

Welcome to the UKRAINE

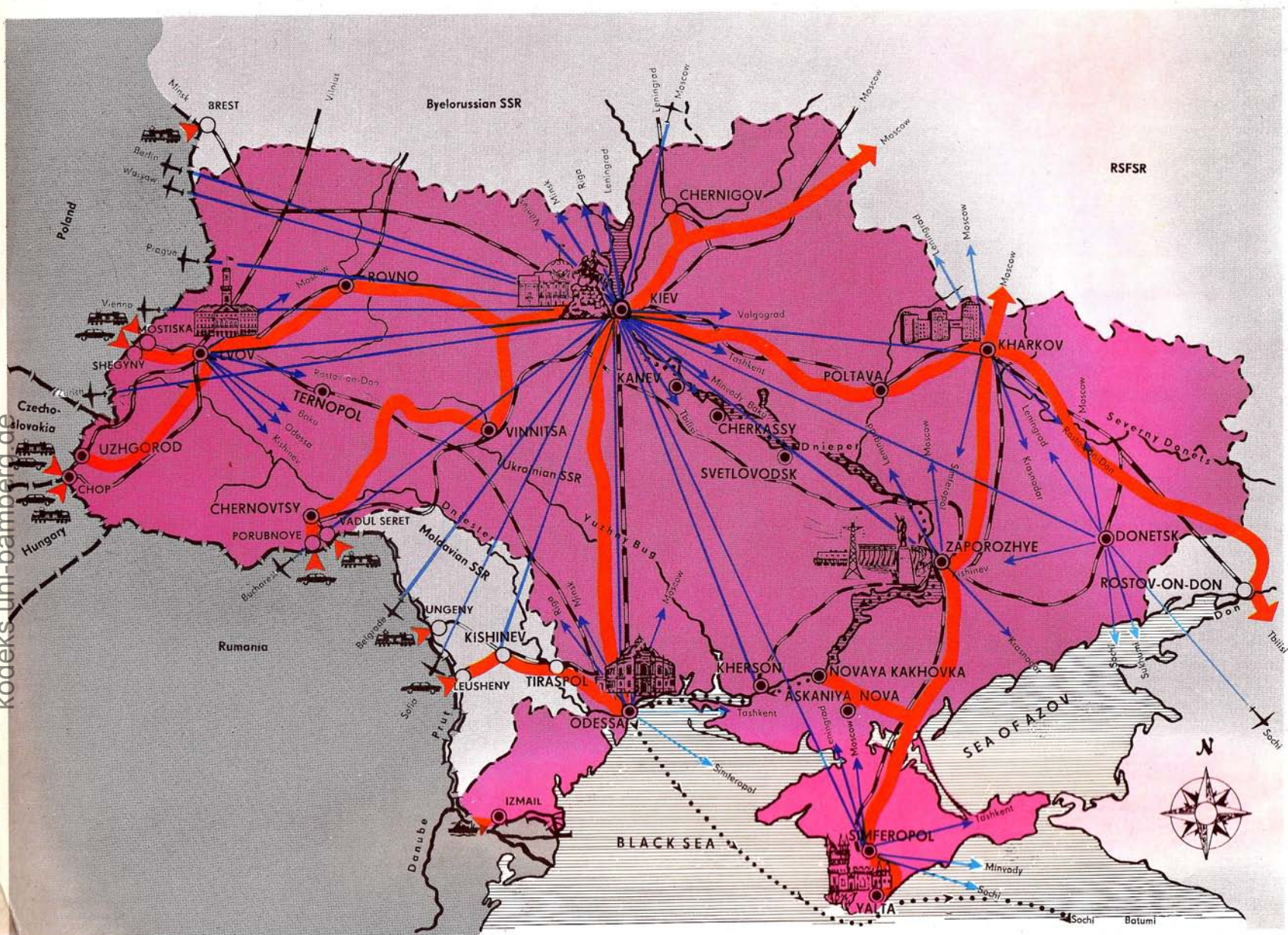
kodeks.uni-pamberg.de



urist



kodeks.uni-bamberg.de





The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

The Ukraine (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) is one of the 15 equal sovereign republics comprising the USSR. It was one of the first republics to enter the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in 1922.

The territory of the Ukraine extends over more than 600,000 sq.km. in the southwest European part of the USSR. Its population numbers 47 million and its capital is Kiev.

The Ukraine is a land of beautiful scenery and varied natural features. The blue slopes of the Carpathians, the oak groves and the valleys of the forest-steppe region, the centuries-old pine woods of the north and the exotic beauty of the Black Sea coast long linger in the memory of everyone who has been to this Republic even once.

The history of the Ukraine goes back to the hoary past.

In the 9th century the powerful Rus state, with its capital in Kiev (Kiev Rus), was formed on the territory of present-day Ukraine.

As far back as the 9th century, a powerful state known as Kiev Rus was established in what is the territory of the Ukraine today.

The Ukraine fought selflessly the enemies who invaded her rich lands.

In January 1654, the historic Pereyaslav Rada (Assembly) in compliance with the will of the Ukrainian people, proclaimed the re-unification

of the Ukraine with Russia in a united Russian state. The friendship between the two friendly nations steadily grew stronger.

The Ukrainians, like the other Soviet peoples, achieved genuine freedom with the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917.

Soviet Ukraine is a republic with a highly-developed economy. Among the Soviet republics the Ukrainian SSR stands second after the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) in its economic potential.

Today the Ukrainian people, together with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, are working toward the fulfillment of the 9th five-year economic development plan. This plan provides for a marked advance in the economy of the Ukrainian Republic by the end of 1975: a number of power stations are to be built, the volume of oil refining and coal mining is to increase, major heavy- and light-industry plants are to be commissioned, the production of grain and technical crops is to grow and there will be further development of livestock-breeding.

The Ukraine attracts tourists from many countries. The Ukrainian people extend a hearty welcome to everyone interested in their way of life and their progress in the building of a communist society, to those who come to see the historical and architectural monuments of their republic and to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Ukrainian countryside.

