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OBLAST POLITICAL ^{50X1-HUM}
AND
POPULATION SURVEY NO. 118

LATVIYSKAYA SSR

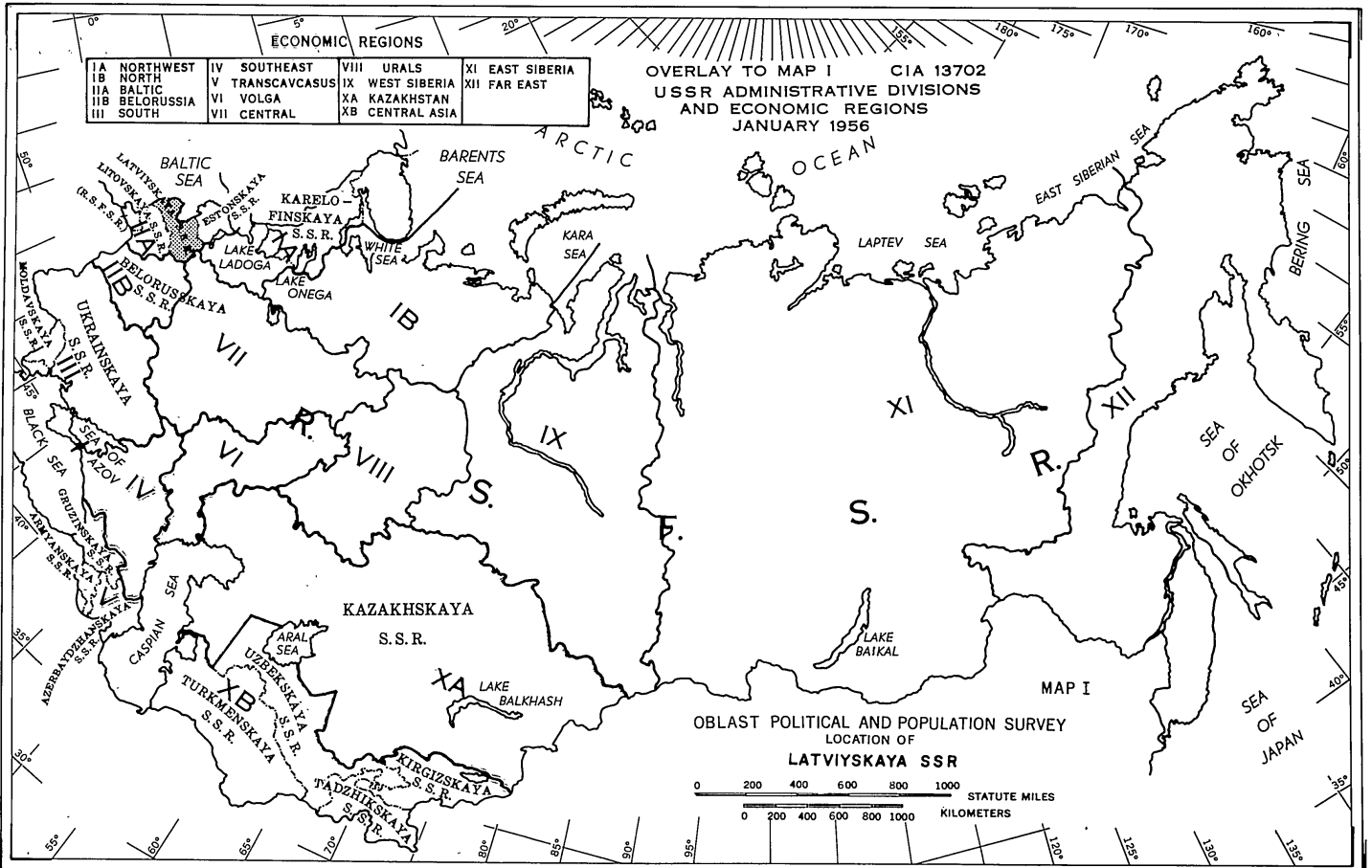
22 NOV 1957

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NOTICE

1. The estimates appearing in this study result from an accelerated survey of available data. All figures accompanied by an asterisk (*) are the best possible estimates to be derived from accessible information and are to be regarded as an indication of an order of magnitude. Information which might correct or supplement these estimates should be forwarded to AFCIN-3X3, Room 1324.
2. Population estimates as of 1 January 1958 within administrative-territorial boundaries as of 1 January 1956.

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OBIASIT POLITICAL AND POPULATION SURVEY NO. 118

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LATVIYSKAYA SSR

Statistics

Area in Sq. Miles.....	25,350
Total Est. 1958 Pop.....	2,040,000
Urban Pop.....	1,080,000
Rural Pop.....	960,000
Cities.....	6
(Riga, Liyepaya, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Ventspils, and Rezekne)	
Towns.....	51
Urban Settlements.....	27
Rural Rayons.....	45
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I. Government ControlsA. General

Latviyskaya SSR is one of the 15 union republics of the USSR. Riga, the capital, is the location of the republic government, military, and economic control agencies. Prior to World War I, the territory of present-day Latvia had been ruled for a century by Tsarist Russia. In 1920, the independent Republic of Latvia was established through the intervention of the Western Allies and existed until 1940. At that time, under an agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union, Latvia was delivered to the latter and was forced to accept the status of a Soviet Union Republic, effective 3 August 1940. When war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union, Germany invaded Latvia in 1941, along with the other Baltic Soviet Republics, and occupied the country until forced out by the Russians in 1944. Re-established as a Union Republic,

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Latvia has remained involuntarily under Soviet domination since that time. The forced annexation has never been officially recognized by the major powers of the West.

With the exception of one minor boundary change, the republic territory has remained substantially the same as that of the independent Latvian Republic. In late 1944 or early 1945, the northeastern corner of the republic, including the town of Abrene, was transferred to Pskovskaya Oblast, RSFSR. Subsequent administrative changes have been internal, involving the establishment or abolition of oblasts and rayons. Three oblasts formed in the spring of 1952 - generally delineating western Latvia, central and northern Latvia, and eastern Latvia - were dissolved one year later. Grivskiy Rayon was abolished at the end of 1955 and absorbed by Daugavpilsskiy Rayon. During the year 1956, in order to reduce the number of administrative personnel and to simplify administration, 12 other rural rayons were abolished. These rayons are as follows:

