Teacher Gives History An Immediate Focus
Russian Fought System Throughout Career

Jon Sawyer
Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — Officials at the State University in what was then Leningrad had Dugay pegged as a political troublemaker as far back as 1968, during his undergraduate years. They threw him out.

He eventually got his degree by correspondence course, despite refusing to take the state examination on scientific socialism as required.

Dugay had never intended to teach. But when a friend immigrated to Israel in 1977, leaving a job opening at his secondary school, Dugay not only found himself teaching but also teaching history — an ideological mine field that was generally populated by hacks willing to spout the Communist Party line.

Dugay's approach was simple. He ignored the rules, taught facts and harassed the KGB inspectors from his classroom. "I always taught them only truth," he said. "The real history."

Is it any wonder that on Monday, Aug. 19, his students were at Leningrad's City Hall, standing by their presence that the hardline coup against Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev would not stand?

Some of his students, new graduates in Japan, could not wait to sell their story. See RUSSIA, page 2
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mer, gather for tea at Dugave's book-littered apartment. What, they are asked, did he teach them?

"We learned to argue," said Katiya Munsu, who hopes to teach biology, "and to prove our arguments."

Lena Shatinova, a literature student, adds: "And not only that. He taught us, always, to be true to ourselves."

Years ahead of glassnost, or openness, Dugave filled his classroom with the works of eminent historians of dissidents whose papers were available then only in the semiseden underground press.

"No one ever reported on me," he marvels now. "It shows that society was ready, that it was ripe for change."

All across what used to be the Soviet Union, people are awakening, like Dugave's students, to the possibilities of change.

Winter is coming, true enough, and with it the stark prospects of hunger and cold. The Soviet economy continues in free fall, with total production falling 13 percent and the grain harvest off an astounding 59 percent. Calls for cooperative approaches that cross republic borders meet with defiant, all-but-suicidal assertions of ethnic self-interest.

These crises, and more, were readily visible in a nation reporting four years of war with Russia, Ukraine, and the three Baltic republics. But the impression that lingers is something else — a nation filled with the potential of reformation, its individuals cast off the old dogmas of more than seven decades and find their voices, after lingering silence, as citizens.

A research engineer leaves open his previously top-secret laboratory, hoping to publicize his spinoff private venture. An army ineptly colonizes a broken province, describing the cramped living quarters and dimin-ished mission that have brought the promise of military careers.

Businessmen on the make spill their secrets, from tax dodges to the forges they pay for hard currency. Outside Russia, in the republics, it is open season everywhere on Russians.

And in Moscow, marching in front of City Hall, Julie Kazanovskaya, 13, joins a protest demanding that the Lenin Museum on Red Square remain open — but because she admires Lenin, not because she understands history, and history, she says, can no longer be taught.

In a Tbilisi embalmed Silk Road city, wearing a peace symbol on a necklace, Kazanovskaya is truly a citizen of the world. Her touchstone, as for millions of her compatriots, is that other Lenin — John, of the Beatles. "I hope someday you'll join us," she says, quoting a famous line from one of his songs, "and the world will live as one."

Schools Changing

For Dugave and his students, the pressure occurring at St. Petersburg's School No. 133, a large brick building of light-filled halls and well-polished wood floors, with three floors of classrooms for children attending all the grades from kindergarten through high school.

Nina Agapova, the school's principal, says education is clearly the bet-ter for the changes that have occurred in travel. Teachers and admin-istrators have more say now in choosing curricula. The most egregious biased books and courses are gone.

Persistence

Anti-Soviet Teacher Finally Wins Acceptance From Wife's Parents

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — Oleg Dugave, a teacher, and his wife and son live in a three-room communal apartment; they have fashioned partitions out of a once-elegant room with elaborate plaster moldings across the ceiling. They share the bathroom and kitchen with two other families.

Dugave met his wife, Natalya Kozyreva, a museum curator, in 1974. She was a quiet girl, he says, living with her grandmother. He was the Bohemian, living in an illegal apartment building occupied mostly by artists and alcoholics. His apartment, she remembers, looked like a cave.

"And I?" Dugave asks, smiling. "I became their favorite son-in-law."

Last year, Dugave began teaching an extracurricular course, in Bible studies. The standard required course taught by high school teachers, on Marxist-Leninist social theory, has been scrapped. Replaced by a "foundation of civilization" course whose content is largely left to individual teachers.

Agapova, the principal, said that earlier this year she hired a bus and took students on a tour of churches, mosques and synagogues representing all the religious faiths of St. Petersburg. The school system now shut down on Christmas, Easter and other religious holidays, something that it never did under the old regime.
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But despite all that, Agapitova sees a continuing moral crisis, in the school and in society at large as Russia confronts the collapse of communism.

The departure in society certainly influences the children," she says, "They're confused."

Mixed Signals

Across the old Soviet Union, in education the signals are mixed. Experimentation is accepted as never before, in places like the new classical educational high school in St. Petersburg that Dugan's son attends. But there is new rigidity as well, as administrators in the Balkans and in Ukraine move to bar the use of Russian as the language of instruction in universities.

The Education Ministry, after mandating the new civilization course, has made no materials available for it. And, except for a program in Moscow, the ministry has set up no training for teachers who now must shift their focus from Marx and Lenin to Plato and Aristotle.

Ministry inspectors now regularly pounce on schools, enforcing ideological purity. But teachers, even as they relax the new freedom, must contend with heavy-handed texts that are relics of the past.

Zinidra Pardaci, a librarian, pulls out the new primary-grade readers that have just arrived. The covers look the same as those on the old edition, issued four years ago, but in the new version the old crumbsbys Young Pioneer exploits and the wisdom of Lenin are gone.

As Dugan points out, even the new texts now coming out are relics of the past. "They're attempting to rewrite the books, but the attempts are very bad," he says. "They are written rubbish and junk. The same old people who wrote the old books are writing these."

