



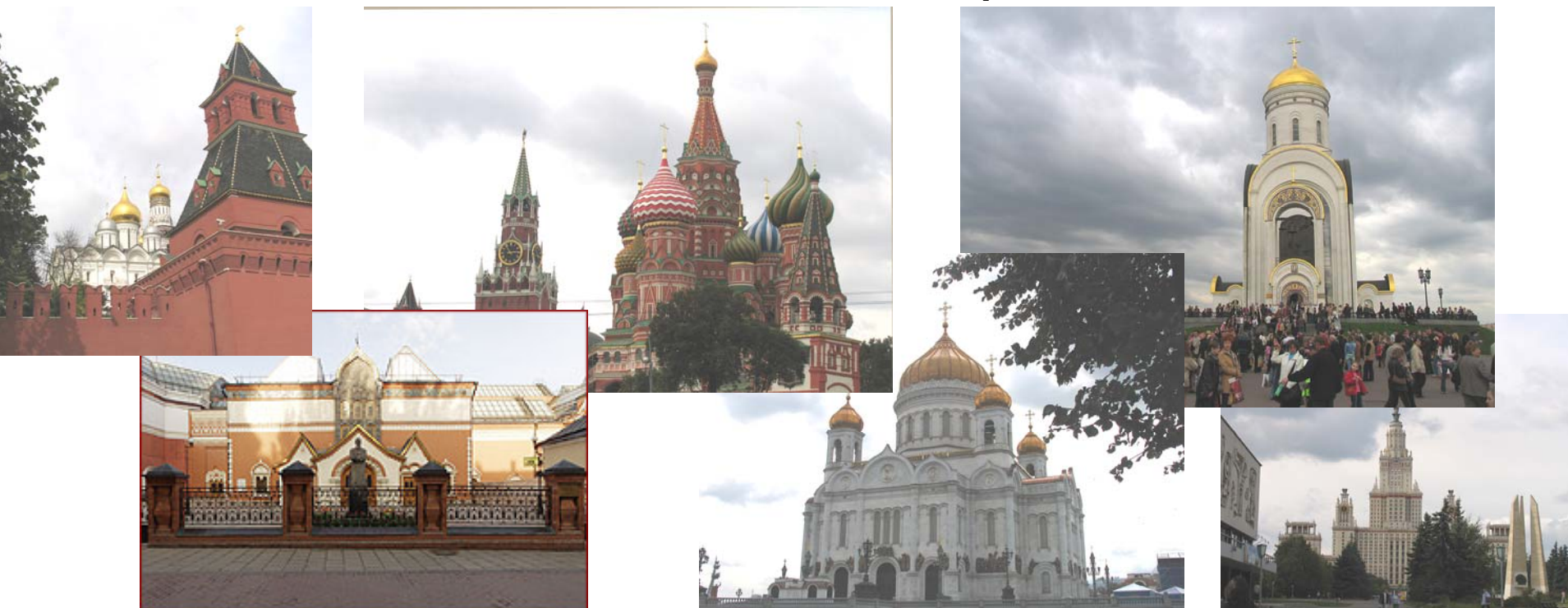
Dear Guests,

We are pleased to welcome you at the International Conference on Heterocyclic Chemistry, in honor of Professor A.N. Kost's 90th Anniversary, October, 17-21, Moscow, Russia. The Conference will be held in the building of the Moscow State University library.



