

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	US Government Report (1 page)	12/29/93	P1/b(1)
002. list	Birthing Class Participants (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
003. report	US Government Report (1 page)	1/12/94	P1/b(1)
004. report	US Government Report (1 page)	12/6/93	P1/b(1)
005. report	US Government Report (1 page)	12/6/93	P1/b(1)
006. report	US Government Report (1 page)	6/22/93	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 First Lady's Office
 Liz Bowyer
 OA/Box Number: 3977

FOLDER TITLE:

First Lady's Visit to Moscow, Russia, Minsk, Belarus January 13 - 16, 1994 [1]

2014-0483-S

sb377

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 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.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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Moscow

MINSK

1994



The First Lady's Visit
to
Moscow, Russia,
Minsk, Belarus

January 13 - 16, 1994

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON'S
TRAVEL TO
MOSCOW AND MINSK

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"Women Seeking Parliament Seats Run Smack into Prejudice" L.A.

Times 11/26/93

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"Hillary's forthright manner wins her popularity with the American public..." Moscow News 6/9/93

"Making deals in a scared new world; U.S. firms find Russians difficult business partners" Star Tribune 11/1/93

"Paranoia Looms in Russia's Pulpit" Observer 1/9/94

"Emotional Barriers to Democracy are Daunting" L.A. Times 10/27/93

Background Information - Health

Health Issues in the Russian Federation

U.S. Assistance to the NIS Health Care Sector

"Soviet Medicine Before and After the Fall" Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin Summer 1992

"To Bear Children or Not - That is the Question" Russica 2/25/93

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"Russia's Nuclear Nightmare" Toronto Star 9/11/92

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Health Care in Belarus
"Health Care Policy Issues" CDC Medical Working Group Experts'
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"Initiatives to Improve Pediatric Health Care in the Republic of Belarus"
(Written by Dr. Foley of Children's Hospital - Pittsburgh)

**Meet & Greet
at Spaso House**

SCENESETTER

SPASO HOUSE MOSCOW

Spaso House has been the residence of American Ambassadors in Moscow since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1933. Spaso House's name is derived from the park on which it borders, "Spasopeskovskaya Ploshchad" (which is Russian for "Saviour of the Sands Square"). The park, in turn, is named after a small 18th century Russian Orthodox Church which also borders on the square. Spaso House is located ten minutes from the Embassy and not far from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Kremlin. The area immediately surrounding Spaso House was inhabited in the 17th century by the Tsar's dog-keepers and falconers.

Spaso House was built in 1914 by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Vtorov, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer, and designed by architects Adamovich and Mayat. The building, in New Empire Style, has changed very little in basic appearance, except for the addition of a one-story ballroom wing in the 1930's. The first floor representational area includes the main reception hall, (the Chandelier room - 82 feet long with a tremendously high, domed ceiling), flanked by the Oval Dining Room, the State Dining Room and the Music Room - an extension of the main reception hall separated only by a pillared archway. Before the Americans occupied Spaso House, a number of notable Soviet revolutionaries used the mansion, including Chicherin, the Soviet Union's first Foreign Minister.

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BIOGRAPHY OF ALICE S. PICKERING

Alice Stover Pickering was born in Sharon, Pennsylvania. She received a Bachelor's Degree from Swathorne College, a Master's Degree in International Affairs from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and a Master's Degree in Library Science from Catholic University.

She was a Foreign Service Officer with the United States Information Service and served in the Hague, Netherlands before her marriage to Thomas R. Pickering. They have two children, Timothy and Margaret. Mrs. Pickering has lived overseas on her husband's assignments to Switzerland, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, Jordan, Nigeria, El Salvador, Israel, India and at the United Nations in New York.

While in Washington, she has worked as a reference librarian with the Fairfax County Library. Her special interests are history, literature, and archaeology. She speaks French and Spanish.

The Washington Post

THE OTHER YELTSIN



Light will fall on Naina Yeltsin this week, but she would prefer it if her husband were "just an ordinary man."

The Shy First Lady Who Lives Like the Rest of the Russians

By Helen Boldyreff Semler
Special to The Washington Post

MOSCOW
Naina Yeltsin leans closer, tightening the grip of her hands in her lap. "We live in fear for my husband's life," she says. The softly contoured face with typically Russian high cheekbones, framed by cropped russet hair, is amazingly fresh and unlined. The eyes are serious, but serene. There is no pathos, only a terse statement of fact.

Long after the October storming of the White House, the parliament building in Moscow, by troops loyal to her husband, Naina Yeltsin still finds it hard to talk about the days when Russia stood on the brink of civil war. "It was terrible," she says, worse than anything else she had lived through in a lifetime of political tumult.

At midday on Sunday, Oct. 3, Boris Yeltsin, the first democratically elected president of Russia, left the dacha outside Moscow that the Yeltsins had reluctantly taken over from the Gorbachevs ("Who in the world needs that many bathrooms, TV sets and servants?" asks Naina). She heard from him only once during the 3-day crisis as he worked feverishly in the Kremlin on the strategy for ending the mutiny.

Boris Yeltsin had waited tense weeks in the hope of a peaceful solution, but when the demonstrators attacked the main TV station, and Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, hero of the Afghanistan war, asked his followers to charge the Kremlin, Yeltsin knew that he had to act.

"We did not close our eyes that Sunday night," Elena, the elder of the Yeltsin daughters, says.

But by Monday afternoon, Boris Yeltsin had survived yet another crisis.

When President and Mrs. Clinton visit Moscow next week, the world may get a rare glimpse of Naina Yeltsin. Throughout the remarkable political odyssey of Boris Yeltsin, his wife has maintained a discreet profile. She has shown no desire to emulate Raisa Gorbachev in garnering publicity and notoriety.

Naina and Boris Yeltsin represent a different Russian world from that of the Gorbachevs, or, for that matter, such Communist luminaries as Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin. They are both engineers, builders eager to complete a project quickly and safely, and they are uninterested in seeking an ideological justification for what they are doing. Boris appears rarely on television and then his pronouncements are terse. Naina shuns the Russian media and scrupulously avoids the ceremonial functions required of an American First Lady. "I am only the president's wife," she says. "I shudder when people call me the First Lady."

Indeed, there is little time in Naina Yeltsin's day for ribbon-cutting. In addition to traveling with her husband and taking part in official entertainment, there is the exhausting shopping, cooking and baby-sitting her grandchildren. "The yoke of everyday living oppres-

Russia's First Lady

YELTSIN, From G1

us," she says. "For Russian women who work, keep house and raise children, the quest for the barest necessities of life is a horrendous experience."

She has other reasons for avoiding public statements. "Everything I do or say as the president's wife is made into an intrigue and is then held against my husband. I don't want to add to his burdens. We made a deal long ago that I would not mix our family life with politics. But I long to do something for children."

Her dream, she confided a year ago, is of a dental clinic for children. "Our dental care is a disaster. There are no proper pamphleters, the drills are antiquated and children blanch at the sight of a dentist. . . . But what can I do? I cannot trouble my husband with this. We need so many things in Russia."

Naina Yeltsin's dream was conveyed to Hillary Rodham Clinton, who asked Ambassador Richard Armitage to arrange for dental equipment to be sent from a U.S. Army post in Germany to the Moscow Central Institute of Stomatology. More was to come: 40 containers of medical equipment and supplies worth more than \$4 million were en route to Children's Hospital No. 1 in Moscow. This facility is being remodeled through a joint project of Norfolk Children's Hospital and a foundation set up by National Symphony Orchestra conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, who gave a concert in Red Square a week after the storming of the Russian White House. All in all, as part of Operation Provide Hope, nine Russian hospitals will receive \$38 million worth of equipment and supplies from hospitals being dismantled by the Army's 7th Medical Command in Germany.

In addition, after the First Ladies meet next week, work may begin on the first private U.S.-Russian hospital in Moscow, under their joint chairmanship.

The two women have met before, during the Tokyo G-7 summit last July. Naina Yeltsin was impressed with Hillary Clinton, whom she describes as an "American woman of the new generation, on top of her job both as the president's wife and as a lawyer. . . . I cannot tell you how much I admire her." Both professionals and both wives of provincial politicians who became heads of state, the women found many common interests during their Tokyo talks. Above all, Naina Yeltsin praised Mrs. Clinton's work on health care.

She is eager to show Mrs. Clinton the new facilities at the Central Institute of Stomatology. She also hopes to introduce her to Russian culture, the art and the music that require no interpretation. She is particularly keen on viewing the paintings of late-19th-century Russian masters, virtually unknown to the American public.

And Naina Yeltsin is looking forward

to conveying her personal gratitude to the Clintons for the strong support of her husband during the fateful days of October.

The upcoming meeting will be Naina Yeltsin's third encounter with a U.S. president and First Lady. The first was with Barbara Bush. She displays proudly a large framed photograph taken of the two women in June 1992 in Washington. "She is terrific," she says of Mrs. Bush.

A high point of that visit was the luncheon at Mount Vernon in Naina Yeltsin's honor. She kept thinking of the parallel between her husband and George Washington, who had said, "I walk on untrodden ground." Just as everything Washington did set the precedent for future U.S. presidents, she thought, Boris Yeltsin was creating precedents for the course of Russian democracy.

'A Family of Technocrats'

Born Anastasia Girina to a family of poor peasants in the southeastern Russian town of Orenburg in 1932, the young Naina knew work, privation and political repression. Her father survived Stalin's brutal collectivization of Russian agriculture, though the family's crucial farm livestock was confiscated. But if Naina's family fared better than that of Boris's, whose father was taken from his farm and shot, tragedy lurked in its future. The father she adored was killed in 1968 as he stood in the way of a drunken motorcyclist to protect her mother.

Naina Girina and Boris Yeltsin met at the Ural Polytechnical Institute in Sverdlovsk, one of the Soviet Union's leading engineering schools. They received their degrees in construction engineering in 1956. Boris Yeltsin wrote in his memoirs: "I fell in love with her then, tenderhearted and good, for the rest of my life. She accepted me the way I was, stubborn and prickly."

As Boris made his way up the Soviet ladder, Naina concentrated on their family and on supervising large projects for

the Institute of Waterways in Sverdlovsk, now rebaptized Ekaterinburg. There were not many free moments for the Yeltsins in Sverdlovsk, especially after their daughters were born, Elena in 1957 and Tanya in 1959. They celebrated Sundays at the Bolshoi Ural restaurant, where they ordered ice cream for all. Holidays were fun-filled escapes of camping, hiking and boating. Elena followed her parents' example and became a construction engineer; Tanya became a computer technician. "We are a family of technocrats," says Naina. The Yeltsins moved to Moscow in 1986, when Gorbachev summoned Yeltsin to the prestigious position of first secretary of Moscow's Communist Party Committee.

Gorbachev made a serious mistake. The "stubborn and prickly" Yeltsin broke all party big-shot rules by taking the Moscow trolleys and letting his wife stand in the long lines at the stores. He wanted to know firsthand the living conditions of the 9 million Muscovites. They in turn appreciated his willingness to share their problems. Soon he became the most popular politician in the Soviet Union.

Moscow Retreat

In a four-room apartment in an unfashionable section of the city, Naina Yeltsin has re-created the family home. The Yeltsins lived there with daughter Tanya and her husband and their only grandson, 12-year-old Boris, until recently, when they were forced for security reasons to spend most of their time at the dacha. Even by Moscow standards, the apartment is nothing special. Seated facing the television, Naina Yeltsin puts the arm of a comfortable red velvet chair.

"It needs reupholstering," she says. "In fact, all of our furniture needs reupholstering. We brought it with us from Sverdlovsk." She surveys the sofa and several more chairs covered in the same fabric. "It's old but homey," she says.

The same simplicity describes Naina Yeltsin. She wears little jewelry

and dresses in subdued clothes made locally. Warm and unassuming, she says she dreads causing problems for anyone. But she is always the analytical engineer, wanting to know how things run. Although she is an art lover, when she visited the National Gallery of Art in Washington last year, the innovative architecture of the East Building roof caught her attention as much as the exhibit she saw. When she visited a soup kitchen with Barbara Bush, she was not satisfied until she had mastered all the details—the caloric content of the food, the number of people fed each day, the cost of the program.

In her own kitchen she cooks her specialty, the Siberian dumplings called *pelemeni*, her family's favorite dish. Boris will arrive at 10 p.m. or later, eat, watch the late news and then resume work. Naina sleeps only when he does—which is about four hours a night.

She worries very much about her husband. Many years ago she watched him climb onto a huge crane careening about in a blinding rainstorm. "Get down," she screamed, "the crane will collapse." But Yeltsin, then working on his first construction project, kept climbing. He brought the huge contraption under control. For years afterward, Naina had nightmares about Boris being crushed by a crane.

He has faced other dangers as well. At the Oct. 21, 1987, Central Committee meeting, Yeltsin complained that Gorbachev's reforms were moving too slowly and that his efforts in Moscow were being sabotaged. He went too far. His colleagues deserted him. On Nov. 9, he collapsed and was rushed to a hospital with severe chest pains, shattered nerves and a splitting headache.

While Naina was in the hospital with Boris, a call came from the Kremlin—Gorbachev insisted that the sick Yeltsin come to a meeting of the Moscow Communist Party Committee at which he would be dismissed as first secretary. Naina pleaded, saying that she saw no point in Yeltsin being guarded if

his guards were going to kill him. But Yeltsin went, pumped full of Valium and carried on a stretcher by four KG agents. After his dismissal, thousands of letters and telegrams, from Sverdlovsk, poured in. Yeltsin took heart and recovered.

During the attempted coup against Gorbachev in August 1991, Naina Yeltsin again heard only once in three days from her husband, who was held up in the parliament building. A radio report falsely said that the hard-line Communist plotters had overrun the White House. "My heart stopped," she says. She told her daughters not to wake the grandchildren. If they were to be shot, she decided, they should die in their sleep.

"I prayed," she says.

The New Russia

For Naina Yeltsin, Moscow is a

"suffocating" place full of dirty intrigue against her husband.

"In Moscow," she says, "my husband's hair turned white. In Moscow, I also stopped believing in communism." She soured on the system when she came to know the lifestyle of the country's elite: special stores, limousines, private clinics, all spiced with venomous backbiting.

Today she is an optimist. She sees her children's generation forging ahead despite the chaos. She worries most about the losers in the difficult transition from state monopoly to private enterprise. These are the pensioners, the old, the sick whose savings have been wiped out by inflation, those who have lost their jobs in unprofitable state industries.