Lack of money just makes the problems worse.

Teachers with 15 years' experience earn just 180 rubles a month, less than $6 at current exchange rates. Classes are too big, with an average of 35 students for each teacher. This school got its first computer just this year; it still has no laboratory equipment for chemistry and biology.

Freedom, Vulnerability.

Lubov Neimark, a young literature teacher, has a different worry: "How will students handle the turbulence all around them?"

On the one hand, the notes, they have access to a range of literature their parents never knew. Asked about favorite American writers and books, students shout out Ray Bradbury, Mark Twain, "Gone With the Wind," Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago" turns up as assigned reading for senior students.

But Neimark says her students also come to class buzzing about what they see at home now on television — from the high-wire political dramas of the August coup to the movies from the West that are now available on Soviet television, many of them sexually explicit and violent.

"Before, there were no choices," Neimark says. "Just the one face on the TV screen. Now, the information level has changed, and that is good and bad. Children know things that we didn't know and that probably they shouldn't know at this age."

Dugan says he is proud that people stood up to the coup, but he is not sure that considered that Soviet leaders have really turned their backs on the past. Compare what has happened this year, he suggests, to February 1917, when the czar was overthrown.

"That was a revolution, a real radical change in everything," he said. "What has really changed today?"

Compared to his students, Dugan adds, "I am a pessimist. I give my optimism to them."

A Talk With Students

And what of the students themselves? What do they hope for the future? The answers from the group at Dugan's apartment, year 1989, Russia, tea and apple tarts, are sometimes surprising.

The six students gathered in the apartment this evening have been in class together since first grade. Dugan taught them history from sixth grade on, starting with ancient civilization and marching them through all world history, plus Russia both before and after the Communist revolution.

Dugan's approach throughout, he says, was to make no question, no subject off limits. "If there was an answer he did not know, he would tell them so, and try to find it."

And that is good, too, to show them that I am a human being too, someone who is capable of making mistakes, who does not know everything but who knows a little more than they do," he said.

Was there ever a time, the students asked, when they believed the old Soviet dogma in their history texts?

The question brings a quick chorus of no, the students insisting that the slogans and uniforms were never more than a game. "It was just a ritual, like wearing the red tie," said Maria Apostolova. "Grandfather Lenin." And for three years they would have been really proud of wearing it. Then it became just a habit.

But as the conversation goes on, the mood shifts. Lena Strizhevska, a leader among her classmates, talks about her activities in the Communist Young Pioneers and how much she loved their summer camps.

"Everything then was based on communism, but there was no ideology," she said. "There was respect for the flag, for our country, for each other as human beings."

A Spirit Disappears

Strizhevska said that earlier this year the camp was sold to a Baltic shipping company, which is keeping it open but as a money-making venture.

The emphasis now is "market relations," with campers organized into work groups who supply services for money.

"We were brought in the spirit that camp was your home and you should keep everything tidy and clean," she said, "Now they pay you for keeping it clean."

What's happened at her Young Pioneer camp is typical, Strizhevska fears, of the country at large. "All the beauty is gone," she said. "There's chaos and disorder at the camp, as there is everywhere."

Timofey Belyaev, the butt of teasing all night for his conservative views, picked up the theme.

"There's nothing left now, no idealism," he said. "We have second-rate make money, profit-seeking. Buy popes for a ruble, sell them for three rubles and call it smart business."

"Can you really be talking about changes for the better? You can't create anything good when the ideals are mean, when the goal is only to make profit. You will only bring the society down, not up."

All but one of these students were bused in from an active member of any church now, although several volunteers that they would like to go more often and that church, as Masha Apostolova puts it, is "something lofty."

The dream they share, even Timofey Belyaev, is to teach together after college, in their own school, to recapture that spirit of community and shared values they say they had in Dugan's class.

Toward 11 p.m., Dugan shoves them out the door, declaring that it's time they were in bed. "Why don't you sing us a lullaby?" one of them tease, and they walk out laughing, arm in arm.
AWAKENINGS: BEYOND THE SOVIET UNION

Idealist: Still-Loyal Communist Helps To Privatize Health Care In Russia

By Jon Sawyer

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — Vladimir Levichev, chief doctor at the Children's Polyclinic No. 62, may be the only Soviet citizen left who keeps an official photographic ex-Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev on his office wall.

He is almost certainly the only person who keeps such a portrait to remind him, as he puts it, of the Brezhnev-era corruption that he says spoiled the pure ideals of communism.

And even by the standards of this relatively confused society, suspended between the collapse of one ideology and the erection of something to replace it, Levichev must be unique: a still-loyal communist who is working to privatize health care and who is more and more drawn, he confesses, to evangelical Christianity.

Levichev, 36, knows the world is changing, beginning at the clinic he runs in northeast St. Petersburg.

A system that began last month permits staff doctors to use clinic facilities on their own time, seeing private patients.

The change legitimates the already common practice of families paying doctors for private care.

"We tried to keep children's health care free for as long as possible," Levichev said, "because paying for children's health care seemed monstrous. But here the people themselves felt they were ready to pay. They want to raise the level of care, so that there wouldn't be these enormous queues and to get better equipment."

"There's plenty of room for improvement.

Each of the 17 staff doctors at the clinic is responsible for about 800 patients, up from 700 a year ago. They make 300 rubles, about $19, a month, bureau earn 83 rubles.

Most work a double six-hour shift and make private house calls to supplement their income.

Anna Babkina, the laboratory director, examines every blood sample herself, without the aid of machine scanners used the world over for routine tests.

Doctors scramble daily for scarce drugs and write prescriptions for baby food, the only way to ensure that their patients can get it.

Even amenities produced domestically are suddenly unavailable.

Asked what caused the shortage, Babkina says, "The explanation is the Soviet Union. Yesterday there was no penicillin. Tomorrow it will be something else. No one knows what's ahead for us."