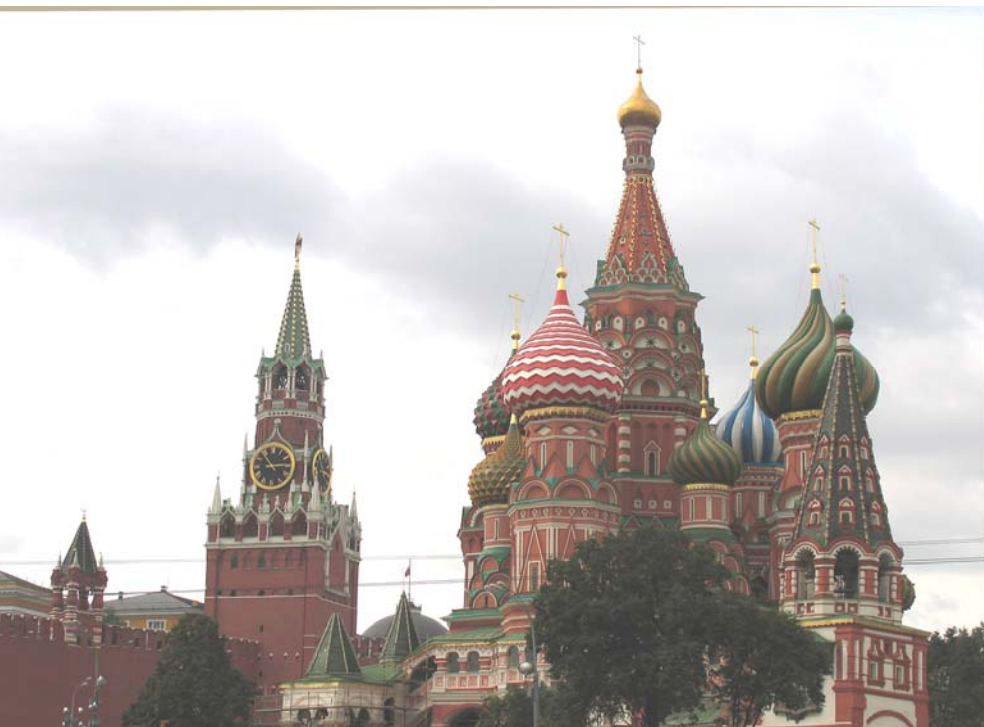


Beside the scientific aspects of the program, the delegates will have the chance to appreciate one of the most fascinating cities of the world. Moscow, the capital of Russia, is a lively and colourful place, where millenarian history and contemporary life converge to make the city one of the most intriguing tourist destinations in the world. Please find below a brief tour around Moscow main places of interest.