Kiev



Monument to Bogdan Khmelnytsky

KIEV is the capital of the Ukrainian SSR and its major economic, cultural and scientific centre.

With a population of more than 1,500,000, Kiev is now the third largest city of the Soviet Union, after Moscow and Leningrad.

The city, gala green in its leafy chestnut and linden trees, is built up on the hilly banks of the broad Dnieper River. More than half of its territory is occupied by parks and gardens. The University Botanical Gardens, named after Academician A.V. Fomin, and the Botanical Gardens of the USSR Academy of Sciences are the pride of the city. One of the highest spots in Kiev is Vladimir Hill, which was its centre in olden times. From here one can see the wonderful panorama of the Dnieper, Trukhanov Island—a favourite recreation site, new residential districts in Darnitsa.

The beauty of the river and its hilly banks is accentuated by the splendid embankments and the new passenger quay. Another point of interest is the all-welded kilometre-and-a-half bridge linking Darnitsa with the city proper.

Kreshchatik is Kiev's main street and its most beautiful. It is a bustling, busy

thoroughfare usually thronged with people. The famous Kiev chestnut trees add to the beauty of Kreshchatik, with its handsome multi-storied office and apartment buildings, shops, restaurants and cafés.

The city is growing rapidly and people are quite right when they say that the Ukrainian capital is getting younger every day. One of the most attractive of its many new districts is Darnitsa.

Kiev boasts of a number of sports grounds, swimming pools, and stadiums. The largest sports facilities in the city are the Central Stadium and the Palace of Sports.

Admiring Kiev today it is hard to believe that the city was practically reduced to ruins in the Great Patriotic War. Everything has been restored, reconstructed, or built anew.

A Park of Eternal Glory commemorates the immortal heroism of Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The Alley of the Fallen leads to a granite Obelisk of Glory at the foot of which a perpetual flame burns on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.







Hotel "Libed"



View of the Dnieper

There are many museums in the city. One of the most popular is the Kiev Branch of the Central Lenin Museum.

There are very rich collections in the History Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Russian Art, and others.

Kiev is famous for its theatres. The Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre,

the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, the Variety Theatre, the Young Spectator Theatre, the Philharmonic Society, the Circus, palaces of culture, and many cinemas all open their doors to eager audiences every night.

The city's concert halls offer fascinating programmes of inspired folk art—dashing Ukrainian folk dances performed by the Ukrainian Dance Company, folk songs

by the "Dumka" Choir and the Bandore Players.

Kiev, however, is much more than a cultural centre. Its modern industrial enterprises, built up in the Soviet period, produce sea-going and river vessels, aircraft, motorcycles, cameras, automatic lathes, synthetic fibre.

In the southern city outskirts is the Ukrainian SSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Everything for which the Ukraine is famous is displayed in its many pavilions.

Kiev's residents and guests have at their service an excellent subway, built in the post-war period. Its handsome vestibules and stations are decorated with marble, ceramics and tiles.

The city's carefully preserved monuments, architectural and historical, tell us much about its past history.

The golden cupolas of the St. Sophia Cathedral can be seen from afar. This unique structure, built more than 900 years ago, still thrills one by the beauty of its architectural forms, frescoes and mosaics.

On the square in front of the cathedral stands a monument to the great military leader and statesman — Bogdan Khmel-nitsky.

The famous Kievo-Pecherskaya Lavra (Monastery), a monument of 11th century architecture, is picturesquely situated on the high green hills overlooking the Dnieper.

The ruins of the Golden Gates (the main entry into the city during the Kiev Rus period), which date from the late 11th century, are another interesting sight.

Tourists can make many excursions both in the city and its environs. These include visits to the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, the children's railway, nearby collective farms and state farms, summer camps for children, etc.

The following routes for motor tourists offered by Intourist pass through Kiev:

Kiev — Poltava — Kharkov

Kiev — Vinnitsa — Chernovtsy

Kiev — Rovno — Lvov — Uzhgorod **Kiev — Odessa**

Using these routes motor tourists can enjoy a pleasant trip through the Ukraine.



The capital of the Soviet Ukraine is also on the itinerary of Intourist cruises on the Dnieper. Tourists can also make short river trips from Kiev to the cities of Kanev and Cherkassy.



Kanev

KANEV is an old Ukrainian city which was a stronghold during the Kiev Rus period. The Assumption Cathedral (1147) still stands as a reminder of its remote past.

The grave of the great Ukrainian poet T. G. Shevchenko is on Tarasov Hill in Kanev. The exhibits in the Shevchenko Memorial Museum in the city tell about the life and work of this revolutionary poet.

Tourists are accommodated in the recently opened "Tarasova Gora" (Tarasov Hill) Hotel.

◀ Kanev. Hotel

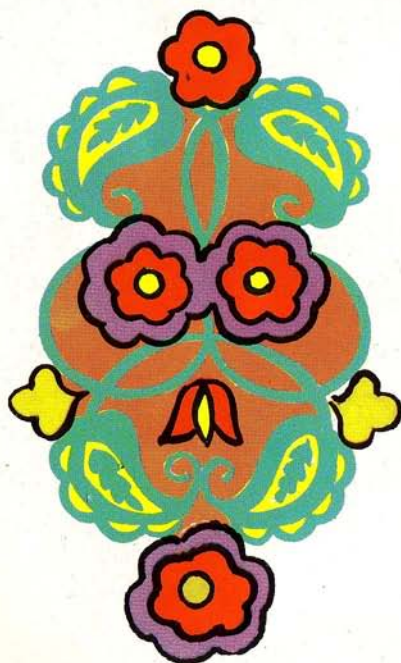
Cherkassy

CHERKASSY is situated near Kremenchug Sea, a huge reservoir built in recent years by the Soviet people.

Present-day Cherkassy is a rapidly developing industrial and cultural centre. It has many large industrial enterprises, a pedagogical institute, specialised secondary schools, a musical and drama theatre, and a museum of history and local lore.