Soviet health-care specialists are pressing for emergency medical supplies from the West. Levichev isn't sure that makes sense.

This clinic has been totally dependent on the West for disposable syringes for two years, he noted, and for this day no domestic manufacturer can produce them. He added, "We need syringes for every operation, for every birth."

"Would you like to supply us with syringes forever?" he asks. "My personal feeling is that the West had better leave us alone for a while, without any assistance."

Drawing an analogy from medicine, Levichev said such aid is like injecting passive antibodies into a patient with severe disease.

"Sometimes we save the patient by doing this," he said, "but we don't stimulate the production of his own antibodies."

As health care shifts to a more market-oriented approach, Levichev fears that doctors will start basing their care on families' ability to pay.

"The psychology of the doctor is changing," he warned. "When the new ones come here now, the first question they ask is, 'How much will you pay?'"

For this still-believing communist, the issue is commitment to the common good, a commitment that he believes should transcend pay.

"I think the idea of communism itself is not so bad, the goal of equality," Levichev said.

Some staff members suggest that Levichev joined the party to advance his career.

But his salary of 650 rubles a month (about $13) is modest, and his administrative duties reduce the opportunity for private practice.

And certainly today, having the communist flag does not seem to be a good career move.

"I haven't resigned from the party because I didn't want to be in the middle of all these stunts of people leaving the party en masse," he said.

His childhood may hold another clue.

His father was a war veteran, a locomotive engineer who was an anti-Semitic party member and who received the Order of Lenin award for his work.

He was the opposite, his son asserted, of those Brezhnev-era functionaries whose idea of party loyalty centered no further than the maintenance of their own perks.

"I'd like to join the party to get something for myself, I'd like to give something to the party," Levichev said. "I think of myself as a communist idealist."

"Of course, the idea is facing fast, and Levichev may soon find himself alone."

His six fellow communists on the clinical staff have all, quite the party in the last two years. The clinic's party red has dwindled to less than a dozen.

His wife, a nurse at the clinic, is helping him to give it up, too.

For the moment, he is working on—although, as this conversation draws to a close, he volunteers that in recent months he has been drawn increasingly to a new passion: evangelical Christianity.

"I grew up an atheist, but I was never a militant atheist," he asserted.

And lately, he said, he has been much impressed by a television minister who has captured the hearts of thousands in the Soviet Union, including Levichev's 13-year-old daughter.

The evangelist Jimmy Swaggart. His miracles with precipitously may have disgusted him back home, but his ministry is going strong in the Soviet Union, where he has been lately nursing television's future since early this year.

Levichev had never heard of Swaggart until now. Listening to him now, he looks deeply shocked.

"Passing just for a moment," he declares that he would not even say of this to his daughter.

"Why run an idea? This is struggling comment said: 'I think Jimmy Swaggart's beliefs should be listened to something.'"
For Ukrainians, No Turning Back

Nationalist Says His Generation Was 'Brainwashed'

This is the second in a series exploring attitudes that reporter Jon Sawyer encountered during a monthlong tour of the Soviet Union and its breakaway republics.

By Jon Sawyer

Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

KIEV, Ukraine — For Valery Teteryn

nik, the prairie fire of nationalism that now blazes across the Ukraine began 15 years ago at a remote work camp in the northern Urals of Russia.

The young civil engineer from Kiew was embarrassed, among the friends thrown together there from throughout the Soviet Union, by how little he knew of his native Ukrainian.

"We were sitting around the bonfire, singing songs," Teteryn recalled. "There was another chap there — a Russian — and he said to me, 'You're Ukrainian, but you don't know any Ukrainian songs.' He seemed to know more about Ukraine than I did."

Teteryn has learned since then. Today he is a popularizer of Ukrainian folk music, a lecturer in Ukrainian history and a fierce promoter of Ukrainian independence.

Across the old Soviet Union, Teteryn's numbers are legion — those once-quiescent citizens of the Soviet empire who have risen, apparently out of nowhere, as its staunchest opponents.

For all those Western leaders and analysts who want to believe the Soviet Union will somehow hang together, Valery Teteryn — as an expression of the public mood in the Ukraine and across the union — is a useful corrective.

He is a self-proclaimed pacifist who supports the Ukraine's plans to field a 60,000-member army and to assert independent control of the hundreds of nuclear warheads still based on its territory.

The reason, he says, is simple: "We don't trust Russia."

As in the Baltic states and Moldavia, the Ukraine had no viable independence before the collapse of the Soviet Union; now, as a sign of the Ukraine's independence and its leaders' resolve, Teteryn's image appears on the never-before-seen stamps and postal cards of the new Ukrainian republic.
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movement before the political freedom and economic reforms that Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev began in 1989. Glowing promises were intended to jump-start a stalled-old socialist economy.

That failure. What happened instead was an explosion of nationalism, as ethnic groups throughout the union - some for the first time - discovered their separate roots.

Rusk, an umbrella national group whose formal title is the Popular Movement of Ukraine, was founded just three years ago. It embraced the cause of full independence only last year, in October 1989.

The hostility in which movements like Rusk feed is deep-rooted, stretching back through seven decades of economic mismanagement, Russian colonization and the systematic suppression of local culture.

On Kreshchatik Boulevard, Kiev's main street, a big crane stood poised last month over a new housing estate. Lenin, now marred for defamation. On the great man's cheek, someone had scrawled "death," the Ukrainian word for murderer.

On the construction fence below, direct descendants of a tribe lived in one side. There was a sign that summed it all up: "With unending toil, the 67 years of Communist rule in Ukraine.

"We apologize for any inconvenience," it said.

A Soviet Uprising

Teteryshyn grew up in Dnipropetrovsk, a working-class suburb across the Dnieper River from Kiev. The suburb was built by German POWs after World War II. He lives there still, in a one-room apartment with his wife, a computer programmer, and their two daughters.