In the long run, she is convinced that Russia, with its human, natural and technological resources and its high level of education, will provide a good future for her grandchildren if not her children. But the transition to democracy, to a system that permits the peoples of Russia to be heard, is absolutely essential in her view.

Many deputies opposed a new constitution, Naina Yeltsin says, because "it is more difficult to govern men in a democratic state than under the old totalitarian rule. In democracy people speak, think, vote, make decisions. The power must be legitimate. This is why my husband wants a new constitution for Russia."

She defends her husband against accusations of "dismembering" the Soviet Union, of being a dictator. "Dictators want power for power's sake," she says. "Yeltsin seeks power to improve the lot of his people."

But she is against his running for president again. "I personally would prefer him to be just an ordinary man," she says.

Helen Boldyreff Semler, a business consultant on Russia and author of the guidebook "Discovering Moscow," served as the State Department interpreter for Mrs. Bush at her meetings with Naina Yeltsin.

Savior Hospital

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY**TO****MOSCOW, RUSSIA**

EVENT: Saviour's Hospital of Peace & Charity

DATE: Friday, January 14, 1994

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

PRESS: Pool

SCENARIO: Dr. Goldberg, Irma Goertzen and Mrs. Lukeena greet Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin curbside at the Pediatric Building.

They proceed inside the building on the first level. They turn left down the south wing of the hospital to view the equipment room. Mrs. Yeltsin, Mrs. Clinton and Dr. Goldberg enter the room first. After a few minutes, the other participants of the tour may proceed into the equipment room.

Upon leaving the equipment room, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin turn left returning in the direction they came in. They proceed up to the third floor up the center stairs of the hospital which are near the point of entrance to the Pediatric Building.

On the third floor, Mrs. Clinton & Mrs. Yeltsin turn left down the south wing of the hospital. Half way down the hall, they come to the patient room on the left.

Patient Room:

The patient room will contain the equipment/furniture that was donated to the hospital from the U.S. Three beds will be positioned on the lefthand side of the room with children in them. The press will be positioned on the righthand side of the room.

Upon entering the room, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin will meet and greet with the three children with the child in the middle bed serving as the main focus.

Mrs. Clinton & Mrs. Yeltsin will exit the patient room and proceed directly across the hall to the birthing class.

Birthing Class:

The participants (pregnant mothers and fathers) in the birthing class will be seated in a "U." Approximately 8-10 participants. The instructor will be at the top (or center) of the "U." There will be chairs seated next to the instructor mixed in with the class for Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Clinton.

The ladies proceed to the chairs to participate in the birthing class.

The ladies exit the birthing class, turn right and proceed down the hall. At the end of the hall on the left, they come to the room where the roundtable discussion will be held.

Upon leaving the roundtable discussion, the ladies will turn right, then turn left down the stairs to the first floor. At the bottom of the stairs, in the hallway, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Yeltsin will be greeted by the Savior's Hospital Church choir who will sing a short song for the ladies.

The ladies then proceed left down the hallway, turn right and exit through the door they entered through.

SAVIOR'S HOSPITAL FOR PEACE AND CHARITY

BACKGROUND:

Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, formerly Municipal Hospital Number 70, is a 1,100 bed facility, specializing in maternity, neonatal and pediatric care, general and specialty surgery and internal medicine. Established 35 years ago, in 1950, the hospital employs 300 physicians and a staff of 1,200. Chief physician of Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity is Alexander Goldberg, MD, who joined the hospital staff nine years ago as chief of surgery and held that position for three years before becoming chief administrator.

Until 1992 Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity was known as Municipal Hospital Number 70. The hospital is situated on grounds with a 300 year old Russian Orthodox Church. The church was built by a nobel Russian family and used by ordinary people until 1941 when it was taken over by the Russian military which used the church for some time to train police dogs. The church was reopened in 1991. The joint venture between the hospital and the church was blessed by the Patriarch Alexey II and the new name of the hospital reflects both the relationship with the church and the expanded mission of the hospital.

MRS. YELTSIN:

Mrs. Yeltsin will be announcing the donation of bassinets to the hospital. Further information concerning the procedure of the donation and the number of the items to be donated is not available.

ICON GIFT:

A priest from Savior's Church will be presenting you with an icon that a member of the church has made. The figure that is on the icon is Patriarch Tikhon, a saint of the Russian Orthodox Church. He is glorified in the Russian Orthodox religion, because he was the first Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church since 1700, when Peter the Great dissolved the Patriarchy. He has been chosen as the image on this icon because of the years that he spent in the United States

Tikhon, whose full name was Vasili Ivanovich Belavin, was born in the Pskov region of Russia in 1865. In 1898 he was sent to Poland as bishop. The following year he was sent to New York, where he remained as Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church until 1907. Among his many accomplishments while in the United States were the founding of a seminary in Minneapolis, and the creation of the Tikhonovsky

Monastery in Scranton Pennsylvania. In 1907, he opened the first Russian Orthodox church in North America, in Mainfield, Alaska. He returned to Russia in 1907 where he was made Patriarch of Moscow. In 1917 he became Patriarch of all of Russia and died in 1925. He was canonized and made a saint in 1989.

ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS AT HOSPITAL

Mrs. Clinton

Mrs. Yeltsin

Dr. Alexander Goldberg President, Savior's Hospital of
Peace and Charity

Dr. Goldberg has been the chief physician of Savior's Hospital for six years. He came to the hospital as chief of surgery nine years ago and held that position for three years before becoming chief administrator.

Mrs. Irma Goertzen (gert-zen) President, Magee International
Hospital

Mrs. Goertzen has been in the health care industry for 37 years. She earned both a Bachelor of Science in Nursing and a Master's degree in Administration from the University of Washington, Seattle. She served as the Administrator at the University of Washington Hospital for five years, as one of the first women to serve in that role in a major teaching hospital before becoming the President and Chief Executive Officer at Magee Womens Hospital. Goertzen is nationally known in health care. She is a widely travelled speaker and consultant. She has been appointed to the National Advisory Council on Nurse Training of the Health Resources Administration, as well as being one of the first women to serve on the Washington State Board of Health.

Tanya Kotys (coat-is) Program Director, Magee-Womencare
International

Ms. Kotys is the program coordinator for the Moscow-based Magee-Savior's health partnership since its creation in 1992. Womencare International is the humanitarian assistance arm of Magee Womens Hospital in Pittsburgh. Ms. Kotys has also worked extensively as a program design consultant for international development projects, illustrating her dedication to teaching, community affairs and women's health issues.

Dr. Vadim Lopukhin (lop-u-keen) Deputy Chief, OBGYN,
Savior's Hospital

Dr. Lopukhin has held his position at Savior's Hospital for five years. He also teaches at the Semashko Medical Institute. His subspeciality is high-risk pregnancies for women with heart disease.

Dr. Yelena Burtseva (bert-seeva) OBGYN & President, Women
& Family Foundation

Dr. Burtseva has been an obstetrician gynecologist with Savior's Hospital since 1982. In April of 1993, she

became president of Savior's newly formed "Women & Family Foundation," a non-profit auxiliary dedicated to supporting the work of the hospital through community service and by raising funds through such activities as craft sales.

***Dr. Ivan Leshkevich** (lesh-ca-vich) Deputy Director,
Maternal & Child
Health, Moscow Health
Department

Dr. Larissa Kuzmenko Pediatrician
Dr. Kuzmenko has been with Savior Hospital for two years, and has a subspeciality in endocrinology for newborns. She is also a professor at the Gemashko Medical Institute.

***Eduard Nechaev** (ne-chy-ev) Minister of Health, Russian
Federation

Irina Pisareva (pease-a-reeva) Midwife, Savior's
Hospital
Ms. Pisareva is an instructor with the Women and Family Education Center, teaching prepared child birth classes at a regional textile factory. Prior to joining the education center, she worked at Savior's for five years as a midwife on the postpartum unit.

* denotes the members Mrs. Yeltsin specifically requested.

Outer ring participants:

Mrs. Bentsen

Mrs. Pickering

Mrs Lukina

Pam Golden Director of Communications, Magee Hospital

Bernice Bennett American International Health Alliance

Rebecca Kalisher American International Health Alliance

Dr. Sibirsky (sa-beer-sky) The U.S. Embassy Local Advisor
and good friend of Mrs.
Yeltsin.

Dr. Jack Lesar (le-zar) Project Specialist, Agency for
International Development

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	Birthing Class Participants (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3977

FOLDER TITLE:

First Lady's Visit to Moscow, Russia, Minsk, Belarus January 13 - 16, 1994 [1]

2014-0483-S

sb377

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

In setting up the roundtable discussion with the Magee and Savior hospital administrators, the advance team characterized this meeting as an opportunity for you and Mrs. Yeltsin to learn 1) about the Magee-Savior Partnership, 2) the status and problems confronting Russia's health care system, and 3) Magee-Savior's equipment, medical and support needs.

The Magee-Savior partnership, which was initiated in the spring of 1992, has the following objectives: to develop a culturally-sensitive model of improved obstetric care which can be easily and economically replicated throughout Russia; to develop a model consumer and community education program for women and their families; to strengthen health care administration; and, to encourage the growth of the Russian voluntary sector as it pertains to women's issues.

QUESTIONS

1. In the nearly two years since this partnership started, how has the partnership operated and what do you believe are your most significant achievements?
2. What special considerations were necessary in developing a "culturally-sensitive model of improved obstetric care"? Can the same model be used in Moscow as elsewhere in Russia or do additional concerns need to be factored in?
3. One of your goals has been to develop a consumer and community education program for women and their families. Since the concept of being a "consumer" is still working its way into the Russian consciousness, what special considerations have been necessary to work into the program?
4. What advice do you have for any other hospitals wishing to participate in a similar partnership?
5. What further medical equipment, supplies and support are needed to continue what you've started? What are the barriers to further accomplishing your goals?

MAGEE WOMANCARE INTERNATIONAL

In March 1992, Magee-Womens Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania began an unprecedented program to improve health care conditions for women and infants in the former Soviet Union. Working in partnership with the second largest hospital in Moscow, Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity (formerly Municipal Hospital #70), Magee-Womens Hospital is proud to be one of the 21 American hospitals participating in the U.S. AID's health partnerships program of the American International Health Alliance.

The Magee-Savior's partnership is also a recipient of an estimated \$3 million dollars in medical equipment distributed to the former Soviet Union through the U.S. State Department's Operation Provide Hope.

As a world leader in women's health, Magee-Womens Hospital is responding to the needs of Russian women:

- to develop a culturally-sensitive model of improved obstetric care which can be easily and economically replicated throughout the former Soviet Union
- to develop a model consumer and community education program for women and their families
- to strengthen health care administration
- to encourage the growth of the Russian voluntary sector as it pertains to women's issues.

Results, 1992 - 1993

- Legal registration of the Russian non-profit "**Woman & Family Foundation**," the first non-government fundraising arm affiliated with a Russian hospital.
- Establishment of the "**Woman and Family Center**": opened July 1993, innovative education programs to Russian women and their families. Currently offering childbirth preparation, general health, and infant massage. **6 childbirth educators trained and registered with the International Childbirth Educators Association (ICEA) Serving eastern region of Moscow and two outlying rural areas: presently averaging 125 Russian women per week.**
- **Printing and distribution of educational materials: Pregnancy Guide & Calendar, Family Planning, Conception, Women's Health brochures & Breast Self-Exam cards.**
- Joint construction planning and funding obtained for renovated birth house with Western standards and a model of improved obstetric care. **Target: 3,000 births and 350 Russian obstetricians trained annually.**
- **100 Russian professionals trained in basic infection control technique.**
- **Over 80 Russian professionals trained in family-centered childbirth model.**
- **9 exchange trips resulting in over 1,000 clinical training hours in obstetrics & gynecology.**
- **Model of new health care administration: management training & planning practice, over 400 training hours.**
- **Dissemination Conference planned January 1994 in collaboration with the Moscow Main Medical Administration: *Partners in Birth, the Role of Labor Support in the Medical Management of Labor.* Expected attendance: 150 Russian obstetricians and midwives.**
- **Co-sponsorship of the Moscow Celebration of Women, May 1994, Speakers, workshops, and exhibits for Russian women. Guest speakers include Ella Pamfelova, Minister of Social Welfare for the Russian Federation.**

Resources

first 21 months of program operation

- AID total funding (U.S. government) \$ 215,000
- Russian government funding (Moscow Main) \$ 500,000 (ruble equivalent)
for birth house construction
- Magee-Womens Hospital - in-kind funding \$ 300,000
- Private sector funding, individual & corporate \$ 40,000 (cash)
- Private sector in-kind funding \$ 600,000

Russian Government Support

- The Magee-Savior's partnership is supported by the Moscow Main Medical Administration. A certification program for educators and labor support personnel trained by the Woman and Child Center is offered through Dr. Yuri Bloskanski, Chief Obstetrician/Gynecologist, City of Moscow. The Administration has provided the ruble equivalent of \$500,000 in support of birth house reconstruction.
- The Magee-Savior's partnership is personally endorsed by Vice Minister of Health Vaganov, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

U.S. Contacts:

Magee-Women Hospital
300 Halket Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Irma Goertzen, President & CEO 412-641-4010
Tanya Kotys, Coordinator 412-641-1189

Russian Contacts:

Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity
17 Federativnii Prospekt
Moscow, Russia 111396
Alexander Goldberg, M.D., President 304-49-39
Woman and Family Center 301-15-02
Rachel Mays, Magee Representative
Marina Korotyenina, M.D., Director

American International Health Alliance
1212 New York Ave., N.W. • Suite 750 • Washington D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 789-1136 • Fax: (202) 789-1277

PITTSBURGH - MOSCOW PARTNERSHIP

US Partner Representative:

Irma E. Goertzen
President and CEO
Magee Women's Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Russian Partner Representative:

Alexander Goldberg, M.D.
President and Chief Physician
Savior's Hospital
Moscow, Russia

US Partner Institution:

Magee-Women's Hospital is a large teaching facility affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh Schools of Medicine and Nursing. One of the nation's foremost hospitals, Magee serves as the regional referral center for high-risk pregnancies and neonatal care for 10 counties surrounding Pittsburgh.

Russian Partner Institution:

The free-standing birth house of Savior's Hospital for Peace and Charity, the second-largest municipal hospital in Moscow, is the Russian partner. Savior's Hospital recently began the Foundation for Peace and Charity with the Russian Orthodox Church to enable hospital care for pensioners and others who are not adequately covered by state health care programs.