The city keeps growing, reaching out into the surrounding steppe.

Kharkov



KHARKOV is a huge industrial city. It is often called the second capital of the Ukraine because of this importance and the number of its population, which has now topped the million mark. Kharkov is one of the country's major scientific and cultural centres.

It is situated in the basins of the Uda, Lopan and Kharkov Rivers. It was founded in 1655–1656 and the wall of the Kharkov Kremlin, which is still standing today, dates back to these olden times.

Kharkov's main industry is machine-building. Among the products of its factories are bicycles, powerful turbo-generators, machine-tools, diesel locomotives, cross-country vehicles.

There are many theatres, concert halls, libraries and museums in the city. The Kharkov Art Museum possesses a rich collection of paintings and sculpture by great Russian and Ukrainian masters. The History Museum unfolds the history of the USSR and of the Kharkov Region. One of the main points of interest in this museum is its collection of Ukrainian national costumes, carpets, household utensils, arms and coins.

For all its 300 years, Kharkov impresses one as a young city. The tremendous construction going on in the city is what makes it seem so young. Large new buildings and architectural ensembles

have been erected in the centre. One of the largest and most attractive city squares is Dzerzhinsky Square.

Kharkov is a green city with many parks and gardens—the Shevchenko Garden, the Gorky Park, the Botanical Gardens, to mention only some.

In this city where there is so much that is new every care is taken to preserve the monuments of the past: the Intercession of the Holy Virgin Cathedral (17th century) with its combination of Russian and Ukrainian architectural features, the Patriarch Cathedral (19th century) with its striking, original architectural style.

Kharkov is one of the largest transport junctions in the USSR. Railway lines connect it with Moscow, Leningrad, the Donbas, the Dnieper Region, the Crimea and the Caucasus, the Far East and Central Asia, the Urals, and the Volga Region. One of the most interesting motor routes — Moscow—Kharkov—Zaporozhye — Simferopol — Yalta — passes through Kharkov.

Kharkov is also on more than 20 airlines connecting it with many cities.



Odessa



Opera and Ballet Theatre



ODESSA is a large port on the Black Sea, a hero-city, a city about which many songs have been written. The city, founded in 1794, lies amphitheatre like along the sea bay . . .

Odessa can point with pride to many heroic pages in its history. One of the most famous is the heroic rebellion of sailors on the battleship "Potyomkin" in 1905. Another is the heroic defence of the city against the nazi invaders during the Great Patriotic War.

Odessa today is an industrial city. Its ship-repair yards, oil-refiners, and jute factory are known all over the country. Its machine-tool and machine-building industry has greatly developed in recent years. A new feature in the city's industrial specialisation is the processing of the products of its whale-fishing fleet.

The warm southern Black Sea, splendid bathing beaches, medicinal muds in the estuary area, abundant greenery, and an unusual combination of sea and steppe air have made Odessa one of the finest climatological and balneological health resorts.

One can walk through Odessa from one end of the city to the other without emerging from the shade of its trees. In spring the evening air is heavy with the

scent of white acacias and lilac blossoms. Streets lined with the famous Odessa chestnut and platan trees, green corridors of poplars, houses covered with grapevines are urban features of this seaside city.

There are many monuments of the past in Odessa, especially architectural ensembles of the period of classicism. The Opera Theatre, 19th century structure, is famous for its handsome interior décor and its excellent acoustics.

Such outstanding artists as Fyodor Chaliapin and Leonid Sobinov sang on its stage. Another point of interest is the Potyomkin Staircase, leading from the city to the port. A new passenger quay has recently been commissioned.

The city has a number of theatres, a conservatory, a Philharmonic Society, a circus. There are rich collections in the city's art gallery and museums.

Odessa is a major international port. The city is on the itinerary of several cruises offered by Intourist—it is the last point on the cruises down the Dnieper, which start in Kiev, and a port of call on the Black Sea cruises. It is also the terminus of the Kiev—Odessa and Kishinev—Odessa motor routes.





Zaporozhye

ZAPOROZHYE is a city of power and metallurgical engineering, chemical works, and building enterprises. Before the revolution it was the small provincial town of Alexandrovsk, which grew up on the site of an old fortress serving as one of the southern strongholds of Russia. In the years of Soviet power it has become a city of huge industrial enterprises whose products are shipped to more than 70 different countries. From the city one can see the whole panorama of Dneproges (the Dnieper Hydropower Station named after V. I. Lenin). Built in 1932, Dneproges was one of the largest hydropower stations in Europe. It was ruined during the Great Patriotic War but was quickly restored and started generating electricity already in 1947.

Zaporozhye has a theatre, a Philharmonic Society and a concert hall. Its institutions of higher learning include a machine-building institute, a pedagogical institute, a pharmaceutical institute, an evening building-engineering institute. It also has several specialised secondary schools.

The picturesque Khortitsa Island, situated on the Dnieper not far from the city, was the site some hundred years ago, of the Zaporozhye Sech, the organisation of the Ukrainian Cossacks.

You can reach Zaporozhye from Kiev by plane, from Moscow, Kiev and Kharkov by train. You can also reach it by boat from Kiev and Kherson on the Dnieper cruises.

Poltava

POLTAVA, which is on the road from Kiev to Kharkov, is one of the oldest Ukrainian cities. The first mention of Poltava in old chronicles dates back to the year 1174.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution Poltava was a small town with almost no industry at all. Today it is a major industrial centre of the north-eastern Ukraine specialising in machine-building, metal-working, and light industry.

The city and its environs are famous for its fruit orchards. The mineral springs of



Poltava. Motel "Poltava"

the Poltava Region, especially the Mirgorodsky and Gogolevsky Springs, are widely known.

The city of Poltava is associated with one of the outstanding events in the history of the Russian state. It was near Poltava that the army of Peter I, with the active participation of the Ukrainian Cossacks, defeated the Swedish army under Charles XII in 1709.

The heroes of the Battle of Poltava are commemorated in the monument "Glory" erected several kilometres from the city on the site of the historical battle. There is also a museum of the history of the Battle of Poltava.