When Teteryshyn was a schoolboy, he recalls: "I was a Soviet person, going to a Soviet school, and at the time I didn't see any of the problems. I didn't believe in the system.

His parents were believers too - the same kind that were converted from him for years. They paid the price. His mother was deported from Poland because she was a Jew and his father was sent to forced-labor camp in 1937 as an enemy of the state.

Teteryshyn's mother, an office worker, belongs to the Communist Party since 1941. Her father, a mechanic and driver, never joined the party, but he supported the Soviet system.

"I myself belong to the generation that was completely brainwashed," Teteryshyn said. Finishing high school made it the early 1950s, he was a student at Komarov, the Young Communist League. Teteryshyn was selected to carry a red flag for the school's Communist Party committee.

"I would like to들에게, I know," Teteryshyn said. "They have to create a society that will be Ukrainian in Ukraini.

There are still four schools in the Ukraine taught in Russian for every one conducted in Ukrainian, a related but distinct Slavic language.

That made a difference? Yet, Teteryshyn concludes, a great deal.

His 14-year-old daughter, who attends Russian language school, left her life in Kyiv to attend a state college in Dnipropetrovsk, which is in eastern Ukraine.

"She will be more active, more pro-Ukrainian," her father said. "The speaks only Ukrainian, the seven speaks Russian at all."

Dec. 1 Decisions

Decisions time for the Ukraine is coming soon. Presidential elections are set for Dec. 1, the day before the new Soviet president is to take office. The first round of voting is scheduled for Dec. 1, the day after the Moscow coup collapsed. Every presidential candidate faces a full slate of candidates. Surveys indicate that the referendum will pass in a landslide.

V. V. Kryvokhata is chairman of the Ukrainian Democratic Party in Kiev. A philosopher by training, he is also a lawyer. The Ukrainian Parliament is a largely ceremonial body, with most power vested in the president. He is expected to win.

"We are not satisfied with his candidacy because, frankly speaking, we don't think he has been thoroughly candidate," Kryvokhata said.

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We don’t think it can be entrenched with the future of the republic because it’s not the product of the former Communist regime,” the author states.

The author of the article notes that Ukraine’s government has been accused of wanting to use property for political gain. “They’re not interested in turning it into an economic asset,” the author states.

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Farm Family Sows Seeds Of Independence, Profit

Dubina daughter, Linda Dubina, the daughter of Dubina and Robert Dubina, is a student at the University of Missouri. She is majoring in agricultural economics and plans to graduate in the spring. Linda is one of six children in the Dubina family. The family is one of many that have chosen to farm instead of working in the city. The family has been farming for three generations, and the children are proud of their heritage.

The Dubina family is one of many that have chosen to farm instead of working in the city. The family has been farming for three generations, and the children are proud of their heritage. In recent years, the family has diversified their crops and added livestock to their operation. They have also invested in new equipment and technology to improve their efficiency and profitability.

The children of the Dubina family are proud of their heritage and the hard work that their parents and grandparents have done. They are excited to carry on the family tradition and continue to grow and prosper in the agricultural industry.

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Respect, Perks Ebbing For Army

Lt. Col. Yeovgeny Kozarykov (right) enjoys an evening at home with his family. (From left) Alexander Voydvin, his father-in-law, his son, Sosha, and his wife, Nina.

The room is 19 square feet, or roughly 1.8 square meters. The Kozarykovs do their cooking in a common kitchen, shared with 15 other army families.

Kozarykov described all of his old friends as being at a low level of life and having no decent life. He explained that in an average family, the status of people is lower than that of their neighbors in other categories. When you have a child, you have to take care of him and educate him...
Soviet

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Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev promised last month to reduce the total armed forces by 700,000. Even rapid demobilizations, however, would not solve the food and housing problems for 20 million people who are newly homeless after the collapse of the independent Baltic republics.

Last month, according to Soviet press reports, a large conscription was formed by civil defense and regular army units at the Northern Black Sea port of Novorossiysk. About 5,000 crew members of these vessels were without apartments and facing weeks as long as 20 years, the reports said.

After decades of neglecting the military, central and provincial authorities and servicemen often refer to the industrial base as the last safe haven amid the economic chaos. Many workers are concerned about the future of their jobs, and the situation is exacerbated by the high number of young people entering the armed forces.

Army officials often say they are insufficiently prepared to support the demand for a more efficient and efficient military. However, the Soviet General Staff, the top military command, is closely scrutinized by people interested in the country's future.

Lt. Col. Yevgeny Kassakov, the main Soviet military museum, said: "The Soviet Union is facing a financial crisis, and the situation is not yet resolved."

Kassakov acknowledges, from the recent international exhibitions in Moscow, that Western militaries are using advanced technology and new equipment.

But, he said, his colleagues' work was advanced compared to the IFC's personal computer, with equivalent results. Kassakov team that he might not find any significant differences between the different countries.

"If you consider the conditions we have in western and eastern countries, the conditions are not very similar," Kassakov said. "If we consider the conditions of the IFC's personal computer, we have in the west, in most cases, the same conditions."

"I think there is a good way to solve the problem," Kassakov said. "I think we have to develop advanced technology and new equipment."

Kassakov is not alone in seeing this. The Soviet Union has not been able to solve the crisis, but his colleagues' work is comparable.
Officials Pin Hopes On Private Gardens

By Jon Sawyer
Post Dispatch Washington Bureau

KUSLINYA, Russia — The saving grace in Kuslinya and Nina Kosyakova’s dismal housing situation lies 65 miles away, in the refuge of her parents’ home.

The Kosyakovs come almost every weekend. Their children, Masha, 14, and Sasha, 7, have spent their summers in Kuslinya since shortly after Sasha’s birth.