<u>Rayons abolished</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Territory to following rayons</u>
Aknistskiy	12/ 7/56	Ilukstskiy, Yekabpilsskiy
Aloyskiy	12/ 7/56	Limbazhskiy
Alsungskiy	12/ 7/56	Ayzputskiy, Kuldigskiy, Ventspilsskiy
Apskiy	3/30/56	Alukmenskiy, Smiltenskiy
Dundagskiy	3/30/56	Talsinskiy, Ventspilsskiy
Eleykiy	12/ 7/56	Yelgavskiy, Autskiy, Bauskiy
Gauyenskiy	12/ 7/56	Smiltenskiy, Erglskiy, Gulbenskiy, Tsesisskiy, Madonskiy
Neretskiy	12/ 7/56	Yekabpilsskiy
Saulkrastskiy	12/ 7/56	Siguldskiy, Rizhskiy
Tsesvaynskiy	12/ 7/56	Madonskiy, Gulbenskiy
Varaklyanskiy	3/30/56	Vilyanskiy, Madonskiy
Yaunelgavskiy	12/ 7/56	Yekabpilsskiy, Bauskiy, Baldonskiy

Since graphic materials and economic information at hand is based on the rayon distribution as it existed at the beginning of

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1956 (excluding Grivskiy Rayon but including the other 12 rayons now abolished), the maps accompanying this study and the discussion of territorial economic features have been treated on the basis of the rayon structure as of 1 January 1956. In 1957, in accordance with USSR government policy, the Latvinskaya SSR was granted the right to establish its own internal territorial-administrative units without USSR approval.

The city of Riga is subdivided into 6 urban rayons: Kirovskiy, Leninskiy, Moskovskiy, Proletarskiy, Stalinskiy, and Yurmalskiy. In 1956 Molotovskiy and Krasnoarmeyskiy Urban Rayons were abolished.

B. Control Groups

1. Communist Party and Komsomol

The most significant control agency in the republic is the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Latvinskaya SSR Communist Party. It directs the activities of all members of the Latvian Party and its youth auxiliary, the Komsomol. Party membership is estimated to be 67,000 and Komsomol membership to be 226,000. The combined membership of the 2 organizations represents approximately 14 per cent of the total republic population.

The estimated 4000 full time Party members in Latvia (about 6 per cent of the total Party membership) constitute the Party control force. Through these professional Party workers are channeled the central Party directives which are binding on all republic Party organs and personnel.

The Bureau of the Party Central Committee is the chief policy-making body in the republic. Its members hold the highest and most important positions in the government, military, and economic control apparatus. The highest operational control agency

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of the Party is the Secretariat of the Central Committee. Its production-branch departments supervise the work of the republic and lower government, internal security, military, and economic agencies in the republic through control of the Party units formed in these agencies. Representatives of the Secretariat are attached to all city, town, and rural rayon Party committees to check on the political reliability of leading Party, security, and government personnel. The local Party committees supervise the work of the Party Primary Organizations - the basic units of Party control - which are established in most organizations, enterprises, and agencies.

Primary Party Organizations in army, navy, and air force units and MVD military formations (border guards and security troops) are independent of local Party authorities and are subordinate, via their respective hierarchies, to the USSR Party Secretariat.

The Party maintains its power by controlling the appointment or removal of key personnel in important positions at all levels. The Party professionals are subject to strict discipline and may shift positions or organizations only with permission of superior Party units. On the level of the Party Primary Organizations, the full-time Party member may change jobs only at the discretion of the Rayon or City Party Committee.

Republic Party officials act as intermediaries between USSR Party representatives and the Party officials of cities, rayons, and Party Primary Organizations, who form the bulk of the Party control force. Within the last year, the abolishment of some of the central government industrial ministries and establishment of the Latvian National Council of Economy to take over their

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functions has vested the Republic government and Party with greater authority and responsibility. The former practice of placing USSR Party representatives in republic enterprises of All-Union significance to check on operations and report directly to the USSR Central Party Committee has been discontinued, except possibly at major plants concerned with national defense. To what extent the policy of decentralization has effected a concomitant reduction in numbers and/or powers of USSR Party representatives attached to the Republic Party Central Committee is not known.

Membership in the Communist Party of the Latvianskaya SSR is estimated to be 67,000. The incidence of 33 Communists per 1000 total population is somewhat higher than the average for the Baltic Republics (29 per 1000 total population) and lower than the ratio for the RSFSR (42 per 1000 total population) and for the USSR (36 per 1000 total population). The incidence of 44 Party members per 1000 adult population (age 18 and over) is higher than the average for the Baltic Republics (38 per 1000 adults) and considerably lower than the ratio in the RSFSR and USSR (65 and 56, respectively).

The fact that the incidence of Party membership per total and adult population in the republic is lower than in the RSFSR and USSR does not reflect the industrial and military significance of the area. Generally speaking, Party membership is concentrated in areas which are industrially and militarily important, and it is true in Latvia's coastal cities. Thus, Riga, which accounts for about 65 per cent of the republic's industrial product and contains approximately 29 per cent of the area's population, harbors about 50 per cent of the republic Party membership (1953).

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The estimated postwar distribution of Party members and candidates serving in the armed forces and MVD troops in the republic is shown in Table I. The decline in absolute numbers of Party members among the military between 1952 and 1956 parallels the concurrent reduction in the number of armed forces stationed in the republic. The steadily diminishing proportion of military Party members to total Party members in the republic during the same years reflects both the smaller number of troops and the gradual increase in the number of civilian Party members.

TABLE I
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTS
IN
ARMED FORCES AND MVD TROOPS
(Selected Years)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>	<u>Civilian Membership</u>	<u>Military and MVD</u>	<u>Military as Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Communist Military in Per Cent of USSR Total</u>
1949	55,200	31,203	23,997	43.47	2.8
1952	70,150	42,030	28,120	40.08	3.1
1954	68,378	42,644	25,734	37.63	3.0
1956	65,615	43,627	21,988	33.53	2.7

Members and candidates of the Latvian Communist Party are well represented in the organs of government, as in all important organizations. Of the 16,712 deputies elected to local Soviets in the republic in March 1957, 7187, or 43 per cent, were members or candidates of the Communist Party. Among the 31 deputies elected from Latvia to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 18 were members of the Latvian Party Central Committee.

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During the postwar period 1949-1956, the personnel composition of the directing organs of the Latvian Communist Party (the Central Committee, Secretariat and Bureau) has evidenced a degree of instability. Since the X Party Congress in 1949, the Latvian Party Central Committee has steadily increased its membership. At the XIV Congress (1956) membership was reported at 118, an increase of 32 over the membership elected by the X Congress. The greatest percentual and numerical turnover in the Latvian Central Committee occurred between the years 1949 and 1952. This 3-year period fell within the era of most intensive Russification, when all things Russian were glorified, and the struggle against "bourgeois nationalism," "intellectual deviationists," and other "reactionary elements" was at its height. Following the death of Stalin (March 1953), Latvian Party leaders (as well as leaders of other republics) were criticized for excessive Russification measures. Since that time, the process has been somewhat attenuated. The expounding of the primacy of things Russian continues, but less vigorously.