The city has a local lore museum, memorial museums devoted to the writers I. P. Kotlyarevsky and V. G. Korolenko, a regional music and drama theatre named after N. V. Gogol, a Philharmonic Society, a palace of sports, and a swimming pool.

Interesting excursions can be arranged for sightseeing in the city and to state farms in the region.

Poltava is a large railway junction.

The city can be reached from Kiev and Kharkov by train and by motor transport.

◀ **Dnieper Hydropower Station named after V. I. Lenin (Dneproges)**

Kherson

KHERSON is often called the cradle of the Black Sea fleet. Founded in 1778, the city has grown and changed beyond recognition in the years since the Great October Socialist Revolution. New factories and a highly developed light industry have appeared.

Not far from Kherson is the Askaniya-Nova Preserve. It has a unique collection of wild animals (about 140 species) brought from various zoogeographic regions of the world. Here one can see zebra, antelope, bison, lama, ostrich and even Przewalsky horses grazing on its fields. Its blue lakes abound in swans, geese and ducks. The personnel of the Preserve work on problems connected with acclimatisation and with raising new strains of animals. In the arboretum of the Preserve studies are made of rare species of trees and shrubs.

Kherson is the last stop on the itinerary of the Dnieper cruise Kiev-Kherson-Odessa.

From Kherson you can take a trip by car, or motorlaunch on the Dnieper, to Novaya Kakhovka, a new town on the Kakhovka Reservoir which is part of the large hydropower project built in the post-war period.

Donetsk

DONETSK is a city of coal-miners, metallurgists and chemists. One can hardly recognise the former pre-revolutionary mining town in this modern city. Its tree-lined streets with attractive new buildings harmonise with the surrounding landscape of the Donetsk steppe.

During the Soviet period Donetsk has become the administrative, industrial and cultural centre of the Donetsk coal basin.

The city is a focal point of the coal, metallurgical and chemical industries. Metal pile-drivers and high, conical heaps of waste rock from the coal mines

are inseparable feature of the industrial landscape.

Tourists become acquainted with the city during a sightseeing tour. Particularly interesting are excursions to the coal mines, where tourists can see miners at work.

Donetsk plays an important role in the development of culture and science in the Ukraine. The city has a university, polytechnical and medical institutes. They train specialists for the coal mining, machine-building and chemical industries; doctors and teachers.

There are several theatres and a Philharmonic Society in the city, a local lore museum, an art gallery with an interesting collection of paintings, and a planetarium which is always thronged with visitors.

Train and plane service connect Donetsk with Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov, Lvov and Simferopol.

Simferopol

SIMFEROPOL is the transport centre of the Crimea. You can reach this city by train, car and plane. Simferopol, founded in 1784, is a typical southern city with white stone houses, green parks, and busy streets.

The city's leading industry is the food industry.

There are several research institutes, pedagogical, medical and agricultural institutes.

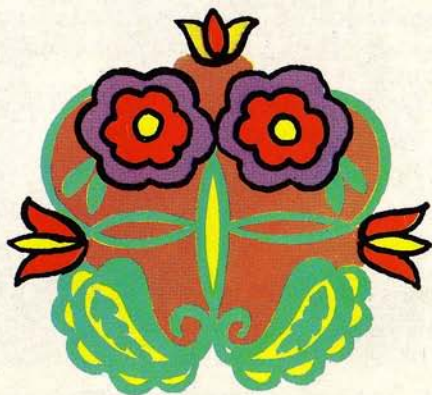
Simferopol has a drama and a musical-drama theatre, a circus, a puppet theatre, a branch of the Crimean Philharmonic Society, a TV studio, a splendid museum of Regional lore and a fine art gallery.

From Simferopol you can go by car to Yalta.

Donetsk – City of Coal Miners



Yalta



YALTA, often called the gem of the Crimean Southern Coast, is one of the major health resorts in the Soviet Union.

The city lies amphitheatre-like on the green slopes of the mountains along the shore of the Black Sea. Its sea front is very attractive with tall, slender cypress trees. There are also platan and palm trees, and flowering magnolias . . .