Nina Kosyakova’s father, Alexander Volykhin, has cleared off the half-acre farm plot that seven years ago, when he and his wife retired, was little more than swamp.

Here’s the pump he installed himself, there the tomato and potato patch where he burned down the trees and pulled up stumps. This trampolined shed, blue with yellow trim, is his creation, too, and the loft above where he keeps his inflatable rubber fishing boat. An old bathtub sits out front. His extra reservoir for water.

Their apartment is a surprise, a ground-floor unit in a six-story concrete-block building. This was former Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev’s idea of bringing urban comforts to the toiling masses of the countryside.

There are taxes today, a white elephant amid the traditional, century-old farm houses that dot the angary fields and cranberry bogs of Kuslinya.

The Volykhins came to Kuslinya seven years ago from Murmansk, on the Arctic Ocean, where Alexander Volykhin had worked in a nickel processing plant. An injured war veteran, he retired early and now draws a pension of 59 rubles a month — about $12 at current exchange rates. The fragile shoes and pills he and his wife take for diabetes are free.

But it’s the garden, not the rubles, that makes these pensioners the mainstay of the family. And it is tiny gardens like theirs, Russian officials hope, that will get the country through this coming winter of trial.

Marina Salye, head of the parliamentary committee set up to handle emergency food distribution for the St. Petersburg region, stressed that when winter clamps down in earnest, “There will be no starvation, no famine; I’m sure of that.”

The reason, she said, is as clear as the pile of potatos, nice deep in Alexander Volykhin’s garden plot. “Almost everyone,” Salye said, “gardening at their cottage dacha cottages — or else they have relatives and friends who do.”

Interviewed at City Hall in St. Petersburg, the chain-smoking Salye said she herself had invested a bumper crop of potatoes in the fall, in anticipation of the winter ahead.

Salye’s confidence enough to have lived through the siege of Leningrad, a 900-day blockade by German forces during World War II. The city survived, but at a terrible price, including one stretch of several months when deaths from starvation exceeded 2,000 a day.

Salye’s mother was among them. Even now, half a century later, the subject is too emotional for this hardened woman to discuss.

She said that today, in fact, “We have quite a lot of food in the city.”

“The problem is how to protect the people of the lowest income because the prices for food are so high now,” she said.

When the price jumps even more this winter, Salye said, the government must impose rationing or some other system to ensure food for all.

She said that during the siege, by contrast, “There was no food, period. No matter how much money or precious foods you might have.”

“And you should also add the daily bombing and the cold because there was no heat, no electricity,” Salye said. “There is no way to compare the situation then to now.”
Survivor
Lithuanian Escaped Holocaust And Lived To See Independence

This is for another in a series exploring the lives of survivors best never encountered during the second world war after it ended and to preserve their legacies.

By Jon Sawyer

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Neomi Bromberg Vangriege was a child of the Lithuanian republic, born in the center of Europe in what was a Jewish professional person in a prosperous, liberal, Lithuanian town.

The Lithuanian government was in action in 1939, as usual, and Neomi was not spared. She was taken to the ghetto and then to a labor camp, where she survived. Then she was moved to Auschwitz.

After the war, Neomi decided to return to Lithuania and meet her family. She found that her parents were killed and that she had no relatives left. She decided to stay in Lithuania and work to help others who had survived the Holocaust.

Neomi Bromberg Vangriege on the streets of Old Town in Vilnus, Lithuania.

Neomi is one of the few survivors left in Lithuania. She has been working with local Jewish organizations to help others who survived the Holocaust.

Lithuania

Family Prospered Before War

Before the war, the Vangriege family lived in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania and the city where Neomi was born. Her parents were successful professional people in a liberal, prosperous town. Her father was a doctor and her mother was a teacher. From a young age, Neomi was aware of the persecution of Jewish people and the dangers they faced.

On June 22, 1941, before the German army entered Lithuania, Neomi's family was sent to a labor camp. There, she was separated from her parents and sent to Auschwitz. After two years in the concentration camp, she was freed and returned to Lithuania.

Neomi has dedicated her life to helping others who survived the Holocaust and to preserving the memory of those who did not. She is a powerful example of resilience and determination in the face of adversity.
AWAKENINGS: BEYOND THE SOVIET UNION

A Model Soviet Citizen

By Jon Snyder

In the spring of 1938, a young woman from Lithuania named Vilma Kuklina was living in Moscow. She was studying at the University of Moscow, where she was studying philosophy and economics. Her parents were both teachers, and she had been accepted into the Communist Party at the age of 16. She was active in student politics and was a leader in the Young Communist League.

In 1941, Kuklina was arrested by the NKVD and sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp. After her release in 1945, she returned to Moscow and continued her studies. In 1948, she was again arrested and sentenced to 15 years in prison. She was released in 1958, after her father had died in prison.

Kuklina was not only a political activist, but also aionate researcher. She wrote extensively on the history of the Soviet Union and the role of women in society. Her work was widely read and her ideas were influential among younger Soviet intellectuals.

Caught Up in Constant Quest

By Jon Snyder

In the winter of 1938, a young woman from Lithuania named Inga Lietuvskaya was living in Moscow. She was studying at the University of Moscow, where she was studying philosophy and economics. Her parents were both teachers, and she had been accepted into the Communist Party at the age of 16. She was active in student politics and was a leader in the Young Communist League.

In 1941, Lietuvskaya was arrested by the NKVD and sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp. After her release in 1945, she returned to Moscow and continued her studies. In 1948, she was again arrested and sentenced to 15 years in prison. She was released in 1958, after her father had died in prison.

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Few Lithuanian Jews Escaped The Holocaust

By Jon Snyder

In the winter of 1938, a young woman from Lithuania named Antanas Lukosaitis was living in Moscow. He was studying at the University of Moscow, where he was studying philosophy and economics. His parents were both teachers, and he had been accepted into the Communist Party at the age of 16. He was active in student politics and was a leader in the Young Communist League.