Areas of Partnership Focus:

Maternal and Child Health
Health Care Administration
Birthing House Operation

Consumer and Community Education
Volunteer and Non-profit Development

Partnership Progress through November, 30, 1993:

Memorandum of Understanding signed: *December, 1992*

Implementation Plan completed: *February, 1993*

Partnership Milestones

December, 1992

The first Russian delegation arrived in Pittsburgh to develop partnership goals based on their common interest in developing a modern regional Birthing House facility at Savior's.

January, 1993

An American delegation conducted workshops on infection control, birth house staffing, and family-centered childbirth, while reviewing facility plans with Russian hospital administrators. In addition, they met with staff members from Women's World magazine who have raised close to 700,000 rubles for the project through monthly magazine appeals.

March, 1993

An American delegation traveled to Moscow to provide organizational guidance to the Birth House Voluntary Auxiliary.

April, 1993

The Chief of Pediatrics and the Director of Educational Program at Savior's Birth House arrived in Pittsburgh for clinical training in new born pediatrics and curriculum development.

May, 1993

An American delegation arrived in Moscow to assist in administrative and financial planning and business plan developments.

June-December, 1993

Printing and distribution of educational materials: Pregnancy Guide & Calendar, Family Planning, Conception, Women's Health Brochures and Breast Self-Exam cards.

July, 1993

Establishment of the "Woman and Family Center," for innovative education programs to Russian women and their families. Currently offering childbirth preparation, gen. health and infant massage. Serves eastern region of Moscow and two outlying rural areas, averaging 125 Russian women per week. The Main Moscow Medical Administration also donated the ruble equivalent of \$500,000 in support of the reconstruction of a birthing house as a model of Western standards and improved obstetric care.

September, 1993

A cooperative agreement in community health education was formed with Johnson & Johnson for a mobil education van to travel to different sites in Moscow and environs to distribute vaccines and other materials.

October, 1993

Dr. Goldberg traveled to Pittsburgh and Washington to make a presentation on the partnership's successes in obstetrics and strategies for dissemination at the AIHA Fall Partnership Conference.

October, 1993

The director of a rural factory contacted Savior's hospital to request a pre-natal health care class for local women. As a result, two Russian health educators began traveling once a week to this rural village to teach pre-natal care and to offer labor and birth workshops according to the methods they learned from their colleagues in Pittsburgh.

November, 1993

Tania Coates, Magee Project Coordinator, assisted in the distribution of 21,000 pediatric DPT vaccines, donated by the National Institute of Health, to children at polyclinics, hospitals and public schools in Moscow.

January, 1994

Dissemination Conference planned in collaboration with the Moscow Main Medical Administration: "Partners in Birth, the Role of Labor Support in the Medical Management of Labor." Expected attendance: 150 Russian obstetricians and midwives.

Person Trips: 32

Person days: in Pittsburgh -- 240
in Moscow -- 418

In-kind Contribution: \$595,031

AIHA -- USAID Contribution: \$357,823

1993 Project Total: \$952,854

1994 Estimated Projected Total: \$1.15 million

Magee-Womens Hospital

Magee-Womens Hospital is an acute care, teaching and research hospital, and one of very few specialty hospitals nationwide devoted to the health care of women and infants.

Magee provides obstetrical, neonatal, gynecological and gynecological-oncological services for residents of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia. It is the only Level III perinatal hospital in a 10-county area of Southwestern Pennsylvania providing high-risk pregnancy care, and its Neonatal Intensive Care Unit is the largest in Pennsylvania, with approximately 1,200 infants admitted each year.

More than 9,000 babies are born at Magee each year, making the hospital one of the largest private obstetrical services in the United States.

Because of its high patient volume, and its position as the Ob/Gyn teaching hospital of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Magee is a national leader in research in the areas of women's and newborn health.

The Magee-Womens Research Institute, opened in November, 1993, is the only research center in the United States concentrating exclusively on women's health. The Research Institute continues and extends the exemplary research conducted by Magee physicians and scientists specializing in neonatology, pregnancy complications, infertility, sexually transmitted diseases and genetic diseases. Its agenda also will focus on the concerns of particular importance to postmenopausal women: cardiovascular disease, breast, cervical and ovarian cancers, and autoimmune diseases such as arthritis, lupus and scleroderma.

Magee trains more than 250 interns, residents, nurses and paraprofessional personnel annually; education programs for physicians include Ob/Gyn, medicine, intensive care medicine, plastic and reconstructive surgery, neonatology, radiology, pediatrics, surgery, pathology and anesthesiology.

More than 350 physicians are on staff at Magee, and approximately 90 percent of the active staff is board certified.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BACKGROUND

Operation Provide Hope was created after the collapse of the Warsaw Pact. Initiated in 1992, the Heidelberg, Germany-based 7th Medical Command (in coordination with the DoD Office of Humanitarian and Refugee Affairs and Military Traffic Management Command-Europe) plans and coordinates the delivery of excess military medical material to countries identified by the State Department. After the equipment is delivered and installed, the soldier-specialists train local hospital workers on the operation and maintenance of the U.S. equipment. The hospital you are visiting in both Moscow and Minsk are recipients of Operation Provide Hope supplies and equipment.

The donated equipment comes from medical stocks declared excess by DOD when the collapse of the Warsaw Pact reduced the threat of war in Western Europe. Most of the donated material comes from U.S. war-reserve hospitals stored in Europe, with some medical facilities in Europe that are reducing services or closing. While much of the equipment is not considered state-of-the-art, it is all operational and ready for use. The basic list of donated material includes beds, linens, X-ray units, steam sterilizers, ventilators, laboratory equipment, surgical instruments, gowns, bandages and hypodermic syringes.

Despite its name, which has its genesis in the Bush Administration, current Operation Provide Hope missions are operating as a Clinton Administration initiative.

MOSCOW (Operation Provide Hope III)

The dental supplies delivered to Moscow as a result of the arrangement between you and Mrs. Yeltsin were given to the Central Research Institute of Stomatology. (According to the State Department, none of those supplies were given to Savior's Hospital.) Included were dental chairs and operatories, X-Ray equipment, sterilizers, beds/mattresses and linens, dental surgical instrument cabinets and tables, electrosurgical apparatus, dental lights, compressors, dental laboratory equipment and supplies. Estimated value was \$1.5 million. You are visiting Savior's Hospital at Mrs. Yeltsin's request, however, in place of the Central Research Institute to which the supplies had been given.

Savior's Hospital: As part of Operation Provide Hope III, 32 containers of medical equipment and supplies valued in excess of \$3 million were delivered to Savior's Hospital. Included were 300 new beds, mattresses and associated linen, sterilizers, X-Ray equipment and supplies, anesthesia machines, 8 critical intensive care beds, surgical equipment and supplies, wheel chairs, ward furniture and supplies, etc.

(NOTE: Operation Provide Hope III was in specific response to a commitment President Clinton made to President Yeltsin during the Vancouver Summit. In September-November 1993, a 53-member team delivered and installed equipment from 1,000-bed war reserve hospitals in nine hospital and two dental facilities in the Russian capital. The team continued its mission throughout a violent coup attempt October 3-5. Medical supplies that were part of the U.S. donation were put to use by Moscow trauma centers to treat hundreds of Russians wounded in the violence. At the mission's end, team members received a personal thank you from Mrs. Yeltsin.)

MINSK (Operation Provide Hope IV)

Beginning January 13, a 7th MEDCOM-led assessment team will assess local health care facilities in the Belarus capital in preparation for the delivery of excess DoD hospitals equipment.

The assessment team consists of two Army doctors and several specialists in medical equipment and logistics. They will lay the groundwork for a later shipment of a 500-bed hospital from "Cold War" reserves presently stored in England.

According to State, the medical supplies you will see being unloaded are a "good will" gesture as the team comes to do its assessment. Additional supplies and equipment will be delivered upon completion of the assessment. In the meantime, the team will supply disposable hospital supplies such as gloves, gowns, etc.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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003. report	US Government Report (1 page)	1/12/94	P1/b(1)

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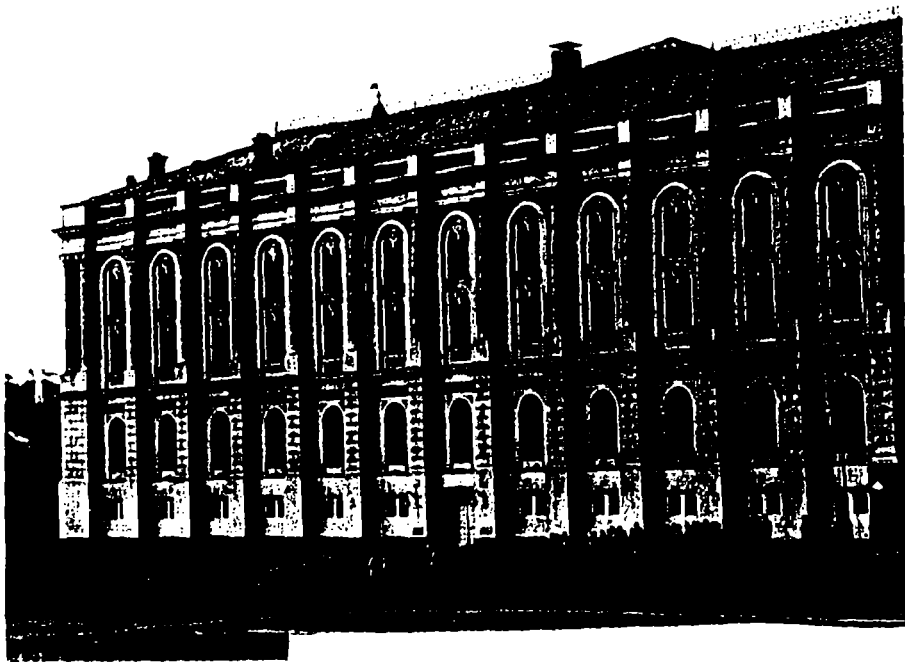
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**Kremlin Tour
with Ms. Yeltsin**



Main front of the Armory

The walls

State Armoury (Oruzhemaya palata)

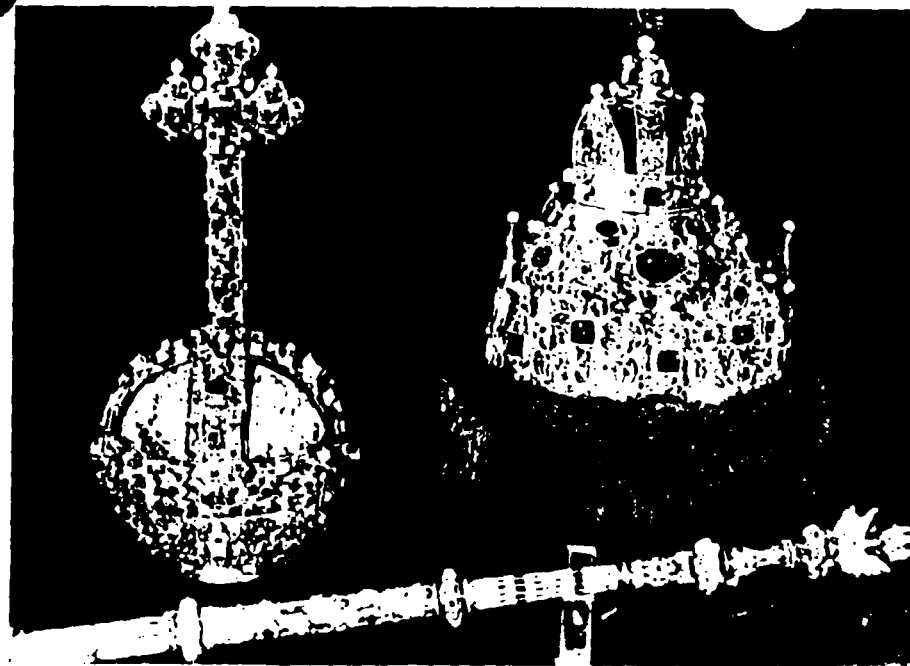
Conducted tours can be arranged through Intourist

The State Armoury is the oldest museum in the Soviet Union and one of the richest. Among its treasures are the crown jewels and coronation insignia of the Tsars, historic arms and armour, costumes and furnishings, icons and manuscripts, coaches, sleighs, State carriages, *objet d'art* and much else besides.

The collection includes not only Russian art but the arts and crafts of Western and Northern Europe and the East as well. The Armoury's displays of English silver and German goldsmiths' work of the Baroque period, for example, are among the finest collections of the kind in the world.

history

Although the Armoury has for centuries been a museum it still preserves its old name. Here in the time of the Princes, Grand Princes and Tsars arms and armour were made and stored.



The royal insignia of Mikhail Romanov

The collection dates from the time of Ivan the Great and Ivan the Terrible. During the "Italian period" a special stone building was erected to house the Tsars' treasures. The original collection of arms and armour, military booty, royal insignia, gifts to the Tsar, carriages, etc., grew to such an extent that when it was moved to Novgorod in 1571 to escape the Tatars no fewer than 450 sleighs were required to transport it.

The heyday of the Armoury was in the second half of the 17th c. In 1654 Bogdan Khitrovo was appointed Director, and under his management the most talented craftsmen and painters in the old Russian art centres (Yaroslavl, Ustyug, Uglich, etc.) were summoned to Moscow to work in the Armoury.

When St Petersburg became the capital in 1712 the artists and craftsmen left Moscow for the new capital. In 1812, when Napoleon was advancing on Moscow, most of the Armoury's treasures were evacuated to Nizhny Novgorod (now Gorky) for safety, to be brought back in the following year.

The present Armoury building, in pseudo-Russian style, with features borrowed from Naryshkin Baroque, was erected between 1844 and 1851. It is in architectural harmony with the Great Kremlin Palace, also designed by Thon and Chichagov. Until the October Revolution the Armoury housed the Court Museum. After the Revolution the collections were enriched by treasures from the Kremlin cathedrals and the Patriarchal Treasury and by the crown jewels. Thereafter the museum was completely reorganised – a process which was completed in 1961.

Further re-building resulted in its being closed for a period of three years in the 1980s. However, it has been open to the public again since March 1986.

It is normal to start the tour on the first floor.

Rooms 1 and 2

First floor

Russian and Byzantine art; the Ryazan Hoard, gold and silver ladles, a goblet belonging to Prince Jurij Dolgoruki, icon mounts (including that of the famous Icon of the Virgin of Vladimir), mass icons, Gospel covers, goldsmiths' work, etc.

Room 3

Arms and armour of the 12th–19th c.

Helmet of Grand Prince Yaroslav Vsevolodovich of Kiev (reigned 1238–46) with silver ornamentation. The inscription states that the helmet belonged to Yaroslav, father of the famous Alexander Nevsky. Helmet of Tsar Mikhail Romanov, the "Jericho Hat", Moscow work 1621. Also Western armour, horse-armour, flintlocks.

