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SOURCE

1. Prior to World War II, Hradec Kralove (5013N-1549E) was the administrative and educational center of Eastern Bohemia. At that time, from an economic standpoint, the city was important mainly because of the large Skoda Works in the city. Hradec Kralove was very well known in Czechoslovakia as a manufacturing center, producing musical instruments at the Petrov Factory, soap and soap products at the Pilmacek Works and commercial safes and bridge construction at the Ippen Works. During the war and the German occupation, most of the industries in the city were expanded, emphasis being placed on the Skoda Works. A new part of the Skoda Works was constructed in Plotiste /See Point #1, Encl (A). In 1946, the city of Hradec Kralove and the suburbs of Kuklenny, Prazske Predmesti and Slezske Predmesti, plus other smaller localities including Pouchov, Plotiste, Malsovice and Novy Hradec Kralove, were combined and the whole was called Hradec Kralove. The old names of the suburbs and localities were retained to describe the local districts of the city. Following the war, the new Skoda Plant in Plotiste which had been closed for a time was reopened, and the city continued to grow as an industrial center. Several new factories were opened and older industries of the city were expanded. At the present time, as well as being an industrial center, Hradec Kralove is the seat of the government for the Eastern Bohemian Region. Hradec Kralove was not known

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as a military center; however, [redacted] 1951, there were several infantry and air force units stationed in the city. I cannot estimate the strength of these units, but if four regiments were there, their total strength would approximate 12 thousand men. A fact which emphasizes the importance of the city was that five railroad lines centered there. At the present time, the population of Hradec Kralove is approximately 50 thousand and is continually growing. With the exception of a very few Bulgarians and Roumanians, the people of Hradec Kralove were entirely of Czech nationality.

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2. On the enclosed sketch, Enclosure (A), I have marked the following installations and points of interest:

Point #1 THE SKODA WORKS, PLOTISTE. I am not able to give a detailed description of this plant, but the area consisted of several buildings of which the two larger buildings were the main production shops. The plant area was surrounded by a high wire fence. I believe that the entrance to the plant was located on the southern perimeter of the fence. These plants were the portion of the Skoda Works which was built by the Germans during the war especially for the production of armaments.



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- #2 HIGHWAY TO HORICE (5022N-1538E) AND JAROMER (5022N-1555E). This was the main State highway leading from the northwest of Hradec Kralove to the above mentioned cities. The highway was constructed of cobblestone to the city limits of Hradec Kralove, and the remainder was surfaced with asphalt.
- #2a HIGHWAY. This was an alternate highway to Jaromer and was constructed in the same manner as the highway described under Point #2, above. This was a somewhat shorter route to Jaromer.
- #3 CANAL. This canal was approximately two to three m wide and one and a half m deep. I believe that it was built many years ago as a solution to irrigation of the nearby fields.

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- #4 RAILWAY TO HORICE. This single-track railway began at the marshalling yards (Point #4a) and ran to Horice. This was not a heavily built line and was not, therefore, used for express trains. I observed, however, substantial passenger and freight traffic on this line.
- #4a SMALL MARSHALLING YARD. This yard was a part of the main marshalling yards of Hradec Kralove. The area consisted of perhaps seven or eight tracks and was used as an area where trains were formed and as a storage area for idle trains and cars.
- #4b OVERPASS. This overpass was approximately 100 m long and 12 m wide. The portion of the overpass which actually goes over the railway tracks was of reinforced concrete arch-type construction and was constructed on concrete pillars. I believe that this bridge was very important since all three of the main railway lines leading into Hradec Kralove from the north passed under the overpass. The roadbed of the overpass was asphalt surfaced. Sidewalks with iron guard rails ran along both sides of the overpass.
- #5 RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF PLOTISTE. The area consisted mostly of small individual homes and older type apartment buildings. I estimate that approximately three or four thousand persons lived in the area. The majority of the population was composed of workers and farmers.
- #6 RAILWAY STORAGE BUILDINGS. These two buildings were two-storied, constructed of brick and used for the storage of railroad maintenance materials such as electric light bulbs, cleaning materials, etc.
- #7 RAILWAY TO JAROMER. This single-track railway ran from Hradec Kralove to Jaromer and was built to carry express traffic.
- #8 WAREHOUSE AREA. This area contained several warehouses which were used by the industries in Hradec Kralove. Some of the warehouses were constructed of brick, some of wood.
- #9 OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE. This organization was known as the "Hospodarske Druzstvo Rolnicke" (Farmers' Cooperative). It was the number one organization for the procurement and supply of foodstuffs to the people of Hradec Kralove and the surrounding area. I believe that the office buildings were located to the east of the area while the remainder of the area consisted of warehouses where the foodstuffs were stored. The cooperative controlled and maintained many warehouses spread over the area of Hradec Kralove and in the Hradec Kralove region. The buildings were of various sizes, and for the most part were constructed of cement-coated brick.
- #10 WAREHOUSES.

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- #11 RESIDENTIAL AREAS. These areas contained smaller individual homes and villas.
- #12 TENEMENT HOUSES. These tenement houses were of the older type, constructed of brick and usually two stories high. The majority of the houses were occupied by workers of the area.
- #12a AUTO REPAIR SHOP "TATRA". Most of the buildings of this repair shop were located in the courtyard of the surrounding tenement buildings. This shop was equipped to make major repairs on all types of automobiles and vehicles and specialized in "TATRA" vehicles.
- #13 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND WORKSHOPS OF THE "RIAL" PISTON FACTORY. This factory was engaged in the production of new pistons for automobiles and the repair, ie regrinding, of these pistons. The main offices of the plant, as well as some of the workshops, were located to the north of the plant area /See Point #13a/. The remainder of the area consisted of smaller workshops and repair shops.
- #13a MAIN OFFICES OF THE "RIAL" PISTON FACTORY. No other information.
- #14 THE SKODA WORKS, KUKLENNY. My information regarding this plant is limited to what I heard from several people who worked in the area and to the portion of the plant which I observed above the high wall which surrounded it. Prior to World War II, the plant was engaged in the production of complete industrial installations, ie, breweries, sugar refineries, etc. At that time, engineers and technicians of the plant were sent to various parts of the world to supervise the construction of industries. The complete installations which were produced by the plant were exported to many foreign countries. During the war, the plant produced armament and armament components for the German army. [redacted] should be able to supply complete data on this plant.
- #14a FACTORY BUILDING OF THE SKODA WORKS, KUKLENNY. This was the highest building in the Skoda Works area. The building was approximately eight stories high and I believe that it was constructed of brick.
- #14b and 14c PLANT BUILDING. These buildings seemed to be of newer construction.
- #14d ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. This building was approximately three stories high and the main entrance to the Skoda Works was located there.
- #14e BRICK WALL. This wall was approximately six m high and was constructed of plaster-coated brick.
- #15 INDUSTRIAL AREA. The buildings in this area formerly belonged to a coffee roasting plant which was known as "Kavovar". As far as I know, this plant is still engaged in the roasting of coffee beans.
- #16 WAREHOUSE AREA.

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- #17 MAIN RAILWAY STATION AND MARSHALLING YARD. These yards were very large, having approximately 40 tracks. Seven of these tracks were used for passenger trains; the remainder for the formation and storage of freight trains. All the tracks were of standard gauge (4.5 feet).
- #17a RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.
- #17b ROUNDHOUSE. Ten or 12 tracks led into the roundhouse.
- #17c CONTROL STATION. This was the main control tower and switching station for the depot.
- #17d LOADING PLATFORM. The platform was entirely for the loading of freight trains. The administration office of the Railway Freight Office was located in a three-story brick building constructed on the south end of the loading platform.
- #17e MAIN RAILWAY STATION. This station was constructed in 1937 and measured approximately 200 m x 35 m. The building was constructed of plaster-coated brick. It consisted of two wings divided by a tower which was approximately eight stories high. The left wing of the building was three stories high. The east and west walls of this wing were decorated with stained glass; the roof of the wing was almost completely of glass. The left wing contained the main entrance and exit to the station, the ticket offices, the passenger passageways to and from trains, the baggage rooms and rest rooms. The right wing of the building was four stories high. The ground floor of this wing contained the waiting rooms, several small restaurants, the main rest rooms and the telephone and telegraph center of the station. The second floor of this wing housed the administrative offices of the railway. The third floor was devoted to apartments for railway employees who were working in the depot. The tower of the railway station was visible from all points in and around Hradec Kralove.
- #17f RAILROAD STATION SQUARE. This square was well planned and well kept. It contained an open, lawned area, parking lots for automobiles and trucks and was the terminal for most of the city bus and trolley bus routes.
- #18 POST OFFICE #2. The building in which the Post Office was housed was two stories high and was constructed of brick. The roof was flat. A loading ramp was located on the west side of the building. This post office was the collection center for all mail which was to be shipped out by freight. A branch office of the Czechoslovak Customs Service was also located in this building. The entrance to the Post Office was from the north.
- #19 ROAD UNDERPASS. This underpass was approximately 12 m x 15 m. The interior of the underpass was lined with white tiles. The underpass was extremely well lit with a type of incandescent lighting. Sidewalks for pedestrians were located along either side. These sidewalks were somewhat higher than street level. Several railway tracks passed over Stalnova Trida at this point.

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- #20 CITY GAS WORKS. The gas works area consisted of several buildings which were constructed of brick and were of various sizes. The main building was approximately four stories high. To the west of the group of buildings was located a large gas storage tank. I am not able to estimate the size of this tank, but I think that it was of the type that elevates or descends depending on the gas content of the tank. This gas works did not produce natural gas, but the gas was produced from coal. All coal which is used by this plant is transported directly by rail to the plant. The entire gas works area seemed to be very dirty and unkept.
- #20a GAS STORAGE TANK. [See Point #20, above.]
- #21 SAVINGS BANK. This was a branch of the State Savings Bank and handled savings and small loans only. The building in which the bank was located was constructed of cement-covered brick, was two stories high and had a gable-type roof covered with red tile. The first floor of the building was occupied by the bank; the second floor contained small apartments.
- #22 BACHELOR QUARTERS. These three buildings were owned by the Skoda Works and were used as quarters for unmarried male workers of the plant. The buildings were single-storied, constructed of wood and had normal gable-type, tarpaper-covered roofs. The yard surrounding these buildings was used as a storage area where packing materials and wood used by the Skoda Works was stored. A fence surrounded the entire area.
- #22a FENCE. [See Point #22, above.]
- #22b RUINS OF SUGAR FACTORY. These ruins are all that is left of an old sugar factory. The building has not been used for more than 20 years. I believe that this building has been torn down since August 1951.
- #23 AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. This institute was of the high school level; youths ranging from 16 to 18 years of age were educated in agriculture. The main building of the institute was located to the south of the area. This building was three stories high, constructed of white plaster-covered brick and had a gable-type roof, covered with red tile. A complete experimental farm, including a small garden and all types of domestic animals, was located to the rear of the main building.
- #24 PUBLIC SCHOOL. This school building was approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-covered brick and had a gabled low-pitched roof, covered with tile. Grades one through eight were taught in this school. The school had neither a proper name nor a number, but was generally known as "Kuklenny School".
- #25 APARTMENT HOUSES. The majority of this block consisted of two-storied tenement buildings, constructed of plaster-covered brick and had gable-type, high-pitched roofs, covered with red tile.

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- #25a MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING. This building was constructed shortly before World War II, is made of light, plaster-covered brick; it was two stories high and had a flat roof. The ground floor of this building contained the offices of a Doctor Oldrich Smetana, who was the senior medical officer of the Hradec Kralove railways. Dr Smetana is very well known in the Kuklenny district of Hradec Kralove and is well-liked and respected. The second floor of the apartment building contained the private quarters of the doctor.
- #26 GASOLINE STATION. This was a modern gasoline station having only two pumps. It was operated by the Benzinol National Corporation, and a large sign with the letters BZ was posted over the station. The entire station area was covered by a canopy-type roof. All gasoline stations in Czechoslovakia were operated by the Benzinol National Corporation and there did not seem to be any competition.
- #27 TENEMENT HOUSES. These tenement houses were generally two stories high, of older type architecture and were constructed of white, plastered bricks and had high-pitched, gable-type roofs which were covered with red tile. Several unimportant shops were located along the ground floors of most of these buildings.
- #28 HIGHWAY TO PARDUBICE (5003N-1547E). This highway was a continuation of Stalinova Trida, was approximately 15 m wide and was constructed in the same manner as the highway to Horice [See Point #27].
- #29 HIGHWAY TO PRAGUE. This highway was approximately 15 m wide, and cobblestone-surfaced to the city limits of Hradec Kralove. From the city limits to Prague, it was surfaced with asphalt.
- #30 PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE. This bridge was approximately four m long and two m wide. It was constructed of iron or steel truss with a wooden-plank roadbed.
- #31 LIQUOR FACTORY. I do not know the present name of this factory but before nationalization in 1948, the plant was known as the Ptacnik factory and is still known by that name in the Hradec Kralove area. The factory produced various liqueurs such as cherry brandy, apricot brandy, etc, which carried the trade name of "Kord". The factory was built just prior to World War II and is equipped with fairly modern machinery. The building was constructed of white-plastered brick, was two stories high and had a gable-type, high-pitched roof covered with red tile.
- #32 RESIDENTIAL SECTION UNDER CONSTRUCTION. I noticed several apartment houses or what were to be apartment houses under construction in these areas.
- #33 KUKLENNY RAILWAY STATION. This station was very small; the building measured approximately 10 m x 8 m. The building was constructed of plaster-covered brick and had a gable-type roof covered with red tile.
- #33a RAILWAY YARD OF KUKLENNY. This yard contained no more than four side tracks which were used to store inactive trains and to form freight trains.

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- #33b RAILROAD TO PRAGUE. This single-track railway was very well constructed and was used for express trains to Prague. I learned [redacted] that it had been planned to expand this line into a double-track railway to Prague, but nothing had been done on the new construction.
- #34 GAS BOTTLING WORKS "AGA". This installation was contained in one building approximately 30 m long. The building was both single and two-storied, constructed of plaster-covered brick and had a gable-type roof which was covered with red tile. The plant was engaged in the production and bottling of acetylene gas. A large yard was located to the rear of the plant which was used for storage purposes.
- #35 VEGETABLE GARDENS AND HOUSHOUSES.
- #36 RAILWAY TO PARDUBICE. This railway was heavily built to accommodate express traffic.
- #37 PUBLIC SCHOOL. This school was for children ranging from six to 14 years of age. The building was constructed of light, plaster-covered brick, was approximately three stories high, and had a flat roof. The building was rectangular in shape, but I do not know the dimensions.
- #38 SMALL INN. The inn was called "U Flichtu", meaning "At Flichta's". It was in an older type apartment building. The ground floor of the building was divided into two sections, one of the sections containing a small tavern, the other section consisting of a dining room. The second floor of the building was composed of several small apartments.
- #39 DORMITORY. The building in which this dormitory was located was formerly called the "Port Arthur Inn". It was a small, plaster-covered brick building which was approximately two stories high. The entire building is now being used as a dormitory for apprentice workmen.
- #40 THE CHICAGO INN. This brick, plaster-coated building was approximately two stories high and had a gabled, red-tile covered roof. The inn itself occupied only the ground floor of the building; the second floor contained apartments.
- #41 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. This building was constructed prior to World War I; it was three stories high and constructed of green-painted brick. A new gymnasium was recently constructed at the rear of this building. Students 10-14 years old attended this school.
- #42 BLOCKS OF APARTMENTS AND TENEMENT HOUSES. These buildings varied in height from one to three stories, were generally constructed of plaster-coated brick and had gabled roofs covered with red tile. Smaller private homes dotted the area. Smaller, unimportant shops were located on the ground floors of the buildings facing Skolska Street.
- #43 SMALL PARK. This park was called Fialovy Sady. It contained several small statues. The park was in very poor condition.

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- #44 NEW APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were constructed shortly before World War II. They were constructed of plaster-coated brick and were generally three and four stories high. The roofs were of the gable type, covered with red tile.
- #45 GASOLINE STATION. This gasoline station was of the same type and owned by the same corporation, as the station described under Point #26.
- #46 DORMITORY. This was formerly the Hotel Koruna. During World War II, it was converted into dormitories for employees of the Skoda Works. The building was three stories high, constructed of green-painted, plastered brick. It had a normal gable-type roof covered with red tile.
- #46a LARGE GARDEN. This garden was owned and cared for by the persons occupying the dormitory [Point #46]. The garden was in very poor condition.
- #47 APARTMENT HOUSES AND SHOPS. These apartment buildings contained many and various shops and stores along the street front of Macharova Street.
- #48 HRADEC KRALOVE DAIRY. The dairy consisted of two buildings, one behind the other. The building on the street front was the administration building for the dairy; the other building was the dairy itself. The administration building was approximately three stories high, was constructed of light-colored, plaster-coated brick and had a flat roof. The dairy building was two stories high and of the same construction as the administration building. Fairly large vacant lots were on either side of the dairy buildings.
- #49 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. This church was called "Nejsvetejai Srdce Pane (Sacred Heart of God)". It was of very modern construction, having been completed just prior to World War II. The church building was approximately 20 m high. A tower, constructed of plaster-coated brick, rose to a height of approximately 30 m above the church. A large cross, constructed of plaster-coated brick, was placed on top of the tower.
- #50 MAIN OFFICES OF THE EASTERN BOHEMIA ELECTRIC WORKS. The official name of the company was "The Eastern Bohemia Electric National Corporation". This office was responsible for the administration of several hydro and thermal electric power plants in Eastern Bohemia. The building in which these offices were located was of modern construction. Built following World War II, it was constructed of bricks which were coated with a light plaster composition; it was approximately three stories high and had a low-pitched roof.
- #51 WAREHOUSES. These warehouses belonged to the Ceskoslovenska Automobilova Doprava (Czechoslovakian Automotive Transport Company - CSAD). The warehouses were contained in one large building, approximately two stories high, recently remodeled, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a flat roof. Materials being shipped in and shipped out of Hradec Kralove were stored in this building awaiting shipment. The CSAD is a national corporation which handles all automotive transportation in Czechoslovakia.