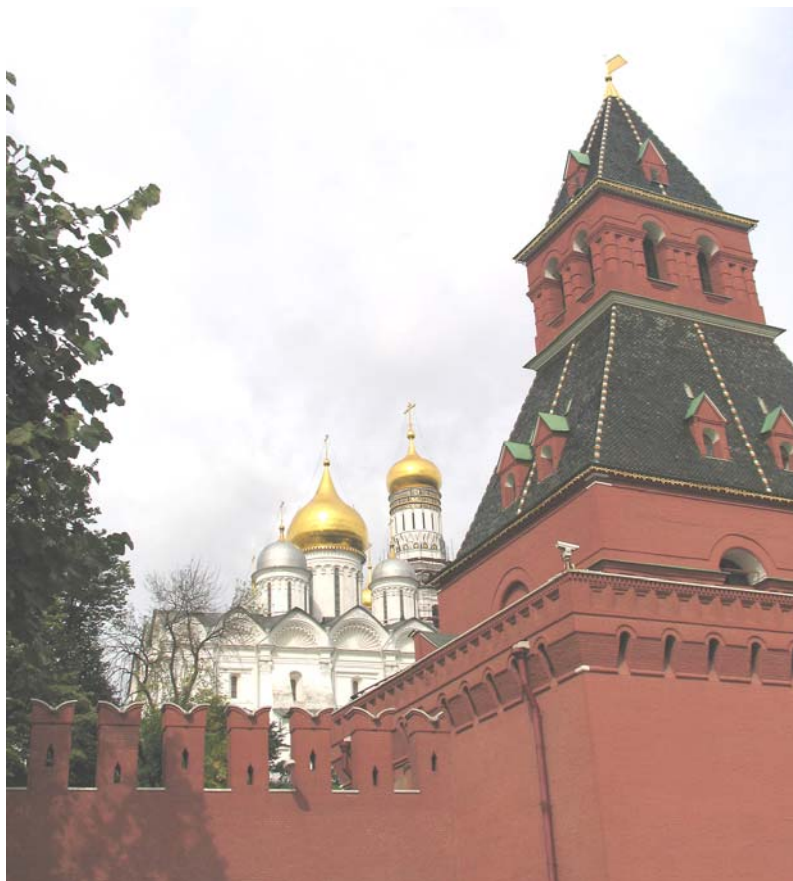




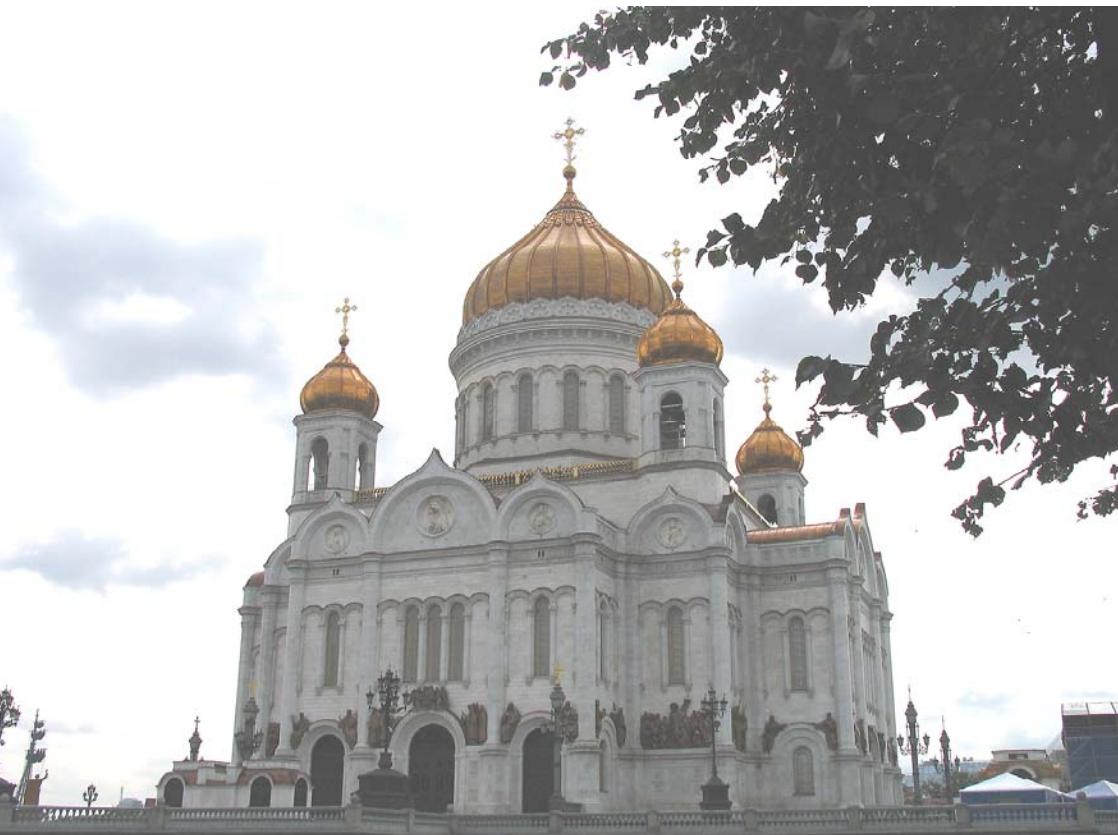
MOSCOW UNIVERSITY is the oldest university in Russia: in January, 2005 it celebrated its 250th birthday. On January 12th (January 25th, New Style), 1755 Empress Elizabeth signed the order, according to which the University was founded. It happened on the day when Russian Orthodox Church celebrates the day of Saint Tatiana. Since then Tatiana's day is celebrated as the day of Moscow University. Originally, the University was housed in the drugstore building on the Red Square. First the University included the following three faculties: Philosophical, Juridical, and Medicinal. The lectures in Moscow University were delivered not only in Latin, but also in Russian. Many outstanding persons were studying here. For example, these were such writers like D. Fonvizin, A. Griboedov, M. Lermontov, V. Belinsky, A. Gertsen, A. Chekhov, and theater leaders V. Nemirovitch-Danchenko and E. Vakhtangov. After the October Revolution Moscow University got the status of a state institute. In 1950 the new building was put up on Vorobiev Mountains. In June, 1992 Moscow State University got the status of self-governing institute of higher education. Nowadays Moscow State University named after Mikhail Lomonosov is the largest classical university in Russian Federation.