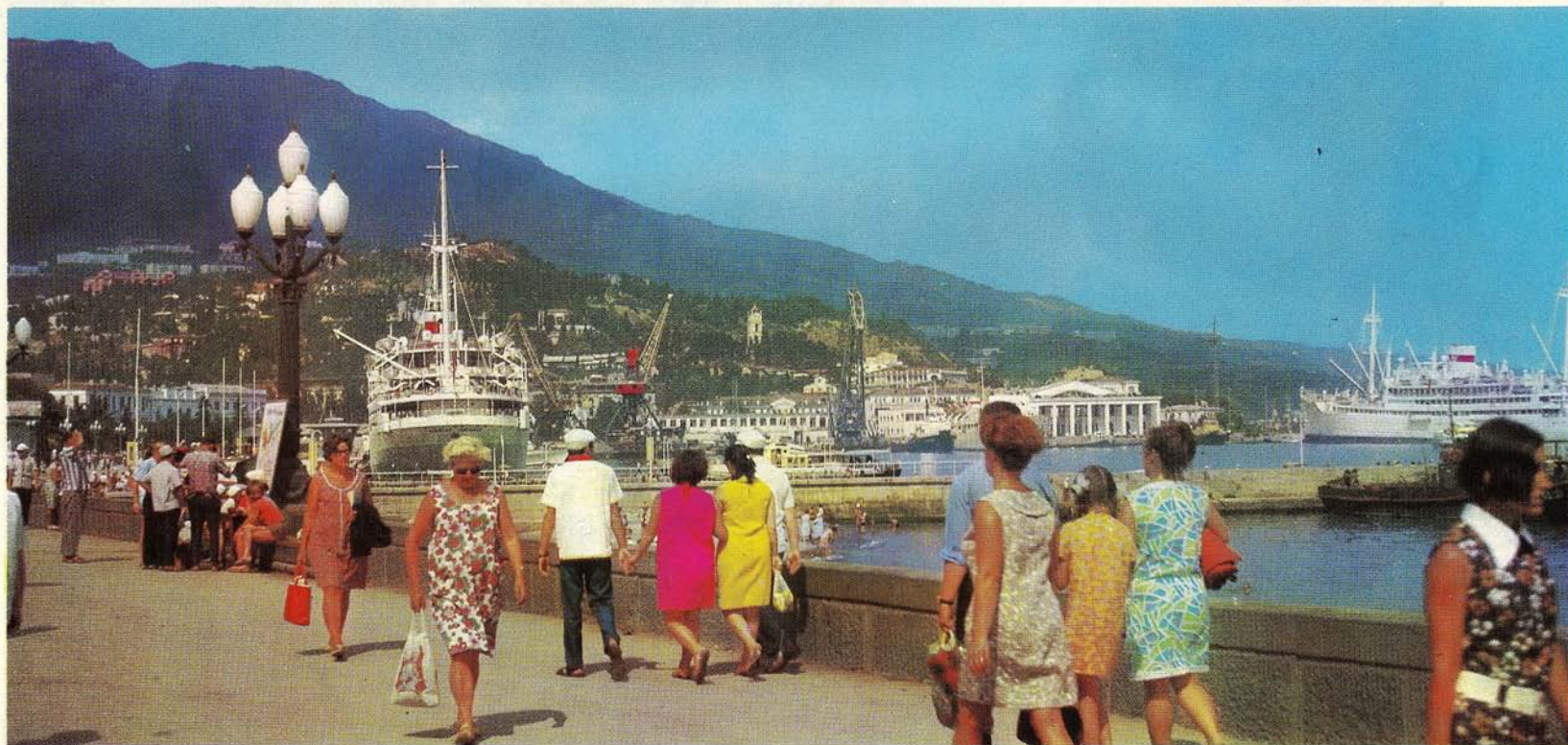
When we speak of Yalta we have in mind Greater Yalta which includes the nearby resorts of Alupka, Gurzuf, Miskhor and Livadia. Each of these has a surprise for tourists: the Vorontsov palace-museum in Alupka, the splendid palace-sanatorium in Livadia, the famous "Swallow's Nest" castle, perched at the tip of a steep cliff overhanging the Black Sea, in Miskhor.

Yalta offers tourists many fascinating excursions: the museum in the home of the great Russian writer A. P. Chekhov,

the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens – "the green treasurehouse" of the Crimea, the nearby town of Bakhchisarai where there is a history and archeological museum. The building (formerly a Khan's palace) now housing the museum is itself an architectural monument of the 16th–18th centuries. Here tourists will see the "Fountain of Tears" sung by the famous Russian poet Alexander Pushkin.

You can also come to Yalta by boat, since it is a part of call on the Black Sea Odessa–Yalta–Sochi–Sukhumi–Batumi cruise.

Yalta. The Seaside



Present-day Lvov is an industrial, cultural and scientific centre.

The history of Lvov is reflected in its architecture, indeed the city is a museum of architecture. In the Latin Cathedral, for example, the dominant note is Gothic while the Armenian Cathedral reflects the traditions of Byzantine, old Russian, and Armenian architecture. St. Paraskeva Pyatnitsa Church and the St. Nicolas Church are other interesting architectural monuments. One can see tablets bearing the inscription "An Architectural Monument" on many buildings in the city. Each of these buildings is unlike its

neighbour but together they form a wonderful architectural ensemble.

One of the most revered places in the city is the Hill of Glory where Soviet soldiers, who fell in battles for the liberation of the city from the nazis, are buried.

Lvov continues to grow, enhanced by new buildings. Its tree-lined boulevards and bustling streets are very attractive. The Ivan Franko Opera and Ballet Theatre is well known. There are splendid museums and an art gallery.

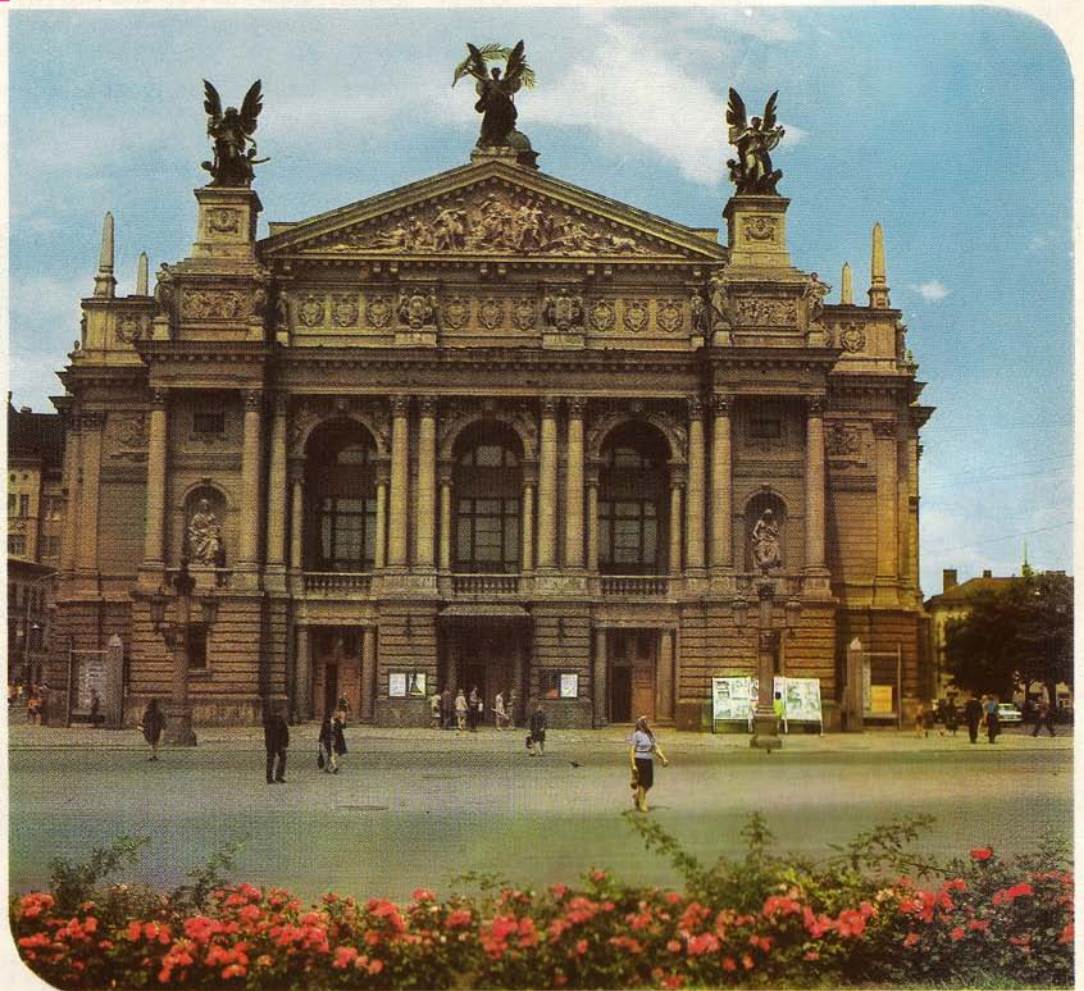
Lvov has direct air lines with Moscow, Kiev and Kharkov. It is linked with Kiev by railway and highway.