Room 4

Arms, armour and spoils of war:

Golden keys of the city of Riga, Bible belonging to the Swedish King Charles XII, Russian medals awarded during the Nordic War (1700–1721), Swedish rifles. The wrought-iron door to Room 4 is decorated with the coats-of-arms of Russian cities.

Room 5

Gifts made to the Tsars by West European ambassadors (arranged in country order):

Magnificent table-settings, bowls, drinking-vessels. One showcase alone is filled with Sèvres porcelain, a service presented by Napoleon I to Tsar Alexander I to commemorate the Peace of Tilsit.

Room 6

Ground floor

Church vestments and secular robes: vestments of Metropolitan Pyotr, Aleksey and Photius; robe belonging to Peter the Great; coronation robes of Catherine I and Catherine the Great.

Room 7

Thrones of Russian Tsars and royal insignia:

The ivory throne of Ivan the Terrible; Boris Godunov's throne (wood, covered with gold-leaf; more than 2000 precious stones); the throne of Mikhail Fyodorovich, the first Romanov Tsar; the Diamond Throne of Tsar Aleksey Mikhailovich (over 8000 diamonds); the triple throne of the joint Tsars Ivan V and Peter I and their sister and Regent Sofya Alekseevna.

Cap of Monomakh:

The Cap (or Crown) of Monomakh is believed to have been a gift from the Tatar Khan to Grand Prince Ivan I Kalita. It was used in the coronation of all Grand Princes of Moscow and Tsars of Russia until Peter the Great's coronation as Emperor in 1721. It is probably 14th c. Oriental work (emeralds and rubies; gold plates with spiral patterns in gold wire; a cross encrusted with pearls).

Legend has it that this crown was a gift from the Byzantine Emperor Constantine IX Monomachus (1042–55) to Vladimir II Monomakh of Kiev (1113–25), but the dates alone make this impossible. The legend was evidently designed to establish the legitimacy of the Russian princes. The presentation of the Byzantine royal insignia (including the Cap of Monomakh) to the Grand Prince of Kiev is depicted on the sides of Ivan the Terrible's throne in the Cathedral of the Dormition.

Room 8

Saddles, bridles and other horse trappings from Russia (Tsar Mikhail Fyodorovich's saddle), the Caucasus, Central Asia, Europe, China, Iran and Turkey.



State coach in the Armoury Museum

Collection of State coaches: coach presented to Boris Godunov by Queen Elizabeth I; small coaches and sleighs made for the boy Peter I; the coronation coach of Tsaritsa Elizabeth; the summer coach of Catherine the Great.

Room 9

Also on the ground floor is the diamond treasury of the USSR, a unique treasure-house containing gold bars, precious stones, jewellery and ornaments of exquisite beauty, etc.

Diamond Treasury

The Diamond Treasury was and is affected by the changes taking place in the State Armoury, but should now be open again to the public.

Great Kremlin Palace (Bolskoy Kremlyovskiy Dvoretz)

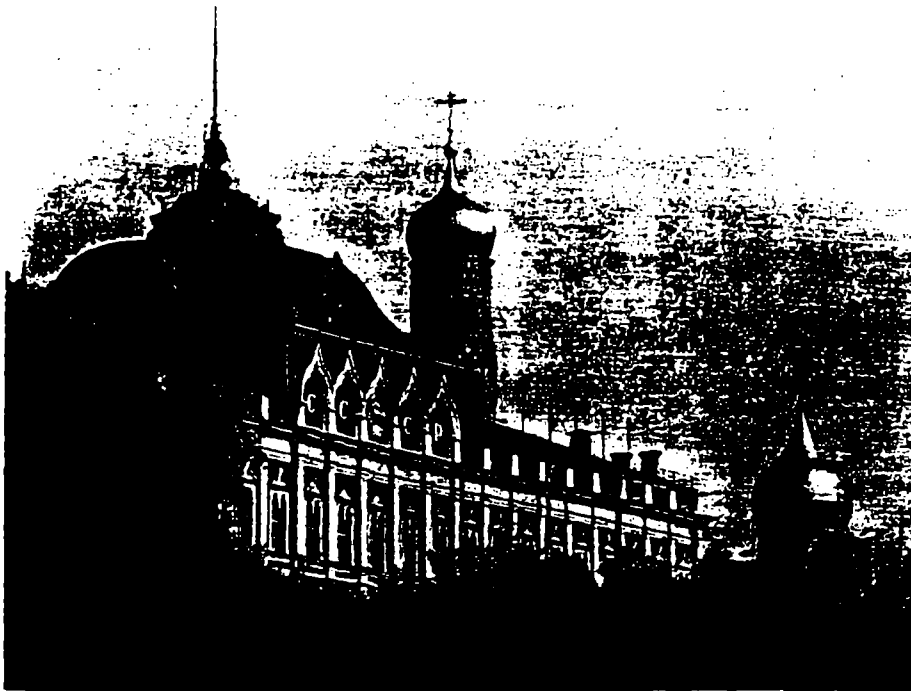
The Great Kremlin Palace was formerly the Tsar's Moscow residence. In addition to the Tsar's apartments, which have been left intact, it contains the assembly hall of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Russian Soviet Federative Republic. The palace, which has more than 700 rooms, was built for Tsar Nicholas I between 1838 and 1849 by Konstantin A. Thon and Nikolay A. Chichagov and associates. The main front facing the Moskva is 125 m (410 ft) long, in a style which harmonises with the Armoury and the Terem Palace. At first sight the building seems to have two storeys above the ground floor, but in fact there is only one upper storey with a double row of windows.

Admission only with special permission

In the south wing of the ground floor are the former private apartments of the Tsar. The rather tasteless decoration and

Ground floor

Kremlin



Great Kremlin Palace and Ivan the Great Bell-Tower

furnishings, left untouched after the Revolution for their historical interest, are a mixture of Late Rococo, Neo-classical, neo-Old Russian and other eclectic elements borrowed from the styles of the past.

Upper floor

The upper floor with its double row of windows contains the State apartments, named after various Russian orders, including St George's Hall (named after the Military Order of St George, founded by Catherine II in 1769), a hall 61 m (200 ft) long by 20 m (65 ft) wide which is now mainly used for Government receptions.

St Andrew's Hall (the old Throne Room) and St Alexander's Hall were combined in 1933-34 (architect I. A. Ivanov-Shits) to form the Assembly Hall of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and RSFSR. On the end wall of this large hall (seating for 3000), which is familiar to the Soviet public through its appearance in television news reports, is a monumental marble statue of Lenin.

Cathedral of the Assumption

In front of the belltower stands the Kremlin's main church, the Assumption Cathedral or Uspensky Sobor. It faces the center of Cathedral Square, the oldest square in Moscow, built in the early 14th century. In 1475, Ivan the Great chose the Italian architect Aristotile Fioravante to design the church. He modeled it after the Cathedral of the Assumption in Vladimir.

This church, also known as the Cathedral of the Dormition of the Virgin, was built on the site of a stone church by the same name, first constructed by Ivan I. For two centuries, this national shrine stood as a model for all Russian church architecture. Within its walls, czars were coronated and patriarchs crowned. It also served as the burial place for Moscow metropolitans and patriarchs.

Combining Italian Renaissance and Byzantine traditions, the cathedral is built from white limestone and brick with *zakomara* rounded arches, narrow-windowed drums and five gilded onion domes. The ornamental doorways are covered with frescos painted on sheet copper; the southern entrance is especially interesting, decorated with 20 biblical scenes in gold and black lacquer.

The spacious interior, lit by 12 chandeliers, is covered with exquisite frescos and icons that date back to 1481. The artists, Dionysius, Timofei, Yarets and Kon, wove together the themes of heaven and the unity of Russia's principalities, symbolizing the "Third Rome". Some of these can still be seen over the altar screen. The northern and southern walls depict the life of the Blessed Virgin. In 1642, more than 100 masters spent a year repainting the church, following the designs of the older wall paintings. These 17th-century frescos were restored after the revolution. The elaborate iconostasis (altar screen) dates from 1652. Its upper rows were painted by monks from the Trinity-Sergius Monastery in Zagorsk in the late 1600s. The silver frames were added in 1881. To the right of the royal gates are two 12th-century icons from Novgorod, St. George and the Saviour Enthroned. A 15th-century copy of the country's protectress, the Virgin of Vladimir also lies to the left. The

Martyrs of Sebaste, separates the chapel from the main altar. Other metropolitans and patriarchs are buried along the northern and southern walls and in underground crypts. Metropolitan Iov is buried in a special mausoleum, above which hangs the icon of Metropolitan Peter, the first Moscow metropolitan. The gilded sarcophagus (1606-12) of Patriarch Hermogenes (1606-12) stands in the southwest corner covered by a small canopy. During the Polish invasion, imprisoned by the Poles, he starved to death. After Patriarch Adrian, Peter the Great abolished the position and established the Holy Synod. The Patriarch seat remained vacant until 1917.

Ivan the Terrible's carved wooden throne stands to the left of the southern entrance. Made in 1551, it is known as the Throne of the Monomakhs. It is elaborately decorated with carvings representing the transfer of imperial power from the Byzantine Emperor Monomachus to the Grand-Prince Vladimir Monomakh (1113-1125), who married the emperor's sister. The Patriarch's throne can be found by the southeast pier; the clergy sat upon the elevated stone that is decorated with carved flowers. The *Last Judgement* is painted over the western portal. Traditionally, the congregation exited through the church's western door. The last theme portrayed was the Last Judgement — a reminder for the people to work on salvation in the outside world. Closed on Thursdays.

**Lunch with
Prominent Women**

VISIT OF THE FIRST LADY

TO

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

January 14, 1994

EVENT: Lunch with Prominent Women

DATE: January 14, 1994

TIME: 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm

LOCATION: Tsarista's Room, Kremlin

ATTENDEES: See Schedule

PRESS: Pool Spray

SCENARIO: The First Lady and Mrs. Yeltsin meet in St. Vladimir's Hall and proceed together to the Tsarista's Room. Upon entering, they proceed around the table, being introduced to guests individually. [White House and Kremlin official photographers only].

They then take their seats and a press pool is led into the room for a pool spray [3 mins.]. The press is then led out of the room and the luncheon proceeds [see previous briefing material for menu], seating arrangement to follow.

At 2:00 pm Mrs. Yeltsin's aide [Kremlin Protocol] will enter the room as a signal to Mrs. Yeltsin to conclude the lunch.

Luncheon Guests

Mrs. Yeltsin
HRC
Mrs. Bentsen
Mrs. Pickering
Mrs. Winer

Mrs. Valentina Fedorovna Chernomyrdina, the wife of the Prime Minister, has two sons. One son is married and has a daughter. Mrs. Chernomyrdina loves the theater and her hobby is needlework. She has remained a private figure during her husband's career. Although she usually does not travel with her husband abroad, she did accompany him to the inaugural session of the bilateral commission in Washington in the summer of 1993.

Mrs. Lukina, the wife of the Russian Ambassador to the U.S., has been in Washington with her husband for two years. She is quite personable and enjoys her diplomatic/social duties.

Mrs. Akedjakova, is a well known stage and screen actress. She prefers comedy roles.

Mrs. Volchek, is the head director of the theater "Sovremenik". "Sovremenik" stands for modern and the theater showcases contemporary theatrical works.

Mrs. Morshchakova, is a jurist and a member of the Constitutional Court.

Mrs. Pamfilova, is the only woman in the Cabinet. She is Minister of Social Welfare and is a close personal friend of Mrs. Yeltsin's. Mrs. Pamfilova is familiar with "Operation Provide Hope." Mrs. Pamfilova, as Minister of Social Protection and First Deputy of the Commission on Matters of International Humanitarian Assistance and Technical Aid in 1992, was the Russian official in charge of receiving the supplies provided by "Operation Provide Hope."

Mrs. Fyoderova, is the wife of the Minister of Finance. She speaks some English and has lived in the United States.

ЗАВТРАК

Блины с икрой и лососиной

Шофруа из дичи

Лососина по-русски

Баранина, запеченная в слойке

Мороженое-пирожное

Пирожные ассорти

Торт "Лебединое озеро"

Кофе, чай

Фрукты

Москва,

14 января 1994 года

LUNCHEON

Blinis with caviar and salmon

Game chaudfroid

Salmon russian style

Mutton baked in puff pastry

Ice-cream cake

Assorted pastries

"Swan Lake" cake

Coffee, tea

Assorted fruits

Moscow

January 14, 1994

STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Women in Russia are formally entitled to the same rights as men, including the right to participate in all areas of social, economic and political life. The new constitution explicitly asserts that "men and women have equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities to exercise them." An extensive system of day-care and maternity leave allows women to retain employment after giving birth. While women are well represented in many levels of the general economy, however, they are largely absent from the highest levels of government and senior management positions in the economy. In practice, women do not receive pay equal to men's for equal work.

The current labor code provides women in the labor force with such entitlements as early pension benefits, children's allowances, maternity benefits, restrictions on work hours, required rest periods during pregnancy, and exclusion from certain hazardous jobs. The increased costs associated with protective legislation are not offset by the state, however, and may discourage employers from hiring and retaining female workers. Women are often the first to be dismissed as enterprises reduce staff. A USAID-funded study has found that women make up 70 percent of Russia's unemployed and about 70 percent of its pensioners. Both groups are disproportionately affected by the country's economic plight.

Women suffer as a result of the collapse of Russia's health care system, and in particular the neglect of family planning. Abortion is the principal form of birth control; a Russian woman undergoes, on average, eight abortions during her child-bearing years. The maternal mortality rate is seven times greater in Russia than in the U.S., in part because of the misuse of abortion and lack of access to family planning services.

The extent of violence against women has not been measured. Police often show little interest in cases of spouse abuse and some other sorts of violent crimes against women.

Interest in women's issues is growing, though it is overshadowed by concern over Russia's general economic decline and social upheaval, and social attitudes in the country remain stubbornly conservative. A political bloc formed by Russian women activists, the Women of Russia movement, placed fourth in party-list voting for the new Duma in December with 8 percent of the vote, and will have more than twenty deputies in parliament. In its campaign, the bloc stressed general social welfare and environmental issues, as well as women's rights. Although one of its leaders, Yekaterina Lakhova, is an adviser to President Yeltsin on issues affecting children, women and families, some observers have charged that the Women of Russia movement supports the anti-reform agenda of the Communist Party.