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- #52 OFFICE BUILDING. This building formerly housed all the offices of the Eastern Bohemia Electric National Corporation. The building is still being used by the Corporation; however, the majority of the offices were moved to the new building /Point #507. This building was two stories high, was constructed of green-painted, plastered brick and had a high-pitched, gable-type, red tile roof. A small dome was located on the northwest corner of the building.
- #53 APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were of the older type, having been constructed shortly after World War I. They were mostly two and three stories high, constructed of gray, plastered brick and had medium-pitched, gable-type roofs which were covered with red tile.
- #53a WORKERS QUARTERS. This building formerly housed the Hotel Praha. Shortly after World War II, it was converted into quarters for workers. It was constructed basically the same as the apartment houses /See Point #537.
- #54 MAIN OFFICES OF THE RETAILERS' COOPERATIVE. This building contained the main offices of Ustredni Konsum (Central Cooperative). It was constructed in 1937 or 1938 of light brick, which was covered with light-colored plaster. Part of the roof was of the gable, red-tile type; the remainder of the roof was flat. In addition to the above offices, the building contained warehouses for the storage of foodstuffs and a bakery which was located in the basement. This bakery produced the main supply of bread and baked goods for the majority of the people of Hradec Kralove.
- #55 RESIDENTIAL AREA. This area consisted of many small, private homes and villas. They were all constructed of brick and the exteriors of the buildings were generally coated with a gray plaster-type substance which was not unlike stucco.
- #56 INDUSTRIAL AREA. I am not able to supply any information on this area other than the fact that several small industries were located here.
- #57 THE "FOMA" FILM PLANT. The plant area consisted of two or three small buildings which were two stories high, constructed of plastered brick with flat roofs. The plant produced all types of film and photographic papers. I do not know whether or not the plant produced photographic chemicals, but I seriously doubt it.
- #58 PAINT AND LACQUER FACTORY. The plant area consisted of two buildings, constructed of plaster-coated brick, two stories high with flat roofs. The proper name of this plant was "Lakavar". One of the buildings was known as the administrative building; on the first floor of this building were located the main administration offices. The second floor of this building contained apartments for the plant director, his assistant and their families. The second building contained the actual production facilities.
- #59 OIL AND GASOLINE STORAGE TANKS. I am unable to describe this area, but it was known that oil and gasoline were stored there.

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- #60 RAILWAY TO TREBECHOVICE (5012N-1600E) AND TYNISTE (5008N-1604E). This railway line was single-tracked and was constructed to accomodate heavy traffic. The line was important because it connected Hradec Kralove with the railway line going to the Polish border and the Baltic sea ports.
- #60a RAILWAY SPUR. This railway spur ran from the small marshalling yards (Point #4a) to industries including the Teerag Works [Point #65], the Ippen Works [Point #66] and the Central Garages [Point #83]. The railway spur was of standard gauge.
- #61 RAILWAY BRIDGE. This bridge carried the railway to Tyniste across the Elbe River. The bridge was of steel-truss construction, 50-70m long and wide enough to accomodate a single track.
- #62 APARTMENT BUILDINGS AND WORKSHOPS. The area indicated by this point contained several apartment buildings and workshops which I am unable to describe.
- #63 APARTMENT HOUSES.
- #64 CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSE. The area consisted of several buildings of various dimensions and constructions, but I can not describe them.
- #65 ASPHALT PLANT "TEERAG". This plant occupied an area approximately 100 m x 50 m. The plant area contained several buildings and was serviced by a spur of the railway track [Point #60a]. The entire plant was surrounded by a brick wall which was approximately three and a half meters high. The administration building of the plant was located in the southwest corner of the plant area [Point #65a]. The plant was engaged in producing asphalt, tarpaper, some type of linoleum and certain types of insulation material.
- #65a ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE TEERAG WORKS. This building was approximately two stories high, constructed of gray plastered brick and had a red tile, gable-type roof. Offices of the Teerag Works [See Point #65] were located on both floors of this building.
- #66 THE IPPEN WORKS. The plant area consisted of several buildings, one of which was fairly large, the others, relatively small. The large building was of steel-frame construction and was constructed of brick as were the smaller buildings. The entire plant area was surrounded by a high brick wall, obscuring it from view. As far as I know, the plant was engaged in producing safes of all types, shapes, and sizes, and steel bridge constructions. The plant specialized in the production of railroad bridge constructions, ie, the parts for the bridge, are constructed at this plant and the plant supervises the construction of the bridge at its appointed site.
- #66a STORAGE YARD. This storage yard was utilized by the Ippen Works to store various materials such as wood, metals and other raw materials. I believe that the storage yard was surrounded partly by a wooden fence and partly by a wire fence (height unknown).

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- #67 CIRCUS GROUNDS. It was planned to construct new apartment houses in this area in the near future, but when I left, the area was used for circuses, carnivals and other entertainment events.
- #68 REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. This building contained the offices of the Hradec Kralove Chamber of Commerce until late in 1948. It was three stories high, constructed of light-brown plastered brick and had a flat roof.
- #69 GLASS RESEARCH INSTITUTE. This institute was the only one of its type in Czechoslovakia [redacted] institute was dedicated to scientific research in the production of glass. Prior to World War II, it was very famous; scientists from areas throughout the world went there to study and work. The building in which the institute was housed was three stories high, constructed of brick and had a flat roof. The south end of the building, on Skroupova Street, was decorated with a special type of light green glass tile. The building housed several laboratories with complete equipment for higher research in the production of glass. 25X1
- #70 WALLED-IN AREA. The area indicated by this point was surrounded completely by a brick wall approximately three m high. I do not know what was located within the walls, but I heard that a small automobile repair shop and a locksmith shop were located there.
- #71 PRIVATE HOMES. The areas indicated by this point contained small private homes.
- #72 VERTEX PLANT. This building was approximately three stories high, was constructed of gray plastered brick and had a very high brick chimney. All the windows of the building were translucent. The relatively new Vertex Corporation had its main offices and largest plant at this point. Several other plants of the Vertex Corporation were located throughout Czechoslovakia, but I do not know their location. The plant was engaged mainly in producing glass thread to be used in the production of glass cloth. I cannot say to what use the Czechs put this material, but I don't think that it was for general use, since it could not be bought anywhere. As far as I know, the majority of the workers employed at this plant were women.
- #73 BISCUIT FACTORY. This plant was formerly known as the "Kadschner" Plant, and is still known by that name, although I believe that the plant is now a part of the Eastern Bohemian Flour Products National Corporation, and produced various types of flour products such as macaroni, noodles, biscuits and gingerbread. The plant was housed in one large building which was approximately three stories high, constructed of green-painted plastered brick and had a flat roof. The building was of older design and had a medium-sized, brick chimney. As far as I know, all of the employees at this plant were women. The entrance to the plant was from the south.

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- #74 MOTION PICTURE THEATER. This motion picture theater was known as the "Slavia Theater". It was located in the courtyard of the buildings Point #77 and 787. The entrance to the theater was by means of a passageway leading from Stalinova Trida into this courtyard. The theater could accommodate approximately 650 persons. All types of the usual entertainment films were shown here. I think that this is the best motion picture theater in Hradec Kralove.
- #75 CITY BUS GARAGES AND REPAIR SHOPS. These garages were located in the same courtyard as the motion picture theater Point #747; the entrance to the garage was from the northeast corner of the block. Although there were probably more repair and maintenance shops for the city buses in Hradec Kralove, this garage was the main garage and accommodated approximately 15 to 20 busses for repair and maintenance at one time. I cannot estimate the size of the garages; however, they were fairly large. The entire roof of the garage was of glass.
- #76 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE CITY BUS CORPORATION. These administration offices were located on the second and third floors of this three-story, brick building. This municipal corporation was responsible for the administration and control of all city transportation including busses, trolley busses, and taxis.
- #77 FURNITURE FACTORY. This factory was formerly called the Skuhersky Plant and is still known by that name. I believe, however, that during nationalization this plant became a part of the Eastern Bohemian Furniture National Corporation. The factory was located in a three-story, brick building which had a low-pitched, gable-type, red tile roof. Show-rooms of the plant were located on the ground floor of the building at the corner of Stalinova Trida and Skroupova Street. Production shops of the plant were located on the ground floor, in the basement and on the second floor. The third floor of the building contained several apartments.
- #78 APARTMENT HOUSES. Three-story apartment buildings were located in the areas indicated by this point. On the street front of Stalinova Trida were located several small shops and restaurants. These buildings were constructed of plaster-coated brick and had red tile, gable-type roofs.
- #79 GLASS CUTTING PLANT. This plant was located in one large building, two stories high, constructed of plastered brick with a low-pitched, red tile roof. The front of the building, along Skroupova Street, was faced with light cream-colored tile. Before nationalization, this plant was known as the Siling and Knoflicek Company. I do not know the present name of the plant. The plant served as a warehouse for retail glass merchants; they ordered glass to certain specifications; the glass would be cut to those specifications and delivered to them. The plant handled plate glass and mirrors only.
- #80 PRINTING SHOP. Prior to nationalization, this plant was known as the "Holecek and Moucka" Printing Shop. The shop was in a small brick building, three stories high, with a low-pitched, gabled, red tile roof. The printing shop occupied the basement, the first floor, and a small annex to the rear of the building. Small apartments were located on the second and third floors. The shop did all types of printing including a small amount of lithograph work.

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- #81 CANDY FACTORY "JITRENKA". Prior to nationalization, this factory was owned and operated by a confectioners' cooperative in the Kradec Kralove area. The plant produced all types of chocolates and chocolate candy. It was located in a two-story, plaster-coated, brick structure which had a low, red tile roof.
- #82 APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were relatively new, construction having been completed at the close of World War II. They were four stories high, constructed of cream-colored plastered brick and had low, red tile roofs.
- #83 CENTRAL GARAGES. These garages did not handle the repair or maintenance of automobiles, but contained parking space which was rented to automobile owners. The garages were located in a large, steel-frame structure, the walls of which were constructed mostly of translucent glass. The building was four stories high and had parking ramps on all floors and one in the basement. There was a circular driveway within the building which offered access to all floors. A gasoline station was located in the basement. A district distribution center for spare automotive parts and tires was also located in the building. Prior to nationalization, these garages were owned by a firm called "Novak". I believe that the garages are presently operated by a national corporation called "Mototechna".
- #84 NEW APARTMENT HOUSES. These four or five-story structures were constructed of plaster-coated brick, had flat roofs and were completed after World War II.
- #85 SMALL PARK. This park was nothing more than a lawned area. No trees, statues or other decorations were located there.
- #86 BRIDGE. This bridge was known as Novy Most (New Bridge) and was the main bridge crossing the Elbe River. The bridge was approximately 100 m x 15-20 m. The viaduct type, it was constructed of reinforced concrete. There were pedestrian walks on either side of the bridge and guard railings, constructed of concrete and steel, along the outer sides of these walks.
- #87 BLOCKS OF APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment buildings were approximately five stories high, constructed of plastered brick and had low-pitched, red tile roofs. Various shops were located along the street front of Stalinova Trida.
- #88 LUMBER YARD. This lumber yard was formerly a tennis court. I am not able to estimate the dimensions of the yard, but it was approximately as large as two normal tennis courts.
- #89 OFFICE BUILDING. Prior to World War II, this was an apartment building. During the war, it was occupied by some offices of the secret police of the German Occupation Army. I believe that after the war the building was still used as an office building, but by whom I cannot say. The building was a three-story, plastered brick structure having a low-pitched, red tile roof.

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- #90 APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were smaller than usual and were more of an individual type. The buildings were, for the most part, two stories high, constructed of plastered brick and had red tile roofs.
- #91 OLD PUBLIC BATH HOUSE. This was a single-story building, constructed of yellow, plastered brick and had a red tile roof. Not too many years ago this bath house was known as a house of prostitution.
- #92 APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were constructed sometime between World War I and World War II. They were mostly three stories high, constructed of plastered brick and had red tile, medium-pitched roofs. The ground floors of these buildings were occupied by many shops, especially on Stalinova Trida.
- #92a "SOKOL" GYMNASIUM. The gymnasium was constructed of red brick, was approximately three stories high and had a flat roof. It was owned and operated by the main "Sokol" physical cultural center in Hradec Kralove.
- #93 GLASS TOWER. This tower was not very high, but it served as a good orientation point in the city. The corner of the apartment buildings /Point #92/ was constructed entirely of glass from the ground floor to a little above the roof level. The glass was of the translucent type.
- #94 BRANCH OFFICES OF THE HRADEC KRALOVE CITY ADMINISTRATION. These were the offices of the Hradec Kralove administration for the Prazske Predmesti district. The offices were located in a three-story, plastered brick building; the red tile roof was partly flat, the rest being low-pitched. In addition to these offices, the building contained a branch police station, and a branch of the city library; also, some of the rooms in this building were used as school rooms, due to a shortage of school space in the city.
- #95 NEW APARTMENT BUILDINGS. These were three-story, brick buildings with flat roofs.
- #96 SMALL VILLA. Formerly a private home, it was approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. A wire fence surrounded the area and the villa itself was located in a well-kept garden.
- #97 AUTO REPAIR SHOP. The offices and the quarters of the owner of the repair shop were located in the first two floors of this two-story building. The building was constructed of plastered brick and had a flat roof. The auto repair shops were located in the courtyard to the rear of the building.
- #98 BLOCK OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS. The block of apartment houses along Jungmannova Street and Ulice Letcu were of modern construction while the remainder of the block contained buildings of the older type. The majority of these apartment houses were three or four stories high and contained three or four-room apartments housing middle class families. The ground floors of the buildings along Stalinova Trida contained many shops.

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- #98a **HARDWARE STORE.** Prior to nationalization, this store was known as the Guth Hardware Store. It is now a branch store of Kovomat National Corporation. The store was located in a three-story, plaster-coated, brick building which had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. The first two floors of the building housed the store; the top floor of the building contained the quarters of the manager of the store and his family. A small storage yard was located to the rear of this building. The yard contained several brick structures where hardware supplies of various types were stored. The offices of the store were located in one of these small brick structures in the storage yard.
- #99 **HOTEL AVION.** This hotel was constructed sometime in the 1930's, was five stories high, made of plaster-coated brick and had a flat roof. The hotel had approximately 60 rooms, various club rooms, a bar and a large dining room. Garages and a small garden for guests of the hotel were located in a courtyard at the rear. A small gasoline station was situated almost at the entrance to the hotel. I believe that this was the second best hotel in Hradec Kralove, after the Grand Hotel [See Point #131b].
- #100 **VILLA.** This small, private home, constructed of white plastered brick was two stories high and was located in a small, well-kept garden. It was the home of a Mr Slejska, who was a prominent architect in Hradec Kralove. The villa was surrounded by a fence, the bottom part of which was constructed of brick, the remainder of boards.
- #101 **GARDEN.** This was the former site of an old villa which was recently torn down. The garden was surrounded by a fence of the same type as described under Point #100.
- #102 **VILLA.** This was a family house, approximately two stories high, of the same construction as the villa, Point #100. It had been the home of a Mr Komarek, a music teacher. I do not know the name of the present occupant of the villa.
- #103 **APARTMENT HOUSES.** These buildings were approximately four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, gable-type, red tile roofs. The buildings along Stalinova Trida were of the older type of construction while those along Ulice Letcu were fairly modern, constructed just prior to World War II. Shops were located on the ground floors of the buildings along Stalinova Trida.
- #104 **COAL YARD.** This coalyard was operated by a firm which was formerly called "Lier". Since nationalization, the plant has been known as Uhelne Sklady (Coal Stores). The coalyard area was very small. The entire area was covered by a wooden, shed-type roof. There was a small brick building which served as the office building.
- #105 **"STRELNICE".** This large area consisted of one large brick building, which was five stories high and constructed of gray plastered bricks; one wooden building, which was single-storied but fairly high; and a large garden. This large area was known as "Stelnice" (Shooting House).

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- #105a OFFICE BUILDING. The ground floor of this section of "Stejnice" contained restaurants. To the rear of the restaurants was a large assembly hall, which could accommodate approximately 1500 persons. Regional offices of several trade unions were located on the second and third floors of this section of the building. On the fourth and fifth floors of this section were located the offices of the District Secretariat of the Communist Party. Prior to the merger of the Social Democratic Party with the Communist Party in 1948, this building served as the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party.
- #105b MOTION PICTURE THEATER. This theater was located at the south end of the ground floor of this section of the building Point #105a7. For many years this theater was known as the "Lido", but I do not know its present name.
- #105c SUMMER MOTION PICTURE THEATER. This theater was located in a wooden structure and could accommodate approximately 700 persons. Motion pictures and other performances were given in this theater during the summer months.
- #105d GARDEN. This garden was located just south of the summer theater Point #105c7 and was open to the general public. The garden was closed in along Strelecka Street by means of a wire fence. The foundation of this fence was constructed of brick and was approximately one m high.
- #106 VILLA. Until the summer of 1951 this area was occupied by a small bazaar having several buildings. At that time, these buildings were torn down leaving only a small villa in the center of the area. The villa was two stories high, constructed of brick, and had a medium-pitched, gable-type roof. This villa is presently occupied by the Regional Artists Club of Hradec Kralove.
- #107 APARTMENT HOUSES. The entire block indicated by this point contained four-story apartment houses, constructed of gray plastered brick having low-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #108 SEED SHOP. The building in which this seed shop was located was three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a gable-type, low-pitched, red tile roof. The seed shop was formerly known as the "Viktorin". Following nationalization in 1948, the store's name was changed to "Chemodroga". Chemodroga was a national corporation which handled the distribution of all seeds, fertilizers, perfumes and chemicals in Czechoslovakia. The main sales store was located on the ground floor of the building. The second and third floors were used as store rooms for seeds.
- #109 HOTEL PARIS. This hotel occupied a building four stories high, constructed of gray plastered bricks, and had a medium-pitched red tile roof. In 1949, this hotel was put out of business, and a school for officials of the Communist Party is now located in the building. Regardless of the fact that the building is no longer occupied by the hotel, it is still known as the Hotel Paris.

