

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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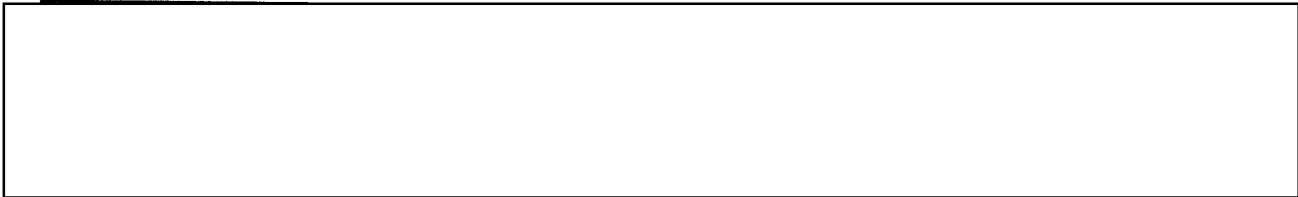
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REFERENCES

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Population

1. The population of Riga is about 1,000,000. The number of Latvians, however, has decreased because of the people who have fled to Germany, the deportations in 1948 and 1949, and the fact that Latvians returning from Siberia and from Western countries are not allowed to settle in Riga. There has been an increase in the population because of the great number of Russians who have come to the city. On the streets, one hears more Russian than Latvian. The center of town and the best residential areas, such as Meza parks, are inhabited mostly by Russians. In contrast to the period just after the war, the Russians are now better dressed than the Latvians.
2. Many male and female drunks are seen on the streets. There are often fights among them and many robberies. These offenses increased after the amnesty given by Beriya following Stalin's death, and about 80 percent of the amnestied convicts were rearrested and sent to labor camps.
3. Repatriates who have returned from Germany, former deportees who have been released, former members of Latvian military forces, and all those who are not Soviet citizens are restricted from living in the cities of Riga, Liepaja, Ventspils, and Jelgava.

Postwar Changes

4. The monuments to the writer Blaumanis and to Janis Cakste do not exist anymore. The latter disappeared several years ago. The Liberty Monument is the same; it has the same inscription, "Tevzemei un Brivibai", but its base has been narrowed to facilitate the movement of street traffic. On the corner of Lenina and Kirova ielas, there is a statue of Lenin. The statue faces the east, with its back to the Liberty Monument. The people say, "Lenin will not stay long with us; he is already looking eastward for escape". SOME monuments have been removed from the War Cemetery (Bralu kapi).

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5. In general, there has not been much change in the appearance of the buildings and streets. Ruins are cleared away, and gardens are laid out on the sites. Two new skyscrapers are under construction. One, on Maskavas iela, is to be the House of the Kolkhoz Farmers. Nine of its 16 stories have been built. The other, with 30 stories, is to be built on the site of the former chemical faculty of the university. As yet, only the foundations have been laid.
6. All the street names are in Latvian; but office designations are in Russian and Latvian, and sometimes only in Russian. The following is a list of some of the street name changes:

<u>Old Name</u>	<u>New Name</u>
Aiszargu iela	Sarkanarmijas iela
Reimersa iela	Komunaru iela
Fureckera iela	Sudrabu Edzus iela
Valdemara iela	Maksima Gorkija iela
Antonijas iela	Leona Paegles iela
Eksplanade	Komunaru laukums
11 Novembra bulvaris	Komjauniesu krasts
Kalpaka bulvaris	Komunaru bulvaris
Aspazijas bulvaris	Padomju bulvaris
Ganibu dambis and Plkv. Brieza iela	Sverdlova iela
Vermana parks	Kirova parks
Doma laukums	17 Junijs laukums

Theaters and Movie Theaters

7. The following movie theaters still exist in Riga: Splendid Palace on Kirova iela, Aina on Valnu iela, Daile on Kr. Barona iela, and the Teika on Zemitana laukums. Source does not remember the Parks, the Maska, or the Forums, although they may exist under new names. The former AT Movie Theater is now a dance hall, and where the Palladium used to be on Suvorova iela there are now warehouses.
8. The Opera is now the Theater of Opera and Ballet, and the fountain in front of it still functions. The National Theater is now the Drama Theater, but the Arts (Dailes) Theater is called by that name. These three are Latvian theaters, and Latvian singers sing in them. Source remembers seeing the names of the singers Pakule, Vilumanis, and Brechman-Stengele. The opera ballet school is now at Zirgu iela, in the "Cat House", a building with the figure of a cat on its roof.
9. There is a new theater, the Musical Comedy Theater, which gives performances on Lenina iela, approximately where the Kazino Movie Theater used to be, and also in Kirova parks, in the building of the former Parks Movie Theater. The German Theater on the corner of Keninu and Lenina ielas is now a Russian theater.