WOMEN OF RUSSIA

Drawing on dissatisfaction among voters, "Women in Russia" exceeded all expectations and captured 8.1 percent of the vote and a total of twenty three Duma seats. Although both Zhirinovskiy and the Communists are courting the bloc, Alevtina Fedulova, leader of "Women of Russia," claims she will maintain an independent stance in the center of Russian politics.

A week before the elections, Fedulova said the bloc would align with different factions depending on the specific issue in question. "Women of Russia" is not figuring prominently in the current parliamentary maneuvering, but retains influence due to the power of the swing vote. Recently, "Women in Russia" voted against Yeltsin advisor Burbulis for the prestigious post of the chairman of a temporary commission on coordinating work among political groups in the newly-elected Federation Assembly, in favor of former Soviet official Anatoliy Lukyanov, now on trial for his role in the 1991 coup attempt.

"Women in Russia" campaigned on a strong social welfare program that is pro-choice, seeks to keep all the social guarantees of the Soviet state, and would move Russia to reform at a slower, "more humane" pace. Many points in its program, especially on economic and social issues, still sound very "Soviet," i.e. advocacy of private land ownership, but not the right to sell land. The bloc will primarily concentrate on social issues, including health care, education, and care for the elderly.

Three organizations formed "Women in Russia" when they could not get any of the more prominent parties or movements to respond to their questions regarding where each stood on "women's issues" or social issues. The three founding organizations are: "Women's Union," a Network of women all over Russia, which in Soviet times existed by mandate in every town and workplace; "The Association of Business Women," made up of mostly young female entrepreneurs who seek pro-business legislation; and "The Russian Navy Women's Association," a group composed mainly of naval spouses and women in the military.

Alevtina Fedulov, the leader of "Women of Russia," has been the Chairman of "Women's Union" for the past ten years. By background a teacher, she worked her way up the hierarchy in the Komsomol structure.

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The Guardian

April 23, 1993

HEADLINE: EQUALITY: UNION CITY BLUES; Women of the former Soviet Union had high hopes for their future under the new democracy. Are those dreams coming true?

BYLINE: ISOBEL MONTGOMERY

BODY:

WHAT ABOUT equality? Only whisper such a dirty word within earshot of most Russian women. It conjures up 70 years of communist rule under which Soviet women were supposedly emancipated, which often meant they got the dirtiest, toughest jobs going. Surely things have changed in the new democratic Russia?

Natasha Stepanova of SAFO, the Moscow-based Association of Women's Groups, says, "At the start, a lot of women had high hopes for democracy. We could discuss problems that had been hidden before, like sexual discrimination. Now we are disillusioned."

Anastasia Posadskaya of the Gender Centre agrees. She is part of a pressure group whose slogan is, "Democracy without women is not democracy." It's a nice slogan but not one you will find in the newspapers. Media discussion of women's issues is either non-existent or trivialising. Take one recent article, headlined, "Can women save Russia?" A serious look at the contribution women could make to post-communist Russia? No, it was an article about how women are helping their husbands.

Women have, of course, been known to intervene as a group in Russian political life, most strikingly on International Women's Day, when members of the Congress of Soviet Women took to the streets, banging empty pots and pans, to demand . . . a return to communist rule.

It is easy to assume no women's movement exists in Russia because women simply do not have an independent voice. Women's magazines are of the knitting pattern variety and when Anastasia Posadskaya recently gave an interview about why women should vote for Yeltsin, "the journalist could not get her piece published, despite the fact that there have been articles on that subject from every other point of view."

There is one women's issue that can even interest men, however: prostitution. Three years ago, in the wake of a film about hard-currency prostitution, one Moscow newspaper carried out a survey of teenage girls and found that over 70 per cent would consider it as a career. While serious students of women's issues dismiss such research as sensationalist and unrepresentative, prostitution in Russia can look like a route out of poverty. Masha Shengalaya, who works with Moscow's homeless, says, "Some of the younger women who live on the railway stations here in Moscow do become prostitutes. But only as a last resort."

Perhaps the biggest change for Russian women, in how they see themselves and in how men regard them, comes from the boom in pornography - banned until a few years ago. If any kind of capitalism is succeeding in Russia, it is selling images of naked women. Soft-porn films are shown in cinemas, video salons and even in the dining cars of long-distance trains;

the Russian language version of Playboy is advertised on TV; and at stations, porn magazines are sold alongside the newspapers.

"Women are more concerned about their appearance now than ever before," Natasha Stepanova points out. And no wonder: job advertisements ask for young, attractive women "without inhibitions" which means, Anastasia Posadskaya says, that you shouldn't grumble when your boss starts touching you.

The general feeling among those who do think about women's issues is summed up by Julia Korotchkina, a very famous student of economics - this year's Miss World. Would she join a party that supported women's rights? "Sometimes I do feel discriminated against as a woman. I think feminism is a good idea. It is useful for women. But we do have equal rights, so why join a party?"

For many, feminism is not an issue. "It does not concern us. We have other problems to think about," is heard from women everywhere.

When the first Women's Forum was held three years ago in Dubna, a town just outside Moscow, the press reported the event as a conference of lesbians. "Our organisation is constantly fighting that sort of misrepresentation," Natasha Stepanova says of SAFO. "People here understand feminism as being anti-men, if they understand the term at all."

Yet research conducted by the Gender Centre over the past three years shows that, now more than ever, Russian women should be concerned about their position. Equal opportunities and pay are under attack, and as strict wage controls are lifted in the move towards a market economy, work that was generally done by women is becoming a less valuable commodity. "Under the old system, a woman's wage was, on average, 75 per cent of a man's. Now it is 40 per cent," Anastasia Posadskaya says.

Unemployment is higher among women than men. In Moscow and St Petersburg, 80 per cent of unemployed women have higher education qualifications, yet they are discriminated against in retraining programmes because new skills courses are offered only to those who have sponsorship from future employers. "Women in Russia are being punished for their education and their independence," is how Posadskaya sums up the current situation.

The Gender Centre is pushing for change and endeavouring to raise awareness: when Gennady Melikyan, minister of labour, asked, "Why should we give work to women when there are so many unemployed men in our country?" it raised no protest.

Most Russian women would agree that their emancipation under communism was little more than a facade that confused giving women the right to work with changing their actual status in society. Now, however, they are being pushed back into the home - and not just by political concerns. The packed churches last Saturday (Russian Orthodox Easter) testified to the number of new converts to Christianity, many of them women. "The Orthodox Church's influence in the Congress and in society is a threat to women. They want to ban abortion and force women back into the home," Posadskaya explains.

The threat to women's status presented by the Church and by changing economic conditions may be a new problem but old ones are also being exacerbated. Alcoholism was always an issue in the Soviet Union and often led to violence in the home, but in the past,

women had the option of leaving violent husbands. Today, with their earning potential falling and the cost of living rising, that escape route is gone - and there are no shelters for such women.

Poverty in old age is another factor that affects women in particular. In 1990, 19 per cent of the female population was aged over 60, compared with only 10 per cent of the male population. The difference in the salaries of men and women is reflected in their pensions and when her spouse dies, a woman's income is again reduced.

Problems also arise over property - one of the most valuable commodities in Russia today. Anastasia Posadskaya explains, "With privatisation of housing, more and more old women are falling victim to the mafia. People approach those living alone and offer them money on top of their pension if they will sign over their flat. A guaranteed extra income for the rest of your life is an attractive offer - but then these people try to force them out of their homes.

"One woman who approached us said she was being harassed by the people with whom she had signed an agreement. They had killed her cat and she was afraid to leave her flat even to go shopping. " When the Gender Centre spoke to a local newspaper about this problem, they were told a lot of mad old women had phoned up recently, talking nonsense. "When a woman tries to complain and assert her rights, she is mad," Posadskaya adds with a smile.

So what is there for women to be optimistic about in the new democratic Russia? "Well, now we can talk about the issues that affect women in our society. The government is no longer pretending that they do not exist. " The next step for the women's movement is to convince women themselves that they matter.

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Los Angeles Times

November 26, 1993, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 4; Column 1; Foreign Desk

HEADLINE: RUSSIA; WOMEN SEEKING PARLIAMENT SEATS RUN SMACK INTO
PREJUDICE

BYLINE: By SONNI EFRON, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

When Larisa Medunova visited a fabric factory recently to ask women workers to support her candidacy for the new Russian Parliament, they replied, "Just who do you think you are?"

The taunting question, which in Russian is literally, "Where are you climbing?" is usually put to people who cut in front of comrades in line, stick their noses into other people's business or try to tackle problems deemed beyond their ken.

That it can also be put to a Russian woman seeking public office shows that, 70 years after the Soviets declared equal rights for women, politics here are more than ever a man's world.

"They asked me, 'Why do you need this? Don't you have children? Don't you have a husband? Don't you have a job?'" Medunova said wryly.

The 43-year-old mother of two -- a former teacher turned entrepreneur now running three private real estate, construction and engineering companies -- was elected in 1991 to the Russian Congress of People's Deputies. After President Boris N. Yeltsin's attempt to disband that legislature ended with tanks shelling the White House last month, Medunova decided to run for the new Parliament, or Duma, in part to try to ensure such violence does not recur.

She is one of 36 candidates on the ticket for Women of Russia, a hastily formed centrist alliance of women's activists, women entrepreneurs and Russian navy women.

Women of Russia candidates and other feminists say Russia's 78.8 million women have borne more than their share of the economic suffering caused by the transition to a market economy. As in the former East Germany, where women were the first to be fired, 80% of the Russian unemployed are women.

Soviet law required everyone to work. But women often had the worst-paid, most taxing jobs. Now many Russian women think freedom means being able to stay at home with their children -- a concept relentlessly reinforced on Russian television. But as inflation of more than 25% a month decimates their standard of living, most women desperately need a paycheck.

But women now are paid about 40% of the average male salary, down from 70% of the male wage in 1989. In Russia's new free-labor market, some complain, women are excluded from many of the best-paying jobs and have no protection against being fired, if they are not attractive, get pregnant or refuse a boss's sexual advances.

Russian-made contraceptives seem never to appear on store shelves. Imported contraceptives are hard to find outside of Moscow; they also cost more than most women -- who are struggling to make ends meet -- can afford.

Many women, thus, are driven into Russia's infamous abortion clinics. The Moscow feminist Center for Gender Studies estimates that 60% of women who undergo abortions experience complications.

*

As the state slashes spending on health care, the rates of women dying in childbirth and infant mortality are rising. And the numbers of day-care centers, nursery schools and summer camps for children are shrinking.

Women of Russia leaders, when asked about "women's issues," mention these problems, as well as the proliferation of pornography, which they would ban. But in general, their campaign is pitched at issues unrelated to gender: merit-based equal opportunity, economic recovery and more government spending on health, education and welfare. They favor transition to a free market, not as a goal in itself, but as a means to reverse the slumping standard of living.

Natalia D. Malakhatkina, another Women of Russia candidate, stumped Wednesday at a textile factory in Yegoryevsk, about 65 miles southeast of Moscow, where 80% of the workers are women. The plant once depended on the Soviet military for 92% of its orders; production has fallen 42% since 1991, a third of the work force has been retired and 2,000 more workers may soon be laid off.

A 20-year textile industry veteran, Malakhatkina can tell by smell whether a shop is spinning cotton or wool; workers she chatted with were convinced she understood their problems. But several said they planned to vote for a harder-line candidate from the pro-Communist Agrarian Party.

*

Meanwhile, democratic-minded women and committed feminists say Women of Russia has too many veterans of the Soviet women's movement -- and too many old ideas.

"I will not support just any woman," said feminist leader Valentina N. Konstantinova. "I will only support a woman of really democratic leaning who supports reform."

She is backing Yeltsin's party, Russia's Choice; many of her friends from the Independent Women's Forum, a nonaligned women's group, are candidates on the slate headed by economist Grigory A. Yavlinsky, who is pitching his party as a more reliable guarantor of democracy and free-market reforms than Yeltsin's.

Certainly, the prospects for women in the new Duma look grim. Only 8.8% of candidates fielded by the 13 competing parties are women, and most of the female candidates are near or at the bottom of their parties' slates. Under the system of proportional representation, only the candidates at the top of each ticket are likely to be seated in the Duma.

A Misery Index

Economic turmoil and deep cuts in state spending have worsened the status of most of Russia's 78.8 million women. Their situation looks even bleaker in comparison to U.S. data:

A MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION...

53% of the Russian population is female

47% of the Russian population is male

51% of the U.S. population is female

49% of the U.S. population is male

...THEY TRAIL BADLY IN WAGES...

(% of what women earned compared to men)

40% in Russia

75% in U.S.

...AND STRUGGLE FOR JOBS

32% of Russian women are employed

80% of U.S. women are employed

CONDITIONS ARE REFLECTED IN LIFE EXPECTANCY...

(average age of death)

74 years for Russian women

79 years for U.S. women

...ABORTION RATES...

94 per 1,000 women in Russia

27 per 1,000 women in U.S.

...AND INFANT MORTALITY

(deaths before age 1, per 1,000 births)

18 in Russia

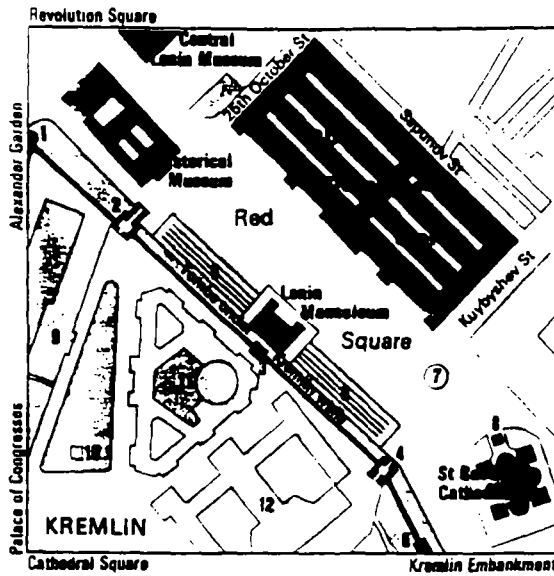
9 in the U.S.