The turnover in the Latvian Central Committee is placed in bold relief when the personnel elected at the X and XIV Party Congresses are compared. Of the 86 members and candidates elected to the Central Committee by the X Congress, only 28 were re-elected by the XIV Congress. Thus, only about 32.5 per cent of the membership of the first postwar elected Central Committee survived the vicissitudes of Soviet politics.

The personnel changes in the Central Committee have also affected the executive organs, the Bureau and Secretariat. Some shuffling among Republic Party Secretaries, comprising 3 to 5 listed Secretaries between 1949 and 1956, has been manifest. Of

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the 5 Secretaries in 1949, only one was re-elected in 1952. Moreover the number of Secretaries was reduced to 3. In 1954 a new member replaced one from the 1952 body, while in 1956, 3 new members joined the Secretariat, increasing the membership again to 5. The average turnover in Secretaries between the years 1949-1956 was more than 50 per cent. The Bureau has, over the same period of years, shown the least variability in personnel. Since 1952, when the membership of this body was reduced from 16 to 14, the turnover was held at about 25 per cent at the 2 succeeding Congresses.

The data presented above warrant the following conclusions: 1) The period of intensive Russification caused the greatest percentual and numerical changes in the directing organs of the Latvian Communist Party. The high turnover is probable evidence of the lack of trust in the membership of the directing organs by the then leaders of the Soviet Union. 2) Since Khrushchev assumed the post of First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (September 1953), the directing organs of the Latvian Party have shown more stability in their composition.

It is difficult to predict whether this trend will continue, for the lower echelon leaders of the Latvian Party have been under fire for a variety of reasons. Since the XX All-Union Party Congress (February 1956), 924 of the 2843 secretaries of the Primary Party Organizations in Latvia, or 30 per cent, have been replaced. In addition, a "significant number" of rank-and-file Communists have been expelled from the Party for amoral conduct, including drunkenness and "hooliganism." Repeated assertions appear in the Soviet Latvian press that citizens of Soviet Latvia enter the Party for purely personal gain. Even those

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Communists who have been recruited or have "volunteered" to work in the Latvian countryside (Khrushchev's back-to-the-farm movement) have been accused of having interests divorced from those of the agricultural institutions. In the light of these accusations it is expected that expulsions or replacement of individuals in all echelons of the Latvian Party will continue.

The Komsomol organization, encompassing in 1956 over half of the youth in the eligible age group (14-26), is the assistant of the Latvian Communist Party and its reserve for membership. It is the responsibility of Komsomol to interpret Party and government policies and directives to the masses of the population and to lead the way in their implementation. The organization is particularly charged with spreading the Party's influence among youth, guiding them to Soviet ideals. The majority of Party members are generally drawn from the ranks of Komsomol. Of the 4347 members accepted into Latvian Party Organization in 1956, 2314, or 53 per cent, were Komsomolites.

Membership in the Latvian Komsomol is estimated at about 226,000. The incidence of membership, 98 per 1000 total population, is considerably higher than the average in the Baltic Republics (87 per 1000 total population) and is surpassed only by the ratio in the Transcaucasian Republics. The ratio of 506 members per 1000 population in the 14-26 age group is exceeded only in the Armyanskaya and Estonskaya SSR's (528 and 539, respectively).

The number of Komsomolites serving in the armed forces and MVD in Latvia is estimated at 111,000, or 49 per cent of the total membership. This figure comprises 4.3 per cent of the total number of Komsomolites in the USSR armed forces and

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MVD troops, a proportion exceeded only in the RSFSR and Ukrainskaya and Belorusskaya SSR's.

Among the tasks required of the Komsomol are the Communist education of Soviet Latvian youth, widespread activity in the village, the organization of multifold social and cultural undertakings for young people - clubs, theaters, excursions - and the promotion of physical culture and sport activities. From 1953 up to 1957, the Latvian Komsomol had reportedly sent 3500 youths to work in the virgin land areas, as well as "hundreds" of members to rural areas of the republic in the back-to-the-land movement to increase agricultural production.

On the Komsomol also devolves the responsibility for promoting the fulfillment of Party and government directives in such domains as industry, construction, agriculture, and paramilitary training. The Komsomol has repeatedly been urged to participate in DOSAAF and to assist various organizations concerned with civil defense, for example in the dissemination of information on antiatomic and antibacteriological defense.

Komsomol also directs the activities of the Pioneers, a mass organization composed of children and adolescents aged 10 to 16, and the Little Octobrists, aged 7 to 10. Supervision of Pioneer and Octobrist units devolves on the Komsomol organization of the given territorial-administrative area. In turn, the work of each Komsomol unit is supervised by the Party unit at the comparable level. Thus, integration in leadership and operation of the junior organizations is realized.

It is presumed that the Komsomol membership will continue to increase in the Latviyskaya SSR, particularly as the larger numbers of children born subsequent to the wartime birth

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deficit enter the pertinent age groups. Another important factor is that membership in Komsomol, with the possibility of later Party membership, facilitates personal advancement in Soviet Latvian society.

2. Military

Riga, the capital of the Latviyskaya SSR, is the Headquarters of the Baltic Military District, comprising Latviyskaya and Litovskaya SSR's and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Military and naval units, which are completely independent of republic government organs, are subordinate to various headquarters in Riga, Baltiysk, and Moskva. All Fleet operations and personnel in the republic are controlled by Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet in Baltiysk, Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Military and tactical air operations of the Soviet Army and Air Force are directed from Riga by Headquarters, Baltic Military District, which also exercises supervisory control over land-based naval personnel. Long Range Air Army (LRAA) units based in Latvia are probably under the jurisdiction of the 1st LRAA in Moskva. Air Defense Command (PVO) personnel are subordinate to Headquarters, 10th Air Defense Region, at Riga.