LVOV



LVOV, founded in the middle of the 13th century, is one of the oldest cities in the Ukraine. Until it was reunited with the Soviet state it was a city of small handicrafts and trade.

Ivan Franko Opera and Ballet Theatre





Chernovtsy. University

Vinnitsa

VINNITSA, founded more than 600 years ago, was originally a fortress on the left bank of the Bug River.

Several architectural monuments of those distant times have come down to us — the first Jesuit college in Vinnitsa (1610–1617), the Capuchin Monastery (1745), the Starogorod. Orthodox Church (1726), and others.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution, 1917 Vinnitsa was mainly a trading centre with small handicrafts and food industries. Today it is a large industrial centre with electrical-engineering and ball-bearing plants, meat and butter factories.

Vinnitsa is a city of many cultural institutions. It takes just pride in its musical and drama theatre, local lore museum, and the museum devoted to the great Russian surgeon N. I. Pirogov.

Vinnitsa can be reached by train or plane from Kiev.

Chernovtsy

CHERNOVTSY is an industrial and scientific-cultural centre of the Carpathian foothill region, picturesquely situated on the Prut, a mountain river. The first mention of the city in chronicles dates to 1408. For a long time it was a centre of small handicrafts and trading.

A new life for this city began with its reunion with the Soviet Ukraine. It now has a highly developed textile and knitted goods industry. There are a university and a medical institute in the city as well as specialised secondary schools and a music colleges. The city is proud of its excellent drama theatre and song and dance company. There are interesting exhibits in the museum of regional lore.

Vinnitsa is linked with the Ukrainian capital by highway and railway.

Rovno

ROVNO is another old Ukrainian city, first mentioned in chronicles of the 16th century. In the past it was a small town of handicraft industries. During the Soviet period many new apartment houses have been built in the city as well as factories and plants. The largest flax-processing plant in Europe has recently been commissioned in Rovno.

During the Great Patriotic War Rovno was the centre of partisan struggle. The city reveres the memory of the partisan heroes, the valiant exploits of the famous intelligence officer Nikolai Kuznetsov.

Rovno is on the itinerary of the Kiev–Rovno–Lvov motor route.



Rovno. Hotel "Mir"





In Uzhgorod

Uzhgorod

UZHGOROD first figures in chronicles of the year 903. Present-day Uzhgorod is one of the loveliest cities of the Soviet Transcarpathia. In 1945 a university was opened in the city. Uzhgorod people are proud of their local lore museum and museum of fine arts. The city has recently opened an unusual restaurant unit called "Skala" (Rock). It consists of a two-hall restaurant and bar in what used to be wine cellars.

The city has a theatre and a Philharmonic Society. The Transcarpathian Folk Choir is very well known.

◀ Trans-Carpathia



Ternopol

Uzhgorod is connected with Lvov by railway and with Chop by railway and highway.