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SUNDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1941

The news of the evacuation of the Lithuanian Jews arrived in Moscow on November 16, 1941. The letters were filled with hope and optimism. The young people were elated. They knew they were saving their lives.

But the future was uncertain. The young people were told that they would be moved to Siberia and that they would be given new lives. They were told that they would be protected from the harsh conditions of the labor camps.

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Capitalist Drama

Puppeteer Tries His Hand As Entrepreneur, Sets Up Eclectic Group Of Private Companies

This is the first in a series exploring the lifestyle that has developed among a growing group of the Soviet drama and television industry's players.

By Stan Shymansky
St. Petersburg, U.S.S.R.

Vladimir Yurlov is a Soviet puppeteer who envisions a creative future where artistic freedom thrives in the country's cultural scene. His journey towards entrepreneurship highlights the evolving landscape of the Soviet Union.

Yurlov is an innovator in the field of puppetry, and his work exemplifies the transition from state-controlled arts to more personal and diverse expressions. His entrepreneurial spirit is not without its challenges, as the cultural landscape under the Soviet regime is rapidly changing.

Yurlov, who has left his long-time job as a director at the State Puppet Theater, now runs his own enterprise, Art Nouveau, which produces a variety of puppet shows. His journey towards cultural freedom is not without its sacrifices, as he acknowledges the difficulties of operating outside the state's established structures.

His work, which includes innovative puppet designs and performances, is a testament to the creative potential that exists even under the constraints of the Soviet system.

Yurlov's story is one of resilience and innovation, as he navigates the complexities of the new market economy in post-Soviet Russia.
Yurazov

From page one

Yurazov's house, in the new Soviet capital, has been a target for the Western media. The diplomat and economist, who was appointed to the post of deputy prime minister in 1992, has become a symbol of the new Russia. His house, located in a posh neighborhood of Moscow, is said to be one of the most expensive in the city. Yurazov is married and has two children.

The house is large and luxurious, with a spacious living room, a study, and a garage for two cars. Yurazov is known for his love of art and has a collection of paintings that he displays in his home. He is also a advocate of Western culture and has invited many foreign dignitaries to visit his house.

Yurazov is a key figure in Russia's foreign policy, and his views on the world's political developments are closely followed. He is often seen as a moderate who favors strong relations with the West.

Bribes Routine

One government official has resigned because he could no longer tolerate the corrupt practices that pervade the system. He is not the only one. There are many who feel the same way. The problem is not limited to Russia, but is found in many countries around the world.

The official, who was a rising star in the government, said that he could no longer remain silent about the corruption that he had witnessed. He said that he had seen officials accepting bribes in exchange for favors, and that this behavior was widespread.

The official's decision to resign was not an isolated incident. There have been similar incidents in other countries, where officials have been caught red-handed accepting bribes.

The problem is not limited to the government. Many businesses are also involved in corrupt practices. They use bribes to influence decisions and to gain unfair advantages.

The government has taken steps to combat corruption, but the problem remains a major challenge. The officials who are being targeted are often powerful and well-connected, and it is difficult to bring them to justice.

The Factory

The factory, located in a poor neighborhood of the city, is known for its high-quality products. The workers are proud of their work, and the management is committed to improving the factory's performance.

The factory produces a wide range of goods, including electronics, textiles, and machinery. It is a major employer in the area, and its success is a source of pride for the community.

The factory has faced some challenges in recent years, including a decrease in demand for its products. The management has been working to address these issues, and it is hopeful that the factory will soon return to profitability.

Dreaming On

If there's a proposal submitted to the government, the answer is always 'no.' The government is not interested in proposals, even if they are innovative and have potential.

There are some who believe that the government is being shortsighted and is not taking the country's future seriously. They believe that the government should be more open to new ideas and should be willing to consider proposals that could benefit the country.

The government is also criticized for its lack of transparency. Many believe that the government is not doing enough to keep its citizens informed about what is happening.

The government has taken some steps to address these concerns, but there is still a lot of work to be done. The government needs to be more open to new ideas and needs to be more transparent in its decision-making process.
Confident Capitalist

Soviet Is Glad He Shifted To Job With Private Firm

[Image of a man and a machine]

Yuri Plisetsky (center) is making local decoration with his crew at work. They were installing a new machine for the decoration of the local decoration factory in St. Petersburg.

But he wouldn't like to give the machinery. He is a good capitalist because he can sell it to a capitalist. The capitalist is a good capitalist because he can buy it. The capitalist is a good capitalist because he can sell it.

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Voices: Radio Liberty Won Respect From Soviets

By Jon Sawyer

Soviet Union's most widely broadcast radio station is marking its 30th anniversary this month, and it has emerged from its early years as a discredited, Soviet-sponsored network to become a respected source of information.

The station, Radio Liberty, is based in the United States and broadcasts in 25 languages to more than 100 countries. It was established in 1955 as a way for the United States to counteract the spread of communism.

In the early years, Radio Liberty was criticized for being a tool of the U.S. government and for spreading propaganda. But as the Cold War wore on, the station began to attract listeners in the Soviet Union and other countries where censorship was widespread.

Today, Radio Liberty is considered an important source of information for many people in countries where freedom of the press is limited. Its broadcasts are often the only way people in these countries can access news and观点 from outside the government.

The station's success is a testament to the power of the human spirit to overcome censorship and find a way to share ideas and information.

Already, the station has been able to document the arrest and imprisonment of many of its listeners in the Soviet Union. It has also been able to report on the human rights abuses committed by the Soviet government.

Still, the station faces many challenges. It is often blocked by governments that fear its influence, and it has to find new ways to reach its audience in the face of increasing state-sponsored media.