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- #110 BLOCK OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS. All of the buildings in this block, with the exception of the one indicated by Point #112, were four stories high, constructed of gray plastered brick and had low-pitched, red tile roofs. The ground floors of the buildings on the south end of the block were almost entirely occupied by shops.
- #111 HEALTH CENTER. This health center occupied the first two floors of the buildings indicated by this point. The building in which it was located was of the same construction as the apartment buildings described under Point #110, above. Although the center dealt primarily with heart diseases, a section of the clinic was devoted to maternal care.
- #112 APARTMENT BUILDING. This building was constructed of reinforced concrete, was approximately seven stories high, and had a flat roof. Offices of several prominent doctors were located in this building. This building and three other buildings [Point #119a, 126a and 128a] were of identical design and construction.
- #113 STEINSKY PALAIS. This large, beautiful building was constructed by a man named Steinsky, who was at one time the richest individual in Hradec Kralove. [redacted]  
[redacted] After Steinsky left the country, the building was used by the "Czech-Soviet Friendship Society". The building was constructed of a type of stone which I believe was granite or marble. The center section of the building was five stories high and had a flat roof. The wings on either side were four stories high and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. The regional headquarters of the friendship society had offices on the ground floor of the center section. The remaining four floors of the center section were occupied by various club rooms. The wings of the building contained apartments occupied by high officials of the government. A large and beautiful garden and tennis courts were located to the rear of the building.
- #114 APARTMENT AND OFFICE BUILDING. This building was five stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a low-pitched, red tile roof. The ground floor of this building housed the circulation department as well as branch offices of the official Communist Party newspaper "Rude Pravo". Dr Brychta, medical officer of the regional railway department has an apartment and office on the third floor of this building. Dr Brychta is recognized as the official meteorologist of Hradec Kralove. I think he has a small meteorological station set up somewhere in the building; in fact I saw a metal plate at the entrance to the building which said that the State Meteorological Observation Station was located in that building. Mr Kos, one of the directors of the Skoda Works, had an apartment in the building.
- #115 SMALL INN. This small inn was known as "Na Baste". It was located on the ground floor of a building having the same construction as those described under Point #114.

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- #116 DEPARTMENT STORE. The building in which this store was located was of the same construction and type as the building described under Point #114. The main and second floors were occupied by sales stores of the TEP National Corporation. Prior to nationalization, this department store was known under the name of Hajnis, and it specialized in curtains, rugs, other textiles, and some furniture. The third and fourth floors of the building contained apartments.
- #117 APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were constructed like those described under Points #114, 115 and 116. The ground floors of these apartment buildings were occupied by various shops.
- #118 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. All of the apartment buildings in this area were of the same type of construction, four stories high, constructed of plastered brick, and with low-pitched, red tile roofs. The ground floors of the buildings on the north, west and east sides of the blocks were occupied by shops. The apartment buildings on the south side of the block belonged to the Employees' Cooperative of the Skoda Works and were occupied by officials of that organization.
- #118a PRIVATE APARTMENT. This apartment was occupied by  Chief Engineer of the Skoda Works in Hradec Kralove.
- #118b BAKERY. This was one of the largest and most modern bakeries in the city. The bakery was located in the basement and on the first floor.
- #119 BLOCK OF BUILDINGS. Except as otherwise indicated, this block contained apartment buildings which were approximately four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated bricks and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #119a HIGH APARTMENT BUILDING. This building was of the same design and construction as the building described under Point #112. Some offices of the Skoda Works were located in the building and a retail store for Skoda automobiles was on the ground floor.
- #119b "JAS" SHOE RETAIL STORE. Prior to nationalization, this store was known as "BATA". It was located in the ground floor of one of the apartment buildings under Point #119.
- #119c "TAP" TEXTILE STORE. This store was located on the ground floor of one of the apartment buildings, Point #119. The store dealt in clothing for women and children only.
- #119d LARGE STATIONERY STORE. Prior to nationalization, this store was known as "Mares"; it is now known as "Napr", and handles all types of stationery and office supplies.
- #119e PRINTING SHOP. This shop was previously known as "OMA", but since nationalization, the name has been changed; I do not know the new name. It occupied the ground floor of one of the apartment buildings, Point #119. I believe that the shop extended into the courtyard to the rear of the apartment building. The shop handled small printing jobs such as announcements, business cards, etc.

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- #119f CLINIC. This small clinic occupied the first two floors of the apartment building. This clinic comprised the medical examination offices for internal diseases of the National Insurance Health Organization.
- #120 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. The apartment buildings located in this area were all practically of the same design - four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick with low-pitched, red tile roofs. The ground floors of all the buildings contained various shops. Included among these shops were the following:
- #120a PHOTO SHOP. This shop was formerly known as "Junek". I feel sure that the name of the shop has been changed since nationalization, although I do not know the present name. This was the leading photographic equipment shop in Hradec Kralove. A small photographic studio was also located in this shop.
- #120b OPTICAL SHOP. This shop was formerly called "Vacek". The owner of this shop was arrested for blackmarketing activities approximately one year ago, and the shop was taken over by another man whose name I do not know. The shop handled all types of optical instruments such as binoculars, telescopes, microscopes, lenses and eyeglasses. The person who operated the shop was an optician; he was qualified to prescribe eyeglasses following examination.
- #120c BOOK STORE. This shop was very small, but it was one of the oldest in Hradec Kralove. It was called "Melichar".
- #121 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were of the same design and of the same construction as those described under Point #120. The ground floors of these apartment buildings were occupied by various shops, some of which are described below.
- #121a COFFEE SHOP. This was one of the leading confectionery shops in Hradec Kralove. It was relatively large and could accommodate a fairly large number of people. The name of the shop was "Pacholik".
- #121b BAKERY. This bakery was formerly owned by two brothers by the name of Cards. These two brothers fled Czechoslovakia in 1949, and I heard from friends that they are in Canada. I believe that the bakery is now owned by the Czechoslovakia Flour Mills National Corporation.
- #121c FURNITURE FACTORY. This factory was called "Nevyhosteny". It occupied the main floor of one of the apartments described under Point #120, and two floors underground. The plant produced all types of furniture including bedroom suites, dining room suites, cabinets, chairs, etc.
- #121d TEXTILE STORE. This store was formerly owned by two men, [redacted] in 1949, the store was taken over by "TEP", the textile national corporation of Czechoslovakia. All types of textiles and fabrics were sold in this store. I believe the store occupied the ground floor only of one of the buildings described under Point #121.

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- #121e WHOLESALE LEATHER WAREHOUSE. Prior to nationalization, this warehouse was known as the J Smid warehouse. I do not know the present name of the warehouse, but I believe it was operated by another national corporation. All types of skins and leather could be obtained in wholesale lots from this warehouse.
- #121f OFFICE BUILDING. Prior to nationalization, this building was occupied by a branch office of the Agrarni Banka (Agricultural Bank) and is still known by that name to the people of Hradec Kralove. After nationalization, the bank was closed and the building used as an office building.
- #121g MEAT STORE. Prior to nationalization, this store was owned and operated by Stepanik (fnu); following nationalization, it was renamed "Masna". This was the leading meat shop in the city. It occupied the first two floors of one of the buildings described under Point #121. The ground floor contained a retail meat store; on the second floor one might buy ready cooked meats to be consumed at the store.
- #121h TOBACCO SUPPLY CENTER. This center was located in a small, single-story, brick building which was located to the rear of the bakery (Point #121b) and the furniture store (Point #121c). This was the regional supply center of the VDP Corporation in the Hradec Kralove area. Source could not explain the meaning of the letter abbreviation VDP, but stated that the tobacco national corporation was known as simply VDP. All tobacco and tobacco products sold in the shops in Hradec Kralove were received from this distribution point.
- #122 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were of the same design and similar construction as those described under Point #121. The ground floors of these buildings were occupied by a great many shops.
- #122a RESTAURANT. This restaurant was called Naruzku. It was not the largest restaurant in the city, but it was very well known for its fine cuisine. The owner, a Mr Milos, was arrested in 1950 for reasons unknown to me.
- #122b REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE'S PARTY. The offices of this organization were located in the second and third floors of this apartment building.
- #122c ART STORE. This small shop occupied the ground floor of this apartment building. The store dealt only in paintings and frames.
- #123 BLOCK OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS. The apartment buildings located in this block were fairly new, of modern construction, four stories high and constructed of plaster-coated brick. The buildings had various types of roofs - the majority were of the low-pitched, red tile type; along the part of the block facing Masaryk Namesti, they had flat roofs. The ground floors of the majority of the apartment buildings, with the exception of those facing Masaryk Namesti, were occupied by various shops.

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- #123a CITY SCALES. The scale platform was located in the roadbed of Stalinova Trida while the weighing house was in one of the apartment buildings at this point.
- #123b KITCHEN UTENSILS STORE. This store was named Vastil. It occupied the ground floor of the apartment building. Only kitchen utensils, ie, pots, pans, buckets, mops, brooms, etc, could be bought at this store.
- #123c MEN'S CLOTHING STORE. This was a branch store of the OP, a national corporation dealing with the retailing of ready-made clothing. This store occupied the ground floor of one of the apartment buildings.
- #124 BRIDGE ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER. This was one of the older bridges in the city. It was constructed of steel of the multiple arch type (underslung). The roadbed of the bridge was asphalt-surfaced. It was approximately 100 m x 10 m.
- #125 BLOCK OF HOUSES. The majority of the buildings in this area were four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had low-pitched, gable-type, red tile roofs, although some of the buildings had flat roofs. Some shops were located along the north end of the block facing Jungmannova Street.
- #125a POLICE HEADQUARTERS OF HRADEC KRALOVE. This building had previously been the home of a Teachers' Institute. In 1950, the building was occupied by the police and has been used as their headquarters ever since.
- #125b LUNG CLINIC. The front of this building was faced with a type of white tile. The clinic was operated by a Dr Gottwaldova, a very fine woman physician. The clinic was devoted to the treatment of lung diseases. The private quarters of Dr Gottwaldova were located in the upper floors.
- #125c SCHOOL DORMITORY. This was a red brick building, approximately four stories high, with a medium-pitched, red tile roof. This building was formerly occupied by a branch of the YMCA, and the inscription "YMCA" is still on the top of a small tower on the roof. In 1948 or 1949, the YMCA was removed from the building and it was converted into a dormitory for students of Hradec Kralove.
- #125d SMALL GARDEN. This was formerly the garden of the Teachers Institute which had been located at Point #125a.
- #126 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. With the exception of Point #126a, these were relatively modern apartment houses, constructed of plaster-coated brick, four or five stories high with low-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #126a HIGH APARTMENT BUILDING. This building was of the same design and construction as the building described under Point #112. It was generally known as the Cerych Building. The ground floor was occupied by various shops; the remaining floors contained apartments for families who were "better off".

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- #126b ADMINISTRATION OFFICES OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE NATIONAL CORPORATION. The administration offices of this corporation occupied practically the whole of the building. A small clinic was located in a small annex to the rear of the building.
- #126c APARTMENT BUILDING. The apartments [redacted] were located on the second floor of this building. [redacted]
- PA [redacted]
- #127 THE STATE RAILWAY DIRECTORATE BUILDING. This building was large, approximately four stories high, constructed of reinforced concrete, and had a flat roof. A small courtyard was located in the center of the building. The main entrance to the building was located on Ulrichovo Namesti (Ulrich Square). The entire ground floor of that part of the building which faced Ulrichovo Namesti was occupied by various shops, one of which was a "five and ten" department store. In 1948, a greater part of the Railway Directorate was moved out of the building which was then occupied by the following concerns:
- #127a OFFICES OF THE HRADEC KRALOVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. This organization was, in fact, the city administration of Hradec Kralove. It occupied the upper floors of this section of the building /Point #127/.
- #127b REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE STB. "STB" is an official abbreviation meaning Statni Bezpecnost (State Security Corps). This organization was the secret police of Eastern Bohemia and occupied all four floors of this section of the building. The windows on the ground floor of this section were barred. The entrance to the building was on Nerudova Street. The corridors within the building were blocked off with brick and mortar, separating this section from the remainder of the building.
- #127c OFFICES OF THE STATE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION. The RR administration occupied all four floors of this section of the building.
- #127d VILLA. This building was of modern design, three stories high and had a flat roof. This villa was formerly occupied by the director of the State railroads, but I do not know who is living in the villa at the present time.
- #127e GARDENS. The gardens and lawned area indicated by this point belonged to the State RR Directory Building.
- #128 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. The apartment houses in this city block were of modern design, five stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and had low-pitched, red tile roofs. With the exception of Point #128a, all of the buildings in this area were constructed almost identically. The ground floors of the buildings along the north and east sides of the block were occupied by shops.

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#128a HIGH APARTMENT BUILDING. This apartment building was of the same construction and type as the one described under Point #112.

[redacted] doctor and director of the Hradec Kralove Chapter of the Red Cross, had their apartment on the fifth floor of this building.

#128b BRANCH STORE OF THE COMMUNIST PUBLISHING HOUSE "SVOBODA". This store occupied the first two floors of the building. Books, pamphlets, newspapers, and periodicals published by the Communist Party could be purchased at this store.

#129 BLOCK OF BUILDINGS. This entire block contained private villas with the exception of Point #129c, which was apartment buildings.

#129a VILLA. This building was approximately two stories high, constructed of brown plastered brick, and had a medium-pitched red tile roof. During the German occupation, this villa was occupied by the German mayor of Hradec Kralove. After the occupation, the building was the home of the Military Commandant of the Hradec Kralove area. I do not know who was living in the villa the last time I was in Hradec Kralove.

#129b VILLA GARDENS. These well-kept gardens were for the use of the occupants of the villa, Point #129. The north end of the gardens was enclosed by a board fence, approximately two and one half m high. I saw a great many posters and bulletins posted on the outer side of this fence.

#129c APARTMENT HOUSES. These buildings were approximately four stories high, constructed of gray, plastered, brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. Some smaller shops were located along the ground floor.

#129d VARIOUS VILLAS.

#129e LARGE VILLA.

#130 BLOCK OF VILLAS. These villas were somewhat smaller than those described under Point #129 but were of the same design.

#130a APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were of the same type construction and design as described under Point #129c.

#131 VEGETABLE GARDENS AND HOTHOUSES. Prior to nationalization, these gardens were privately owned; however, at the present time, I believe that they are community gardens. The hot-houses were contained in one large building in the center of the area.

#132 SMALL APARTMENT HOUSES. The buildings in this area were two to three stories high, constructed of brick with a light coating of plaster, and had high-pitched, red tile roofs. Some small shops were located along the ground floors of these apartment houses.

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- #133 VILLAS. The area indicated by this point contained smaller, family-type houses which were, for the most part, two stories high, constructed of brick and had medium-pitched red tile roofs.
- #134 DENTAL CLINIC. This clinic was operated and controlled by the dental department of the Military Medical Academy See Point #1577. The building which contained the dental clinic was formerly a villa, three stories high, constructed of plastered brick with a medium-pitched, red tile roof. It was situated in a very well kept garden. The villa area was surrounded by an ordinary wire fence.
- #135 VILLAS. This area contained smaller, family-type houses, not more than two stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and having medium-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #136 APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were approximately four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. They were owned by the city and rented to people in the low income bracket.
- #137 BLOCK OF VILLAS. Each of these areas contained several medium-sized, family-type houses, the majority of which were two stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. There were several vacant lots in the area where, I heard, it was planned to construct new homes in the very near future.  gardens filled the vacant lots.
- #138 BLOCK OF VILLAS. This area contained several family-type houses of various sizes which were of the same type as described under Point #137.
- #138a PRIVATE VILLA. This fine home was two stories high, constructed of gray plastered brick and had a flat roof. It was the home of Dr Tesar, the leading throat specialist of the Hradec Kralove area and also the director of the city hospital Point #2077. The villa was located in a very well-kept garden surrounded by a white picket fence which had a brick foundation.
- #139 APARTMENT HOUSES. These areas contained new apartment buildings, of modern construction, four or five stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had flat roofs. These were the best and most modern apartments in the city of Hradec Kralove.
- #140 THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL CHURCH AND MAUSOLEUM. This entire city block was devoted to the church and grounds. The church was constructed of red brick, had a flat roof and was located at the eastern end of the block. A brick tower, approximately 35 m high, rose above the church at the east end of the block. The entire church grounds were surrounded by a high brick wall and formed a courtyard to the rear of the church. The inside of this wall contained several crypts in which urns containing the ashes of former patrons of the church were placed. A brick building containing the administrative offices and the quarters of the bishop of the church was located at the west end of the courtyard.

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- #141 HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (Vyssi Skola Hospodarska). This school was located in a three-story, brick building. The exterior of the building was coated with a yellow plaster. The building had a low-pitched, red tile roof. The main entrance to the school building was on Lenineve Namesti (Lenin Square) to the northeast. The entire school was devoted to the study of economics; students of the age group 16-20 yrs studied there. The director
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- #142 HRADEC KRALOVE HIGH SCHOOL. The entire block was occupied by buildings of the high school. These buildings were approximately four stories high, constructed of red brick and had flat roofs. I do not know how many buildings were included in the school area, but there were at least three. Youths in the age group 11-19 studied at this school. The school was operated and controlled by the State.
- #143 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUNDS. The area indicated by this point contained the buildings of the elementary schools of Hradec Kralove.
- #143a ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING. This building was approximately four stories high, constructed of red brick, and had a flat roof. The entrance to the school was on the north corner of the building.
- #143b KINDERGARTEN. The kindergarten was located in a single-story, red brick building which had a flat roof.
- #144 NEW HOUSING PROJECT BUILDINGS. These areas contained new apartment buildings which were constructed of red brick and plaster-coated brick, were four stories high and had flat roofs. The buildings were constructed during the period 1947-1949 and were built to relieve the housing shortage in Hradec Kralove. The majority of these apartments were rented to "Stakhanovite" workers.
- #144a HEATING AND LAUNDRY PLANT. This heating plant and laundry served the housing project Point #144. I cannot describe the building.
- #145 HOUSING AREA. Several small family-type houses and villas were scattered throughout this area.
- #145a DIRT ROAD. This dirt road was in the primary stages of construction and I think that it was to be surfaced with asphalt when construction of the buildings in the area was completed.
- #145b FOOT PATH. This path had been used by pedestrians and bicyclists for the past 15 years as a short-cut between Veverkova Street and Kolarova Street.
- #145c DIRT ROAD. The road was used by pedestrians and bicyclists as a short cut to the downtown section of the city.