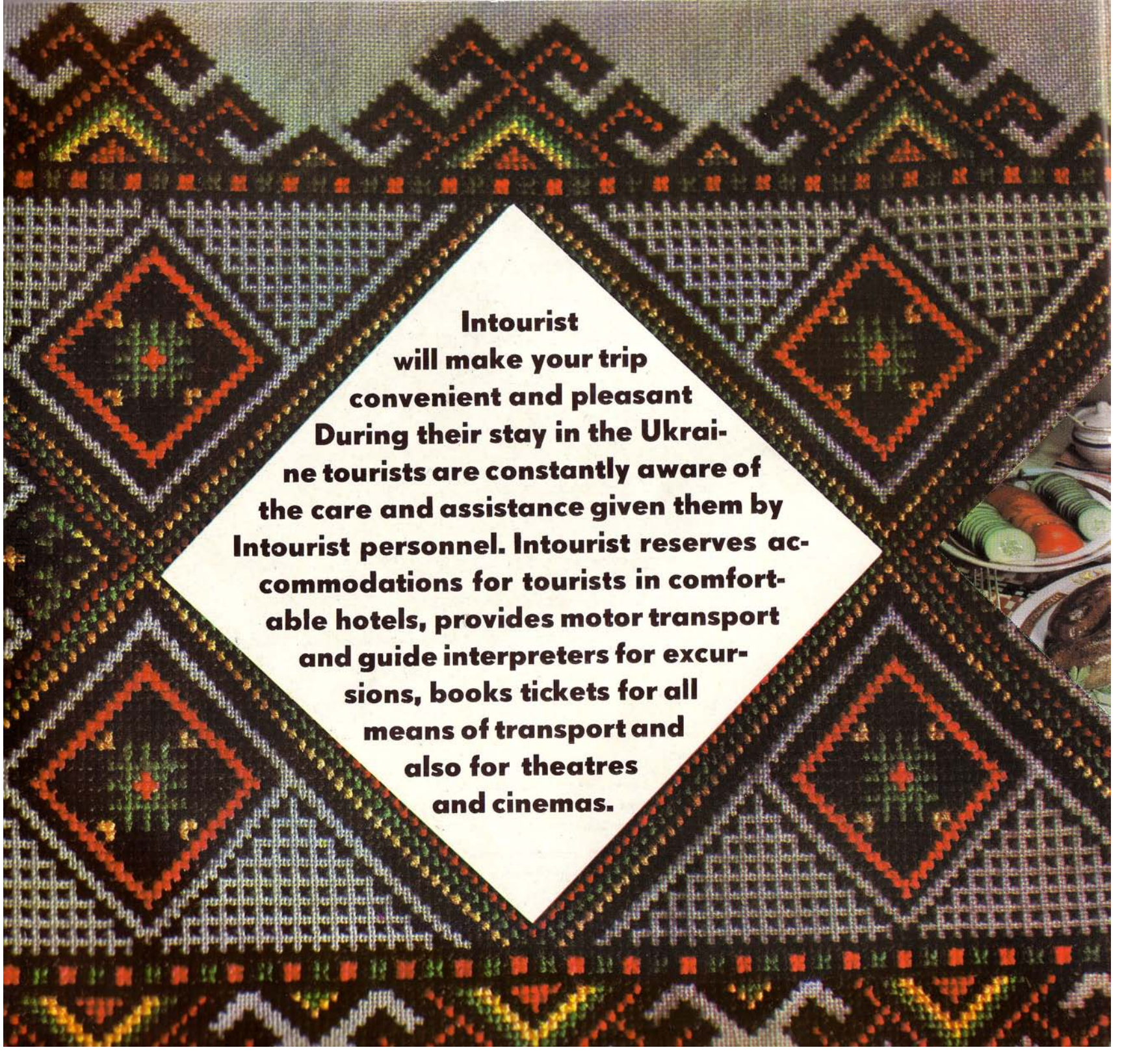
Ternopol

TERNOPOL was founded during the Kiev Rus period. In the wars that followed it was repeatedly destroyed by enemies. It suffered particularly heavy damage during the Great Patriotic War. After the war it was quickly restored and now gives the impression of being a young city. Among the architectural monuments preserved in the city are the Nativity Church (16th century) and the Dominican Church (18th century).


Ternopol can be reached by train from Lvov, Kiev and Odessa.

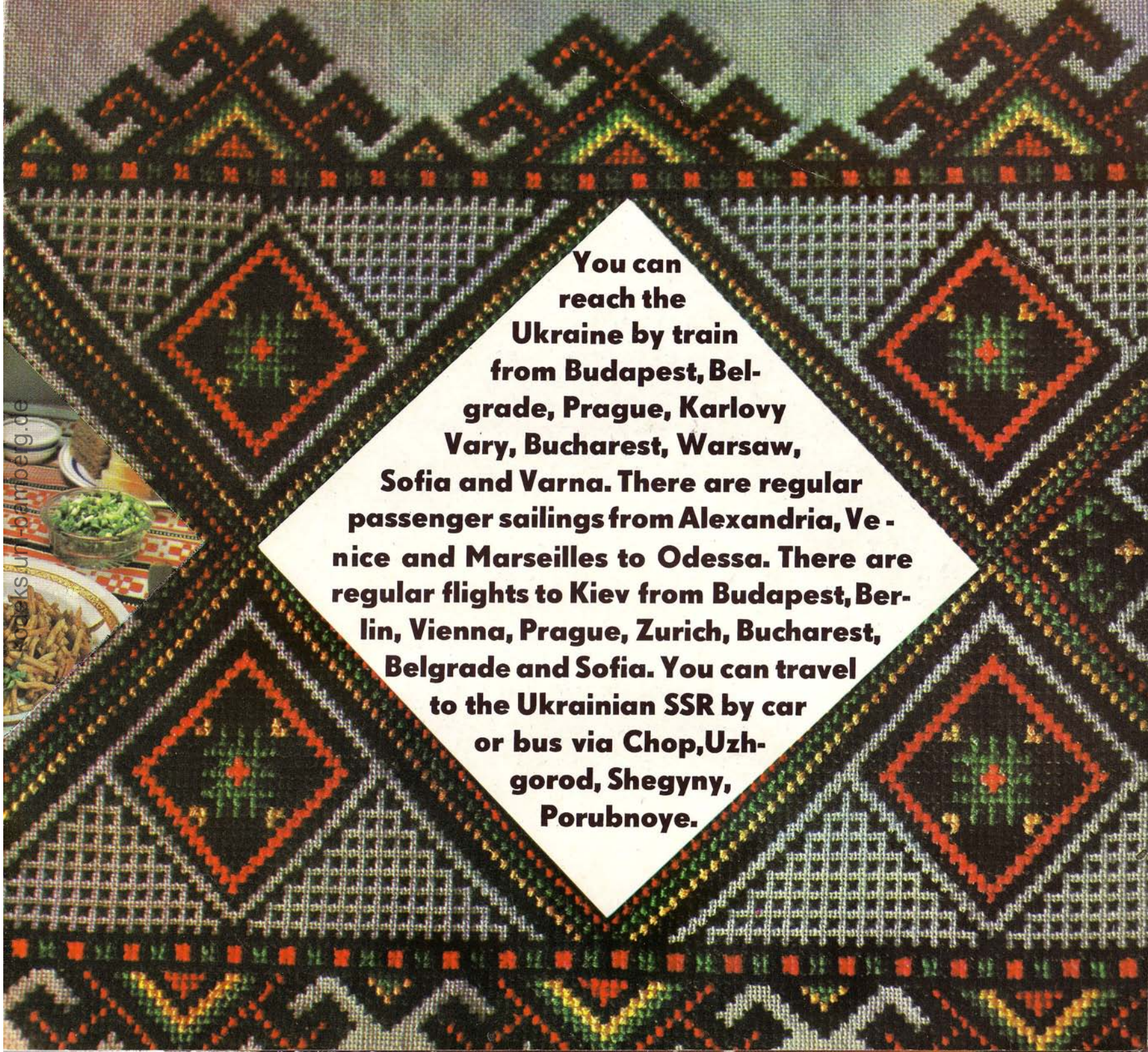
Much of what you see in the Ukraine will linger in your memory. You will recall the rivers of the Ukraine, huge hydropower stations and open-hearth furnaces, apple orchards, burial mounds in the steppe, the old and yet so young Ukrainian cities and towns, the hospitable people—friendly and sincere, their songs and dances.