Shops, Markets, and Restaurants

10. There is a newsstand at the corner of Lenina iela and Padomju bulvaris, in the same kiosk where there was a newsstand before the war. It is near the big clock, which was formerly known as Vedkalna Pulkstenis. The clock is near a former candy shop which is now an information office.
11. The Luna Cafe is at its prewar location on the corner of Lenina iela and Padomju bulvaris. There is a cafe in the passage on Kalku iela where the AT Movie Theater used to be, on the left as you enter the passage. The theater has been replaced by a dance hall.

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12. The former Kukurs stationery and book store is at its old location on Padomju bulvaris, though the name may have changed. The bookstore, formerly known as Valters un Rapa, located opposite the opera, is now the VAPP book publishing house. The department store AEV (Armijas Ekonomiskais Veikals) is still a department store, but is now called RUV (Rigas Universal Veikals). The building was not damaged in the war.
13. The Gunnar Haagensen automobile store, formerly the representative of the Ford Motor Company, is still on the northwest corner of Kirova and Maksima Gorkija ielas. People have to wait so long to get a car that they often go directly to Moscow. [REDACTED]
14. The Central Market has been somewhat rearranged and there is no longer a fish hall. The Vidzemes and Agenskalna markets are functioning. The secondhand market has been moved. The Central and Vidzemes markets are in operation daily.

Religion

15. [REDACTED] the church, [REDACTED] is subject to economic pressures. In Riga, the Lutheran cathedral, called Maras Baznica or Doma Baznica, is open for services, as are the various Catholic churches and the Orthodox church on Lenina iela.
16. [REDACTED] the Adventist Church in Riga [REDACTED] is legally recognized by the Soviets, not only in Latvia, but all over the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] Adventist parishes in Odessa, Kharkov, Kiev, and also in the Caucasus and Siberia. There is an All-Union management of the church in Moscow. In Riga, the Adventist Church is a large building on the south side of Vilandes iela. Its leader is Golders (fnu).

Prices and Availability of Goods

17. Prices did not change very much from 1950 to 1953. After Stalin's death, sugar was no longer in short supply. In Riga, it is extremely difficult to get canned and smoked fish; all the produce of the canneries is probably sent to Russia. Otherwise, everything is available. Sometimes an item is not in the shops, but there are never any shortages in the markets.
18. One item, always hard to obtain, is picture postcards with views of the cities and countryside. These cost 50 kopeks, but usually the postcards are sold out as soon as they appear in the shops. [REDACTED] one must have authorization to take pictures of landscapes and towns.
19. [REDACTED] prices in Riga and Cesis as of 1953:

Item and QuantityPrice in Rublesa. Food

1 liter milk	2.00
1 kg butter	30.00
1 kg rye bread (rupjmaize)	1.50
1 kg sweet-sour bread (saldskaba maize)	2.00
1 purs potatoes (market price) ¹	30.00 - 35.00
1 kg macaroni	5.00
1 kg apples (available only at markets, not shops)	7.00 - 10.00
1 kg bacon	30.00 - 60.00
1 kg sausage	18.00 - 36.00
1 kg smoked fish (strimalas)	5.90
1 kg smoked fish (mencas)	4.90
2 kg fresh fish, pike (lidaka)	15.00
1 chocolate bar	22.00

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b. It was forbidden to sell carp and tench, probably because these fish are raised in ponds and delivered to the State.

c. Drinks

1/2 liter liquor (snabis)	24.00
1 bottle wine	30.00
50 g tea, from Georgia	3.00 - 4.00
1 kg coffee	30.00 - 35.00

d. [redacted] items such as liquor, tobacco, coffee, and tea are comparatively cheap because they are produced within the USSR. Latvian Aldaris beer is available, both dark and light.

e. Textiles and Clothing

1 m silk, from China	90.00
1 m cotton, Soviet-made	25.00
1 pr men's shoes, average quality	400.00
1 pr women's shoes, average quality	200.00 - 250.00
1 man's suit, good quality	800.00 - 1,000.00
1 man's hat	100.00
1 trenchcoat	200.00

f. In addition to the silk from China, [redacted] materials from Rumania and Hungary. [redacted] in general, housing, luxury goods, and travel are relatively cheap, while food and clothing are very expensive. Housing, though cheap, is hard to find because of the many Soviet offices which have moved into Latvia and Army units which are billeted in the towns and cities.