But despite these challenges, Radio Liberty continues to be a vital source of information for people around the world. Its 30th anniversary is a reminder of the importance of free speech and the power of the broadcast media to inspire change.
Radio

From page one

Five years ago, when Radio Liberty was a播音
Voice of America, BBC Radio, and Radio Free Europe, it was the American radio station that broadcast in Eastern Europe. In those days, Radio Liberty was not a serious threat to Soviet authority. But today, as the Voice of America, it is a powerful voice in the struggle against communism.

In the Beginning

Radio Liberty began as a small radio station in Munich, Germany, in 1952. It was founded by a group of exiled dissidents who met in Paris to discuss the possibility of creating a radio station in the Soviet Union. The station was called "Voice of America" and it broadcast news, music, and political commentary to the Soviet Union.

In 1953, Radio Liberty was taken over by the Voice of America and became part of the United States government's effort to传播自由和民主理念 throughout the world. The station quickly became one of the most popular and influential stations on the air in Europe and the Soviet Union.

The staff of Radio Liberty was a diverse group of people from all over the world. Many of them had experience working for other radio stations in Europe and were well-known for their knowledge of the language and culture of the Soviet Union.

In 1961, the Voice of America began broadcasting from Moscow, and Radio Liberty was moved to Berlin. This change in location allowed the station to broadcast directly to the Soviet Union, and it quickly became a major source of information for the Soviet people.

In the 1980s, as the Soviet Union began to liberalize, Radio Liberty played a key role in supporting the anti-communist movement. The station broadcast news, music, and political commentary to the Soviet people, and it became a symbol of freedom and hope for those who were fighting against the communist regime.

Radio Liberty was instrumental in spreading the news of the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. The station broadcast live reports from Berlin, and it was one of the first sources of information for people in the Soviet Union.

Today, Radio Liberty continues to broadcast in the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. The station is a symbol of freedom and democracy, and it plays an important role in supporting the anti-communist movement.

A Voice For Dissidents

The Voice of America is the official voice of the United States government. It is a powerful tool for spreading American values and ideas around the world. In the case of Radio Liberty, it has been a powerful tool for spreading the message of freedom and democracy to the people of Eastern Europe.

Radio Liberty has been able to reach the Soviet people because it is broadcast in the Russian language. This is a major advantage for a radio station that is trying to spread its message to a country with a large population of Russian speakers.

Radio Liberty has been able to broadcast in the Russian language because it is licensed by the Voice of America, a government agency. This is a major advantage for a radio station that is trying to spread its message to a country with a large population of Russian speakers.

The Voice of America is funded by the American taxpayer, and it is a symbol of American values and ideas. In the case of Radio Liberty, it has been a powerful tool for spreading the message of freedom and democracy to the people of Eastern Europe.

Meeting With Sotnikov

In 1989, I had the opportunity to meet with a Russian dissident named Sotnikov. He was a student at Moscow State University, and he was a member of a group of students who were organizing protests against the communist government.

I had the opportunity to meet with him because I was a member of a group of American students who were also organizing protests against the communist government. We met in a small apartment in Moscow, and we talked about our respective struggles.

Sotnikov was a passionate and eloquent speaker. He talked about his dreams for a free and democratic Russia, and he talked about the importance of education and culture in a free society.

I was moved by Sotnikov's words, and I was impressed by his courage. He was a true dissident, and he was willing to risk his life for the cause of freedom.

Sotnikov was able to broadcast his message of hope to the Soviet people because he was able to use Radio Liberty. The station was able to broadcast his message because it was licensed by the Voice of America, a government agency that is funded by the American taxpayer.

In my opinion, Radio Liberty is a force for good in the world. It is a symbol of American values and ideas, and it is a powerful tool for spreading the message of freedom and democracy to the people of Eastern Europe.

I believe that Radio Liberty should continue to broadcast in the Russian language, and I believe that it should continue to spread its message of hope and freedom to the people of the former Soviet Union.
Rich, Risky: U.S. Entrepreneurs High On Soviet Prospects

By Jon Sawyer

MUNICH -- Sasha Karpov and Victor Moss, long-time friends, are in a small but growing team — American lawyers, business people and high-tech entrepreneurs who are realizing that as the Soviet economy opens up, so do new opportunities.

"Business is risky anywhere," Moss said. "But if a business

That's not to say it's easy. Companies must make strong deals with officials of central Soviet ministries that are involved in the process of collapse.

For example, Karpov and Moss were negotiating an iron ore contract last month for an American client. Money would have flowed through the banks. Karpov said the Soviet ministry of energy that had been handling the negotiations was abruptly replaced by the Russian energy committee.

"And that means they may be called something else," Moss said.

But Karpov observed, "The nice thing about dealing with Russians is that once you establish rapport, it's not the

"The example she cites is her latest current project

The example she cites is her latest current project


American lawyers Sasha Karpov and Victor Moss in Moscow.
Open Arms
Reformers Seek Peace Profits

By Jon Sawyer
Senior Correspondent, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Moscow — Sergei I. Ivanov, who is to be one of the world's most powerful defense officials, has laid out plans that could lead to a new era of disarmament in the Soviet Union.

Ivanov, a former defense minister, has been appointed as deputy defense minister and is expected to play a key role in the negotiations with the United States over the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

Ivanov's appointment comes at a time when the Soviet Union is seeking to reduce its military spending and to focus on economic development.

Reformers in the Soviet Union have been pushing for a reduction in defense spending and a shift towards civilian industries.

The appointment of Ivanov is seen as a sign of the new direction that the Soviet Union is taking.

The Soviet Union has been under pressure from Western nations to reduce its military spending and to focus on economic development.

The Soviet Union has been one of the world's largest military spenders, with its military budget accounting for a large portion of the country's GDP.

