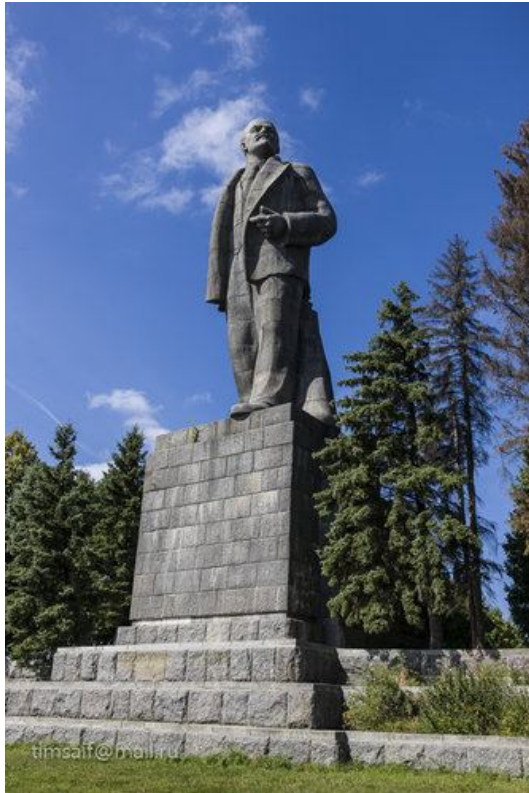


MUST-SEE'S OF DUBNA

1.



LENIN MONUMENT

56°43'41"N 37°7'45"E

This monument is the second tallest monument to Lenin in the world built in 1937. The height of this giant is 25 m, with pedestal - 37 m, and the weight is 540 tons. The first biggest monument is in Volgograd, 27 m, with pedestal - 57 m.

At first there were two monuments: to Lenin and to Stalin. The Stalin monument was standing in front of Lenin, being the same size. They stood as if welcoming ships entering the gateway Moscow-Volga Canal. Lenin still stands facing the South, its "full-face" illuminated by the sun all day. Its hand is raised pointing to Moscow, as if inviting guests.

In 1961, in connection with the intensification of measures to combat the cult of personality, a decision was made to take down the monument of Stalin. Thus the monument was blown up (it is believed that the decision to take it down by exploding instead of dismantling was purposeful).

This explosion resulted in a crack in the tunnel connecting the right bank and left-bank part of Dubna. Since then one can see water dripping from the tunnel ceiling, and local residents began to call this phenomenon "Tears of Stalin." A part of the monument debris fell into the water, and nowadays one can hear urban legends about the Head of the Nation Leader resting on the bottom.

2.



DUBNA UNIVERSITY

OF NATURE, SOCIETY AND MAN

N56.74009 E37.22512

Dubna University was established in 1994. Being a public research university with its main campus in Dubna, it makes a major contribution to the development of scientific and innovation potential of the Moscow region. It cooperates with several research centers (JINR in particular) to help students in the development of their career plans and job search in high-tech sector.

3.

GIANT CHAIR

N56.7271 E37.17819

Another sight located on the right bank of the Volga is the curious monument installed by a local furniture factory "Ecomebel". A giant 9-m chair constructed in 2005 is made of birch. Dubna may have been beaten by Volgograd in terms of the biggest Lenin monument, but it has to be the winner in respect of claiming the biggest chair in Russia.

Over time, the area near the giant Chair has been arranged, they placed benches, put a fabulous figure for children and set a pointer to all corners of the earth. This pointer is now considered to be the center of the European part of Russia. By the way, the distance from Dubna to New York equals the distance from Dubna to Tokyo. Do not believe me? Check it out yourselves☺

N56.72723 E37.1779

4.

IVANKOVO HYDROPOWER PLANT

N56.7364 E37.12101

This hydroelectric power plant is located on the Volga river, including the following hydroelectric facilities:

- earth dam, 350 m long, with the maximum height of 23 m;
- concrete spillway dam, 216 m long, with the maximum height of 29 m;
- a single-line single-chamber shipping lock;
- dam powerhouse.