The total number of armed forces (see Table II) stationed in Latvia is estimated at 150,000 (1956)*. This figure surpasses the totals in the other administrative units of the Baltic area - Estonskaya and Litovskaya SSR's and Kaliningradskaya Oblast (85,000, 120,000, and 95,000, respectively). The total in the Latvian Republic comprises over 30 per cent of the total in the 4 regions. The distribution of armed forces personnel in the republic, according to branch of service and in percentage of

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the Baltic coastal area totals, is as follows:

TABLE II

ESTIMATED COMPOSITION OF ARMED FORCES: 1956

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Per Cent. of Total in Branch of Service in Baltic Republics and Kaliningradskaya Oblast</u>
Army and MVD	89,000	59.3	36.7
Soviet Air Force (less Naval aviation)	16,000	10.7	25.8
Soviet Naval Air Force	4,000	2.7	20.4
Navy	<u>41,000</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>32.6</u>
Total	150,000	100.0	33.3

The number of army and MVD troops stationed in the republic is surpassed in the Baltic coastal area only by the number in Litovskaya SSR (98,000), while the total naval personnel (including SNAF) is numerically exceeded only in Estonskaya SSR (53,500). Both the Estonskaya SSR and Kaliningradskaya Oblast outstrip the Latvian Republic in the number of SNAF personnel (9000 and 6000, respectively) located within their confines. The number of SAF personnel in the republic was second only to the number in the Estonian Republic (19,000).

The military control force in the republic (see Table III) is estimated at 60,800 (1956), of which 21,700 were officers and 39,100 were NCO's. The Army and MVD components comprised about 55 per cent, the Navy (excluding SNAF) about 25 per cent and the Air Force approximately 20 per cent of the total military control group in the republic. It is estimated (1956) that approximately

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22,000, or 14.7 per cent, of the total military personnel in Latvia belong to the Communist Party, while an additional 111,000 military personnel are members of the Komsomol. Thus, approximately 88.7 per cent of the total military are either members of the Party or Komsomol. This incidence of Party and Komsomol membership in the armed forces is considerably higher than in Estonia (77 per cent), probably owing in large part to the presence of military district headquarters personnel.

TABLE III

ESTIMATED MILITARY CONTROL FORCE: 1956^{1/}

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army and MVD	11,600	19.1	22,200	36.5	33,800
Navy (excl. SNAF)	5,100	8.4	9,900	16.3	15,000
Air Force (incl. SNAF)	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Total	21,700	35.7	39,100	64.3	60,800

^{1/} Primary control force equates with officers, secondary with NCO's.

Headquarters, Baltic Military District, in Riga commands all Soviet Army and Air Force personnel (excluding SNAF) stationed in Latvviyskaya and Litovskaya SSR's and in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. The Military District contains an estimated 240,000 army and MVD troops and 13,000 Soviet Air Force personnel. Of the 283,000 total, an estimated 105,000, or 37.1 per cent, are located in Latvia.

Riga is also Headquarters, Sixth Guards Army, and

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Headquarters, 15th PVO Division, Anti-Air Defense (refer to Map V). Among the other army units known to be stationed in the republic are: in Riga, U/I AA Division of the 6th Guards Army; in Liyepaya, Headquarters, CXXX Latvian Rifle Corps, Headquarters, 43rd Latvian Guards Rifle Division, and 2 U/I AA Regiments (Field), one attached to the CXXX Latvian Corps and one to the 43rd Rifle Division. A U/I AA Regiment of the 51st Guards Rifle Division is also believed to be located somewhere in the republic. The identified MVD units in Latvia are the 241st Convoy Regiment at Riga, subordinate to the 4th MVD Division, headquarters at Vilnyus, Litovskaya SSR, and the 8th MVD Border Detachment at Ventspils, subordinate to Headquarters, Lithuanian Border District, at Kaunas, Litovskaya SSR. The MVD operates its own naval units to patrol the waters adjacent to the republic.

Naval activities along the Baltic littoral of the Latvian SSR and all naval units and facilities based in the republic are controlled by Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet at Baltiysk. Subordinate to Fleet Headquarters is Headquarters of the Liyepaya Naval Defensive District, which extends along the Baltic Coast from latitude 57° to latitude 56°. Ventspils and the coast of the Gulf of Riga appear to fall within the Island Naval Defensive District (extending approximately from Khaapsalu, Estonskaya SSR, to latitude 57°), with headquarters probably located on one of the Estonian islands.

Riga, Liyepaya, and Ventspils are naval operating bases for submarines and for surface vessels up to destroyer size. Riga and Liyepaya are also Soviet naval supply centers, with general stores, POL, and munitions depots. A torpedo depot is located at Riga. Liyepaya, Riga, and Ventspilgravis are

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reported to have motor torpedo boat bases. Facilities exist at Liyepaya for undertaking major repairs and for dry-docking vessels up to cruiser size. Riga has 5 shipyards, none of which is classified as a principal yard.

The Naval Base at Riga, experimenting with air-to-surface missiles, is reported to be possibly the main guided missile center in the USSR. Missile launching sites are reportedly located at Daugavpils, Liyepaya, and Priyekuli, while surface-to-air missile launching sites are reported to be under construction in the vicinity of Riga.

Radar sites are reported to be operative in Liyepaya, Ventspils, Ventspils area, at Riga/Spilve and Riga/Salaspils Airfields (3 sites at each), and at the airfield in Krustpils. The republic's Baltic littoral radar installations are presumed to form part of the Soviet peripheral radar network.

At least 6 schools training naval or maritime personnel are located in the republic capital. Liyepaya is also a fleet training center.

Twenty airfields are located in Latvian SSR (see Table IV). Of these 11 are operated by the Soviet Air Force, 3 by the Soviet Naval Air Force, 2 jointly by SAF and SNAF, and 4 military/civil airfields jointly by SAF and the Directorate of Civil Air Fleet.

Tactical aviation units subordinate to Headquarters, Baltic Military District are reported to operate 715 aircraft (July 1957). Among these are 385 jet (day) aircraft, 295 light jet bombers, 10 transport propeller (lt. bm.) aircraft, 5 large helicopters, and 20 reconnaissance jet (lt. bm.) aircraft.

Subordinate to Military District Headquarters are

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TABLE IV

AIRFIELDS IN LATVIYSKAYA SSR: 1957

<u>Airfield</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Target Number</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Type</u>
Riga/Salaspils	2	0153-8094	SAF	Primary defense base, pilot training, radar sites.
Riga/Spilve	2	0153-8096	SAF Civil	Primary defense base, pilot and paratroop training, radar site.
Liepaja/East (Liyepaya)	2	0152-8604	SAF SNAF	Primary defense base.
Tukums (Tukum)	2	0153-8126	SAF	Primary defense base.
Vainode (Vaynede)	2	0152-8609	SAF	Primary defense base.
Riga/Skirotava	3	0153-8095	SAF Civil	Primary defense base.
Riga/West	3	0153-8098	SNAF	Alternate bomber base, advanced fighter pilot training.
Ventspils/- Targale	4	0152-8612	SAF	Alternate defense base, pilot training.
Krustpils	4	0153-8041	SAF	Alternate bomber base, fighter pilot and paratroop training.
Krustpils	4	0153-8042	SAF	Reserve base.
Cirava	4	0152-8601	SAF	Fighter recovery base.
Ezere	4	0153-8019	SAF	Fighter recovery base.
Liepaja/North (Liyepaya)	5	0152-8605	SAF SNAF	Reserve base, pilot and glider training.
Ventspils/South	5	0152-8611	SAF Civil	"Other," possible pilot training.
Jelgava (Yelgava)	5	0153-8029	SAF Civil	Reserve base, pilot and paratroop training.
Dundaga	5	0153-8018	SAF	Reserve base.
Bauska	5	0153-8005	SAF	Possible auxiliary field for Riga.