Welcome to the Ukraine!

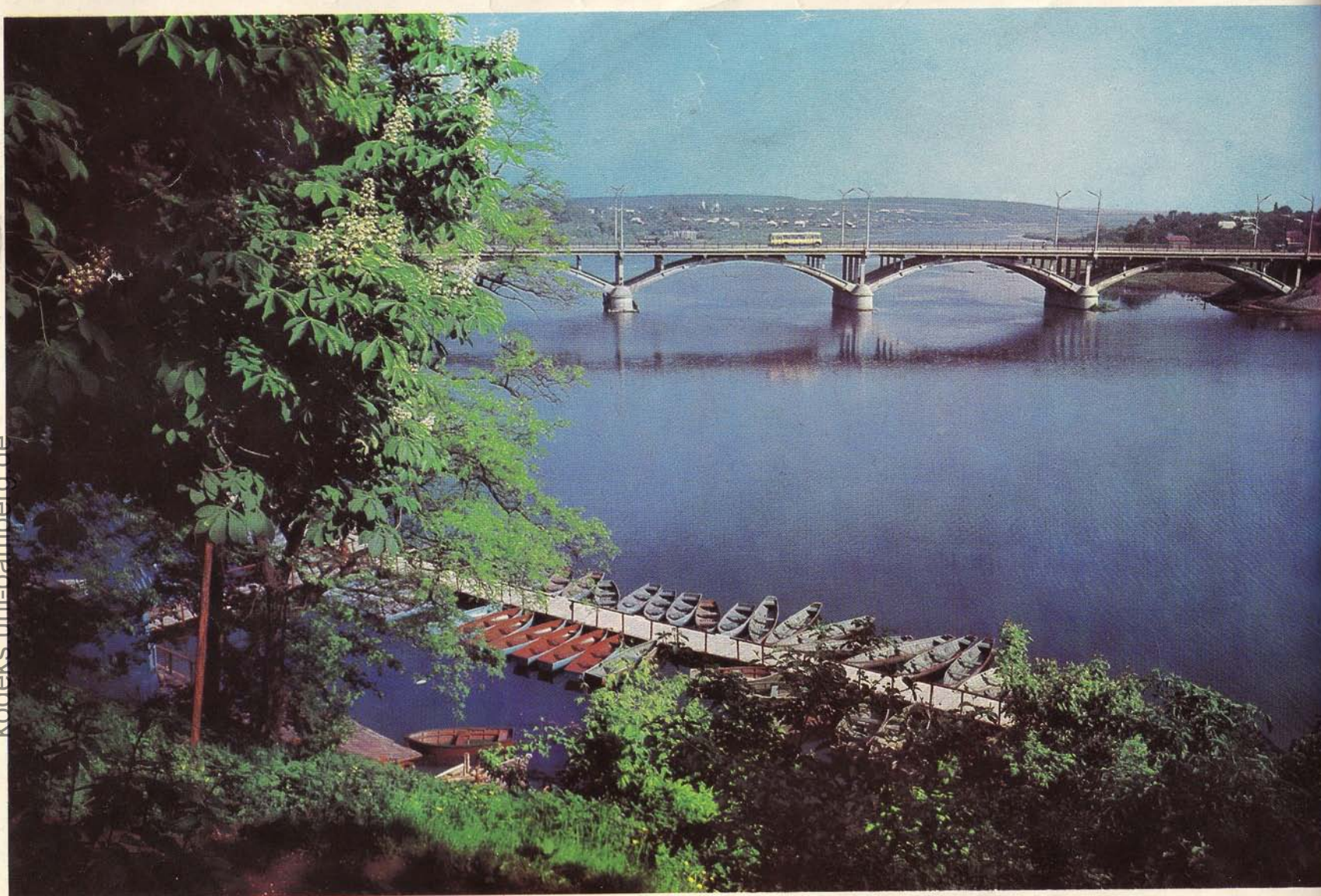


**Intourist
will make your trip
convenient and pleasant
During their stay in the Ukrai-
ne tourists are constantly aware of
the care and assistance given them by
Intourist personnel. Intourist reserves ac-
commodations for tourists in comfort-
able hotels, provides motor transport
and guide interpreters for excur-
sions, books tickets for all
means of transport and
also for theatres
and cinemas.**





**You can
reach the
Ukraine by train
from Budapest, Bel-
grade, Prague, Karlovy
Vary, Bucharest, Warsaw,
Sofia and Varna. There are regular
passenger sailings from Alexandria, Ve-
nice and Marseilles to Odessa. There are
regular flights to Kiev from Budapest, Ber-
lin, Vienna, Prague, Zurich, Bucharest,
Belgrade and Sofia. You can travel
to the Ukrainian SSR by car
or bus via Chop, Uzh-
gorod, Shegyny,
Porubnoye.**



Detailed information about travel to the USSR can be obtained at travel bureaus representing Intourist and at all USSR Trade Representations in foreign countries.

Our address: Intourist
16 Marx Prospekt
Moscow K-9, USSR
Telephone: 292-22-60
Telex: 211, 212



Intourist

Published in the USSR.
Внешторгиздат. Заказ 17164/1