Founded with utopian zeal and aimed at expatriates, the pages of Moscow News (pub. 1930-2014) reflect the shifting ideological, political, social and economic currents that swept through the Soviet Union and Russia for the better part of a century.

Moscow News was an important Soviet propaganda outlet striving to familiarize foreigners with the Soviet way of life, in the process becoming USSR’s English-language periodical of record. Initially committed to news reportage, Moscow News ultimately abandoned the format adopting a more formal Communist Party ideological worldview and language, operating under the auspices of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Despite striving to stay within the boundaries of Soviet guidelines, the newspaper’s founding editors and staff found themselves in the crosshairs. Starting in the late 1930s, multiple staff members were arrested and the newspaper’s status became tenuous. Moscow News was ultimately shut down by the Politburo in 1949.

With the Khrushchev Thaw, Moscow News was rehabilitated in 1956, with editions of the newspaper appearing soon after in French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Italian, Hungarian, Finnish and Esperanto, among others.

Moscow News offers a window in English toward a better understanding of the political and social upheavals in the Soviet and post-Soviet eras, providing a unique record of how the media adapted to the tumult that shook the USSR and the Russian Federation, from Stalin to Putin.
The onset of Gorbachev-era perestroika and glasnost reforms occasioned a slew of changes in newspaper’s editorial direction. Strict ideological commitments of the previous decades were abandoned in favor of more reformist and even independent views, with traditionally taboo subjects no longer being off limits. As a result of these changes, Moscow News would soon become one of the most outstanding and most important Russian periodicals of the era.

Like many newspapers, Moscow News faced financial challenges after the collapse of the Soviet Union. It was forced to cease all foreign-language editions, leaving just the English and Russian (which ceased in 2008), and underwent several changes of ownership, including, for a time, the outspoken oligarch Mikhail Khodorkovsky. Throughout these transitions, the newspaper worked to maintain its reputation as an influential voice for critical, independent reporting.

Ultimately, it was forced to cease publication in early 2014 when its owner, state-funded news agency RIA Novosti, was shut down by President Vladimir Putin.

莫斯科新闻涵盖历史事件

它的混乱历史使莫斯科新闻成为理解苏维埃和后苏维埃时代的各种政治和社会转变的重要资源，并提供了一个独特的记录，媒体如何适应这些变化。历史洞察对于教师和学生在莫斯科新闻页面中包括：

- 全面报道苏联时期的经济增长：“社会主义在一个国家”
- 异见运动在勃列日涅夫时代
- 在戈尔巴乔夫时代，信件给编辑是未受审查的，暴露了人们在改革期间面临的挑战
- 一个讨论传统禁忌主题的论坛，如30年代的镇压和审判，苏联时期，以及更多。
- 报道乌克兰在1930年代的饥荒，glasnost期间以及之后。
- 在1991年的八月政变中，莫斯科新闻的总部被武装坦克包围，他们从危机的前线报道。
- 与叶利钦总统在戏剧性地被从苏联共产党领导层中移除之后的访谈特别引人注目。

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The Moscow News digital archive contains all obtainable published issues (1930-2014, approx. 60,000 pages), including issues of the newspaper’s short-lived sister publication Moscow Daily News (1932-1938). The Moscow News digital archive offers scholars the most comprehensive collection available for this title, and features full page-level digitization, complete original graphics, and searchable text, and is cross-searchable with numerous other East View digital resources.

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