Currency

20. Since the currency reform in 1948, there have been no changes in the bank notes or coins. The following currency denominations are in current use in Latvia: One, two, five, ten, 15, and 20-kopek coins; one, three, five, ten, 25, 50, and 100-ruble notes.

Communications

21. The main post office is no longer in the building near the opera house. It is now located on the corner of Lenina iela and Kalpaka bulvaris in the building that once housed Feitelberg's store (Feitelberga Nams).

22. The telephone exchange has not moved; it is still in the Old City. There is an automatic switchboard, and the telephone numbers contain five digits. There are public telephone booths in the city, [redacted] one

[redacted] is located on a corner opposite the former building of the main post office, near the opera. There are also some booths along the river on Komjaunatnes krastmala. A three-minute call from a public booth costs 15 kopeks. There are no telephone books in the booths. To find a number, one must ask at the telephone office or go to the information office in the kiosk on the corner of Lenina iela and Padomju bulvaris. Because of the information service, a call there costs one ruble.

23. From Riga, one can, by dialing a certain combination of figures, call directly to Rigas Jurmala. There are many public telephone booths in Rigas Jurmala. One of these is located at the former Bulduru Kazino, which is now a sanitarium. Here, also, a call costs 15 kopeks.

Press

24. The building of the prewar newspaper, Jaunakas Zinas, is no longer used by the

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press. The printing office of the newspaper, Cina, is on Blaumana iela. The Latvian State Printing Press has been taken over by the State typographical works.

Streetcar System

25. Since the end of the war, various changes have taken place in the streetcar system in Riga. There is no more ring line, tracks no longer run from the pontoon bridge toward the castle, and route numbers have been changed. There were more changes after 1951. There is no turn around the former building of the main post office and Radio iela; the streetcars pass on to the Central Market and turn there. There are no tracks on Maksima Gorkija iela (former Valdemara iela) from the Drama Theater toward Kalpaka bulvaris and along Kalpaka bulvaris toward Sverdlova iela (formerly Pulkv. Brieza iela). Instead, there are tracks along Kronvalda bulvaris to Eksporta iela, along Petersalas iela to Ganibu dambis (now also called Sverdlova iela), and from there along the old route to Sarkandaugava. The streetcar line makes a turn from Kronvalda bulvaris around Maksima Gorkija iela, Citadeles iela, Muitas iela, and Noliktavas iela. Further along Maksima Gorkija iela, there are no rails toward the bridge; but, in the summer of 1953, people were working on the streets between the castle and the pontoon bridge. Streetcar tracks are probably going to be put all along the river again, and Kronvalda bulvaris will be connected with the pontoon bridge along Maksima Gorkija iela and Komjaunatnes krastmala.
26. During the seasons when the pontoon bridge is out, the streetcars from Pardaugava go along Slokas iela to the new bridge beginning at Balasta dambis. There the passengers get out and walk across the new bridge, which is of wood construction. The bridge on the site of the former Zemgales Bridge is for railroad traffic only.
27. The following are numbers and routes of specific streetcar lines:
 - a. No. 1: From the VEF Factory (its old terminal), along the Vidzemes soseja to the bridge over the railroad tracks, then a new route along Kr. Barona iela to Padomju bulvaris, along 13 Janvara iela or Centraltirgus iela (source is not sure which it is) to the river, and along the route of former line No. 9 to Ilgeciems.
 - b. No. 2: From Brasla (the old terminal) along Miera iela and Karlines iela to Lenina iela, across this street to Revolucijas iela (former Matisa iela), along Revolucijas iela to Kr. Barona iela, and then the same route as No. 1 to the pontoon bridge and on the route of the former No. 8 to Zasulauks.
 - c. No. 3: From the Keramiska Factory, along Maskavas iela, the Central Market, Suvorova iela (former Marijas iela) to the former Red Cross Hospital, and further to Pernavas iela, along Pernavas iela, to Kr. Barona iela, and then to the VEF.
 - d. No. 4: This is the same route as No. 3 but only goes as far as the Red Cross Hospital. Source is not sure of the itinerary of this line.
 - e. No. 5: From the Keramiska Factory along Maskavas iela to the viaduct under the railroad tracks, then along 13 Janvara iela to Padomju bulvaris, and along this to the Drama Theater, and along Kronvalda bulvaris to Eksporta iela, Petersalas iela, Ganibu dambis to Sarkandaugava.
 - f. No. 6: From the technical high school on Maksima Gorkija iela, along Maksima Gorkija iela to Padomju bulvaris to Kr. Barona iela, along Kr. Barona iela to the VEF Factory, and to Jugla. In Jugla the line goes beyond Smerlis, quite close to the bridge. Source believes that the line runs all the way from the viaduct to Jugla along Vidzemes soseja.
 - g. No. 7: From the Children's Hospital (Bernu slimnica) along the route of the former No. 7, across the pontoon bridge to Komjaunatnes krastmala, 13 Janvara iela, Padomju bulvaris, and further on the same route as No. 5 to