Sources: Russian government statistics, Center for Gender Studies in Moscow (Russia); Alan Guttmacher Institute, Population Reference Bureau (United States); "The World's Women," United Nations, 1991.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Natalia D. Malakhatkina, right, a candidate on the Women of Russia slate, stumps with Ludmilla Kolmykova, a worker at a textile plant in Yeoryevsk, where average monthly wage is \$42. SERGEI KIVRIN / For The Times; Chart, A Misery Index; LORENA INIGUEZ / Los Angeles Times

**Red Square/
St. Basil's**

Red Square



**Red Square
(Krasnaya Ploshchad)**

- 1 Corner Arsenal Tower
- 2 St Nicholas's Tower
- 3 Senate Tower
- 4 Saviour's Tower
- 5 Tsar's Tower
- 6 Tribunes of honour
- 7 Lobos Mesta
- 8 Minin and Pozharsky Monument
- 9 Arsenal
- 10 Obelisk of Commandants of Kremlin
- 11 Council of Ministers Building (Senate)
- 12 Presidium of Supreme Soviet (Kremlin Theatre)

100 m
110 yd

Red Square (Krasnaya Ploshchad)

Red Square, with an average length of 400 m (440 yd) and an average breadth of 150 m (165 yd), is the central square not

Metro
Ploshchad Revolutsii



Red Square from St Basil's Cathedral

only of Moscow but of the whole Soviet Union. Since the time of Ivan III (15th c.) this has been the scene of great public events, mainly political – rallies, demonstrations, processions.

In earlier times Red Square was also a place of execution. Its name does not, however, come from the blood which has been spilt here: in Old Slavonic *krasny*, "red", also meant "beautiful", since red was regarded as a particularly beautiful colour. The translation "Red Square" instead of "Beautiful Square" which is now universally used, became established only in the 20th c.

Every year on 7 November a military parade is held in Red Square to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution (on the date, see Practical Information – Calendar). On that day, too, and on 1 May (Labour Day) there are parades of the workers of the Soviet Union which have something of the air of a popular festival. On 9 May, Victory Day, great masses of people congregate in the square to watch the firework display.

Before the October Revolution official proclamations were read out in Red Square, and it was also the scene of markets, fairs and religious festivals, including the Palm Sunday procession when the Patriarch, mounted on an ass, and the Tsar with their retinues made their way into the Kremlin through the Saviour's Gate-Tower. Here, too, public executions were carried out; from here Russian forces led by Minin and Pozharsky launched the attack which recovered the Kremlin from the Poles in 1612; and here after the Second World War the flags of the German Wehrmacht were brought in triumph and burned in front of the Lenin Mausoleum.

Originally the approach to the Kremlin from Red Square was protected by a moat, 32 m (105 ft) wide and 12 m (40 ft) deep,



Sentries on guard at the Lenin Mausoleum

between the Neglinnaya and the Moskva. During the reconstruction and rebuilding carried out under the direction of Osip I. Bove to make good the damage caused by the French in 1812 the moat was filled in, the Neglinnaya was bricked over and the drawbridges in front of the Saviour's Tower and St Nicholas's Tower were removed.

Red Square is bounded on the south-west by the walls of the Kremlin with their numerous towers and two gate-towers. At the north end is the picturesque building occupied by the Historical Museum, with the Central Lenin Museum (see entry) to its right, in Revolution Square. Most of the north-east side of Red Square is occupied by the GUM Department Store, facing the Lenin Mausoleum and the tombs of prominent Soviet citizens below the Kremlin walls. At the south end of the square is St Basil's Cathedral, near which the German Cessna pilot Mathias Rust landed in 1987.

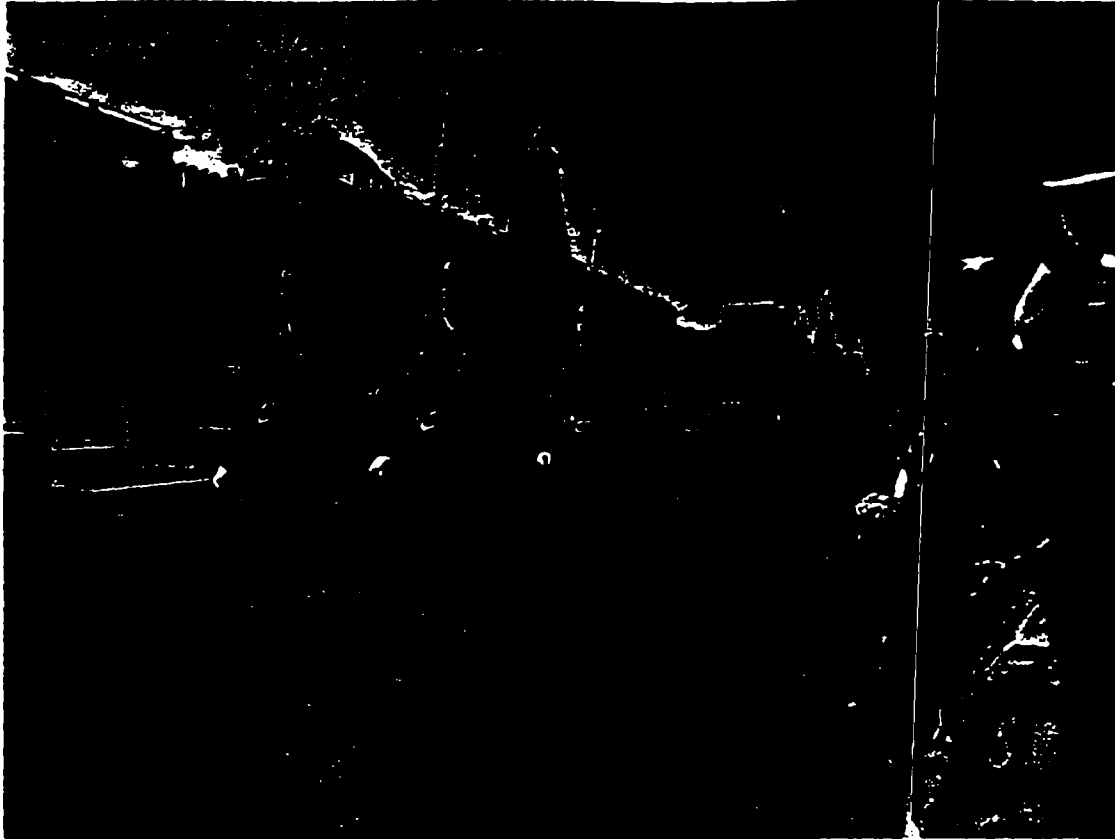
* Lenin Mausoleum (Mavzoley Lenina)

Even visitors who are against Lenin or indifferent to him will find it worth while, for the sake of the experience, to join the queue – sometimes apparently endless, particularly in summer – and go down into the air-conditioned vault in which the embalmed body of the founder of the Soviet State lies in a glass coffin.

The Lenin Mausoleum occupies the site of the temporary Red Square wooden mausoleum in which Lenin's body was deposited on 27 January 1924 after the official funeral ceremony. The Lenin Funeral Train Museum (see Practical Information – Museums) contains models of this temporary structure.

Opening times
 Summer Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 10 a.m. – 1 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.
 Winter: Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 11 a.m. – 2 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Red Square



Changing of the guard

The present mausoleum, on the highest point in Red Square, in front of the Senate Tower of the Kremlin (see entry), was built in 1930 to the design of Aleksey V. Shchusev. On either side are the Tribunes of honour, with seating for 10,000 spectators. The Mausoleum – which also serves as a reviewing platform for members of the Government – is built of dark red granite in a series of receding tiers, with a mourning band of black labradorite encircling the whole structure.

Interior

From the entrance, which is surmounted by the name "Lenin" in inlaid porphyry letters and flanked by two sentries, twenty-three porphyry steps lead down into the semi-darkness of the air-conditioned burial vault, which is faced with black and grey labradorite, with porphyry pilasters. Lenin's body, embalmed by a special process, lies in a glass coffin. Visitors are allowed only a few moments to look at the body as they walk round it: they are not permitted to pause and hold up the queue. In the absolute silence that prevails in the vault, undisturbed by the clicking of cameras, even Western visitors may be impressed by this glimpse of the mortal remains of a man who was one of the great world figures of this century and is still the idol and spiritual father of millions in both East and West. The mausoleum seems designed to produce a kind of quasi-religious awe – even though this runs counter to the views of Lenin himself, who throughout his life rejected any kind of personality cult.

This has been discontinued.



Changing of the guard

There has been some talk of moving Lenin's body

The guard at the entrance to the mausoleum is changed every hour on the hour. Exactly 2 minutes and 45 seconds before the

Façade of the Historical Museum, in Old Russian style ▶

hour the two relieving sentries emerge from the Saviour's Gate-Tower and march to the entrance of the mausoleum, taking up their position as the clock strikes in the tower.

ombs below the Kremlin walls

Behind the Lenin Mausoleum, separated from Red Square by a row of silver firs, the remains of the Soviet Union's honoured dead are buried – revolutionaries and politicians, cosmonauts and foreign Communist leaders, Lenin's sister, and the symbolic 500 revolutionaries killed in the October Revolution.

Many of the names recorded here in tablets set into the Kremlin walls will be encountered by visitors as they go about Moscow, in the names of streets, buildings, parks, societies, etc.

It is mostly politicians who are buried here, the most recent addition being Suslov (d. 1982), the great ideologist of the Party. Others include Mikhail I. Kalinin (see Kalinin Avenue); Lenin's wife Nadezhda K. Krupskaya; Stalin, who was originally buried in the Mausoleum beside Lenin; the German Communist Clara Zetkin; Arthur MacManus, one of the founders of the British Communist Party; William D. Haywood of Chicago; and such leading Soviet figures as S. M. Kirov, V. V. Kuibyshev, A. V. Lunacharsky and G. K. Ordzhonikidze. Among cosmonauts buried here are Yury A. Gagarin, the first man (in 1961) to circle the earth in a space capsule, who was killed in a flying accident in 1968, and the three cosmonauts who died during the re-entry of their space craft in 1971.

Historical Museum (Istorichesky Muzey)

ation
Red Square
Krasnaya Ploshchad 1-2)
ro
Ploshchad Revolyutsii
ening times
t., Thurs., Sat. and Sun.
m.-5.45 p.m. Wed. and
m.-6.45 p.m.
ed
s. and last day of month

The Historical Museum, first opened in 1883, is the largest and most important museum devoted to the history of the peoples of the Soviet Union from prehistoric times to the present day. Its 44,000 exhibits, in forty-eight rooms, illustrate and document the history of Russia and the Soviet Union from the Palaeolithic period, Kievan Russia, the dominance of the Golden Horde and the beginnings of the principality of Moscow to the consolidation of the centralised State, the cultural history of Russia in the 17th-19th c. and the Communist movement centred on Lenin.

Following the foundation of the Historical Museum in 1872, work began in 1874 on the construction of the present building, designed by Aleksandr A. Semyonov and Vladimir O. Sherwood, with its façade in the Old Russian style. The architects were concerned to fit the building into the architectural pattern of Red Square, taking as their models St Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin walls.

The interior was designed by Aleksandr P. Popov, and the museum was opened to the public in 1883. The holdings of the museum have swollen – by gifts and donations, but mainly by the acquisition of material from all over the Soviet Union following the nationalisation of land and property – to such an extent that it cannot display even a tenth of what it possesses.

anches of the Museum

St Basil's Cathedral, the 16th and 17th c. mansions in Razin Street, the museum in the Novodevichy Convent (see entry) and the Kolomenskoe Museum (see Practical Information – Excursions) are all branches of the Historical Museum.



Inside GUM

GUM Department Store

Opposite the Lenin Mausoleum, on the north-east side of Red Square, is the Soviet Union's largest department store (floor area-wise, however, it has now been superseded by the Moskovsky Univermag – see Practical Information, Shopping) Gosudarstvenny Universalny Magazin (State Universal Store), or GUM for short. This huge glass-roofed complex, 252 m (825 ft) long by 90 m (295 ft) across, was built between 1888 and 1894, replacing the old "Trading Rows" which had previously occupied the site. Restored in the 1950s, its three storeys now house 150 separate shops which attract some 400,000 customers every day.

GUM is very different from a Western department store: a more appropriate comparison would be with a Western shopping centre. But instead of American-style glass and concrete architecture GUM has ornate bridges and gangways, Old Russian shop-fronts, chandeliers, mirror walls and much stucco ornament.

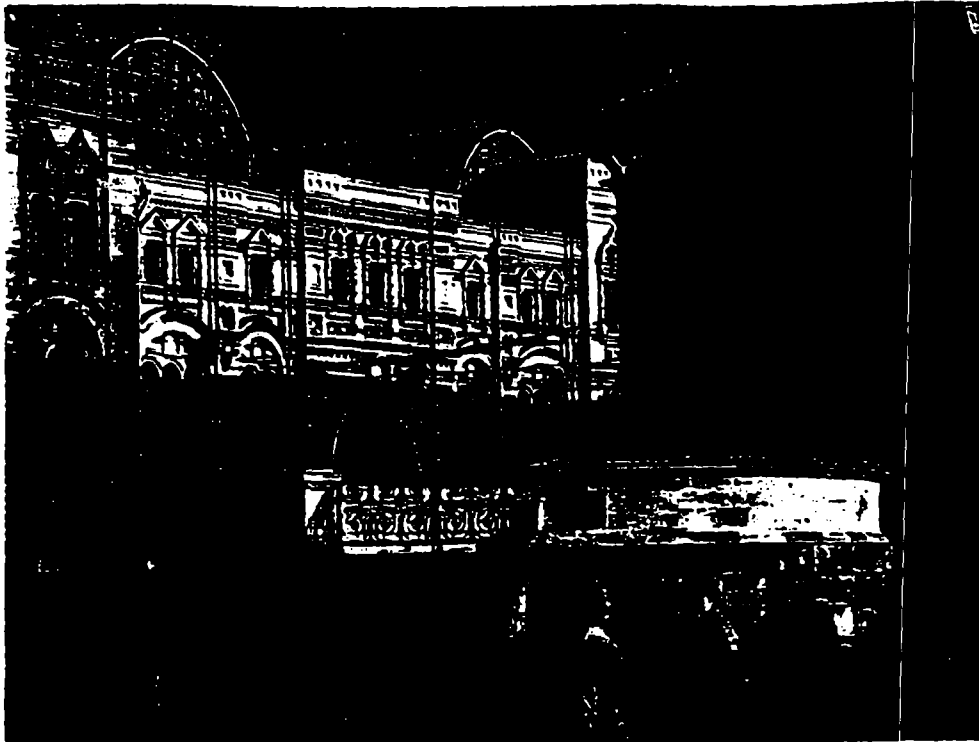
A general view of the interior can be had from the balustrade above the fountain in the centre of the complex. The swarming crowds of shoppers, in all the nationalities of the Soviet Union, make a spectacle which will be one of the visitor's memories of Moscow.

On the ground floor are a number of shops selling souvenirs. Anyone who wishes to take home a typical "little something" may like to have a look on the stall with the multi-coloured ribbons – here you will find Lenin badges, brooches, etc. in abundance.

