, supplying dairy products, vegetables, poultry and eggs, and fruits and flowers, as well as fattened cattle and hogs.

Transport is highly developed. Moscow's four airports are all in the oblast, and there are excellent rail connections and adequate roads. The Moscow Canal, 81 miles (130 km) long, built between 1933 and 1937, connects the Volga and Moskva rivers and also guarantees the city's water supply.

### HISTORY

Although a settlement of some sort existed on the site in much earlier times, the first recorded mention of Moscow in ancient chronicles dates from 1147, when Yuri Dolgoruky, prince of Vladimir-Suzdal, of whose territories Moscow was a part, invited an ally to be his guest at a conference and banquet in "Moscov." Moscow was but one settlement of many in the Vladimir-Suzdal lands and enjoyed no great distinction until after the Mongol invasion of 1237-1240 had shattered the existing political structure of Russia and created opportunities for the formation of new principalities.

During the period of the Mongol-Tatar yoke (1237-1480), Moscow achieved leadership among Russian principalities for several reasons. The resources of the surrounding region were adequate for Moscow's development, the town was centrally located in the river and road transport network of the period, and its position was more sheltered from raids than that of Vladimir. In addition, it was ruled by a dynasty that did not tear itself apart in struggles over the succession to the princely title. The dynasty also cultivated the favor of the Mongol khans until Moscow could unite the other principalities under its leadership. This was finally accomplished in 1480 when Moscow renounced allegiance to the Mongol power. Moscow's supremacy was underscored by the shift of the seat of the Orthodox metropolitan of all Rus to the city (about 1326-1328).

In 1156, Yuri Dolgoruky had set up a fortified estate, located among farming and crafts settlements on a hillock on the north side of the Moskva River. The first log stockade was enlarged and improved with new walls in 1339-1340, 1367-1368, and 1485-1495, when the present Kremlin walls were erected. By the end of the 15th century, settlement extended beyond the Kremlin, particularly to the north.

The territory of Kitai Gorod, lying across Red Square to the northeast, was enclosed by a wall in 1534-1538, while the Bely Gorod (White City) wall was built in 1586-1593. The next physical extension took place almost simultaneously, in 1591-1592, when an earthen rampart was thrown up around the Zemlyanoi Gorod (Earthen City), which for the first time included territory on the south side of the Moskva River.

The last of Moscow's walls, the customs barrier of the Kamer-Collegium, was constructed in 1741.

Moscow's long-standing preeminence in the fields of trade and crafts assumed a truly national character beginning in the 16th century. Trade connections were established with Britain and other western European nations and with the Mediterranean, the Transcaucasus, Central Asia, India, and Persia. Special settlements of artisans were established in and near the city, and in the 17th century a separate settlement for foreigners was created.

A temporary check to Moscow's development took place during the Time of Troubles (1598-1613). During this period of national strife, Moscow was twice invaded by Polish armies. The invaders were ultimately expelled by a popular national army led jointly by Prince Dmitri Pozharsky and a remarkable commoner, Kuzma Minin, a butcher by trade.

Moscow's population increased from an estimated 20,000-30,000 at the end of the 14th century to 200,000 in the 17th, and remained at approximately this level until the shift of the capital to St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) by Peter the Great in 1712-1713. With this move, the population declined to about 140,000 people. It then grew slowly through the rest of the century. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Moscow, bereft of most of its administrative functions, developed primarily as a commercial, manufacturing, and transport center.

Napoleon's invasion of Russia in the summer of 1812 was costly to Moscow. Moscow was abandoned to the French, and almost immediately after their entry, fire destroyed a large part of the city, forcing them to begin their disastrous retreat westward on October 18-19, 1812. The responsibility for the burning of Moscow has been much debated, some attributing it to French looters, and others to Russian "scorched earth" tactics. At all events, the city was rapidly rebuilt.

Moscow's population reached 350,000 by the 1840's, but grew particularly rapidly after the serf emancipation of 1861. The population was approximately 400,000 in 1867, 1 million in 1897, and nearly 2 million in 1915, a fivefold increase since the 1860's. The greatest part of this population growth came from peasants migrating from the countryside seeking urban jobs. Factory industry grew rapidly, with textiles providing the most employment, followed by metalworking and food-processing.