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Sarkandaugava.

h. No. 11: From Brasla to Meza parks (the old route).

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i. No. 13: From Sarkandaugava to Milgravis. This line may start at the Central Market.

28. The appearance of the streetcars is much the same as before the war. Many of the conductors are now women. The fare is 30 kopeks for any distance on the same line. Smoking is allowed anywhere on the cars. There are strict regulations regarding entering and leaving the streetcars. People must get on by the rear entrance and leave from the front.

Trolleybus Lines

29. There are several trolleybus lines in Riga where there were streetcar lines before the war. One of these is along Lenina iela. One trolleybus line runs from Lauvas iela near Matisa kapi, to the area behind the freight station. The trolleybuses are yellow, and the fare is 20, 30, or 50 kopeks, depending on the distance. The conductors sell tickets in the same way and wear the same uniforms as the streetcar conductors.

Local Buses

30. There are several local bus lines running from the auto-osta to the more distant suburbs. These buses go to Bolderaja (round trip costs two or three rubles), Baltezers (buses run every half hour), Balozi, and Milgravis.

Taxis

31. Taxis are usually gray Pobedy, with a checkered strip separating the body of the car from the top. There are taxis parked at the main railroad station, at the Mazais Vermanes parks restaurant, and elsewhere. The regular fare in the city is two rubles per kilometer. For certain routes, such as Riga - Majori and return, the fare is only one ruble per kilometer.

River Transportation

32. Boats no longer go from the place near the pontoon bridge where there used to be piers. The river front is now fenced off. There are piers near the Central Market, upstream from the pontoon bridge and the two railroad bridges. From here boats go to Bolderaja, Zakusala, and probably to other places. The boats to Bolderaja are small steam boats which were brought from Moscow after the war. They are so low that they can go under all the bridges on the way to Bolderaja. Only small steam boats and row boats can go to Zakusala now; it is no longer accessible from the bridge. In winter, when the ice is strong enough, people can walk to it; but later, when the ice first breaks up, the island is sometimes cut off for a while. At the place on Balasta dambis where the local steamer "Agenskalns" used to stop, there is now a sign reading "River Fleet Station" (Upju Flotes Stacija).

Interurban Buses

33. All the interurban buses run from the auto-osta, which is opposite the building of the former Prefektura where Pragas iela goes under the railroad tracks to 13 Janvara iela. From Riga to Cesis, there is a bus in the afternoon and one in the morning. One of these runs Riga - Cesis - Valmiera - Mazsalaca, and the other Riga - Cesis - Valmiera - Rujiena. A one-way trip to Cesis costs 18 rubles. Buses also go to Ainazi, Aluksne, Ape, Bauska, Jelgava, Liepaja, Smiltene, and probably to many other places.