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- #146 HOSPITAL BRIDGE. I have not seen this bridge; however, I read in newspapers that it was completed in 1951 and had replaced the old pontoon-type bridge which had been located at this point. This bridge shortened the distance from the part of Hradec Kralove to the west of the Elbe River to the hospital Point #207 by many kilometers.
- #147 BRIDGE. This bridge was known as "Power Plant Bridge". The upper portion was constructed of reinforced concrete, had concrete guard railings, and was used only by pedestrians and bicyclists. The bridge was constructed primarily as a watergate. The flow of the river was controlled by means of two large steel watergates which could be raised or lowered as the need arose.
- #148 RIVERSIDE PARKS. Both banks of the Elbe River had been beautified, and neat tree-lined drives were constructed along these areas.
- #149 PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE. This was a small, concrete, arch-type bridge, approximately five or six m long and four m wide which crossed the Pileticky Potok at this point. The bridge was used by pedestrians and bicyclists only.
- #150 BRIDGE. This bridge was approximately five or six m long, 15 m wide, constructed of concrete and carried the highway to the airport area Point #2507 across the Pileticky Potok. This bridge was built to carry very heavy traffic.
- #151 CITY BATH HOUSE. This building was constructed of plaster-coated brick, was three or four stories high, and had a flat roof. The building contained a large indoor pool, individual baths, steam baths, Turkish baths, massage rooms, etc.
- #152 THE "SOKOL" HALL. This building was of modern design, four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and had a flat roof. A large training ground was located to the east of this building. The building contained the following:
- #152a MOTION PICTURE THEATER. This theater was owned and operated by "Sokol" and all types of entertainment films were shown. I have never been in this section of the building and could not describe it further.
- #152b GYMNASIUM. This gymnasium was for the use of all "Sokol" members and was used as a meeting or assembly hall as well as a dance hall.
- #152c SOKOL HOTEL.
- #153 WAR MEMORIAL. This memorial consisted of a Soviet T-34 type tank, mounted on a concrete foundation six m high. The memorial was constructed following World War II by the thankful citizens of Hradec Kralove in commemoration of their liberation by the Soviets. The memorial was located in a small, well-kept park.

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- #154 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. The apartment houses in this area were, for the most part, three to four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and they had flat roofs. All the buildings on the west side of the block were constructed of red brick.
- #154a REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICES OF THE STATE BANK. These offices were located in the apartment building indicated by this point. The offices of the bank were located on the first two floors of the building; the remaining floors of the building were made up of apartments for employees of the bank. A small amount of banking is done through this office, but the majority of the business done here concerns the administration and control of other banks in the Hradec Kralove region.
- #155 MILITARY KASERNE. This large block of buildings, which contained the military kaserne, was of an older design, three to five stories high, constructed of yellow-painted, plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. Various military supplies, including trucks, automobiles, etc, were stored in the courtyard of this block of buildings.
- #156 LARGE VILLA. This house was three or four stories high, constructed of gray, plaster-coated brick and had a flat roof. The villa had been the quarters of various high ranking military officials, but I do not know who occupies the building at the present time.
- #157 MILITARY MEDICAL ACADEMY. This academy was also known as the Hradec Kralove Medical College. The college was contained in one large building which was four or five stories high and had a flat roof. The building was constructed just prior to World War II and was intended to be the regional headquarters of the military staff of Eastern Bohemia. During the war the building was used by the Germans as a large military hospital. Following the war, a branch of the medical department of the Prague-Charles University of Prague was established at this academy, at which time it was equipped with very modern medical equipment, part of it coming through UNRRA sources and part purchased from the United States. In September 1952, the control of the hospital was taken over by the military and its facilities were used to train men for future military medical service. At that time all instructors at the college were given direct commissions as colonels in the Czech Army. The director of the academy, Prof Jan Bedrna, was given a direct commission as a general in the Czech Army. All students at the academy were required to wear military uniforms. No patients whatsoever were hospitalized here; all persons requiring hospitalization were cared for at the City Hospital Point #207.
- #158 LARGE VILLA. This villa was of identical design and construction as the villa described under Point #156.
- #159 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. The area indicated by this point contained several older type apartment houses which were two to three stories high, constructed of plastered brick and had low-pitched, red tile roofs.

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- #160 OFFICES OF THE REGIONAL NATIONAL COMMITTEE (Krajsky Narodni Vybor). This committee was known by the abbreviation "KNV". The offices of this committee were contained in one large, "H" shaped building, which was four stories high and had a flat roof. These offices constituted the seat of the government of the Eastern Bohemia region.
- #161 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. With the exception of one building /Point #161a/, the majority of the buildings in this block were three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had low-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #161a FORMER SYNAGOGUE. This church was closed by the Germans when they entered the city in 1939. At the present time the building is being used as offices by the Jewish Community Society, "Latter Day Saints" church offices, and as a warehouse. The building was an older type of architecture, and a small dome was located on the roof.
- #162 DOMESTIC SCHOOL FOR WOMEN. This building was approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a low-pitched, red tile, hipped roof. This school offered two year courses in baking, sewing, cooking and related subjects to girls from 14 to 18.
- #163 APARTMENT BUILDINGS. These buildings were constructed along the same lines as those described under Point #161.
- #164 HRADEC KRALOVE COURT HOUSE. The building located at this point housed the law offices and the courts of the Hradec Kralove district and the Eastern Bohemia region. The office of the state prosecutor for Hradec Kralove was also located in this building. The building was of very modern design, three or four stories high, constructed of gray plastered brick and had a flat roof.
- #165 THE EASTERN BOHEMIA REGIONAL PRISON. The prison building was actually a part of, and was joined to, the court house building /Point #164/, and was basically the same construction. A high brick wall surrounded the entire building, with the exception of the east front which was the main entrance. It resembled the entrance to a fine office building rather than to a prison. The windows, which I was able to see, were barred. I never saw searchlights or guard towers in the area. The prison was used for preliminary detention only; prisoners were kept here for pre-trial investigations, while their trials were in progress, and for a short time following their convictions. Convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment were transferred to labor camps in the surrounding district shortly after their conviction.
- #166 PRIVATE VILLAS. The area indicated by this point contained several private homes which were, for the most part, two stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs.

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- #167 PROTESTANT CHURCH. This church was constructed in the early 1930's; it was not too large; it was modern design, gray plastered brick and had a small steeple at the front of the building. The living quarters of the pastor of the church were located adjacent to the rear of the church.
- #168 BLOCK OF VERY OLD APARTMENT HOUSES. These buildings dated back to the middle of the nineteenth century. They were constructed on the slope of a hill and were of cream-colored, plaster-coated brick. They had medium-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #169 STAIRCASE. These concrete stairs led from Pospisilova Trida to Male Namesti (Male Square). The staircase was approximately three m wide.
- #170 BLOCK OF VERY OLD BUILDINGS. The areas indicated by this point contained old buildings, for the most part, two to three stories high, constructed of yellow or green-colored, plastered brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. Some of the buildings had stone or mortar foundations. I heard that several of the buildings had been used as military warehouses in the past few years.
- #171 MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FACTORY. Prior to nationalization in 1948, this shop had been owned and operated by the F V Cervený firm. I believe that it has since been nationalized. The factory, however, is still known as the F V Cervený factory. The factory was located in an old building constructed of plaster-coated brick, three stories high, and with a medium-pitched, red tile roof. Prior to World War II, musical instruments produced by this firm were known the world over.
- #172 OLD CITY HALL. This building was approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick which was painted yellow, and had a high-pitched, red tile roof. At one time this building had been the seat of the city government but it has not been used as such for some 100 years. Some offices of the city administration are, however, located there at present.
- #173 CITY THEATER. This theater was known as "Klicperovo Divadlo". It is approximately 100 years old but has been recently renovated. The entrance section of the theater was located at the south end of the building, was two stories high and was constructed of plaster-coated brick. The roof of this section was flat. The portion of the building used as an auditorium was approximately the same height as the entrance section, but the roof was of the high-pitched, gabled type. The seating capacity of the theater was approximately 400; the theater was used for stage plays and concerts.
- #174 STAIRCASE. This staircase was approximately three m wide, and was constructed of concrete; it led from Trida Czechoslovak Armady to Velke Namesti (Great Square).

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- #175 ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY. This old building was constructed of brick and mortar, was two stories high, and had a medium-pitched, tile roof. A small chapel, several study rooms, and dormitories for students attending the seminary were located in the building. A beautiful garden was in the courtyard, which was opened to the public for one day every year.
- #176 MAIN POST OFFICE. The post office was located in an old building which was four stories high, constructed of yellow-painted plaster-coated brick and had a pitched, gable-type, tile roof.
- #177 BLOCKS OF OLD APARTMENT BUILDINGS. The buildings which were located in the areas indicated by this point were very old, constructed of plaster-coated brick, were three stories high and had pitched, tile-covered roofs. These buildings were in very poor condition since, with the exception of an occasional coat of paint, nothing had been done to remodel or repair the buildings for at least one hundred years.
- #178 BLOCK OF OLD BUILDINGS. The buildings in this area were of the same type and construction as those described under Point #177. The south end of the block, (Palackeho Street) was lined with various shops.
- #178a ADALBERTINUM HALL. This building had formerly housed the center of Catholic religious society in Hradec Kralove. Later, this building was owned and used by the Catholic Peoples Party. In 1949, it was taken away from the Catholic Peoples Party and is now used by several organizations for meetings and other activities. The building was of the same design and construction as described under Point #177, and contained a small printing shop, a restaurant and several meeting halls. A small garden which was used in the summer months as an outdoor restaurant, was located at the south end of the building.
- #178b GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL. The school was located in an old building of the same construction as described under Point #177. The school was for girls only, in the age group 11-19 years inclusive.
- #178c OLD PRAYER ROOM. A prayer room which belonged to a religious society called "The Czech Brothers" was located in the building at this point. The building was of the same type and construction as the buildings described under Point #177, and was used in its entirety by the society.
- #179 BLOCK OF MODERN APARTMENT BUILDINGS AND SHOPS. These buildings were for the most part four stories high, constructed of plastered brick, and had medium-pitched, flat red tile roofs. The buildings were constructed in the early 1930's and were considered to be the better type of apartments. Many shops were located on the ground floors of these buildings on all street fronts.
- #179a TRAVEL BUREAU. A branch office of the Czech Travel Bureau "Cedok" was located in this building. The regional offices of the Czechoslovak Automobile Club were also located in this building.

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- #179b THE CITY SAVINGS BANK. The main offices of the Hradec Kralove City Savings Bank were located in the first and second floors of this building.
- #180. MUSEUM. The museum building was constructed about 1930. The building was red brick, approximately four stories high, and had an irregular, pitched, gable-type, red tile roof. The entrance to the museum was on the west side of the building. A large water fountain was located just in front of the entrance. This was a historical museum; it contained an art gallery, a lecture hall, and a scientific library and study room. A small park was east of the building.
- #181 BLOCK OF FAIRLY OLD BUILDINGS. Although they had been recently remodeled, these buildings were fairly old, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had low-pitched, red tile roofs. Except as otherwise indicated, the ground floors of the buildings in this block were occupied by various types of shops.
- #181a OFFICES OF THE CITY GAS AND ELECTRIC ADMINISTRATION. The ground floor of this building was occupied by a retail store which handled all types of gas and electric appliances. The offices of the City Gas and Electric Administration were located on the upper floors of the building. This building was of the same construction as described under Point #181.
- #181b GRAND HOTEL. This was the largest, best and most important hotel in Hradec Kralove. The building was constructed along the same lines as the buildings described under Point #181. The hotel boasted 120 rooms which included family suites. A bar, a restaurant, and several meeting halls were located in the hotel. A "Palmgarden", which was enclosed completely in glass and used as a dance hall, was located in the rear of the hotel building. The hotel was owned and operated by the Czech Hotels National Corporation. This hotel was being ruined under the management of Eduard Svagerka, a Communist of long standing who had owned a small, dirty, inn in the new part of Hradec Kralove.
- #181c REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE VDP (Velkoprůstevní Podniky - Large Cooperative Enterprises). The VDP was a wholesalers' cooperative dealing in food and food products. The cooperative owned and operated several food processing plants within the CSR and maintained offices in most of the larger cities of Czechoslovakia. VDP is now a national corporation and is run by the state. The cooperative occupied the second floor only of the building indicated by this point.
- #181d CZECHOSLOVAK FARMERS' ASSOCIATION BUILDING. This building was originally built and used by the Zivno Banka until 1945. Zivno Banka was the largest and most important bank in Czechoslovakia. From 1945 to 1948, the building was occupied by the Regional Headquarters of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. In the latter part of 1948, when the Communist Party moved its regional headquarters to its new location /See Point #687, the building was occupied by the Czechoslovak Farmers' Association, which occupied all floors of the building. The building was of the same design and construction as those described under Point #181.

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- #182 BLOCK OF APARTMENT HOUSES. The buildings in the area indicated by this point were, for the most part, four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. The ground and second floors of the buildings on the north end of this block were occupied by various types of shops.
- #183 BLOCK OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS. With the exception of the buildings described under Points #183b, the buildings in this block were of the same design and construction and were similar to the buildings described under Point #182.
- #183a HRADEC KRALOVE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. The building in which the center was located was constructed in 1950, was three or four stories high, made of reinforced concrete and brick which was coated with a plaster substance, and had a flat roof. This building housed the central telephone exchange and the central telegraph exchange of Hradec Kralove. The offices of the Eastern Bohemia Regional Administration of the State Telegraph and Telephone Communications were also located there. I believe that this was the only telephone exchange in the city of Hradec Kralove.
- #183b TRADE SCHOOL. This building was constructed along the same lines as the buildings described under Point #183. The school was known as Odborna Skola (Special School); it offered theoretical training to apprentices in various trades. The students were 14-16 years old.
- #184 BLOCK OF VERY OLD BUILDINGS. Except as otherwise noted below, the buildings in this block were constructed of plaster-coated brick and mortar, were approximately three or four stories high, and had low-pitched, red tile roofs. The buildings on the north and west sides of the block had been recently renovated; they were, for the most part, very old apartment buildings. A covered, arch-type walk was on the eastern side of the block.
- #184a REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SOCIALIST PARTY. Until 1948, this building housed the headquarters of the Czechoslovakian National Socialist Party for the Eastern Bohemia region. After the Communists took over in 1948, this organization became the Czechoslovakian Socialist Party. The offices of the Party were located on the second floor. The building was of the same type of construction as those described under Point #184. The ground floor was occupied by various shops; the third and fourth floors of the building by the management of the "Eternitas" works, a roofing company which produced all types of roofing and insulation materials. (I do not know where the production plant of the Eternitas Works was located.)
- #184b OFFICES OF THE ARCHDEACON OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HRADEC KRALOVE. The building in which these offices were located was approximately three stories high, constructed of yellow-painted, plaster-coated brick and had a high-pitched, red tile roof.

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- #185 STAIRCASE. This staircase was known as "Kozinka". The stairs were approximately three m wide and constructed of concrete. They served as a passage from Jirikova Trida to Velke Namesti (Great Square).
- #186 HRADEC KRALOVE BREWERY. This brewery was located on the side of a high hill. The eastern part of the building was approximately two stories high while the western and southern parts of the building were approximately six stories high. The building was constructed of red brick and had a low-pitched, hipped, red tile roof and a high, red brick chimney. Although the production capacity of the brewery seemed to be fairly high, I do not believe that any of the products were exported to other countries.
- #187 FORMER DEACONS' RESIDENCES. This group of buildings in the area indicated by this point were formerly occupied by deacons of the Roman Catholic church. The entire section of homes was known as Dekanske Domy. The buildings were approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, were of a very old type of architecture, and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #187a APARTMENT HOUSES. The buildings in this area were of the same type of construction and size as those described under Point #187.
- #188 BISHOP'S RESIDENCE. This building was three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick in "Baroque" style and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. The entire building served as the residence of the bishop of Hradec Kralove.
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- #189 STAIRCASE. This staircase was known as Nove Schodiste. The stairs were approximately three m wide and constructed of concrete. They connected Komenskeho Trida and Velke Namesti.
- #190 BRANCH OFFICES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN RED CROSS. The building in which these offices were located was very old, constructed of yellow-painted, plaster-coated brick in "Baroque" style and had a high-pitched, gable-type roof. This building was known as "U Spulaku"; until the beginning of World War II it housed the city library. Several other offices are located in the building.
- #191 MILITARY COURTHOUSE. This building was approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. This building is of the older type of architectural design and has been used by the military, in one way or another for more than 100 years. I am not sure that the building was used as a courthouse, but I am sure that it is being used by the military.