Location
3 Red Square
(Krasnaya Ploshchad 3)

Opening times
Mon.-Sat 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Red Square



Lobnoe Mesto: place of execution in Tsarist times

Lobnoe Mesto (Place of Skulls)

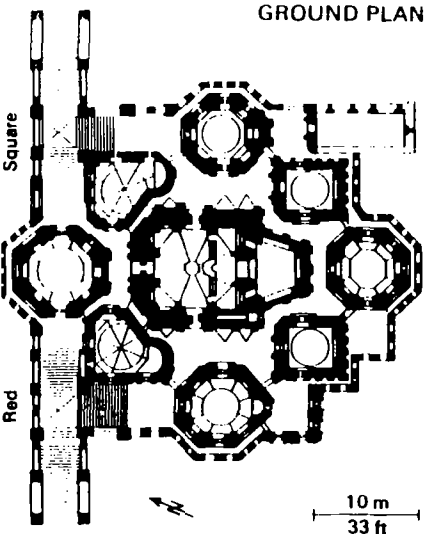
The Lobnoe Mesto (Place of Skulls) is a circular stone platform near the south end of Red Square, approached by a short flight of steps and closed by wrought-iron gates, from which the decrees of the Tsars and Patriarchs were read out. It was also a place of execution, although most executions were carried out not on the stone platform itself but on temporary wooden scaffolds erected in front of it.

In 1606 the corpse of the False Dmitry was burned here and the ashes fired from a cannon towards the west, the direction from which the hated Polish Catholics had come. In 1671 Stenka Razin, leader of the first large peasant rising, was executed and dismembered here. Here, too, 2000 rebellious Streltsy were executed in 1698, when Peter the Great is said to have struck off the first ten heads with his own hand. (The scene is depicted in Surikov's painting, "The Morning of the Execution of the Streltsy in Red Square", now in the Tretyakov Gallery.) The public execution of the great Cossack rebel Pugachov also took place here in 1775.

The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky

The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky, in front of St Basil's Cathedral, was Moscow's first patriotic monument, unveiled in 1818. It was the work of the Neo-classical sculptor Ivan

St Basil's Cathedral ►



St Basil's Cathedral Pokrovsky Sobor Vasiliya Blazhennogo

St Basil's Cathedral, properly the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Virgin, is described in Baedeker's "Russia" (first English edition, 1914) as follows:

"... It consists of eleven small dark chapels, arranged in two storeys, and combined in a most extraordinary agglomeration. The building is surmounted by a dozen domes and spires, painted in all the colours of the rainbow and of the most varied forms. Some of them are shaped like bulbs or pineapples, some are twisted in strange spirals, some are serrated, some covered with facets or scales. All of them bulge out over their supporting drums and are crowned by massive crosses. The decoration, in which numerous Renaissance details may be detected, is of the most exuberant character. The whole effect is quaint and fantastic in the extreme."

Petrovich Martos, who spent almost fourteen years, with interruptions, on the task. The cost was met by public subscription. The monument was moved to its present position after the construction of the Lenin Mausoleum. Note the position of Minin's right arm, pointing towards the Kremlin.

Kuzma Minich Minin (d. 1616) was a butcher of Nizhny Novgorod (known since 1932 as Gorky) who in 1611 formed a popular militia to fight the invading Poles and persuaded Prince Dmitry Mikhailovich Pozharsky (1578-1642) to become its commander.

Pozharsky's forces soon swelled into a considerable army. In the spring of 1612 he moved to Yaroslavl, and on 26 March set out for Moscow. A Polish army was routed in August, and on 22 October Pozharsky took Kitay-Gorod (the trading district off Red Square). Soon afterwards the Kremlin was captured, and on 27 October 1612 the Poles surrendered.

On the granite base of the monument are bronze reliefs of "Citizens of Nizhny Novgorod" and "The Surrender of the Poles". The figures of Minin and Pozharsky are also cast in bronze - Minin pointing towards the goal of the patriotic forces, the Kremlin, and Pozharsky still hesitating to take command.

St Basil's Cathedral (Pokrovsky Sobor Vasiliya Blazhennogo)

Opening times
Wed - Mon. 9.30 a.m. -
5.30 p.m.

Many would think that St Basil's Cathedral alone would justify a visit to Moscow. This extraordinary building - the supreme achievement of 16th c. architecture in Moscow - is now a branch of the Historical Museum. Until 1978 the cathedral, with its ground-plan in the form of an eight-pointed star, its nine churches and its bizarre domes, its vivid colours and its heterogeneous assortment of architectural elements, could be seen only from the outside; but the interior has recently been excellently restored and is now open to the public.

St Basil's Cathedral ►



Interior of St Basil's Cathedral

The church was originally built by Ivan the Terrible in 1555-61 as the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Virgin (Pokrovsky Sobor) to commemorate the capture of Kazan, capital of the khanate of Kazan, on the festival of the Intercession of the Virgin in 1552.

According to the chronicler the architects of the cathedral, Postnik and Barma, were sent to Ivan the Terrible by God. The story that the Tsar had them blinded after the building was completed, however, is no more than a legend, for in 1588, four years after Ivan's death, Postnik and Barma added the chapel at the north-east corner of the cathedral housing the tomb of the holy fool Basil (Vasily) by whose name the cathedral is now known.

The holy fools, or fools in Christ, were itinerant ascetics who enjoyed great popularity among the ordinary people of Russia, many of them being revered as saints.

The holy fool Basil the Blessed died in 1552, the year of the capture of Kazan. He was well known for his fearless denunciation of Ivan the Terrible's cruelties; and when, after Ivan's death, his chapel was built on to the cathedral the name of the chapel gradually came to be applied to the whole cathedral.

The domes were given their present form at the end of the 16th c. To refer to them as onion domes seems an oversimplification, given their varied turban-like and tear-drop shapes. Originally the domes were helm-shaped, with eight domes set round the central tower (destroyed at the end of the 18th c.). The colourful painting of the domes dates from the 17th c., when the bell-tower was added and the open galleries round the whole complex were vaulted over.

In 1812 the French stabled their horses in St Basil's Cathedral. Before leaving Moscow Napoleon ordered it to be blown up; but cold, hunger and fear of sabotage by the people of Moscow prevented the order from being carried out.

Although St Basil's Cathedral looks such a confusion of chapels, galleries, loggias and domes it is actually based on strictly geometrical principles. In the centre is the principal church with its 57 m (187 ft) high tower, its octagonal tent roof topped by a small dome, rising high above the other structures. Round this central tower are four large and four small chapels, with domes proportional to their size. The four larger chapels are at the ends of an imaginary cross with the principal church at its central point; the smaller chapels lie between the larger ones. These nine churches stand on a high brick-built base with arched and pillars. The four larger chapels have an octagonal lower storey topped by a series of triangles enclosing slit windows; the apexes of the triangles point upwards, giving the tower a strong sense of vertical movement. Above these are a cornice and a band of blind semicircular arches, and above these again are more triangles and slit windows, maintaining the upward movement.

The towers of the four smaller chapels begin with tiers of blind semicircular arches, set back above one another. Above these is the drum supporting the dome, with brick mosaic decoration and slit windows.

Since St Basil's Cathedral was conceived as a monument commemorating the capture of Kazan, the interior is less impressive than the grandiose exterior. It is still, however, worth seeing.

Its most notable features are the frescoes in the central tower and the passages and galleries, mostly of the 16th c. The icons date from the 15th–17th c.

In two rooms under the bell-tower is an exhibition on the theme "The Pokrovsky Cathedral as an Example of 16th Century Architecture", with old prints, sketches, plans and drawings illustrating the history of the cathedral.

Kremlin towers in Red Square

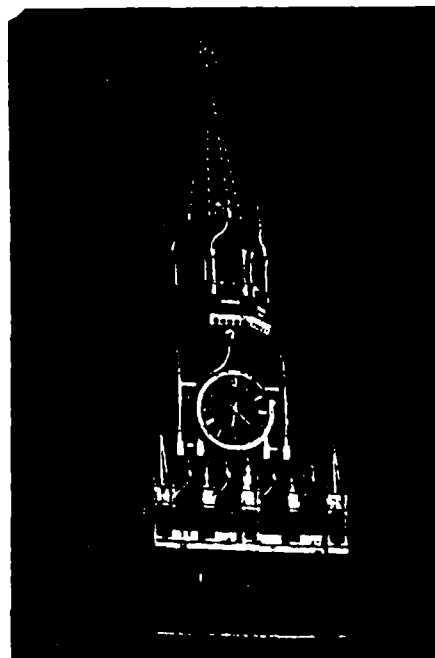
The most northerly tower on this side of the Kremlin, the Corner Arsenal tower, is best seen from the Alexander Garden (see entry).

St Nicholas's Tower

The 70 m (230 ft) high St Nicholas's Gate-Tower was built in 1491 by Pietro Antonio Solari. From this gate a road once led to a monastery (destroyed) dedicated to St Nicholas, and there was a mosaic icon of the Saint on the gateway.

In 1812 the tower was blown up by the French and badly damaged. It was restored in 1816 under the direction of Osip I. Bove, who also filled in the moat between the Kremlin and Red Square and removed the drawbridge which spanned the moat outside St Nicholas's Tower.

At the same time Luigi Rusca built the 15 m (50 ft) high neo-Gothic superstructure, modelled on the 13th–15th c. St Mary's Church in Stargard (Pomerania; now in Poland).



Superstructure of Saviour's Tower



Tsar's Tower

Like most of the Kremlin towers, St Nicholas's Tower is crowned by a five-pointed Soviet star.

Senate Tower

Immediately behind the Lenin Mausoleum is the Senate Tower, also built in 1491 by Pietro Antonio Solari. It was given its present name after the building of the Senate (1776–87; now Council of Ministers Building, Kremlin – see entry), just inside the walls at this point.

The superstructure dates from 1680.

Saviour's Tower (Spasskaya Bashnya)

The 70 m (230 ft) high Saviour's Tower is the most magnificent of the Kremlin towers, the very symbol and emblem of Moscow. From time immemorial it has been the principal entrance to the Kremlin.

The tower, like its two neighbours to the north, was built in 1491 by Pietro Antonio Solari. The tent-roofed superstructure was added in 1624–25 by Christopher Galloway or Halloway and Bazhen Ogurtsov, and a clock and carillon were installed by Galloway. The present clock, by the Butenop brothers, dates from 1852; the gigantic mechanism of the carillon occupies three storeys of the tower.

Until the October Revolution the carillon played the Tsarist National Anthem, and between 1917 and 1941 it played the "Internationale". The clock now only strikes the hours; it is broadcast on Soviet radio at 6 a.m., 12 noon and midnight.

No admission



Beklemishev Tower; in background the Hotel Kotelnitscheskaya

The tower was given its name in 1658, when an icon of Christ was set up over the entrance. Before the October Revolution men were required to take their hats off when passing through the gate.

Tsar's Tower/Tsar's Pavilion

The Tsar's Tower or Tsar's Pavilion, near the Saviour's Tower, was built only in 1680, when the other towers were given their present superstructures.

It is said that Ivan the Terrible used to sit in a wooden pavilion here to watch executions in Red Square: hence the name of the tower.

Alarm Tower (Nabatnaya Bashnya)

The name of this tower (built in 1495) indicates its function: in case of impending danger the alarm bell (*nabat*) was rung here. During a rising in 1771 the rebels rang the alarm bell: whereupon Catherine the Great, after crushing the revolt with troops from St Petersburg, had the clapper of the bell removed. Since 1821 the bell has been kept in the Armoury in the Kremlin (see entry).

Constantine and Helena Gate-Tower

The Constantine and Helena Gate-Tower takes its name from a monastery in the Kremlin, now destroyed, which was

dedicated to the Emperor Constantine and his mother Helena (both saints of the Orthodox Church).

The tower was built in 1490 by Pietro Antonio Solari. The superstructure, like those of other Kremlin towers, was added in 1680. In order to level it up with the steep slope to the river the tower has recently had a quantity of soil piled up against it.

Beklemishev Tower

The Beklemishev Tower, which is just under 47 m (155 ft) high, was built by Marco Ruffo (Mark Fryazin) in 1487. The superstructure dates from the 1680s.

The tower is named after a boyar called Beklemishev who had a mansion just inside the Kremlin walls at this point. After Beklemishev was executed in the reign of Ivan III the tower was used as a prison.

The tower's tent roof was partly demolished during the October Revolution but was restored to its original state in the 1950s.

THE CHILDREN FROM THIS SCHOOL WILL MEET YOU AT ST. BASIL'S.

MAGNET ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCHOOL 45

School#45 (8, Grimau St.) is situated in South-West district. This is a large (800 students) English language school, a pioneer in high-school students exchange. It is actively engaged in ACTR exchange programs having a regular exchange with Bethesda High School in Washington. 15 upper-graders returned from Washington on December 1st 1993, two students came back to Moscow from the semester program in August 1993.

The school has excellent facilities: a modern computer class, a large swimming pool, 2 gyms (1 with exercise machines), a mirror room for ballet classes, a good lecture hall, a beautiful reading room and a well-equipped typewriting class.

The director - Milgram, Leonid is an honoured teacher of the USSR who has worked in this school for 35 years. He is a real enthusiast and has done a lot for the school. The staff are a team of efficient, creative, highly qualified teachers who are really interested in developing the school curriculum and using modern methods of teaching. The school has links with Moscow State University, 20 of the latter's faculty members teach here.

Not long ago School 45 became the training center of RELOD Association (Russian and English Languages Open Doors). The Association aims at developing the system of secondary education in Russia and NIS by creating a network of lycees on the basis of model high-schools in Russia and NIS.

**President's Speech
Ostankino**

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY
TO
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

EVENT: Russian Television Broadcast
DATE: Friday, January 14, 1994
TIME: Arrival at 3:05 - 3:10 pm
Broadcast begins at 3:30 pm
LOCATION: Ostankino Television Company, Concert Studio
ATTENDEES: 800 Television Audience Members - 15%
University Students
PRESS: Pools inside Concert Studios

SCENARIO: **THE PRESIDENT** will be introduced by Alexander Nikolaiovich Yakovlev, President of Ostankino Television and one of the architects of Perestroika. **THE PRESIDENT** will walk on from stage left. Going behind a riser on the stage filled with people, he will appear at center stage and walk forward to the podium positioned center stage forward.

THE PRESIDENT will deliver his speech. A teleprompter will be provided.