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Railroad Stations

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34. The two main railroad stations in Riga are at their prewar locations, but their internal structure has been somewhat altered. These two stations are Riga I or Daugavpils Station and Tukuma Station, also known as Jurmalas Station. [redacted] For the layout of the stations, see the sketch on page 14.
35. There is no luggage office in the hall of the Jurmalas Station; instead, there is a big waiting room with benches. In the Daugavpils Station, there is no ticket office, but tickets for both stations are bought in the Jurmalas Station. However, for really long trips one must go to the ticket office on Suvorova iela. From the Jurmalas Station, tickets can be bought going west to all points in Latvia, including Liepaja, if one has a certificate to enter that city. Going east, the last place to which one can buy a ticket from Jurmalas Station, is either Valmiera or Strenči.
36. The long-distance travellers' bureau is on Suvorova iela. Here one can buy tickets to any place in the Soviet Union. There are two offices, one for military travellers and the other for civilians. Both offices have the same entrance.
37. There is another travellers' bureau on the corner of Lenina and Skunu ielas. It is the sort of travel bureau one sees in Western countries, where one can get tickets ahead of time, sleepers, and reservations.
38. Luggage is taken now only at an office on Suvorova iela. This is probably where the old freight office used to be.
39. In the Daugavpils Station there is a waiting hall especially for people who have to wait between trains. Only people with tickets going beyond Riga are allowed into this hall. These through tickets are checked at an office in the station. This check is known as kompostresana (sic). The waiting room is on the second floor, where there used to be offices. Also on the second floor of the Daugavpils Station, there are transient billets. Any traveller may sleep there as long as there is sufficient space.
40. There are no information booths in the stations, though it is possible sometimes to ask an official in a ticket booth. The information office is on the corner of Lenina iela and Padomju bulvaris. People pay 20 to 30 kopeks for information.
41. Otherwise, the stations are much the same as they were before the war. There are still restaurants on either side of the main entrance of Daugavpils Station. The one to the right as one goes in the station is of a higher class than the other. There is a buffet in the Jurmalas Station near the entrance from Gogola iela. There is a railroad militia office in the Daugavpils Station. Militiamen from this station patrol in the Jurmalas Station also. There are timetables above the entrances to the tracks and also separate sheets with departures and arrivals. Timetable books can be purchased for the main through lines, but for really detailed information one must go to the information bureau on the corner of Lenina iela and Padomju bulvaris. All the timetables are in Russian.

Rail Lines

42. The line going west from Riga to Rigas Jurmala, Tukums, and Ventspils is electric as far as Kemerī. Railroad bridges are guarded, but the only bridge which source remembers seeing really carefully guarded is the one over the Lielupe at Priedaine on Rigas Jurmala. With sufficient money it is never difficult to get food on a train. The conductor sees that there is boiled water in each train car, and it is always available at railroad stations. There are also buffets in all the stations, and in Russia proper there are usually women selling chickens for 20 to 30 rubles.

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43. The best train to Moscow is that leaving Riga shortly before midnight and arriving in Moscow before 1000 hours the next day. Altogether, there are three pairs of slow trains and two pairs of rapid trains making the round trip Riga-Moscow daily. The additional cost for a rapid train is 60 to 70 rubles. A single, one-way ticket to Moscow from Riga costs 100 rubles. For 20 rubles more, the traveller can have a place to lie down, which entitles him to a shelf where he can sleep during the night. Bedding, which can be obtained from the conductor, costs 10 rubles. Thus, a round trip Moscow - Riga costs 260 rubles. Such a trip on a rapid train costs 360 rubles. There are also sleeping cars which require that one have a second-class ticket. This more expensive class costs 200 rubles one-way, plus 100 rubles for the sleeper, so the round trip costs 600 rubles. 25X1

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Air Transportation

- 25X1 45. [redacted] the airport Spilve [redacted] much bigger [redacted] there are many buildings and barracks around it. [redacted] the trip by air from Riga to Moscow costs 600 rubles. There are regular flights to Moscow, Leningrad, and Tallinn, and probably to other cities. There used to be regular trips to several places in Latvia; but there were not enough passengers, so many of them, such as the one to Tilsī, were discontinued. The airfield is also used by military planes. There are no international flights. 25X1
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Roads and Bridges

46. The roads Riga - Moscow and Riga - Leningrad are all paved and in good condition. All bridges have been repaired and carry any weight, even though many of them are made of wood. There is a new wooden bridge over the Gauja at Murjani which is guarded by employees of the road supervising office. There are other bridges over the Gauja at Sigulda and Ranka, where the old bridges were blown up. The latter is of wooden construction, near the cardboard factory, and near a dam which is used to supply electric power. The bridge in Cesis is in good repair.
47. Traffic in the town uses the new bridge at Maksima Gorkija iela and the pontoon bridge. The bridge at Milgravis, a combined rail and vehicle bridge, is new and on the site of the old one. For several years there was an auxiliary bridge below the present one.