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- #191a APARTMENT HOUSES. These apartment houses were of the same design and construction as those described under Point #187a.
- #192 CHURCH OF THE VIRGIN MARY. This church was approximately two hundred years old, was constructed of cream-colored, plaster-coated brick in the "Baroque" style and had two spires which were approximately 20 m high.
- #193 STAIRCASE. This staircase was called Bono Pyblico; it was four or five m wide, constructed of concrete and joined Komenskeho Trida and Velke Namesti.
- #194 BLOCK OF OLD BUILDINGS. This entire city block contained older type apartment buildings, which were three or four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. Various and sundry shops were located along the ground floors of the northwest and northeast sides of the block.
- #195 CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY GHOST. This was the largest church in Hradec Kralove; it was of Gothic design, approximately 1000 years old and had two steeples which could be seen from a great distance. The church was constructed of stone and mortar and had a high-pitched, red tile roof. It was a Roman Catholic church.
- #196 CHAPEL OF SAINT CLEMENT. The building in which this chapel was located was better known to the people of Hradec Kralove as "Bila Vez" ("White Tower"). It was built approximately three hundred years ago and is the highest building in the entire Eastern Bohemian region. It is considered a very good landmark and can be seen from great distances. The small Chapel of St Clement was located in this tower.
- #197 OLD APARTMENT HOUSES. The area indicated by this point contained one or two tall apartment buildings which were three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. A small restaurant is located in the ground floor of one of these buildings.
- #198 CITY HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE POLICE. This building was approximately three stories high, constructed of brown-colored plastered brick. Fairly high brick towers were located on the northeast and southeast corners. The entrance to the building courtyard was through an arch driveway from the east. A balcony was constructed at the second floor level on the east side. This balcony was often used as a public speaking platform. Garages, accomodating several vehicles used by the police, were located in the courtyard.
- #199 OLD APARTMENT HOUSES. These buildings were of the same design and construction as those described under Point #197. Several shops of various types were located on the ground floor of the building front on Velke Namesti.

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- #199a BOOKSHOP. This was the largest and best known bookstore in Hradec Kralove. It was formerly called "Pisa"; following nationalization, the name was changed to "Orbis". The bookstore specializes in the handling and sale of old books.
- #200 RELIGIOUS MONUMENT. This monument was constructed of concrete, about 20 m high and in the form of a round pole. It was erected by the citizens of Hradec Kralove approximately 200 years ago as a tribute for deliverance from the plague.
- #201 OLD APARTMENTS AND SHOPS. The buildings in this area were of an older type of architecture, three or four stories high and had pitched, gable-type roofs which were covered with red tile. The walls of the buildings were very thick, constructed of stone, brick and mortar, and the exteriors of the walls were coated with a cream-colored plaster. Archways were located along the southern sides of some of these buildings.
- #202 HYDRO AND THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER PLANT. This plant was known as "The Elbe Electrical Power Plant." The building occupied an area which was approximately 150 m - 25 m. The building was constructed of both red brick and plaster-coated brick. It was of a very modern design, had a pleasing appearance and did not give the impression of being an industrial type of building. The roof of the building was irregular - partly pitched and partly flat - and was red tile. A high red brick chimney was located at the southern end of the building. Some apartments for employees of the plant were located in the southern end of the building. I am unable to supply any information on the interior of the building or on production capacities of the plant. It was generally known that the plant produced electricity from hydro and thermal sources. See paragraph 8, "Industrial and Economic Characteristics".
- #203 KIRASEK PARK. This was the best and most used park in Hradec Kralove. It was very well kept and boasted several beautiful rock gardens. A high wire fence was located along the north and northeastern portion of the park. The entrances to the park were located on the northeast and northwest sides.
- #203a PARK SUPERVISOR'S HOME. This building was single-storied, constructed of red-painted, plastered brick and had a low-pitched, red tile roof.
- #203b RESTAURANT. This building was divided into two sections: one of the sections was constructed of red brick, two stories high with a flat roof, and was used as a restaurant. The other section of the building was constructed partly of brick and partly of wood; it was one story high with a flat roof, and was used as a kindergarten. A small area around this building was used as an outdoor restaurant during the summer months.
- #203c TENNIS COURTS. Three or four small tennis courts and a small, wooden club house were located in this area.

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- #204 PONTON BRIDGE. This temporary bridge was approximately 1½ m wide and spanned the Orlice river. The bridge was for the use of pedestrians and bicyclists only.
- #205 SOCCER PLAYGROUND. This area was used only for soccer games. A large grandstand, constructed of wood, was located at the northwestern end of the field.
- #206 TENNIS COURTS. This area contained several tennis courts, but I never noticed any buildings in the area.
- #207 CITY HOSPITAL. This hospital was known as Statni Oblastni Nemocnice (State Regional Hospital). As far as administration is concerned, the hospital was controlled by the state; however, from a medical standpoint the hospital was controlled and operated by the staff of the Military Medical Academy /See Point #1577. The hospital was relatively new; construction was begun in 1930 and expansion is still taking place. [REDACTED]
- All the buildings of the hospital were approximately four stories high, constructed of gray-colored, plastered brick and had flat roofs; all were of the same design. The entire hospital grounds were surrounded by a wire fence. The only entrance to the hospital grounds was through the main administration building /Point #207a/.
- #207a ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND MAIN ENTRANCE.
- #207b SURGICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC CLINICS. All major surgery was done in this building.
- #207c EYE, NOSE, EAR AND THROAT CLINIC.
- #207d CHILDRENS' CLINIC.
- #207e INTERNAL DISEASE CLINIC.
- #207f ISOLATION WARDS.
- #207g PATHOLOGICAL CLINIC.
- #207h BOILER HOUSE AND HEATING PLANT.
- #207i NERVE CLINIC AND PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC.
- #207j DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREAL DISEASE WARDS.
- #207k OBSTETRICAL CLINIC.
- #207l LIVING QUARTERS. The two buildings indicated by this point were located to the east of the hospital area and occupied by doctors and nurses of the hospital.
- #208 COBBLESTONE ROADS. These roads were approximately 10 m wide.
- #209 UNKNOWN AREAS.

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- #210 TANNING SCHOOL. This area was occupied by a technical school which specialized in methods of tanning leather. The school ground was surrounded by a wire fence. The main entrance to the school was from the west of the area. This school was very well known before World War II when many students from foreign countries were enrolled there.
- #210a MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING. This building was four stories high, constructed of red brick and had a flat roof. A portion of the building was devoted to class rooms while the remainder contained workshops for practical training. Dormitories for students of the school were located in the northern part. A fairly high brick chimney rose above the building.
- #210b SMALL VILLA. This building was approximately two stories high, red brick with a flat roof. The villa was occupied by the director of the school.
- #211 BRIDGE. This bridge was known as "Moravsky Most" (Moravian Bridge). It was constructed of reinforced concrete, nine to 10 m wide, 30 m long; the roadbed was constructed of asphalt. Watergates, similar to those described under Point #147, were located under this bridge. These watergates controlled the flow of the Orlice River, routing the waters of the river through the turbines of the electrical power plant [Point #212].
- #212 HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER PLANT. This plant was the Moravian Electric Plant. The building which housed the power station was three stories high, constructed of reinforced concrete and was almost square. The station was constructed on the northern bank of the Orlice River at the bridge [Point #211] and cantilevered over the river. The power plant was built in the early 1930's. I am unable to give any information on the interior of the building or on the production capacity of the plant.
- #213 STABLES. The areas indicated by this point and Point #213a were formerly occupied by a riding academy. I believe that the stables are now being used by the military to train horses.
- #213a TRAINING YARDS. The whole of the yards was enclosed by a wooden fence.
- #214 MILITARY BARRACKS. This block of buildings approximately three or four stories high, was constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. As far as I know, this block of buildings is still being used by the military. The entrance to the area was located on the northwest corner of the block.
- #215 DORMITORY. This building was four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick, and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof; it was known to the people of the city as "Boromeum." For many years it was used as a dormitory for poorer Catholic boys. Since 1938 the building has been used as a dormitory for unmarried young men, boys, and workers. I heard rumors that the Communist Party had taken over this building a few weeks prior to late August 1951.

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- #215a GARDEN. This area was owned and cared for by the occupants of the dormitory, Point #215.
- #216 BUILDING PROJECTS. I heard from several people in the area that new apartment buildings were to be constructed in this area in the near future.
- #217 PARK PROJECT. This area was to become a park in the near future.
- #218 MILITARY KASERNE. This block of buildings was used entirely by the military. The buildings were approximately three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs. I heard the buildings had been the headquarters of an artillery brigade but do not know what is located there at the present time.
- #218a MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE KASERNE.
- #218b COURTYARD. This courtyard was an integral part of the military kaserne Point #218 and was used as a parade and drill field.
- #219 TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL. This school was located in one large building which was three or four stories high, constructed of plastered brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. The entrance to the school was on Komenskeho Trida. The school was a prep school for the main technical college in Prague. The students were of the age group 15 to 19 years.
- #220 MILITARY PRISON. I last saw this structure in 1948 and, at that time, it was used as a military prison. I am not sure what the building is used for at the present time. The prison was located in a rectangularly-shaped building which was three stories high, constructed of plastered brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. The second and third floors of the building had very small windows which were barred. To the rear of the building was a courtyard surrounded by a high brick wall topped with rolls of barbed wire. I did not see guard towers or searchlights in the prison area.
- #221 WAREHOUSE AREA. The area indicated by this point was occupied by various warehouses.
- #222 SMALL DORMITORY. This building was formerly a students' club which was built by the students themselves. It was constructed of wood with a brick foundation and had a low-pitched, tarpaper-covered roof. The building was two stories high. I believe that the building is being used as a dormitory for students and workers at the present time.
- #223 BLOCKS OF VILLAS. These areas were occupied by smaller, family-type villas.
- #224 BRIDGE. This bridge was perhaps 30 m long, eight to nine m wide and was constructed of arch-type, reinforced concrete. The bridge carried Zerotinova Street across the Orlice River where it continued on to Malsovice suburb.

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- #225 OLD MILITARY HOSPITAL. This hospital was contained in a building which was three stories high, constructed of yellow-painted, plaster-coated brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. This building has been used as a military hospital for many years; however, I am not sure of its use at the present time.
- #226 SMALL BROOK. This shallow brook can hardly be observed from any point. I believe that it will be filled in sometime in the future as it is of no importance whatsoever.
- #227 BLOCKS OF APARTMENT HOUSES. These areas were, for the most part, occupied by apartment houses which were fairly new, constructed of gray plastered brick, three to four stories high, and had low-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #228 "SLAVIA" SOCCER CLUB. The area indicated by this point was used as a soccer playing field. A small club house, constructed of wood, was located on the west side of the field. The entire area was surrounded by a wooden fence which was approximately 2½ m high.
- #229 SMALL GREEN AREAS. These areas served to divide the streets at these points into two-way traffic.
- #230 BLOCK OF OLDER APARTMENT HOUSES. The buildings in this area were two to three stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had medium-pitched, red tile roofs.
- #230a HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMBINED NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The official abbreviation of this committee is JNV - Jednotny Narodni Vybor. The building was three to four stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. Until 1949, this building had been used as a convent and convent school. It is now being used as the combined headquarters of the city and district administration. For further information on JNV, see paragraph 18, Political and Sociological Characteristics.
- #231 OLD APARTMENT HOUSES.
- #232 VARIOUS BUILDINGS. These buildings were of various design, mostly smaller, individual type homes.
- #233 SOAP FACTORY. Prior to nationalization, this factory was known as Filnacek. I believe that this was the second largest soap and soap products factory in Czechoslovakia second to the former Schicht plant in Usti on the Elbe (SC40N-1402E). The building in which the factory was located was three to four stories high, constructed of reinforced concrete and had an irregularly-shaped roof (Material unknown). A brick chimney, approximately 25 m high, rose above the building. This plant was established many years ago. I read that this plant is presently producing all types of soap and soap products (facial soap, washing soap, shaving soap, etc).
- #234 BLOCK OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

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- #235 APARTMENT HOUSES AND SMALLER TENEMENT BUILDINGS. The areas indicated by this point contained various types of living quarters of the older type of construction. For the most part, the buildings were one to two stories high, constructed of brick, had low-pitched and medium-pitched, red tile roofs and stretched all along the highway to Trebechovice (5013N-1660E) Point #236.
- #236 HIGHWAY TO TREBECHOVICE. The highway at this point was approximately 12 m wide, constructed of concrete, and in very good condition.
- #237 SMALLER BUILDINGS. Smaller family-type houses and smaller, unimportant retail shops and workshops were located in the areas indicated by this point. Buildings were scattered all around the area.
- #238 RAILWAY STATION OF SLEZSKE PREDMESTI. This station was used primarily for a loading and unloading point by several of the factories in the older part of Hradec Kralove. When I last observed the area in 1950, there were four or five tracks in the station yards; I do not know how many are located there at the present time, I do know that there had been several accidents in the station yards in the past few years.
- #238a LOADING PLATFORM. This ramp was constructed of concrete and was not roofed. There were no buildings on the ramp. It seemed to me that the ramp was used the majority of the time by the military as every time I saw it military supplies were stored there.
- #238b RAILROAD STATION BUILDING. This station building was one to two stories high, constructed of plaster-coated brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof.
- #238c WAREHOUSES. These warehouses were constructed partly of brick and partly of wood and used for the storage of merchandise awaiting shipment.
- #239 SMALLER APARTMENTS AND HOMES.
- #240 SMALL APARTMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS. The area indicated by this point contained several smaller apartment buildings along Pospisilova Trida and several other smaller workshops and industrial buildings which I cannot describe.
- #241 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. The proper name of this school at the present time is Prumyslova Skola Antonina Zapotockeho - The Antonin Zapotosky Industrial School. The curricula of the school was divided into two sections; engineering department and construction department. Each of the courses was two years in length. The ages of the students ranged from 16 to 20 years. The entire school area was surrounded by a wire fence.
- #241a MAIN WORKSHOPS OF THE SCHOOL. These shops were located in a single-storied, reinforced concrete structure having a flat roof with a Kahn-type skylight. These shops contained all types of modern engineering and mechanical equipment. The shops were used by the school for practical training of the students.

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- #241b MAIN BUILDING OF THE SCHOOL. This "U"-shaped building was three or four stories high, was constructed of either brick or reinforced concrete, and had a flat roof. The main classrooms, the laboratories and the administrative offices of the school were located in this building.
- #242 LIVING QUARTERS. The area indicated by this point contained various types of small houses and apartment buildings.
- #243 OFFICE BUILDING. This building had been a part of an old convent. Later it was used by the Combined National Committee as its headquarters. When the Combined National Committee moved to its new location Point #230a7, several industries of the city established offices in the building. The building was three stories high and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof.
- #244 SCHOOL BUILDING. This building was approximately four stories high, constructed of green-painted, plaster-coated brick and had a medium-pitched, red tile roof. The building houses both elementary and secondary schools for children from six to 14. A large open area was located to the north of the building where I saw construction taking place. I heard that this construction was begun in the spring of 1951 and that apartment houses were being built there.
- #245 SMALL HOUSES AND REPAIR SHOPS.
- #246 SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT. Prior to and during World War II, this firm was known as the J Hakauf plant. In 1945, when all major industries were nationalized, this plant became a part of the Rubena National Corporation. The headquarters and main plant of this corporation was in Nachod (5025N-1610E). The buildings were originally constructed in the early 1930's; however, expansion of the old buildings and the addition of several new buildings was completed in 1948 and 1949. The new buildings were constructed of similar design as the old. They were three to four stories high, of reinforced concrete and had flat roofs. A red brick chimney, approximately 30 m high, rose above the plant area. [redacted] worked in the plant, that the plant operated in two shifts of eight hours each; the majority of the workers were female, and no forced labor was used at the plant. The plant produced technical rubber products from synthetic rubber including rubber hoses and insulation material.
- #247 RAILROAD OVERPASS.
- #248 BRIDGE. This was a small concrete bridge which carried one of the country roads across the Pileticky Potok.
- #249 SMALL RR BRIDGE. I cannot describe this bridge other than to say that it carried the single track RR to Tyniste across the Pileticky Potok.

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#250 AREA OF THE HRADEC KRALOVE AIRFIELD. This airfield had always been used by the military. For one or two years prior to World War II, the airfield was used jointly by the military and a civilian airline which operated a line between Hradec Kralove and Prague. At the beginning of the war, the field was taken over completely by the military and at the present time is being used by the military only. I heard that a regiment of the Air Force was stationed there. A school for training air force officers was located at this field. The school was known as "Letecká Akademie". I believe that the course offered at this school was two to four years in length and was for the purpose of training new officers for the Czechoslovakian Air Force. Upon graduation from this school, students received the rank of lieutenant in the Air Force.

#251 HIGHWAY TO AIRFIELD. The greater part of the road was constructed of cobblestones. The approaches to the airfield area were paved with asphalt. The highway was 10 - 12 m wide and was in very good condition.

#### Physical Characteristics of Hradec Kralove

3. The city of Hradec Kralove was located on level terrain and was divided into two sections by the Elbe River. The part of the city east of the Elbe River was the old section, some of the buildings dating back to the 10th century. The section to the west of the Elbe River was considered the new part, most of the construction dating from 1921. The Orlice River joined the Elbe in the southern part of the city.
4. Most of the buildings in Hradec Kralove were constructed much in the same manner, the architectural design constituting the main differences in the structures. The buildings were constructed of brick or cement blocks and the exterior walls of the buildings were coated with a plaster-like material. The exteriors were usually painted, the colors cream, yellow, and green being the most common. The roofs of the buildings were mostly of the medium-pitched, gable-type having wooden foundations and covered with red tile. The roofs which were not of this type were flat, and I am not able to describe them. The majority of the buildings in the center of the city were the tenement-type of apartment house. These buildings occupied complete city blocks, having courtyards to the interiors of the blocks. Although a few villa-type dwellings were located in the center section of the city, the majority of the private homes and duplex-type of homes were located in the suburbs of the city, especially in the northwest, west and southwest sections. The larger industrial installations (including the two large Skoda Plants, Pts #1 and #14) and apartments and tenement houses for employees of these industrial concerns were located in the newer section of the city to the west of the Elbe River. The oldest and most historical part of the city was a hill in the eastern section of the city. The area was bordered by Jirikova Trida, Trida Cesko Armady and Komenskeho Trida to the west, north and south sides respectively. The old city walls, which surrounded this area, were torn down in the early part of the 19th century; some of the buildings, dating back to the first days of the city, are still to be found there. The best known buildings and areas

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in the city could be listed in the following order: The main RR station and marshalling yards /Point #177/, the State Railway Directory Building /Point #127/, the offices of the KNW (Regional National Committee) /Point #160/, the Cathedral of the Holy Ghost /Point #95/ and the City Hospital /Point #207/. I consider the following sites to be the best aerial orientation points in the city: the main RR marshalling yards /Point #177/, the junction of the Orlice and Elbe Rivers in the southern part of the city, the steeples of the Cathedral of the Holy Ghost /Point #195/ and the "White Tower" /Point #196/.