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TABLE IV

AIRFIELDS IN LATVIYSKAYA SSR: 1957
(Continued)

<u>Airfield</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Target Number</u>	<u>User</u>	<u>Type</u>
Gluda	5	0153-8030	SAF	Reserve base.
Riga	6	0153-8093	SNAF	Seaplane base.
Liepaja (Liyepaya)	6	0152-8603	SNAF	Seaplane base, possible reconnaissance base.

Military Commissariats, established at the republic, city and rural rayon levels, which participate in mobilization planning and the stockpiling of military supplies.

The Latvian SSR Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF) trains pre-inductees in a program of basic and technical military skills and provides refresher courses for veterans. The republic committee of DOSAAF has recently established a department with the primary function of administering an antiatomic defense (PVO) information program. DOSAAF is charged with receiving instruction and disseminating information to the public at large concerning various aspects of civil defense. The organization has been portrayed in the press as neglecting to pursue their responsibilities in respect to the PVO program with sufficient energy and enthusiasm.

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Urban areas or localities in Latvviyskaya SSR having military significance are as follows:

FIGURE I

MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF URBAN AREAS

<u>Place</u>	<u>Alternate Name</u>	<u>Military Installation or Operation</u>
Riga		<p>Principal port and naval base. Provides logistic and operational support to limited number of submarines. Possibly capable of expansion and situated so as to have strategic significance. Contains complete logistic and operational support facilities for light surface craft. Motor torpedo boat base. General stores, POL, munition dump, torpedo depot. Fleet training center: coastal artillery school; Nakhimov (naval cadet) school; Fleet EM training detachment; advanced fighter pilot school.</p> <p>Possibly main guided missile center of USSR. Air-to-surface missile experimentation. Surface-to-air missile launching site under construction in vicinity.</p> <p>Hq., Baltic Military District: Hq., 6th Gds. Army; Hq., 241st MVD Convoy Regt.</p> <p>Hq., 10th Air Defense Region: Hq., 15th PVO Div.; Hq., U/I AA Div., 6th Gds. Army.</p> <p>Air logistic support capability.</p> <p>Airfields: 2 Class 2 primary defense bases (radar sites); one Class 3 primary defense base; one Class 3 alternate bomber base; one Class 6 seaplane base.</p>
Liepaya	Liepaja Lepaja Lepaya	<p>Principal port and naval base. Provides complete logistic and operational support to a large number of submarines. Contains complete logistic and operational support facilities for all types of surface ships. Hq., Liepaya Naval Defensive District (IMOR); general stores, POL, munition dump. Motor torpedo boat base. Fleet training center: naval infantry school; communications specialty school; fleet EM training detachment; naval intelligence school.</p> <p>Hq., CXXX Lat. Rfl. Corp.; Hq., 43rd Lat.</p>

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FIGURE I

MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF URBAN AREAS
(Continued)

<u>Place</u>	<u>Alternate Name</u>	<u>Military Installation or Operation</u>
		Gds. Rfl. Div.; Hq., U/I AA Regt., CXXX Lat. Corp. (Field); Hq., U/I AA Regt., 43rd Rfl. Div. (Field). Air logistic support capability. Airfields: one Class 2 primary defense base; one Class 5 reserve base; one Class 6 seaplane base, possible reconnaissance base. Missile launching site; radar site.
Daugavpils	Dvinsk Dinaburg Dunaburg	Reported missile launching site.
Yelgava	Jelgava Mitava	Airfield: one Class 5 reserve base.
Ventspils		Principal port and naval base: could pro- vide logistic and operational support to limited number of submarines. Pro- vides limited logistic and operational support to limited number of light sur- face forces. Contains complete logistic and operational support facilities for light surface craft. Fleet training center: small craft training school. Hq., 8th MVD Border Detachment. Radar site. Airfields: one Class 4 alternate defense base; one Class 5 air base.
Krustpils		Radar site. Airfields: one Class 4 alternate bomber base; one Class 4 reserve base.
Tukum	Tukums	Airfield: one Class 2 primary defense base.
Bauska		Airfield: one Class 5 air base (possible auxiliary field for Riga).
Dundaga		Airfield: one Class 5 reserve base.
Vaynede	Vainode	Airfield: one Class 2 primary defense base.
Cirava		Airfield: one Class 4 fighter recovery base.

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FIGURE I

MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF URBAN AREAS
(Continued)

<u>Place</u>	<u>Alternate Name</u>	<u>Military Installation or Operation</u>
Ezere		Airfield: one Class 4 fighter recovery base.
Gluda		Airfield: one Class 5 reserve base.

3. Government

Republic civil government control agencies are located in the capital, Riga, and are directly subordinate to the appropriate superior agencies in Moskva. The most significant government control agency is the Latviyskaya SSR Council of Ministers which controls and coordinates the activities of subordinate Executive Committees in each of the 6 cities of republic subordination (Riga, Lijepaya, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Ventspils, and Rezekne), 51 towns, and 45 rural rayons of the republic.

The government control force of Latviyskaya SSR is estimated to represent approximately 11.6 per cent of the total population. (See Table V.)

The primary control force, as shown in the above table, comprises employees of the governmental administrative and judicial agencies at all levels of control, from the Council of Ministers to the remotest rural soviet and from the Republic Supreme Court to Peoples' Court and the militia and fire defense services. This group does not directly supervise the production of goods and services; rather it exercises over-all administrative supervision over almost all aspects of economic, social, and cultural activities affecting the republic population, which totals 2,040,000.

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TABLE V

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE: 1957

Administrative Category	Total Control Force ^{1/}	Primary Control Force	
		Number	Per Cent of Total
Republic Govt.	140,900	11,800	9.1
Local Govt.	89,300	8,800	10.9
Militia	6,400	6,400	100.0
Total	236,600	27,000	11.4

^{1/} Does not include professional workers of the Communist Party, officer and NCO components of the armed forces and members of the MVD and KGB troops, and economic supervisory and managerial personnel.

The secondary control force consists of employees staffing government nonadministrative agencies engaged in such activities as health, education, and various public services. This group has no responsibility for policy determination, but carries out the directives of the primary control force within the framework of policies of higher USSR agencies.