After **THE PRESIDENT** finishes his speech, the director will cut to audience reaction. At an appropriate point, Ostankino will then cut away to another studio, where anchor Dimitri Krylov will say something to the effect that **THE PRESIDENT** has concluded his address and will now take questions from the audience and from several remote locations. Krylov will then introduce the other cities participating in this program -- this will take one to two minutes.

At this point in the program, off camera, **THE PRESIDENT** will walk forward, down a control rampway located directly in front of his podium, to a stool. There, WHCA personnel will give a lav microphone and an IFB earpiece. There will be a back up translation headset and hardwired stick microphone next to **THE PRESIDENT'S** stool. In addition, there will be a live interpreter nearby in the event of an equipment failure. **THE PRESIDENT** will hear simultaneous English translation to all questions. Some of the bilingual audience members may choose to address their questions to him in English.

To cut down the risk of camera and microphone confusion, the director and producer of the program have requested that **THE PRESIDENT** take his first question from the right side of the audience. He would take his second question from the left side of the audience. His third question would come from one of the remote cities.

At this point, the remote cities are Nizhniy Novgorod (formerly Gorky), St. Petersburg -- perhaps a railway station, Moscow -- somewhere on the street, and Stavropol. Vladivostock is a potential site.

There will be monitors, so **THE PRESIDENT** can watch and listen to the question from the remote site. he will then be given a two minute wrap cue. When he says thank you, the director will cut to the audience applause. The Ostankino Anchor will than present flowers to **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady. Mrs. Clinton should stand and join her husband on this small stage.

A voice over will fade up saying something like: "We thank you for joining us in a meeting with President Clinton with the Russian People." Ostankino will then dissolve to the glove effect and fade to black. At this point, all video and audio feeds t the filing center and satellite uplink will go to black. The producer says the "security forces" never turn off their audio lines, though.

Audience Notes:

The studio audience will be seven hundred Russian citizens. Given the nature of the speech draft, the studio audience will be structured so that young people primarily will be seated in the center sections of the Concert Studio. We anticipate that seventy percent of the audience will be young people (under 35 years of age), including people from institutes, universities and american exchange programs.

Ostankino is inviting approximately one hundred studio audience members without any U.S. involvement. The television station is also fully responsible for the gathering of audiences and/or questioners in the remote locations.

The program will be broadcast live to all of Russia, which spans eleven time zones. the program will also be rebroadcast late the same evening in prime time hours.

SCENESETTER

OSTANKINO MOSCOW

The Ostankino Estate Museum is just to the west of the Exhibit of Economic Achievements in northern Moscow. The estate belonged to the Cherkassky princes in the 1600's, and it was under them that the Church of the Trinity was built. In 1743 the last Cherkassky daughter married Count Sheremetyev (1715-1788), who then received the estate and devoted his energies to its orchards. In the 1790's Ostankino went to his son, N. P. Sheremetyev, an extremely well-educated man, European traveler, and patron of the arts.

Across the pond from the palace is the Ostankino Television Broadcast tower, a 1740-foot tall stressed concrete structure completed in the later 1960's. Last October, the Ostankino TV tower was the site of a pitched battle between forces loyal to Yeltsin and those loyal to Parliamentary leaders Rutskoy and Khasbulatov. The victory of Yeltsin's supporters in that battle marked the decisive turning point in the fortunes of the parliamentary hardliners.

**State Dinner
at the Kremlin**

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

TO

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

JANUARY 12-15, 1994

EVENT: State Dinner

DATE: Friday January 14, 1994

TIME: 7:00 - 10:00 pm

LOCATION: Hall of Facets
Grand Kremlin Palace

ATTENDEES: 120 guests

PRESS: Pool Spray at the beginning of dinner

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Clinton will be met curbside by Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Chief of Protocol, Vladimir Chernishev. They will be escorted to the Winter Garden room where (they will be met by President and Mrs. Yeltsin - TBD). Staff will proceed directly to their hold (located in the ?).

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Clinton accompanied by President and Mrs. Yeltsin will descend the staircase from the Winter Garden into St. Vladimir's hall where they will receive each guest. The guests will then proceed directly to their tables in the Hall of Facets. Once all of the guests have been greeted, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Clinton and President and Mrs. Yeltsin enter the Hall of Facets and take their seats at the head table. Joining them at the head table will be (Secretary Christopher, Secretary and Mrs. Bentsen, Foreign Minister Kozyrev and Finance Minister Fyodorov-TBD).

Prior to the start of dinner, President Yeltsin and THE PRESIDENT will make brief remarks. Dinner will be served. During dinner Foreign Minister Kozyrev and then Secretary Christopher will make toasts.

At the conclusion of dinner, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Clinton and President and Mrs. Yeltsin will proceed to St. George's Hall for a 30 minute concert given in honor of THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Clinton. The guests will follow the presidential party into the concert.

STATE DINNER AT THE KREMLIN

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

President Yeltsin will host a State Dinner in your honor in the beautiful and ornate Hall of Facets in the Kremlin. You will sit at the head table with President Yeltsin and other top political figures. You and 120 distinguished guests will be treated to traditional Russian entertainment which usually includes folksingers, folkdancers and a variety of performers. Also in keeping with Russian tradition, the dress will be business suit, no black tie. You and President Yeltsin will both give toasts; we will provide your toast separately.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Emphasize to an audience of newly elected parliamentarians, business and cultural leaders the immeasurable value of the democratic election process and the adoption of a new constitution.
- o Reiterate our strong support for genuine democratic reforms and continued progress toward a market economy.

CORE POINTS

- o The rich and textured tapestry of public opinion expressed in the recent elections reflects the strengthening of democracy in Russia.
- o While profound political and economic reform brings temporary hardship, deep and lasting reform will alleviate difficulties and improve the quality of individual lives across Russia.
- o The U.S. stands ready to support reform as we have throughout the dramatic changes of the past few years.

BACKGROUND

The dinner will take place in the Kremlin's Hall of Facets which derives its name from the shape of the stone facings on the side of the hall facing Cathedral Square. It is also famous for the decorative planes descending from the room's ceiling. It was built in 1473-1491 by the Italian architects Marco Ruffo and Pietro Antonio.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. report	US Government Report (1 page)	12/6/93	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3977

FOLDER TITLE:

First Lady's Visit to Moscow, Russia, Minsk, Belarus January 13 - 16, 1994 [1]

2014-0483-S

sb377

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 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.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Thomas R. Pickering
U.S. Ambassador to Russia

Thomas R. Pickering is Ambassador to Russia. He holds the personal rank of Career Ambassador, the highest in the United States Foreign Service. Ambassador Pickering previously served as Ambassador to India from 1992 - 93, Representative to the United Nations from 1989 - 1992, Ambassador to Israel from 1985 - 1988, and to El Salvador between 1983 and 1985. From 1981 - 83 he was Ambassador to Nigeria. Previously, he was Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, completing that assignment in 1981. From 1974 - 78, Ambassador Pickering was the United States Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mr. Pickering was born in Orange, New Jersey, on November 5, 1931. He received a Bachelor's Degree in 1953 from Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, cum laude, with high honors in history. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He attended the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University in 1954 and received a Master's Degree.

He was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to the University of Melbourne in Australia and obtained a second Master's Degree from that University in 1956. From 1956 to 1959, he served in the United States Navy and later in the Naval Reserve to the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

Between 1959 and 1961, Ambassador Pickering served in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and at Geneva as a Political Officer in the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference.

Following his assignment to Geneva, he studied Swahili at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington and was assigned as Principal Officer in Zanzibar. In 1967, he became Deputy Chief of Mission in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and in 1969 he returned to Washington to become Deputy Director of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. From 1973 to 1974, he was Executive Secretary of the Department of State and Special Assistant to Secretary Rogers and to Secretary Kissinger.

In 1983, and 1986, Mr. Pickering won the Distinguished Presidential Award. In 1984, he received an Honorary Doctorate-in-Laws from Bowdoin College. He is a Member of the International Institute of Strategic Studies and the Council on Foreign Relations. His foreign languages are French, Spanish, Swahili, Arabic, and Hebrew.

Mr. Pickering is married to Alice Stover Pickering and they have a son, Timothy, and a daughter, Margaret.

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**Visit with U.S. Embassy
Staff in Moscow**

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

TO

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

January 12-15, 1994

EVENT: U.S. Embassy Greeting

DATE: Saturday, January 15, 1994

TIME: 8:00 a.m. - 8:55 a.m.

LOCATION: U.S. Embassy Gymnasium

ATTENDEES: The President
The First Lady
Chelsea Clinton
Secretary Christopher
Ambassador and Mrs. Pickering

400 Embassy employees

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and his family will be greeted upon arrival by Ambassador and Mrs. Pickering who will escort them to the gymnasium. Following an offstage announcement, the Presidential party will proceed to the stage. Ambassador Pickering will introduce Secretary Christopher, who will make brief remarks and introduce THE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT will make brief remarks and present a citation to the Embassy Marine Guard Detachment. Marine Military Aide Major Leo Mercado will assist THE PRESIDENT in presenting the award to the Detachment Commander, Gunnery Sergeant Jack Pursel. Following his remarks THE PRESIDENT will work a rope line as he exists.

MEETING WITH
EMBASSY STAFF AND MARINE SECURITY GUARDS

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

Before you depart Russia, you will address the U.S. Embassy staff and the Marine Security Guards stationed in Moscow. Your remarks will take place in the gymnasium where the Embassy staff and their families were forced to take shelter for two days and nights during the climax of the confrontation between President Yeltsin and the former Parliament in early October.

The highpoint of the visit will be the special citation you will award the Marine Security Guards for the exceptional courage they demonstrated in protecting the staff and the compound throughout that tense week. One U.S. Marine Guard, Master Sergeant McClain Bell, was hit in the neck by a stray bullet, and is recovering in the United States. You will make brief remarks which we will provide you separately.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Thank Ambassador Pickering and the Embassy staff for their hard work in preparing for your visit and reporting on the political turmoil over the past few months.
- o Acknowledge the Marine Security Guards' courage in protecting the Embassy compound in October as the defunct Russian parliament and President Yeltsin struggled nearby for control of the "White House."
- o Emphasize the positive outcome of the December elections, including the adoption of the new Russian constitution, and the value we place in the Embassy's close coverage of events.

CORE POINTS

- o Here to thank all of you and your exceptional Ambassador, Tom Pickering.
- o Your tireless and devoted work over the past few months covering the dramatic political events in Moscow and across Russia has been outstanding and a true service to your country.
- o The exceptional service of the Marine Security Guards in protecting you and your families on the compound during those tense days in October has earned them a very special citation.
- o The election process in December and the adoption of a new constitution demonstrates that Russia is moving in a positive direction toward democratic and economic reform.

- o You have a big job to do. This is an exciting time. We're very proud of you and grateful for your service to our country at this critical time.

BACKGROUND

AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW

The Chancery of the U.S. Embassy is located on Moscow's ring road, a major thoroughfare which encircles the heart of the city. The White House, in which Russia's parliament met until the October confrontation, lies a few hundred meters away.

Nearly five hundred Americans currently work at the Embassy, representing some twelve federal agencies. Counting family members, the total population of the Embassy community is approximately six hundred. In addition, the Embassy has hired almost two hundred Russian nationals for basic support services.

The U.S. Embassy moved to its present site, which is a little over a mile west of the Kremlin, after Stalin decided he did not want us too close. We have recently resumed occupancy of the old Embassy Office Building, converted from a Soviet apartment building in the early 1950s, following repair and renovation work after the most recent fire in 1991. The renovations attempted to maximize security, safety, and efficiency despite the constraints of the building's basic structure.

Construction at the New Embassy complex behind the old Embassy building began in 1979. The housing and recreational facilities are essentially complete. There are 134 American-style housing units, a gymnasium, swimming pool, commissary and other facilities. The complex houses part of the Embassy staff; many employees live in apartments elsewhere in Moscow. Discovery of listening devices suspended work on the New Office Building. We have a basic agreement with the Russian government as well as funding from Congress to allow us to fulfill our office space needs; we are evaluating various options for completing and using the new building.

**Departure Ceremony
at the Kremlin**

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY

TO

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

January 12-15, 1994

EVENT: Official Farewell Ceremony

DATE: Saturday, January 15, 1994

TIME: 9:00 am-9:15 am

LOCATION: St. George's Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace

ATTENDEES:

<u>US</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>
The President	President Yeltsin
The First Lady	FM Kozyrev
Sec. Christopher	Others TBD
Mr. McLarty	
Mr. Lake	
Amb. Talbott	
Amb. Raiser	
Amb. Pickering	
Mr. Gergen	

PRESS: Pool Coverage

SCENARIO: The President is greeted by the Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Vladimir Chernishev, upon arrival at the main entrance of the Kremlin Grand Palace. Amb. Chernishev escorts the President and participating delegation members up a long flight of stairs to the second floor. An honor guard will be positioned on the stairway.

The President turns right at the top of the stairs and enters St. George's Hall. He proceeds down the carpet in the middle of the hall as President Yeltsin simultaneously enters from the far end of the room. Meeting at the designated point in the center of the hall, the two presidents shake hands and exchange greetings. Presidential and national anthems will be played.. There is a photo opportunity from risers on the side of hall. Russian delegation members take their positions standing next to the Russian delegation adjacent to the greeting point. [In reverse of the welcoming ceremony, the U.S. delegation proceeds the Russian delegation].

President Yeltsin will deliver brief farewell remarks from a toast lectern near the meeting spot. The President will give a brief response from a Russian-provided toast lectern. Consecutive interpretation will be used.

After the greeting and remarks, the President will introduce the members of the U.S. delegation to President Yeltsin. President Yeltsin then introduces the Russian delegation. The farewell ceremony concludes with the Chief of Protocol escorting the President out of St. George's Hall and down the stairway to his motorcade at the main entrance.

OFFICIAL DEPARTURE CEREMONY
THE KREMLIN

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

You will depart Moscow much as you entered, meeting President Yeltsin at St. George's Hall in the Kremlin. Mrs. Yeltsin will be on hand to greet Mrs. Clinton as well. After entering from opposite sides, you will follow President Yeltsin with brief remarks in the center of the hall. You will have an opportunity to thank members of the official delegations as you depart and proceed to the airport. Your remarks will be provided separately.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Underscore the importance of the summit for building a strong U.S.-Russian partnership.
- o Highlight our commitment to working closely with President Yeltsin and other Russians devoted to democratic principles and human rights, including the new parliamentarians you met at the Spaso reception.

CORE POINTS

- o Much accomplished in few days of talks with President Yeltsin to broaden partnership between Russia and U.S. on security and foreign policy issues.
- o Democratic and economic reforms underway in Russia will only strengthen partnership. U.S. and West stand ready to support.