5. The majority of the streets in the old section of the city were constructed of cobblestone and, although old, they were kept in very good condition. Although a few were constructed of cobblestone, almost all of the streets in the section of the city to the west of the Elbe River were surfaced with asphalt. With the exception of the larger highways, all of the streets in the outskirts of the city were simple dirt roads. For the most part, the streets were lighted by means of alternately placed electric lamp posts. The smaller less important streets were lighted by means of overhanging, incandescent lamps placed usually at intersections. The streets were marked by means of metal plates, measuring approximately 70 x 50 cm, blue letters on a white background. These plates were placed on all four corner buildings of an intersection. All buildings in Hradec Kralove were marked and numbered with two numbers: the street number indicating the position of the building on the street; the building number which was given to the building by the city administration as its construction was completed. As the majority of the streets were very short, a definite pattern of street numbering was not employed; therefore, the streets were not numbered north to south or east to west. The buildings were numbered alternately along the street, beginning usually at a large square, a more important intersection or at a government building. I consider the following to be the most important streets of the city:

- (a) Stalinova Trida (Stalin Avenue). This was the longest as well as the main street of Hradec Kralove. It stretched from the center of the city at the Bridge /Point #86/ west through the new part of the city and through Kuklenny suburb to the highway to Pardubice /Point #28/. In past years, this street has had many names, the most recent having been Karlova Trida, which applied to the eastern section of the street from bridge /Point #86/ to the area of the Biscuit Factory /Point #73/, and Husova Trida, which began at the above-mentioned factory and continued through Kuklenny suburb, leading into the highway to Pardubice /Point #28/. The entire street was renamed in 1945. Parts of the street were lined with linden trees. The greater part of this street was lit by overhanging, incandescent lights with some lamp posts along certain sections of the street. Part of the street was constructed of cobblestone, part of asphalt, and was in very good condition. I estimate the street to be approximately 15-20 m wide. Many shops were located along both sides of the street.

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- (b) Jungmannova Trida (Jungmann Avenue). This was one of the longest, straightest, and best streets in the city. It stretched from Jirikova Trida on the east side of the Elbe River, across the bridge Point #124 and west to Stalinova Trida at Fialovy Sady Point #43. I estimate that this street was 10 - 15 m wide, the widest section being at Fialovy Sady Point #43. The main part of the street was surfaced with asphalt. Narrow side roads approximately five m wide and constructed of cobblestone were located on either side of the street. Almost the entire street was lined with platan trees. The street passed through Ulrichovo Namesti (Ulrich Square) which was the best and most symmetrically designed square in the city. Many shops and stores were located on both sides of the street.
- (c) Kolarova Trida (Kolar Avenue). This was a very beautifully designed street approximately 20 m wide and lined on both sides by very old linden trees. The street was surfaced with asphalt and was in very good condition.

In addition to the streets listed above, the following streets were in the shopping and business districts of the city. Many shops and offices were located along Celakovskeho, Svermova, Macharova, Jirikova and Palackeho streets. All these streets were approximately 10 m wide; Celakovskeho, Svermova and Palackeho streets were asphalt-surfaced, while Macharova and Jirikova streets were surfaced with cobblestones. A beautiful avenue, known as "V Lipkach" (Avenue of the Lindens), stretched from the hospital bridge Point #146, intersecting Kolarova Trida as shown on the sketch Enclosure A7. This avenue was approximately 20 m wide, surfaced with asphalt, and was not used for automobile traffic. The entire avenue was lined with linden trees.

6. The most important squares of the city were Masaryk Namesti (Masaryk Square), Ulrichovo Namesti (Ulrich Square), Velke Namesti (Great Square) and Leninovo Namesti (Lenin Square). All of the squares were surfaced, mostly with asphalt; parts of Ulrich Square were surfaced with concrete while parts of Velke Namesti were surfaced with cobblestone.
7. The most popular park in Hradec Kralove was Jiraskovy Sady (Jirasek Park) Point #203. A new park, located in the northeastern part of the city, was known as Hermanovy Sady (Herman Park). (This may not be the official name of the park at the present time, but it is still known as such.) A smaller park was located in the center of the older section of the city just north of a block of very old buildings Point #170 which was called City Park. Another park, Fialovy Sady, was located to the west of the Elbe River Point #43. In addition to the above parks, the banks of the Elbe River had been improved and beautified and were used as riverside parks. See Points #148.

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Industrial and Economic Aspects

8. In my opinion, the main industries of Hradec Kralove are the following (listed order of importance); the Skoda Works, Kuklenny Point #147, the Skoda Works, Plotiste Point #17, the Ippen Works Point #66, the Pilnacek Works Point #233 and the Teerag Works Point #65.
9. Hradec Kralove was a hub of railways, having RR lines converging on the city from five different points. These five lines were as follows:

Hradec Kralove to Prague Point #33b  
 Hradec Kralove to Pardubice Point #36  
 Hradec Kralove to Tyniste Point #60  
 Hradec Kralove to Jaromer Point #17  
 Hradec Kralove to Horice Point #47

Three classes of passenger trains were available for travel to and through Hradec Kralove. Third class passage was the most frequently used; first and second class passage was available for those who could afford it. The RR which ran from Prague to Hradec Kralove Point #33b and continued on to Tyniste Point #60, was known as Line #2 (Official Czech timetable designation). One train per day, in each direction carried international cars (direct connections to Paris, Zurich, Warsaw, Gdynia and Szczecin) and were the only first class accommodations going through the city. In addition to the above, I observed that four express trains, traveling in each direction, passed through Hradec Kralove daily. I do not know whether or not all four of these express trains traveled on Line #2, but I do not think so. I cannot estimate how many local trains passed through the city daily. All trains, with the exception of the one carrying the international and first class cars, were composed of second and third class coaches. Sleepers were available, but they were not used because of the short distances in Czechoslovakia. Sleepers were used most extensively on the international trains; but the sleepers were added to the trains at points other than Hradec Kralove so that one could not board a sleeper in Hradec Kralove. Diner service was not available on trains passing through Hradec Kralove. Until May 1951, trains passing through the city were often late and did not run on schedule. [redacted] the RR timetables were adjusted so that, at the present time, trains are on time and are considered to be efficient and reliable. I consider the equipment used to be in fairly good condition. There were no accommodations for electrically-powered trains in Hradec Kralove. No diesels were being used anywhere in Czechoslovakia, to my knowledge. Fares paid on trains depended upon the point to which a person travelled. Generally, the fare for a short trip was relatively much more than for a long trip, ie, the longer the trip, the less the fare. The following are some of the fares which were in effect [redacted]

Third Class Express to Prague (a distance of 115 km)	135 Crowns
Third Class Normal Service to Prague	95 Crowns
Third Class Local Train to Pardubice	25 Crowns

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The fare for second class passage was double the above amount; for first class, triple the amount. There were no reduced fares for excursion trips, etc. Children from infancy to four years of age traveled free; from four to 12, half fare; over the age of 12, the full fare was required.

10. To the best of my knowledge, none of the waterways in the city were being used for transportation.
11. Air transportation was not available in Hradec Kralove since the city airport Point #250 was used by the military only. The nearest civilian airport, which was used by all who wished to travel by air, was located in Prague.
12. The city transportation of Hradec Kralove consisted entirely of autobusses, trolley busses, and taxis. The autobusses were used for transportation to the outlying districts and to the suburbs of the city and were operated by the City Bus Administration See Point #75. The busses were painted red with yellow stripes along each side. The busses were marked in two ways: at the top of the front of the bus, centered above the windshield, was a route sign which indicated the number of the route and the district to which the bus was traveling; a card, black letters on a white background, placed in the lower right-hand corner of the windshield and in the windows along the sides of the bus, indicated the route number, the destination of the bus and the main stops along the route. The busses were not marked on the rear. The trolley busses were used for transportation in the business sections of the city. These vehicles were painted and marked in exactly the same manner as the autobusses. In  the city administration was planning to replace all autobusses by extending the trolley bus routes to the suburban districts. Since the route numbering has been changed  I am not able to give the numbers of the routes, but the following were some of the more important routes in the city:
  - (a) A combined trolley and autobus route started at the RR station square Point #17f, went south to Stalinova Trida, southwest through the overpass Point #19, along the Pardubice highway Point #28 to the outskirts of the city and returned to the RR station by the same route.
  - (b) From the RR station square Point #17f, a bus route ran south to Jungmannova Trida, east through Ulrich Square (Ulrichovo Namesti), continued east through Lenin Square (Leninovo Namesti), across the bridge Point #124 to Jirikova Trida, north along Jirikova Trida to the Grand Hotel Point #181d, turned left at the Grand Hotel and traveled northwest to the new bridge Point #86, west along Stalinova Trida to Macharova Street, and arrived again at the RR station square Point #17f.

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- (c) This route followed the same path as the route described under (b), except that it traveled in the opposite direction. It went east along Macharova Street to Stalinova Trida, continued east to the new bridge Point #867, turned southeast to Jirikova Trida, turned right again across the bridge Point #1247, continued across Lenin Square to Jungmannova Trida, along Jungmannova Trida to the gasoline station Point #457, turned northwest and continued to the RR station square Point #17f7.
- (d) This route started at the RR station square Point #17f7, continued east along Macharova Street to Stalinova Trida, then east along Stalinova Trida to Manesova Street, turned right along Manesova Street to Celakovskeho Street, turned left along Celakovskeho Street to Masaryk Square (Masaryk Namesti), continued southeast along Svermova Street, across Lenin Square and the bridge Point #1247 to Jirikova Trida, turned right along Jirikova Trida to Komenskeho Trida; traveled east along Komenskeho Trida to Zerotinova Street, turned right at Zerotinova Street and traveled southeast across the bridge Point #2247 to Malsovice Suburb. The bus returned to the RR station square Point #17f7 by the same route.
- (e) Beginning at the RR station square Point #17f7 this route traveled east along Macharova Street to Stalinova Trida, continued east along Stalinova Trida to Manesova Street, turned right along Manesova Street to Celakovskeho Street, turned left along Celakovskeho Street, across Masaryk Square, continued southeast down Svermova Street to Lenin Square; the route then continued east across the bridge Point #1247 to Jirikova Trida, turned right along Jirikova Trida to Komenskeho Trida, traveled along Komenskeho Trida to the Military Kaserne Point #1287, turned right and traveled south across the bridge Point #2117 to the Tanning School Point #2107. It then turned left and traveled east to the first crossroad and then south to Novy Hradec Kralove suburb. This bus then returned to the RR station square by the same route.
- (f) This route traveled south from the RR station square Point #17f7 to the junction of Stalinova Trida and Jungmannova Trida, east along Jungmannova Trida, across Ulrich Square to Lenin Square, across the bridge Point #1247 to Jirikova Trida, turned left and traveled along Jirikova Trida to Trida Cesko Armady; traveled east along Trida Cesko Armady to Pospisilova Trida, northeast along Pospisilova Trida to the Slezke Predmesti RR Station Point #2387. The bus returned to the main RR station Point #17f7 by the same route.
- (g) Starting at the Grand Hotel Point #181b7, an autobus traveled north along Jirikova Trida, continued north along Prikopy Street across the bridge Point #1507 to the airport area Point #2507. The route then continued northeast along a country road to the suburb of Pouchov. The bus returned to the Grand Hotel by the same route. This was the only route starting from the Grand Hotel.

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- (h) This route started at the RR station square Point #17f, traveled directly north to Horlicka Street, continued north along Horlicka Street, across the RR tracks at the overpass Point #4b and continued northwest to the Plotiste suburb. The bus returned to the main RR station by the same route.

In addition to the above mentioned routes, busses also departed from the RR station square Point #17f for outlying districts including Stezery, Brezhrad and Tredes. These busses did not follow regularly scheduled routes, but several stops were made along the way. In addition to the urban and suburban routes listed above, interurban transportation was afforded by the CSAD (Ceskoslovenska Automobilova Doprava - Czechoslovakian Automotive Transportation) which was a national corporation controlling all interurban busses in Czechoslovakia. These busses operated regularly scheduled routes to all major municipalities in the country. The busses could accommodate 50-60 persons and were painted a khaki color. They were marked in the lower right hand corner of the front of the bus by means of a metal plate, painted white with black letters. The plate indicated the destination of the bus and the words "A Zpet" which means "And Return". Almost all of the busses were manufactured by the "Tatra" firm. They were mostly six-wheeled vehicles. The fares on the suburban and urban busses depended entirely on the distance traveled. The minimum and usual fare was two crowns; all trips within the city limits cost two crowns. I have no knowledge of the fares paid on interurban busses.

13. Taxis in the city were relatively few. The majority of the taxis were operated and controlled by the city administration. In August 1951, some of the taxis were operated by private companies, but I think they were to be taken over by the city administration shortly afterward. The taxis had no definite marking system. A small sign with the word "Taxi" was usually in the lower right hand corner of the windshield of the car. None of the taxis used meters; fares were determined on the kilometer basis. I think that the fare was three to three and a half crowns per kilometer.
14. The percentage of the people in Hradec Kralove and all of Czechoslovakia who owned private vehicles was very small; those who did own private vehicles have owned them since before World War II, or purchased them shortly after the war. At the present time, the price of automobiles in Czechoslovakia is so high that the majority of the people cannot afford them. An exception to this are physicians and government officials who operate government-owned vehicles. Even those who did own private vehicles could not afford to operate them due to the ridiculously high price of gasoline, a liter costing approximately 40 crowns. The majority of the population therefore, used bicycles or motorcycles, or walked.

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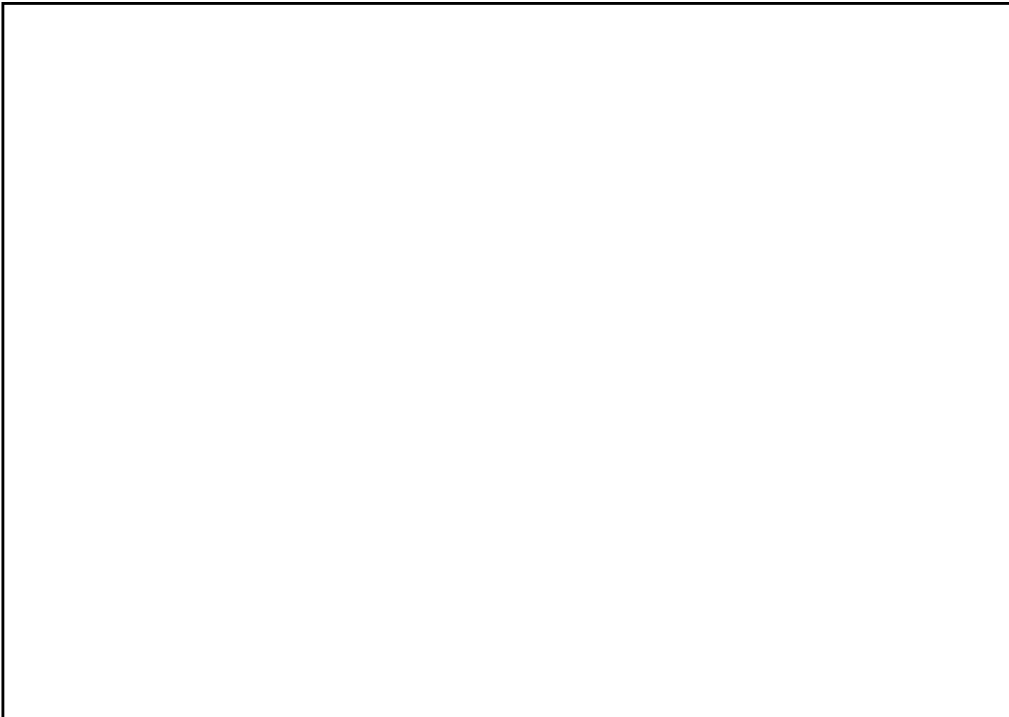
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15. The main source of electric power for the city was the hydro and thermal electric power plant /Point #202/ and the hydro electric power plant /Point #212/. This power was supplemented by the thermal electric power plant in Porici (4950N-1441E) in northeastern Bohemia. All of the electricity in Hradec Kralove, both for industry and for private use, was alternating current, 220 volts. Hradec Kralove was plagued by an extreme shortage of electric power [redacted]. There was a fade-out, and in some cases a complete shut-off, of electricity for sometimes as much as three hours a day during the winter months. The most frequent periods for these fade-outs were from six to seven in the morning and from six to eight in the evening. This was especially so during the winter months because of the amount of power used by all at these times.
16. There was no water purification plant in the city. Water was taken from the Elbe River for industrial and general use; however, this water could not be used for drinking. All drinking water was piped to the city from reservoirs located somewhere in the Novy Hradec Kralove suburb.
17. The city boasted a four digit dial telephone system with a central exchange /Point #183b/. The standard rate for a local call in all the cities of Czechoslovakia was two crowns, but I don't know the rate for long distance calls. As far as I know, the phones were always in good operating condition and calls were not monitored. Telegraph service was available; the main telegraph office was located in the central telephone exchange building /Point #183b/.