Power - 28.8 MW, average annual production - 89 million kW • h.

The hydropower facilities form the largest Ivankovskoye water reservoir, 327 km².

Below the hydropower plant gateways there is a tunnel.

The dam commands a beautiful view.

5.



RATMINO CHURCH

N56.78225 E37.2385

The stone church in honor of the Praise of the Blessed Virgin Mary was built in 1827, on the site of the burnt wooden church struck by lightning.

In 1937, the church was savagely devastated: they burnt icons, looted church utensils, stripped crosses. The main part of the building was rearranged into a workshop for repairing tractors, the other parts – into a dance club and cafeteria.

In 1988, with a great desire of the believers to revive the church, the building was given back to the religious.

Up-to-date, the church has been restored and decorated.

There is an archaeological museum, featuring objects found during reconstruction and excavation works.

6.



MONUMENT TO ATTACK AIRCRAFT IL-2 № 381417

N56.74376 E37.17175

This monument is located in front of the hotel “Grill”. It was opened on May 8, 2008.

In June 1943, this aircraft fell into the forest swamps, 5 km from the modern Dubna.

In 2004, the hull of the aircraft was evacuated to Dubna in parts by helicopter.

The monument, as you can see it now, has been assembled using individual parts of another 5 aircrafts found in the surrounding villages.

7.



HOUSE

**"ATOM IS NOT A SOLDIER,
ATOM IS A WORKER!"**

(15, Sakharov str.)

56°44'43.0"N 37°10'50.8"E

In 1946 the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, S.I. Vavilov, sent proposals for the use of nuclear energy in technology, chemistry, medicine and biology to Joseph Stalin. This detailed plan was developed by many members of the Academy of Sciences. "Let the atom be a worker, not a soldier" - this phrase pronounced by the head of "Atomic Project of the USSR" became a popular quotation ten years later.

8.



MONUMENT TO A LOCOMOTIVE AT THE "BOLSHAYA VOLGA" TRAIN STATION

N56.72748 E37.138

This monument used to be a real locomotive. It was presented to the citizens of Dubna by the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Russia for the 45th anniversary of our town.

9.



MONUMENT TO M.I. GLINKA

N56.74787 E37.19107

Mikhail Glinka (1804-1857) was the first Russian composer to gain wide recognition within his own country, and is often regarded as the fountainhead of Russian classical music. Glinka's compositions were an important influence on future Russian composers, notably the members of The Five, who took Glinka's lead and produced a distinctive Russian style of music.

Enjoy his famous Waltz from opera "Ivan Susanin" here:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kl9F6edyKB4>

10.



MONUMENT TO VLADIMIR VYSOTSKY

N56.74887 E37.18935

It was opened in 2008 honoring the fact that Vladimir Vysotsky himself gave performances on the stage of the Cultural Center of Dubna.

Vladimir Vysotsky (1938-1980) was a Russian singer-songwriter, poet, and actor, whose career had an immense effect on Soviet and Russian culture. He became widely known for his unique singing style, and his lyrics, which featured social and political commentary in often humorous street jargon. He was also a prominent stage and screen actor. Though his work was largely ignored by the official Soviet cultural establishment, he achieved remarkable fame during his lifetime, and to this day exerts significant influence on many of Russia's popular musicians and actors, who wish to emulate his iconic status.

Enjoy his singing style in one of his most famous songs "Wolf hunt":

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wzi1uGvXsr4>

11.



MONUMENTS TO FAMOUS PHYSICISTS

G.N. FLEROV

N56.74926 E37.19016

M.G. MESCHERYAKOV

N56.74989 E37.1874

I.V. KURCHATOV

N56.74575 E37.19599

**V.P. DZHELEPOV
AND B.M. PONTECORVO**

56.748457,37.186642

N.N. BOGOLIUBOV

56.746662,37.189775