The largest concentration of control personnel is in the city of Riga, including approximately 13 per cent of the republic total control force employed in government, health, and education services. Other concentrations of control personnel are located in the cities of Ljyepaya, Daugavpils, Yelgava, and Rezekne, which together with Riga contain more than 75 per cent of the republic's urban population and a substantial part of the industrial enterprises.

USSR central government agencies exercise immediate control over operations bearing specifically on national security.

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All military and naval operations are directed by USSR commands in Riga and Baltiysk, respectively, although the Ministry of Defense is theoretically a union-republic ministry. All-Union ministries or committees in Moskva control all rail and maritime transport, foreign affairs (also nominally under a union-republic ministry), major aspects of internal security and telecommunications, and probably a few major industrial enterprises engaged in war production.

The chief administrative and executive organ in the republic is the Latviyskaya SSR Council of Ministers, subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers. Its membership includes the highest government officials, who supervise under Party leadership virtually all aspects of economic, social, and cultural life of the republic. The composition of the Republic Council of Ministers is given in Figure II. Union-republic ministries in Moskva, with responsibility for over-all economic planning, supervise the respective subordinate ministries in the republic in respect to the conduct of agriculture, cultural affairs, higher education, public health programs, trade, and finance.

FIGURE II

COMPOSITION OF LATVIYSKAYA SSR COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS: 1956, 1957

<u>As of January 1, 1956</u>	<u>Effective July 1, 1957</u>
Chairman	Chairman
First Deputy Chairmen	First Deputy Chairmen
Deputy Chairmen	Deputy Chairmen
<u>Chairmen of the</u>	<u>Chairmen of the</u>
a). Committee of State Security	a). Committee of State Security

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COMPOSITION OF LATVIYSKAYA SSR COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS: 1956, 1957
(Continued)

- b). State Committee for Construction and Architectural Affairs b). Scientific-Technical Committee
- c). State Planning Commission c). State Planning Commission

Union-Republic Ministers of Union-Republic Ministers of

Agriculture	Agriculture
Automotive Transport and Highways	
Building Materials Industry	
Communications	Communications ^{1/}
Culture	Culture
Defense	Defense ^{1/}
Finance	Finance
Fishing Industry	
Food Products Industry	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs ^{1/}
Internal Affairs (MVD)	Internal Affairs (MVD) ^{1/}
Justice	
Light Industry	
Meat and Dairy Products Industry	
Paper and Wood-Processing Industry	
Public Health	Public Health
State Control	State Control ^{2/}
State Farms	
Textile Industry	
Timber Industry	
Trade	Trade
Urban and Rural Construction	

Republic Ministers of Republic Ministers of

Education	Education
Local and Fuel Industry	Automotive Transport and Highways
Municipal Economy	Communal and Local Economy
Social Security	Social Security
	Lumber Economy and Lumber Industry
	Construction
	Justice

^{1/} These ministries are only token organizations charged with some administrative and support functions.

^{2/} In December 1957, the All-Union Ministry of State Control was abolished and a Committee of State Control formed and attached to the USSR Council of Ministers.

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In the recent national reorganization of industry and construction, Latvviyskaya SSR was established as of 1 July 1957, as one of the new economic regions of the USSR. The Latvviyskaya SSR National Council of the Economy (Sovnarkhoz), subordinated to the Republic Council of Ministers, was set up to take over for the republic most of the administrative and planning functions formerly retained at the central government level by those All-Union industrial ministries which were abolished within the past year. Thus, the authority and responsibility of the republic government organs in respect to control over the republic economy have vastly increased. The Council of Ministers, through the Economic Council and the local Executive Committees, now directly controls the bulk of industrial production and virtually all capital construction (excluding construction of rail and port facilities) in the republic. Republic ministries are charged with the administration of justice and of social welfare programs. Responsibility for socialist legality is entrusted to the Procurator (attorney general) of the republic, who is appointed by and is responsible to the USSR Procurator General. Primary responsibility for providing the population with food, housing, local transport, general education facilities, and municipal services lies with the Council of Ministers, working through the local Executive Committees.

The Latvian Supreme Soviet, to which the Council of Ministers is theoretically subordinate, is the organ which gives legal sanction to the Party-inspired plans and directives and provides a facade for so-called Soviet democracy. Its functions include mobilizing the population in support of state, military, and industrial projects and disseminating political propaganda.

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The Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet work through the subordinate Executive Committees of the rural rayons, the cities of republic subordination and the towns, which carry out at the local level the decrees, resolutions, and legislation of the higher Party and government organs.

The Chairmen of the Republic Council of Ministers and of the local Executive Committees are charged with coordinating the activities of lower agencies in respect to passive anti-air defense.

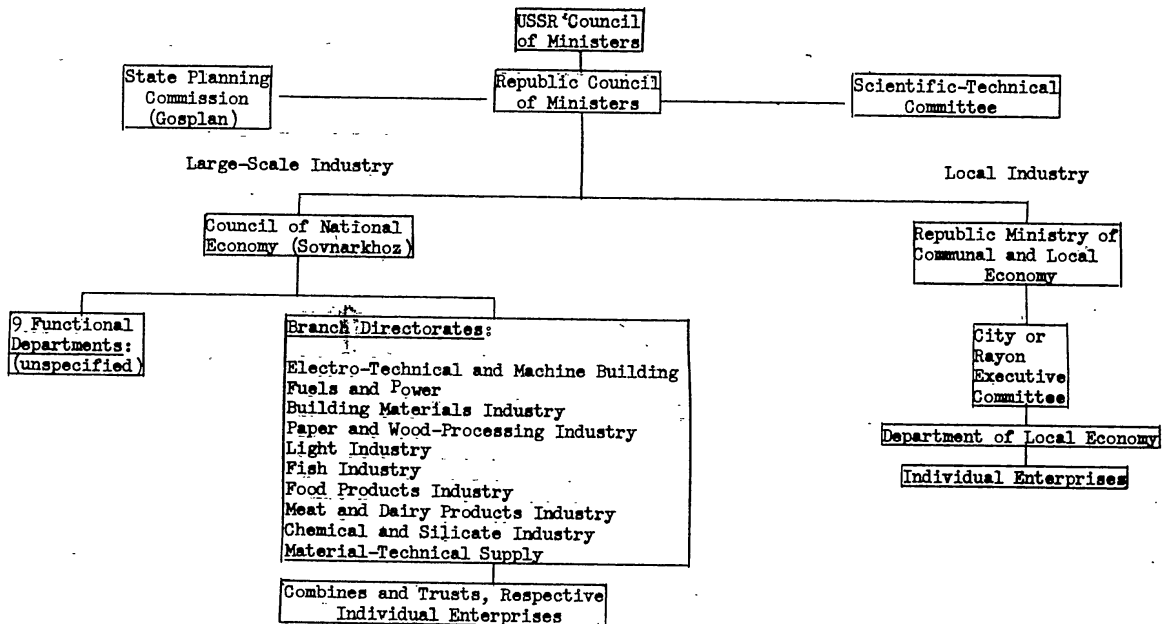
The new organization of industry and construction, as it became effective 1 July 1957, is shown in Figure III.