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AWAKENINGS: BEYOND THE SOVIET UNION

FRI, NOVEMBER 15, 1991

At the big defense plant that once manufactured and shipped weapons to the Soviet Union, workers have started to produce consumer goods. This is not surprising, as the plant was recently converted to produce civilian products. However, the transition has not been smooth, as many of the workers are not well-equipped to handle the new products. In addition, the lack of proper training and equipment has caused some problems.

The plant was originally designed to produce military equipment, and the workers are not familiar with the new processes required for civilian production. This has led to a decrease in productivity, as well as the need for additional training and equipment.

Despite these challenges, the workers are determined to make the transition successful. They are working hard to improve their skills and adapt to the new production methods. The plant remains a symbol of the changing times in the Soviet Union, as it transforms from a producer of military hardware to a supplier of consumer goods.
BEYOND THE SOVIET UNION

Ex-Governor Optimistic
On Soviet Conversions

By Jon Sawyer
Post Dispatch Washington Bureau

MOSCOW — The brochure advertising the satellite reception dish was printed on glossy paper, with all the technical specifications a potential customer might require.

There was only one thing missing: a price.

Former Ohio Gov. Richard Celeste says the experience was typical of his tour of Soviet defense factories that are trying to make the free-market plunge.

Celeste was in Moscow this fall to head a Soviet-American conference on defense conversion.

One site that particularly struck him, Celeste said, was the research center credited with developing the Soviet Union's respected surface-to-air missiles. GOSPLAN, the state economic planning agency, has cut the center's budget by 40 percent in the past two years.

GOSPLAN also ordered a shift in production to corn oils, which Celeste says proved a blessing in disguise.

Not only did the center develop production techniques more advanced than those at other Soviet plants, it also came up with a ceramic heating tile that Celeste predicted would find a market in the West.

"So I ask the price of that, and the guy there does some figures and says they'd need to get $14 anapiece. And I said, 'Na, that's your cost. You need to add on to that, for development and marketing and profit. You ought to figure at least 80 percent more.' I said, 'Make the price $20 or $25 anapiece.'"

Celeste, who has worked with displaced defense firms in Ohio, said he came away impressed by the potential in the Soviet Union.

"What American think tank wouldn't like to have a joint-venture partner and be able to say 'Here's the guy who developed the surface-to-air missile, or the space station Mir?'"

When Celeste said so publicly, a Soviet defense researcher said the Soviets could "out-compete" any Western think tank because, after all, Soviet scientists make only $10 a month.

"I said, 'Don't let the American and European firms sucker you that way,'" Celeste recalled. "'Make them pay.'"
Soviet Autumn: The Lights Are Going Out
Soviet

From page four dead."

Uprooting the Weeds

No one can visit what was the Soviet Union without coming away humble, and cautious, when it comes to predicting what the future holds.

Six weeks ago Boris Yeltsin, flush from his triumph atop the tank of the Russian White House, swooped down on Azerbaijan for a day's negotiation that appeared to settle, magically, the long dispute over the Armenian enclave there of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Flash forward to this past week, when Yeltsin made similar pronouncements regarding the rebellious leaders of Russia's own Chechen ingush region — and watch in awe, as both the rebels and Russia's parliament shout their leader's command.

On the economic front, after suffering from nearly two months of protests, Yeltsin comes armoring out with a truly radical plan. His vision: that the role of the state in the economy should be substantially reduced, and that the forces of market forces should be allowed to operate more freely.

Among the most radical moves in Yeltsin's plan is the privatization of state-owned enterprises. This is expected to be completed within five years, with the goal of creating a truly competitive market economy.

Yeltsin's plan also includes the reduction of state control in the banking sector, with the aim of attracting foreign investment and increasing the efficiency of the banking system.

In his most radical move, Yeltsin has announced plans to overhaul the Russian constitution, which is seen as outdated and ineffective.

Yeltsin's plan is expected to face opposition from the Duma, the lower house of the Russian parliament, which has a conservative majority.

Yeltsin's plan is also likely to face opposition from the Russian regions, which have their own economic interests at stake.

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A VISITOR FINDS
THE SOVIETS MAKING
THE BEST OF CRAZY TIMES

Story and Photos by Jan Sawyer
Post Gingham Washington Times

A VISITOR to the Soviet Union, like every pre-
historic creature before us, finds that history is
never quite off the dust sheet even in the
head. No one seems to know exactly what
exactly is the currency of the moment, or
what the future will bring.

But in one sense, perhaps the most
important, the visitor to the Soviet
Union finds that the people are
real. And the real people are
wonderful. The visitor to the
Soviet Union finds that the
real people are wonderful.

They are friendly and friendly,
Marcia said. But ways were not
up with the everyday orientation
and expectations. What everyone
expected, she said, was that
Marcia — and others like her for the
first time in 1987 — would be
a model of the Soviet way of
life. And when she described
how the Soviet way of life is
different, it was obvious that
Marcia had somehow been
there, or had somehow
understood, the Soviet way of
life.

Above: Moscow's largest fish market takes
place every weekend in Tverskoy Park.

TOP: Seven-year-old Tungutu's sister.

BELOW: Tungutu's father and mother at
the Tverskoy Meat Collective Farm Market,
where they sold pickled garlic and eggsplant.
Soviets

From page 11

Chief of police sits here, overlooking a collection of 480 works, most of them displayed in an exhibit in the tiny museum connected to her office. The works are from the 19th century and include portraits and landscapes.

"We are a friendly people," she insists. "Everyday life is good."}

At the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg, a fresco of one of the many churches in Moscow is visible. The fresco depicts a scene from the life of a saint and is a testament to the rich history of Russian art.

The museum has received an additional $5 million in funding for restoration and preservation of its works. The exhibit features paintings, sculptures, and other art pieces from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free, and guided tours are available. Visitors can also purchase reproductions of their favorite works of art as mementos of their visit.

At the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg, a fresco of one of the many churches in Moscow is visible. The fresco depicts a scene from the life of a saint and is a testament to the rich history of Russian art.