THE RED SQUARE is a large square next to the Kremlin. In the middle ages it used to be the main place in Russia and has witnessed many events such as coronations of Russia's Tsars or enemies' attacks. It also was the main trading place in Moscow and the place where the Russian Tsars addressed the people. In the Soviet times at this place Soviet military showed its strength and power at the Victory Day's parades. Now it is one of the main attractions in Moscow. In the middle of the Red square there's **St. Basil's Cathedral** which is the world known Russian architecture masterpiece. It was built in 1561 to celebrate Russian victory over Kazan kingdom and first was called Pokrovsky cathedral. Later it was renamed after a saint Basil who was close to Ivan the Terrible tsar (hence - St.Basil). St Basils is an unusual cathedral: the architects built 8 small churches around the main dome and made the paths from one church to another. Every church is devoted to a separate saint. The cathedral was being rebuilt over and over, so what you see now is in fact about 200 years old. It's really strange how such a chaotic mix of architecture and colors can look so beautiful, but it does.



THE KREMLIN at the center of Moscow is an outstanding historical and architectural monument that serves as a symbol for the whole Russia. In Old Russia the word "kreml" meant the central, fortified part of a city. The Moscow Kremlin that originally was made of wood was mentioned in the chronicles first in 1156 as "Moscow fortress". The first stone Kremlin was built in 1326-1327. As Moscow and Moscow Principality were getting more and more important, the significance of the Kremlin was also growing. The ordinary fortified city center was turning into the residence of Great Prince of Moscow and metropolitan. At the time of Ivan III, who was the first one to be called the Prince of Whole Russia, the Kremlin was reconstructed again. Ivan III invited not only Russian, but also Italian architects to participate in the Kremlin creation. For example, 1485-1495 Italian masters put up the new, notched walls and towers of the Kremlin. In 1547 Great Prince Ivan IV the Terrible officially accepted the title of tsar. Since then the Kremlin turned into the residence of Russian tsars. At the end of the 19th century contemporaries already took the Kremlin as the monument of Russian history and culture. There was an idea to turn the Kremlin complex into the giant museum, but the October Revolution of 1917 interfered with the plans. In March 1918 the first Soviet Government moved to Moscow and settled down in the Kremlin and it became closed for visitors. Since 1955 the Kremlin again was opened for public. In 1990 it was included in the World Cultural Heritage List of UNESCO.



The enormous gleaming golden dome and gigantic structure of the newly built **CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST THE SAVIOR** is visible from all over central Moscow and is the largest church in Russia. The original Cathedral was built by the architect Konstantin Ton between 1839 and 1881 to commemorate Russia's victory over Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars. The church was later demolished in 1933 on Stalin's orders, but was built anew in the 1990s.