The first railroad connection, which was with St. Petersburg, was established in 1851, and in the following half century Moscow was connected with all the principal parts of the Russian Empire and became its railroad center. To ease freight movement, a circular line was opened in 1908.

Moscow's workers played a significant role in the Revolution of 1905, before the rising was crushed. In 1917 the Bolshevik Revolution was victorious, and in March 1918 the national capital was restored to Moscow. In company with the rest of the nation, Moscow endured great privations in the Civil War that followed. The population declined drastically and was barely above 1 million in 1920. However, the city recovered steadily thereafter. The population rose slightly more than 4 million on the eve of World War II, resulting in extreme housing shortages. The industrial structure was revamped,

with engineering and metal processing assuming the leading roles.

In 1935 an ambitious master plan for the city's future development was promulgated, designed to make Moscow a model Soviet city. The plan envisaged limitation of the population to 5 million, modernization of the existing street plan, a major housing construction program, and the provision of an effective mass-transit system. The city's area was increased and ringed with a green belt. Unfortunately, the implementation of the plan was interrupted by World War II. Moscow came close to capture by German forces late in 1941, but was heroically defended by Soviet armies led by Marshal G. K. Zhukov and aided by Moscow's citizens, who labored on the fortifications. The enemy was thrown back in its first severe defeat of the war.

After World War II, in spite of efforts to limit the population, Moscow grew prodigiously and became the home of nearly 8 million people. A dramatic effort to rehouse the inhabitants continued, with massive apartment complexes rising on the city's outskirts. Nearly two thirds of the city's housing was built between 1960 and 1975. The subway system also underwent great expansion. In 1960 the city's limits were extended to the Circular Highway, more than tripling its area. In 1971 a new general plan for Moscow's further development was announced, the general targets of the 1935 plan having been fulfilled by the 1960's.

ROBERT GOHSTAND

California State University, Northridge

Further Reading: Frolic, Michael, "Moscow: The Socialist Alternative," in *World Capitals: Toward Guided Urbanization*, ed. by H. W. Eldredge (Anchor Bks. 1975); Hamilton, F. E. Ian, *The Moscow City Region* (Oxford 1976); Lappo, G., Chikishev, A., and Bekker, A., *Moscow, Capital of the Soviet Union* (Progress Pubs. 1976); Saushkin, Y. G., *Moscow* (Progress Pubs. 1966).

The new campus of the Moscow State University centers on this postwar science building on the Lenin Hills.

PAOLO KOCH, PHOTO RESEARCHERS



*Barb*

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 05/19/88

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Friday 05/20

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY -- THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW  
(05/19 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>COURTEMANCHE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>                    </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Tony Dolan by 2:00 p.m. on Friday, 05/20, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

May 20, 1988

TO: TONY DOLAN

NSC clears the attached as is, correcting only the typographical error in paragraph 2.

*AS* *Robert M. Deuts*  
Paul Schott Stevens  
Executive Secretary

Rhett Dawson  
Ext. 2702

cc: Rhett Dawson

(Dolan edit)  
May 19, 1988  
3:00 p.m.

Received SS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, THE KREMLIN 1988 MAY 19 PM 6:27  
MOSCOW, USSR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

Mr. General Secretary, Mrs. Gorbachev, this is an emotional moment for Mrs. Reagan and me. We have been truly moved by the warmth and the generous hospitality we have received from all of our Soviet hosts during this brief visit -- but most especially, for the two of you.

During this meeting as in all of our previous meetings I appreciated and valued our exchanges, and the long hours of hard work we and our experts put in to make progress on the difficult issues we face. x

But this meeting has added something else for Mrs. Reagan and me. Our time here has allowed us to know -- if only briefly -- your art treasures, your people: artists, writers, people from all walks of life. People who were willing to share with us their experiences, their hopes, their fears.

Mr. General Secretary, it is fitting that we are ending our meeting, as we began it, in this hall -- named for St. George. I would like to think that our efforts during these past few days have slayed a few dragons and advanced the struggle against the evils that threaten humankind -- threats to peace and to liberty. And I would like to hope that, like St. George and with God's help, peace and freedom can prevail.

Thank you and God bless you.