Highway Transportation

- 25X148. [redacted] only one filling station [redacted] in Latvia. This is on the highway Riga - Cesis at Ropazi, near the army barracks, where the road to Suntazi turns off. The gasoline is pumped by hand in five-liter units. One liter costs two rubles, or one ruble if a person has a special ticket from some enterprise. Gas can be bought on the road from truck drivers for 50 to 80 kopeks a liter. 25X1

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49. Truck drivers are allowed to pick up hitchhikers but have to carry them in the cabin of the truck. Otherwise, if caught, the drivers are fined ten rubles by the auto inspekcija. The auto inspekcija militia is responsible for traffic regulations and safety. There is another group, Latautotek (this may stand for Latvijas Automobilu Techniska Inspekcija), which has no connection with the militia and has economic control of truck traffic. There is a Latautotek check point near the bridge at Jugla. Here trucks are checked, usually going out of Riga, to see that they are sufficiently loaded. If not, they can be ordered to take on more cargo. There are similar Latautotek control points on the four roads leading out of Cesis.
50. In Riga, there are four autobazes, which are pools from which trucks are sent out on long distance trips. These are numbered. Autobaze No. 1 is at the Vidzemes Market on Terbatas iela, behind Revolucijas iela. Another is in the Moscow Suburb near Dagdas iela, and a third is in Pardaugava.

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- a. LO, LR for the Latvian SSR
- b. SR, RR for the Estonian SSR
- c. LT for the Lithuanian SSR
- d. LA, LG, LD for Leningrad
- e. MA, MO for Moscow

Important Personalities

52. Kirchensteins (fnu) is no longer the chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR. He has returned to his job at the university and is doing scientific work. The position is now held by Ozolins (fnu); his deputy is a woman called Auguste (fnu). The chairman of the Council of Ministers is still Vilis Lacis. [redacted] the name Kalnberzins (fnu) connected with the Party.² The Minister of Foreign Affairs is a Latvian with the surname Ostrovs (fnu). The deputy director of the political directorate of this ministry is a Jewish woman, Hercberg (fnu).

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Important Buildings

53. The Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR is in the building of the former Saeima (parliament). People entering this building must take off their coats and leave them, along with any briefcases, pocketbooks, etc., with the checkroom attendant, before being admitted to see anyone. There are no military guards, but a militiaman stands near the building.
54. The Council of Ministers is in the old Palace of Justice (Tiesu Pils). The entrance to the office of the chairman is on Kirova iela. There are still courts in this building, including the Supreme Court of the Latvian SSR. The entrance to the courts is from Lenina iela. Connected with this building is the building of the former District Court (Apgabal Tiesa), which now houses the District (sic) Court of Riga. This building is on the corner of Lenina iela and Terbatas iela, opposite Kirova parks.
55. The headquarters of the Latvian Communist Party is in the building of the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Maksima Gorkija iela. The present Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now in the building of the former Soviet Embassy at Leona

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Paegles iela 2. The Ministry of Education is also at Leona Paegles iela 2. The former building of the Ministry of Education, on Maksima Gorkija iela, is used for some other purpose.

56. The headquarters of the Soviet Army and that of the MVD field troops are in the building of the former War Ministry on the corner of Maksima Gorkija and Kirova ielas. The building has been repaired and painted a light color. Soldiers guard the entrances. On the opposite corner, where there used to be a building, there is now an open park area.
57. The City Executive Committee is in a building on the corner of Raina bulvaris and Reimersa iela (probably now called Komunaru iela), which contained the office of the city mayor before the war. The Finance Ministry is now occupied by the Latvian Academy of Sciences.

58. The building at Slokas iela 1 is still an institution of some sort, but is no longer the Red Cross Hospital. The German Gymnastics Society (Vingrotaju Biedriba) on Vingrotaju iela is still a gymnasium [redacted]

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59. Radio Riga is located in the building of the former Credit Bank. One of the towers near the old building has been demolished.