The chairman of the Latvian Economic Council is deputy chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers, while the deputy chairmen and members can, at the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, be named ministers of the Latvian government.

The regional Economic Council's chairman enjoys the rights of a former All-Union minister, while the 4 vice-chairmen have the powers which formerly devolved on the heads of the Chief Directorates of the All-Union ministries. The council can issue orders and resolutions in execution, and in pursuance, of USSR and Latvian laws. Decisions of the Latvian Regional Economic Council can be nullified by either the Latvian or the USSR Council of Ministers.

Industrial enterprises in the republic total about 900. Subordinate to the Latvian Economic Council are 420 of the approximately 613 enterprises of the former union-republic and All-Union ministries, which produce about 80 per cent of Latvia's gross industrial product. The remaining enterprises of local industry and former union-republic ministries are under the jurisdiction of

FIGURE III
ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION: 1957



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SECRET

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the departments of city and rayon executive committees. These enterprises produce about 20 per cent of the republic's gross industrial product.

The enterprises of the Council employ 132,000 of the estimated 206,000 industrial workers and employees in the republic, or about 64 per cent. The enterprises of the Council produce 9.5 billion rubles worth of goods, or 1.2 per cent of the USSR total. Information is not available as to which of the 83 enterprises previously subordinate to 26 All-Union ministries are under the Regional Council. Some of the enterprises of the All-Union ministries which have been preserved or given the status of All-Union Committees (Aviation Industry, Defense Industry, Radio-Technical Industry, Ship-Building Industry, Chemical Industry, Electric Power Stations, etc.) are transferred to the subordination of the Latvian Economic Council according to a list confirmed by the USSR Council of Ministers. In some cases, the remaining All-Union ministries transfer operational control over their enterprises in Latvia. However, the ministries can still bring influence to bear on these enterprises, for they have been charged with the planning and coordinating functions relinquished by USSR Gosplan under the reorganization.

Under the industrial reorganization, the industrial and construction departments of the City and Rayon Executive Committees have acquired greater authority and responsibility in the direction of local industry. The departments plan and direct operations of supply and distribution for industry within their jurisdiction, with some coordination and supervision by the Republic Ministry of Communal and Local Economy.

The State Planning Commission is concerned with long-range and over-all planning for the total economy. A Scientific-Technical Committee under the Council of Ministers has been set up.

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Its functions embrace the study and dissemination of information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology with respect to their potential application in the republic economy.

Two organizations in the republic will be primarily concerned with material-technical supply: the Economic Council's Branch Directorate of Material-Technical Supply will deal with problems of supply and distribution for enterprises of the Council, while the Republic Trust of Material-Technical Supply will concern itself with supply and distribution for local industry, communal construction in cities and rayons, and other branches of industry not subordinate to the Economic Council. Coordination between the 2 bodies is probably realized by the Latvian Gosplan.

The reorganization of industry and construction was preceded and accompanied by grants of responsibility in the non-industrial sphere of administration in Latvia as in the other union-republics.

The Chairman of the Latviyskaya SSR Supreme Court now becomes a member of the USSR Supreme Court. The republic government has been granted more leeway in the allocation of budget funds. The Latviyskaya SSR has also been granted the right to establish its own lower territorial-administrative units without the necessity of obtaining USSR approval. This authority also entails the right to establish its own court system according to the republic territorial units.

The Ministry of Justice at the USSR level, which previously was charged with the tasks of training qualified judicial personnel, creating the material conditions for the proper functioning of the judicial organs, and preparing elections for the

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People's Courts, has been abolished. In Latvia, the Ministry of Justice is now a republic ministry, which probably has assumed the functions in the republic previously devolving on the USSR Ministry of Justice. Moreover, in February 1957, the USSR Supreme Soviet enacted a law whereby the republics were given the power to formulate their own laws on the judicial system and judicial procedure and also to adopt civil and criminal codes. However, the law adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet leaves within the competence of the USSR the establishment of the fundamental principles of legislation on the judicial system and judicial procedure and the fundamental principles of civil and criminal legislation.

The union-republic Ministries of Agriculture and State Farms were merged into the Ministry of Agriculture, while a Directorate of Grain Products has probably been set up under the Council of Ministers to assume the functions of the abolished USSR Ministry of Agricultural Procurement.

The union-republic Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction, including its designing institutes, was reorganized into a republic Ministry of Construction. The new ministry also assumed control over the organizations of the abolished State Committee on Affairs of Construction and Architecture, formerly attached to the Republic Council of Ministers.

The general trend in administration is toward increased responsibility of the republic government organs in both economic and noneconomic spheres. However, while the area of independent action is expanding in some directions, there is little evidence of real concessions in political and legal affairs. For example, the Party continues to operate on the basis of "democratic centralism," with emphasis on centralism, and to maintain its monopoly

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of power. The Latvian Procurator (state attorney) is appointed by, and is responsible to, the USSR Procurator General (Attorney General). Moreover, while the Latvian Procurator appoints the procurators of the rayons and cities in the republic, the approval of the USSR Procurator must be obtained. And, as long as the USSR central government retains the power to amend or change the USSR Constitution, which is binding on all the constituent union republics, it appears highly unlikely that any true federalism will develop. The USSR, despite the present trends in administration, remains a highly centralized-unitary-state, and the role of Latvia and the other union republics will continue to be determined by and from Moskva.

II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition

TABLE VI

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:
LATVIYSKAYA SSR, 1958

Total population.....	2,040,000
Population density (persons per square mile).....	80.5
Urban population.....	1,080,000
Urban proportion of total population.....	53%
Labor force.....	1,255,000
Proportion of population in labor force.....	62%
Population in working ages (16-59 years).....	1,425,000
Females per 100 males in working ages.....	122
Military personnel.....	150,000*
Forced laborers.....	30,000*
Proportion of Latvians in total population.....	63%
Proportion of Russians in total population.....	34%

A. General

Up to World War I, the peoples who occupied the area of present-day Latvia had undergone centuries of domination and

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exploitation by the larger nations surrounding them. Dating from the 12th century, the native inhabitants were kept in a state of virtual serfdom under the successive rule of German Knights and landowners (the "Baltic Barons"), Swedish sovereigns, Polish landowners, or Tsarist Russian administrators. Granted independence through Allied intercession after World War I, Latvia enjoyed from 1920-1940 a period of independence in which the little country made considerable progress in establishing itself as a nation along comparatively democratic lines with a Western orientation. The population was relatively homogeneous, with native Latvians comprising about 75 per cent of the total toward the end of this period.