Political and Sociological Aspects

18



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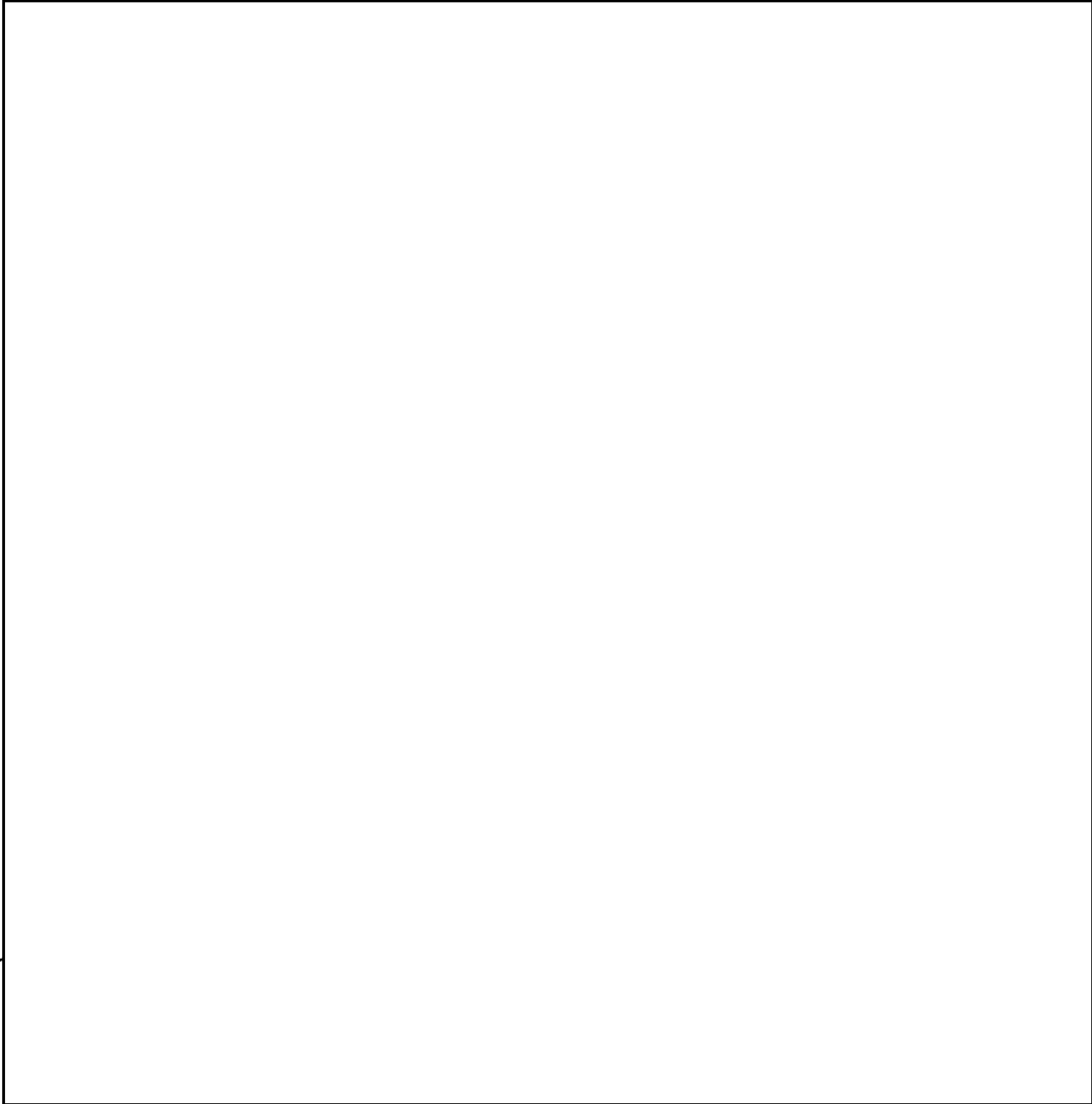
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19. In cities which were the seat of government of a region, as was Hradec Kralove, the ONV (Okresni Narodni Vybor - District National Committee) and the MNV (Mistni Narodni Vybor - Local (City) National Committee) were combined to form the JNV (Jednotny Narodni Vybor - Combined National Committee). Therefore, the JNV, in this case, was the municipal government of Hradec Kralove and also the government of the Hradec Kralove District. The organization of JNV was very similar to that of KNV. Since all members of the JNV council were replaced during 1949 and 1950, I cannot give names or descriptions of any of the present JNV council members.

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21. Before World War II, Hradec Kralove was never a stronghold of the CP. At that time there were very few Communists in the city. A few were to be found around the Skoda Works in Kuklenny suburb, but their number was unimportant. After the war, the CP, with its promises of better living and working conditions, better pay, better administration, etc, gained great popularity especially among the small and middle class farmers in the rural districts of the city. During the last free elections in 1946 when the Communists proved to be far stronger in Czechoslovakia as a whole than in the Hradec Kralove region, the city voted about 41% Communist and the rural district about 43% Communist. When this was added to the 10% vote gained by the Social Democratic Party, which supported the Communists, the CP had gained control of the region.

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I found the attitude of the majority of the people completely changed. This was true not only in Hradec Kralove but in Czechoslovakia as a whole. During the period from the summer of 1950 to the summer of 1951, the situation worsened; this was shown especially in the mental attitude of the people. The complete propaganda of the CP plagued them in everything they did, whether work or recreation. This lack of freedom was more oppressive to the people than the shortages of food. Those who joined the CP before 1948 could not break away from it without catastrophic consequences for themselves and their families. All CP members had to remain with the Party or end up in prisons or forced labor camps.

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22. Living conditions in Hradec Kralove as far as housing, surroundings, sanitation, etc, were concerned were somewhat better than the average in Czechoslovakia. Although there was a severe shortage of housing in the city, as throughout the country, living quarters were highly satisfactory. The city streets and parks were always clean and well kept. Prior to World War II, the city was known as the "Salon of the Republic". There was no slum district in the city. I think that public health was above average. Working conditions could also be described as above average, when compared to nation-wide conditions. The factories in Hradec Kralove were relatively new; all had clean, airy, workshops and workers' cafeterias where meals were served in decent surroundings. All the factories supported sport clubs, libraries, and various recreational facilities. Many of the factories and even government offices had their own hotels in the Krkonose Mountains for recreational purposes. Four motion picture theaters and one stage theater were located in the city; the movie theaters offered Czech and Soviet films of all types (mostly with political themes). Several dance halls were scattered throughout the city. The majority of the people did not care to use the above facilities for two main reasons: the admissions prices for the theaters were usually too high for the individual man's pocket, and everything was saturated with Communist propaganda. All the vacation areas and recreational centers were state-controlled and it was virtually impossible to obtain reservations for the areas except through the trade unions. What little space was available for private use was controlled exclusively by Cedok (the official Czech travel bureau) and could not be obtained except at very high prices. During vacations or weekends, the individual was not left alone but had to join in "collective" entertainment or recreation. Living quarters were distributed by the JNV - no one could occupy an apartment larger than was allowed by law. A childless family was allowed one room and a kitchen; those having larger apartments were evicted and the apartments were given to larger families. Considerable discrimination was practiced against the non-worker. It was extremely difficult for those who were not the best "shock-workers" to get an apartment or room due to the housing shortage.
23. The food situation in Hradec Kralove was somewhat worse than it was in Prague, which was the best supplied city in Czechoslovakia. Almost everything was rationed, but even the barest necessities were often very difficult to procure. It was often necessary to stand in line for hours to get one's rations. Many things, especially food, were not rationed in sufficient quantities to sustain life, thus making it necessary to purchase them on the free market. This fact made the cost of living extremely high. The following comparison of wages and salaries with the consumer's prices of some of the most necessary items, as I remember them, will show the extremely high cost of living [redacted] In June or July 1951, a statement issued by the State Planning Bureau indicated that the average wage paid to an individual was 4000 crowns; the average salary received was 4600 crowns. Monthly rent ran between 100 crowns for an apartment in a tenement house owned by some of the factories, to 1500 crowns for a modern apartment in the city. A "white collar"

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worker paid an average of 550-600 crowns monthly for rent in the city.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Monthly Ration</u>	<u>Price for Ration</u>	<u>Price on Free Market</u>
1 kg Meat	1 kg	30 Crowns	200-500 Crowns
1 kg Flour	Unk	15 "	40 "
1 kg Bread	6 kgs	12 "	20 "
1 kg Butter	.25 kg	80 "	350 "
1 kg Lard	.15 kg	Unk	300 "
1 Liter Milk	$\frac{1}{4}$ Liter daily	4 Crowns	10 "
1 Egg	4	3.50 "	10 "
Beer, 0.5 Liter	Unrationed		
Very poor quality	-	-	5 "
Poor quality	-	-	10 "
Good quality "Export"	-	-	15 "
Very good "Export Pilsen"	-	-	18 "
1 kg Coffee	Unk	-	1200 "
1 kg Chocolate Candy	"	-	550 "

and in addition to the above:

1 ready made suit of poor quality	3500 Crowns	
1 pair of shoes	400 "	and up
1 small automobile, Skoda-Tudor, 4 cylinder	480000 "	
1 Liter of Gasoline	40 "	
1 Copy of Newspaper	1.50 "	
1 Ticket to Movie	20 "	
1 Ticket to a Concert or the Theater	40 "	

Most of the food items were obtainable on the free market only very rarely. Rationed meat was only of the poorest quality of beef; pork or other types of meat were impossible to get. It was also impossible to get whole milk, either rationed or unrationed.

24. As was previously stated, the situation in Hradec Kralove was somewhat worse than it was in Prague; however, to better illustrate everyday life in Czechoslovakia, I have attempted below to describe one typical day in Prague [redacted], as seen by my wife.

"It was Monday. I got up early (6:00 AM) to go for milk. It was impossible to keep milk overnight due to the very poor quality which made the milk sour very quickly. My husband had to be in his office at 7:30 AM and therefore had to leave at 7:00 AM. I had to wait in line for the milk at least ten minutes. At the same time I tried to get a small piece of butter on my ration cards, at least for our child. Since I registered my ration cards at this shop, I could not get it elsewhere. When I asked for the butter, I got the reply: "Butter will be available on Wednesday!" Therefore I went to a "free" dairy (a dairy which sold unrationed butter and dairy products) so that our child would not have to wait until Wednesday to have butter with her bread. If someone waited for eggs, it was in vain, for the answer was always "We will have eggs tomorrow". There was generally a long line of people waiting in front of this shop; it often stretched around the corner of the block. I couldn't wait for such a long time in this line because

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I had to prepare breakfast for my husband and my daughter. After breakfast, when my husband had left for work, I had to continue my shopping. By the time I had the child ready to go with me, it was 8:00 AM. I returned to the "free" dairy and waited with my daughter until 8:40 before we reached the front of the shop. When it was just about my turn, a salesgirl came out and announced that there was no more milk and butter. Perhaps they would have some more butter around 10:00 AM. I ran to another "free" dairy, but it was already 9:00 AM and there was nobody in the shop. The clerk told me that there was no more milk or butter for the morning but that they would have some in the afternoon. I decided to return to my home and wait. On the way home, I saw people running to a grocery store shouting "They have cauliflower - they have cauliflower!!!" It was 9:30 AM and I was again standing in line. I thought to myself, "Maybe I'll have more luck this time". After waiting for 30 minutes, I finally reached the counter and was able to buy a head of cauliflower for 30 crowns. As I left the shop, I heard the grocer shout: "I have only ten heads of cauliflower left - you people outside are waiting in vain!" Meanwhile, word had been passed around that one of the "free" dairies would have butter in a few minutes. I rushed to the shop and, although a line was forming quickly, I was lucky enough to get at the head of the line. At 11:00 AM, the dairy truck arrived and the driver carried a small box of butter into the shop. Again, the majority of the people who waited, had waited for nothing. Only a few of us who were inside the shop were able to get the butter. We were given 125 grams each. At 11:15 AM, I finished my shopping with one head of cauliflower and 125 grams of butter as my prizes. While on my way home, I met some friends who told me that a small shop would have some frozen fish for sale that afternoon. Continuing, I stopped at a shoe store to inquire about some light summer shoes for my daughter. I was told very curtly that if I wanted light shoes, I would have to wait until Christmas; if I wished, they would sell me a nice pair of heavy winter shoes. After walking all morning, I finally arrived home, very tired. We lived on the sixth floor of an apartment house. We had an elevator in the building but it was never in operation due to the lack of spare parts and the impossibility of trying to get a repairman to fix it. I found some very old potatoes in the storeroom and, along with some left-over soup. I found enough to prepare lunch for my daughter and myself. After lunch, I busied myself with cleaning the apartment. At 3:00 PM, I was again waiting in line for frozen fish. After waiting an hour, I was able to get one kilogram of fish. At 4:00 I went to the park with my daughter. She wanted to go to the playground and use the swing. We found the swing broken and the playground closed. I stopped at a billboard advertising local movies. Only Russian and Czech films were being shown; even the children's matinee scheduled a film called "The Little Coal Miners" - concerning Stakhanovites. On the way home, I stopped at a dry cleaning shop to ask how long it would take to have my husband's suit cleaned. It usually took about two months. This time I was told that they were forbidden to accept larger items for cleaning due to the shortage of cleaning chemicals and that only small items could be accepted. On leaving the shop, I noticed a large sign over the door - WE LIVE BETTER AND HAPPIER. When I returned home at 6:00 PM, I wanted to give my daughter a bath. Although we had central water heating systems in our building, hot water was available only once a week due to the shortage of coal. Very often the heating system was not operative even once a week. Therefore, I had to heat water in

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pots over the gas. This took a very long time since the gas pressure was always very low. At last we sat down to dinner consisting of the fish which I was able to get in the afternoon. At that moment, the bell rang. It startled us, for we did not expect visitors. We opened the door slowly. We were confronted by a woman sent by the National Front (organization of all parties which did the unpleasant work which the CP did not wish to do itself). She told us that she had been sent to "invite" us to join a "voluntary brigade" in tearing down some old buildings in various parts of the city. I was told that our neighbors had signed pledges to work voluntarily for 10 hours. I signed my pledge. One was not paid for this work, but had I not signed, my name would have been added to a list of "unloyal citizens" which was posted in various parts of the city. We finished dinner and looked forward to a quiet evening at home. Soon the house telephone rang. The housekeeper reminded me that all tenants of the building must attend a meeting at 8:30 PM. At the meeting, an official of the "Partisans of Peace" informed us of the importance of the meeting of the Central Committee of that organization which was held a few days ago in Prague. We had already heard about the meeting on the radio, read about it in the newspapers, and on many posters and banners in the city, and again we had to listen to a speech starting with Stalin, dealing with Stalin, the CP and Gottwald and ending with Stalin. When the orator finished reading his speech, he asked us to give some examples of the "fight for peace". All were quiet except an old man who replied: "People 30 years ago lived much worse than the present generation. Now we have great men to lead us and make life happier." This satisfied the official and at 10:00 PM the meeting finished and we returned to our apartment. Before going to bed, we tried to listen to the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. Both were heavily jammed so we listened to the BBC news and went to sleep."

Although it varied somewhat from time to time, the daily routine of the individual in Czechoslovakia followed closely the outline described above. It is very difficult for a person who did not actually experience such things to understand how foul it was and how much the people hated the lives they were living.

#### Security Systems and Measures

25. Hradec Kralove was divided into several police districts. I am not able to outline these districts or to give their areas of responsibility. All inhabitants of the city must be registered with the police in their respective districts of the city. Every citizen was required to obtain and carry an OP (Obcansky Prukaz - Citizens Identification) with him at all times. The OP, containing the certificate of police registration, was the only document that was required for every person and was sufficient for all identification. When travelling by car, especially on weekends, it was necessary to have a driver's license (Ridicky Prukaz) and an owner's license (Jizdni Prukaz) and these documents, plus the OP, were checked very frequently by police officers. Unless a person was traveling, his documents were not checked so often.

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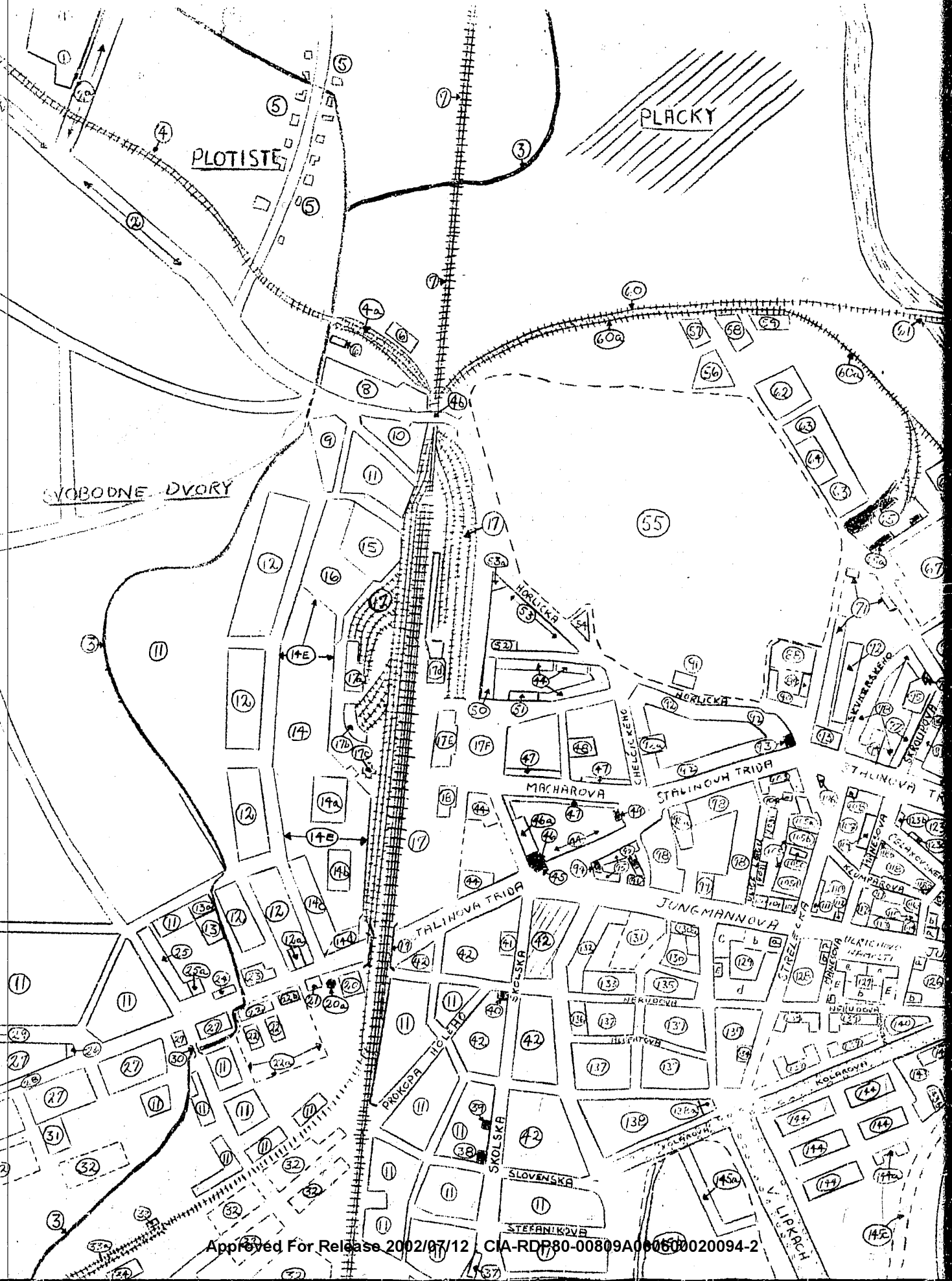
Spot checks were sometimes made in unusual places such as at a swimming pool, or in the waiting rooms of one of the train stations. Hradec Kralove did not have any night clubs; however, frequent spot checks were made in establishments where alcoholic beverages were sold.