MVD and MGB

60. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Latvian SSR is in a well-known building on the corner of Lenina and Fr. Engelsa ielas. The MGB used to have offices in the building of the former Ministry of Agriculture, between Kalpaka bulvaris and Raina bulvaris, which faces Reimersa iela. It is not known what became of these offices with the reorganization of the two ministries. Adjacent to this building, is the Chief Directorate of Militia (Galvena Milicijas Parvalde). The address of this office is Raina bulvaris 6. [redacted]

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[redacted] a colonel in the militia, Krastins (fnu). There is another important militia office in the building of the former Prefektura at Suvorova iela 20. [redacted] perhaps the former is the chief directorate for the whole of Latvia, while the latter is the chief directorate for Riga.

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61. The headquarters of the MVD field troops (cekas karaspēks) is in the building of the former War Ministry on Maksima Gorkija iela. There are also some MVD offices in the former German Embassy.
62. Militia districts are mostly in the same place as the former police precincts. There is one militia district headquarters where the second police precinct used to be on Kalpaka bulvaris, between Maksima Gorkija iela and the former Ministry of Agriculture. The headquarters of the border guards is at Strelnieku iela 13.
63. Following is a list of the various kinds of MVD units seen in Riga, with their distinguishing epaulets:
- Militia with regular police functions - blue epaulets
 - Prison guards - blue epaulets with a red rim
 - Regular MVD troops - red epaulets with a blue rim
 - Border guards - green epaulets with a dark green rim and a green cap
 - Harbor militia - blue epaulets with a yellow rim
64. The harbor militia guard the port area around the Andrejosta and the Eksportosta from Vasingtona laukums (old name, new one unknown) to Pilumizis gravis, and the port area in Milgravis from the oil factory to the new bridge over the

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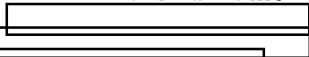

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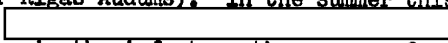

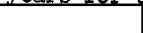


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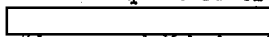
Milgravis. The port areas are fenced in.

Armed Forces

65. The first Latvians were drafted into the Soviet Army in 1948 or 1949. Since then, conscription has taken place regularly each year. Most Latvians are sent to Russia, but some serve in a Latvian division in Riga.  25X1
 25X1

Barracks of this division are near Jugla, north of the highway from Gesis, east of the textile mills (former Rigas Audums). In the summer this division has a summer camp at Saulkrasti.  the length of 25X1
military service is two years in the infantry, three years for the marines, four years for the armored forces (tanks), and five years for the air force.  25X1
 in some services the term is six or seven years.

66. In addition to the barracks of the Latvian division, there are barracks of some other Army unit at the Krusta Baznica.

67. The headquarters of a Soviet Army unit  25X1
 is in the former Latvian War Ministry at the corner of Kirova and Maksima Gorkija ielas. This Army headquarters was in a building near the river in the Old City until its present building was repaired.

68. There is a military school near the Powder Tower (Pulvertornis), where there was an officers' school in 1940-1941 on Torna iela. This is believed to be a Navy school. There is a similar school in the former main post office building. The War Museum in the Powder Tower is now used by some military unit, possibly the Navy school. There is an officers' club on the same premises where the officers' club of the Latvian Army was before the war.

Comments

1. A purs is an old Latvian measurement equivalent to two bushels.
2. Janis Kalnberzins is the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party.

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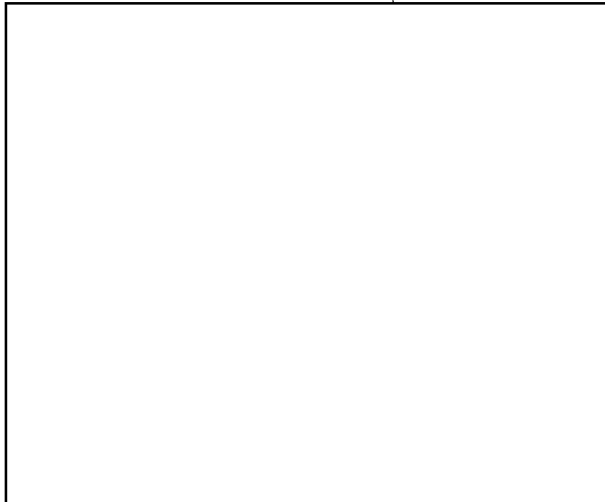
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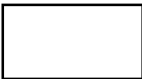
Legend to the Layout of the Jurmalas and Daugavpils Railroad Stations:

