

PLACES TO BE VISITED

BUCHAREST

SCINTEA FIARZA - literally translated to "Spark Square," is located immediately in front of the imposing Scinteia and is where the President will receive the Keys to the City from the Mayor of Bucharest. Just beyond the Piata Scinteii is a smaller but exact copy of Paris' Arch of Triumph and symbolizes the influence of French culture on Romania.

SPRING PALACE - borders on Lake Floreasca, one of the most beautiful lakes in Bucharest, the city known as "City of Lakes." The Spring Palace was built in the middle sixties specifically to serve as a guest residence for visiting heads of State. The Palace is located in a compound of homes and official residences, including President Ceausescu's residence.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE - is located in the Palace of the Republic on Gheorghe Ghorghiu-Dej Square. The Palace also houses the National Museum of Art. The Palace, built in a U-shape, the Council of State located in the right wing as one faces the building, was built between 1930 and 1937, on the site of a Grand Boyar's 19th Century town house and the residence of United Romania's first leader, Alexander Cuza. The modern palace served as a royal residence until 1944. It was here that the August 23, 1944 uprising occurred and where, in 1947, the end of the monarchy was officially proclaimed.

TRAIN ROUTE FROM BUCHAREST TO SINAIA - is a distance of about 127 kilometers which passes through gently sloping plains to the city of Ploiesti, Romania's leading oil refining center. The train will pass within sight of the largest oil refining complex in Europe. About 30 kilometers beyond Ploiesti, the train ascends into the Prahova Valley, one of the most picturesque in Romania.

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SINAIA

SINAIA - Is situated at the head of the Prahova Valley and at the foot of the Bucegi Range of the Carpathian Alps. It is at the southernmost border of Transylvania, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which became Romanian after World War I. Sinaia is an old and beautiful Alpine resort, situated at a height of about 1,500 feet, is where 19th Century nobles from all over southeastern Europe spent their summers. Most of the old villas located in the village feature Bavarian type woodcarving both indoors and on the exteriors. Sinaia has a year-round population of 16,000.

SINAI MONESTARY - is a walled-in compound which includes a small Romanian Orthodox church built in the late 17th Century. A church service will be in progress in the main chapel during the President's visit.

PELES CASTLE - stands in the middle of six hectares of a terraced park. The castle is a German Renaissance structure built by the Hohenzollerns between 1875 and 1883. The castle is noteworthy for its interior and exterior woodcarvings and for the diversity of styles used in the principal chambers which include Italian and English Renaissance, baroque, rococo, Moorish, and Byzantine. The castle has 160 rooms and contains exhibits of ancient weapons, oriental carpets, stained glass windows and tapestries and furniture of various periods.

PELISOR CASTLE - is located near Peles Castle, and was built between 1899 and 1903 also in the German Renaissance style on a smaller scale, however, than Peles Castle, having only 70 rooms.