PUSHKIN STATE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

One of the richest world collections of fine arts from the time immemorial to nowadays is treasured in the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts that is favorably situated in the very center of Moscow, close to the Kremlin and Red Square. Nowadays it is the second, after the Hermitage in Saint Petersburg, largest museum of foreign art in Russia. The Museum originates from the Cabinet of Fine Arts and Antiquities, established in the 1840s on the initiative of professors and scientists of the Moscow University. Wonderful collections of the Cabinet formed the basis of the exposition of the new Museum of Fine Arts. Nowadays there are over 560,000 works of art exhibited in the halls of the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts. The museum treasures Egyptian mummies, antique amphorae and craters with images of Greek and Roman gods and heroes, old steles and sarcophagi, paintings by Rembrandt, Botichelli, Canaletto, Guardi, Tiepolo, impressive collection of Little Dutch Masters, impressionists, postimpressionists and modernists and many other works that form the gold collection of world art heritage.



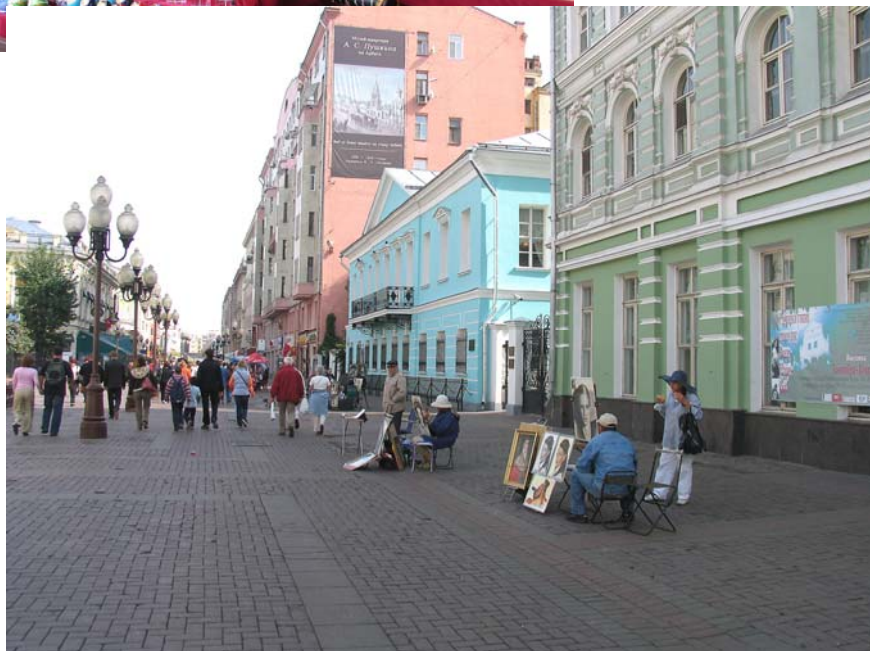
THE STATE TRETYAKOV GALLERY has the richest collection of Russian painters from the icons of the 11th century to the paintings of the 20th century of different trends and styles. The Gallery began with two pictures bought in 1856 by Moscow industrialist Pavel Tretyakov who continued to collect works of the Russian painters throughout his life and in 1892 handed over his entire collection to the city government as a gift. Today the Gallery owns over 57,000 pieces of art.



‘POKLONNAJA’ MOUNTAIN is the most significant monument constructed in honor of victory in the Great Patriotic War (1941 – 1945). Solemn opening of the Victory Memorial in Moscow was held in May 9, 1995. In February, 23, 1958 on Poklonnaya mountain a memorable granite sign was established with the inscription: "Here there will be a monument to the Victory of Soviet people in Great Patriotic War". In 1970-80th a great work on designing, discussion and choosing the best project of the main monument to freedom began. At that time, however, the question remained unsolved as none of the projects submitted was accepted. Everything remained without changes until the mayor of Moscow J.M.Luzhkov undertook the general management of the construction of the Memorial. And the construction, threatened to be broken, was completed for three years.



THE ARBAT STREET is Moscow's most charming and lively pedestrian street. Once a bohemian quarter of the city, littered with cafes crammed full of the capital's intellectual elite, the Arbat still retains a vibrant and artistic air today, with souvenir stalls selling traditional Russian gifts, artists offering original canvases and street performers entertaining the shoppers.



Welcome to Moscow!