- A. Hall of the Jurmalas Station
 - B. Dead-end street between the two stations
 - C. Hall of the Daugavpils Station
 - D. Way to the luggage office and the long-distance ticket office on Suvorova iela
-
- 1. Tracks
 - 2. Access to the tracks from the hall of the Jurmalas Station
 - 3. Entrances to the Jurmalas Station
 - 4. Ticket booths. Tickets can be purchased from the street and from the hall.
 - 5. Entrance from Gogola iela
 - 6. Restaurant
 - 7. Main entrance to the hall of the Daugavpils Station
 - 8. Entrances to the barber shop from the street and from the hall
 - 9. Higher class restaurant. Underneath it is the kitchen.
 - 10. Lower class restaurant.
 - 11. Stairs leading up to the transient billets.
 - 12. Stairs leading up to the waiting room for travellers holding through tickets
 - 13. Post office
 - 14. Ticket booth where tickets of through travellers are checked
 - 15. Railroad militia office
 - 16. Newsstand
 - 17. Access to tracks

25X1

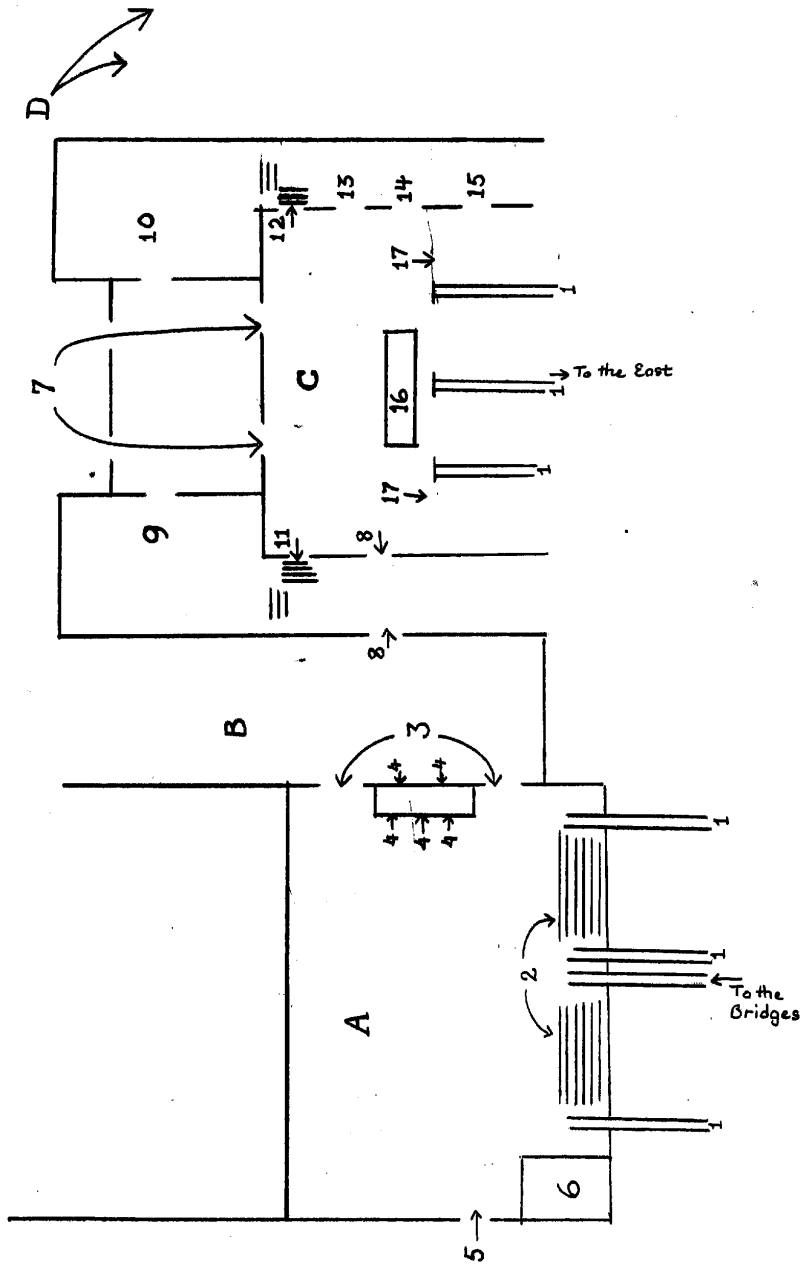


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The Layout of the
Jurmālas and Daugavpils
Railroad Stations



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