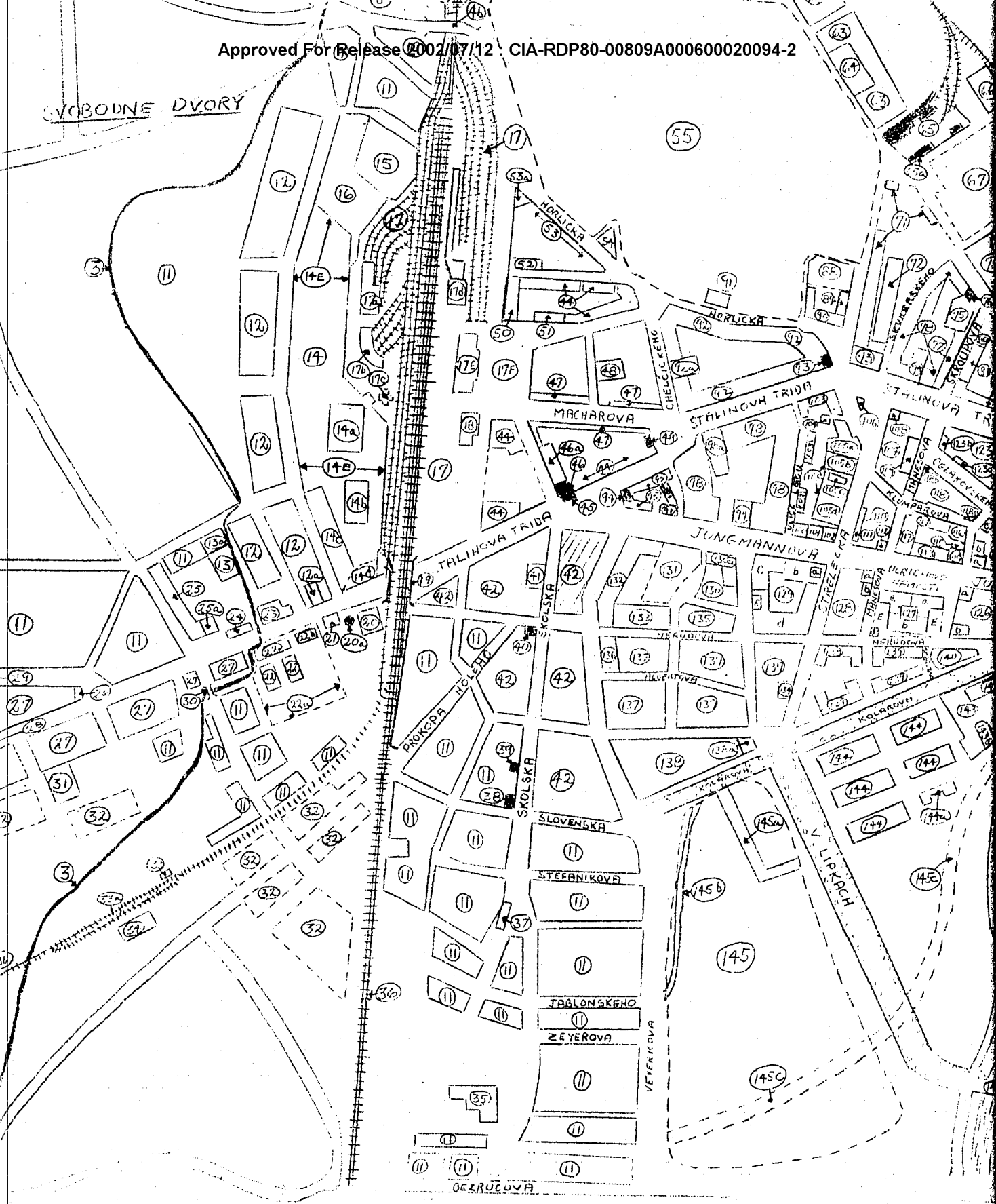
26. With one exception, there were no restrictions on travel within Czechoslovakia itself; if a person wished to travel to a point within 15 kilometers of an "Iron Curtain" border, he had to have a special pass issued by the National Committee of his district. Travel abroad was practically an impossibility for the average citizen. In order to travel beyond the Czech borders, a passport was required. These passports were issued by the MNB (Ministerstvo Narodni Bezpečnosti - Ministry of National Security) in Prague only. They were usually issued only to those travelling on official government business. Approximately three months after submitting his passport application, if the application was approved by the MNB, a person had to travel to Prague to pick up his passport personally.
27. As far as I know, there were no passive air defense measures being taken in Hradec Kralove. I never saw or heard of any AAA emplacements, or of any air raid warning systems in the area.

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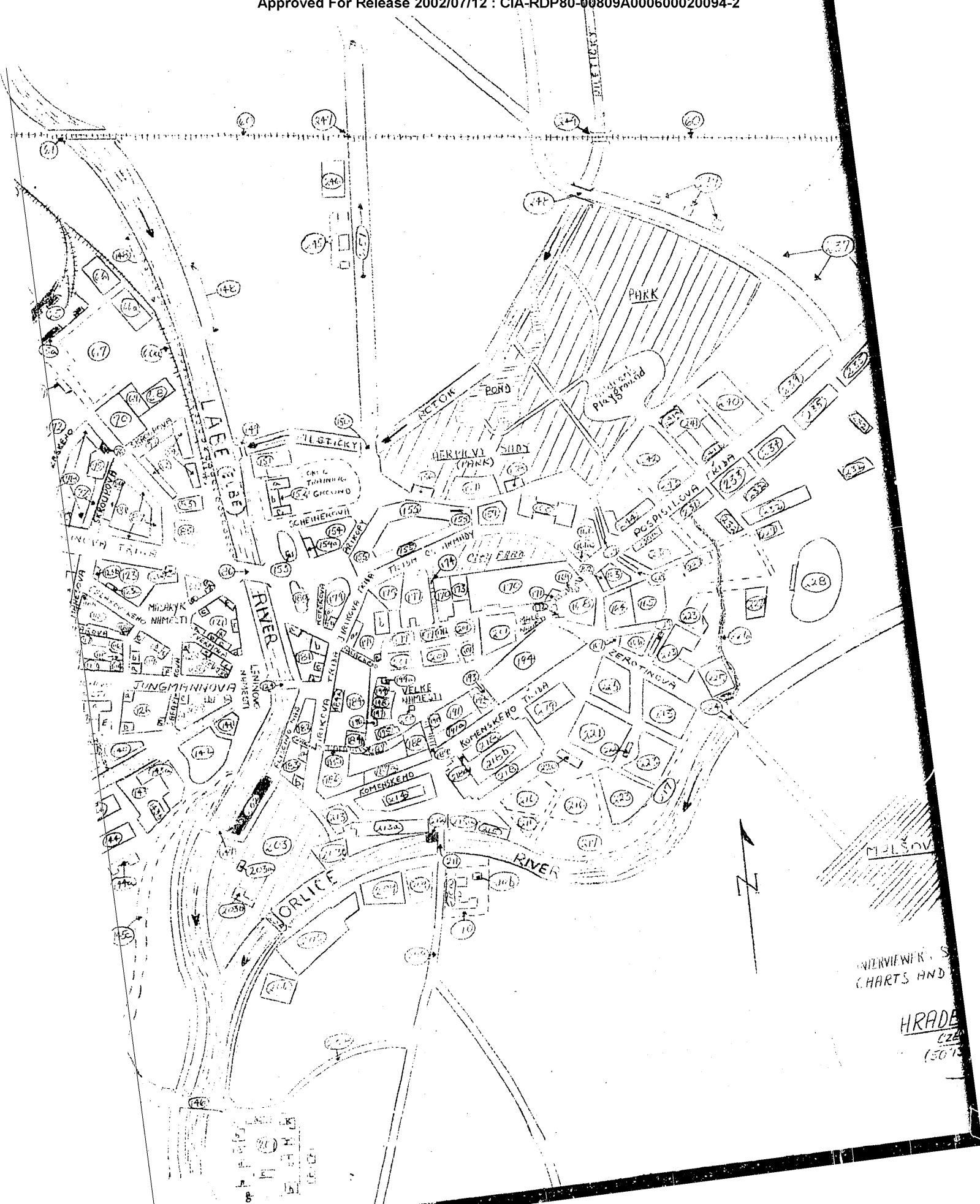
Enclosure A: Sketch of Hradec Kralove

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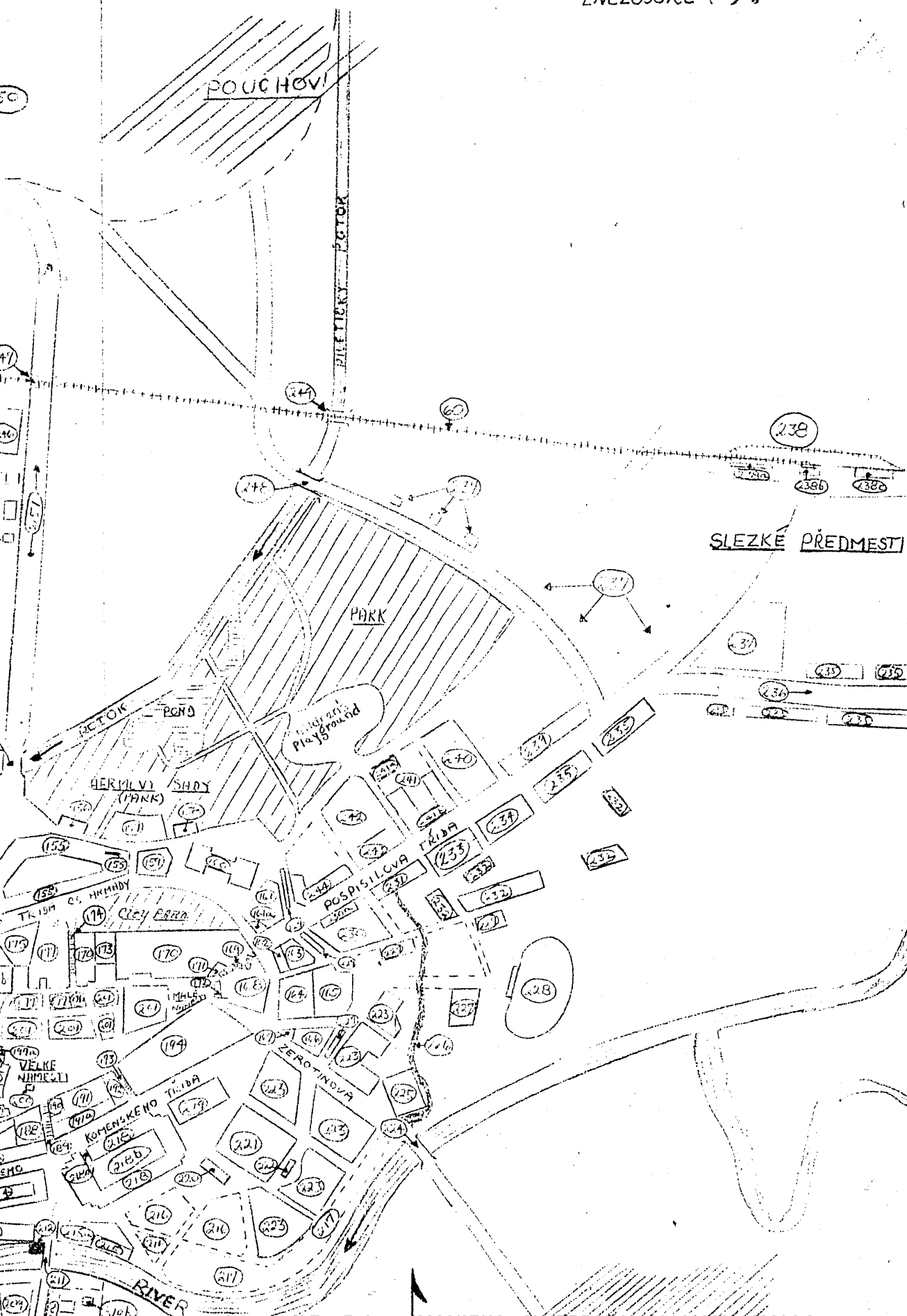


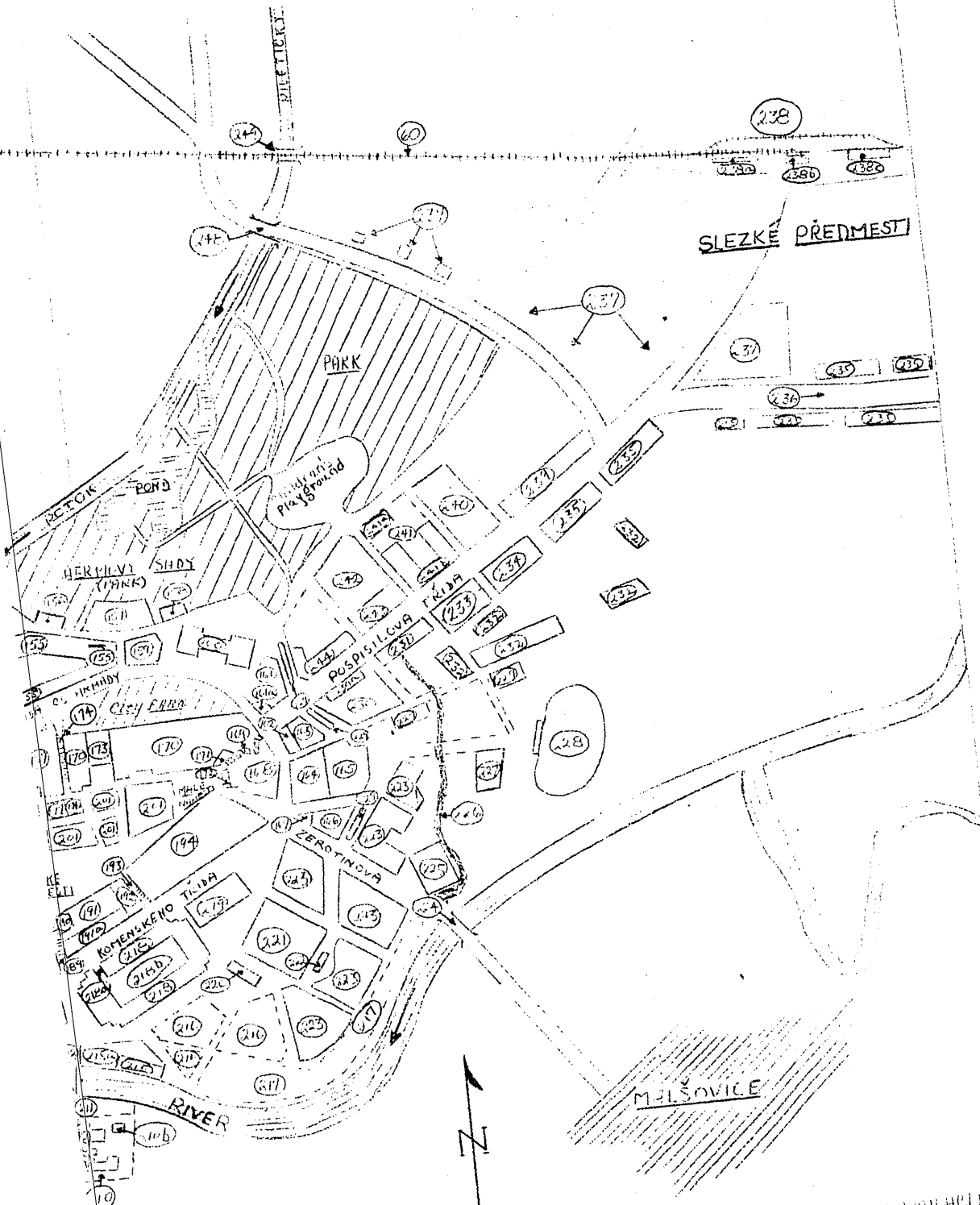


INTERVIEWER'S  
CHARTS AND

HRAD  
1971

ENCLOSURE (A)





INTERVIEWER'S SKETCH BASED ON AVAILABLE CHARTS AND SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
(50°13'N - 15°49'E)