Cataclysmic events of the past 17 years in Latvviyskaya SSR have effected profound changes in the internal composition of the country's population. In Latvia, as in the other Baltic Republics, war losses such as were suffered by many countries in Europe were only one aspect of a population decrement experienced among groups which had been resident in the republic prior to 1939. A series of forcible occupations by alien conquerors, accompanied by evacuations, deportations, and executions, occasioned further reductions among the original population base.

During the early war years between 1939 and 1941, virtually all Baltic Germans in Latvia, comprising over 3 per cent of the population, were repatriated to Germany by Soviet-German agreement. Under the first Soviet occupation, from 1940-1941, many Latvians were deported to the USSR, while others fled to the West. When the Germans forced out the Soviets in 1941, maintaining control until 1944, the Jews, comprising about 4.8 per cent of the population, were subjected to wholesale extermination. Some Latvians accepted voluntarily assignment to work camps in Germany,

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while others were deported for this purpose. Still others fled to the Soviet Union to escape German oppression or to avoid mobilization into the German Army. An analogous flight took place in the opposite direction when many Latvians accompanied the German Army and civilians in their retreat before the Russian troops in 1944. In the immediate postwar years, following reoccupation by the Soviets, large-scale deportation of dissident elements to remote regions of the USSR further reduced the indigenous Latvian population, particularly those resisting collectivization. The subsequent in-migration of population groups in large numbers from the Soviet Union proper - chiefly Russians, including Soviet administrators, technical advisers, technicians, and military - have more than compensated for the decrease occasioned by war losses, wartime and postwar birth deficit, and deportations which affected the original population base. Participating in this in-migration were unknown but probably significant numbers of ethnic Latvians who had been long-time residents of Russia. They comprised those who had migrated across the borders eastward during earlier times of Russian domination under the Tsars - or, in some cases, their descendants - and who had been assimilated into the Russian and Soviet culture. Many of these returnees reportedly could not even speak Latvian, or spoke it poorly, but they bore ethnic Latvian names.

Statistical comparisons between the total numbers and the over-all age-sex structure of the prewar and present inhabitants do not reflect the sharply altered character of the population. In total numbers the population has experienced a modest increase of 2.3 per cent, and the proportional relationships between major age groups has remained relatively constant. Prior to World War II, when Russians represented less than 11 per cent of the population,

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the rate of natural increase in the republic was low - 3.4 per 1000 population (1937-1939), compared to 13.4 per 1000 population in the USSR (1940). This low rate was one manifestation of the country's closer resemblance to Scandinavia and Estonia rather than to East Europe or the Soviet Union. If the prevailing death rate and the low birth rate had continued, Latvia might have been faced with the possibility of a decline in population. Thus, intervening political and economic developments may have forestalled, at least temporarily, a population decline through excess of deaths over births.

	Latviyskaya SSR (1955)	USSR (1956)
Birth rate (per 1000)	16.3	25.0
Death rate (per 1000)	10.5	7.5
Rate of natural increase (per 1000)	5.8	17.5

As indicated, both the birth rate and the rate of natural increase in Latviyskaya SSR are low compared with the USSR averages. The seemingly high death rate in the republic is misleading, for it reflects chiefly the very high percentage of the population (14.8 per cent) over 60 years of age.

A major feature of postwar development has been the marked shift from a predominantly rural to a more balanced economy through rapid urbanization induced by pressures to greater industrialization and flight from oppressive conditions of collectivization. Prior to World War I, about 65 per cent of the population lived in rural areas. Now slightly more than half (52.9 per cent) are urban dwellers. The rural-urban ratio of the labor force has changed in approximately the same proportions.

In spite of the relative constancy in the proportional distribution of major age groupings, a significant rise in the

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predominance of women over men - already manifest prior to the war - has occurred in the prime working ages (15-69 years). The exclusion of the Russian military from this age group, as well as the male majority among Russian in-migrants, indicates a really serious shortage of Latvian males.

B. Urban-Rural Distribution

TABLE VII

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION:
1939, 1958

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
	<u>1939^{1/}</u>	
Urban	728,000	36.5
Rural	1,266,000	63.5
Total	1,994,000	100.0
	<u>1958^{2/}</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Urban	1,080,000	52.9
Rural	960,000	47.1
Total	2,040,000	100.0
	<u>Per Cent Increase or Decrease 1939-1958</u>	
Urban		48.4
Rural		-24.2
Total		2.3

1/ Projected from 1935 Latvian
Census.
2/ Estimated.

The increase of 48.4 per cent in the urban population between 1939 and 1958 was concurrent with a decrease of 24.2 per cent in the rural population. About 78 per cent of the total

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urban population is concentrated in the 6 cities of republic subordination - Riga, Liyepaya, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Ventspils, and Rezekne - while the remainder is distributed among towns and urban settlements of 10,000 or less. Riga alone, the administrative, industrial, and cultural center of the republic, absorbed 58.5 per cent of the total urban increase since 1939, presently accounting for 29 per cent of the total republic population and 55 per cent of the total urban population. The city of Liyepaya, second largest city in Latvia, important port, and only steel-milling center of the Baltic region, has undergone an even larger proportional increase than Riga (see Table VIII).

TABLE VIII

URBAN AREA POPULATION RANGES:
1939, 1958

<u>Cities of</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase or Decrease, 1939-1958</u>
Over 100,000	386,000	695,000	80.1
50-100,000	61,000	62,000	1.7
20-50,000	82,000	88,000	7.3
10-20,000	32,000	10,000	-68.8
Less than 10,000	167,000	225,000	34.7
Total	728,000	1,080,000	48.4
Riga	386,000	592,000	53.4
Liyepaya	61,000	103,000	68.9

The average population density of the rural rayons is 37.9 persons per square mile (see Table IX, refer to Map III). The greatest concentration of population in rural areas is found in the eastern and particularly southeastern flax-growing rayons. The most densely populated rayons are Rezeknenskiy, Preylskiy, Daugavpilskiy, Karsavskiy, Vilyanskiy, Dagdskiy, and Kraslavskiy,

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TABLE IX

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1958^{1/2}

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (in Thousands)		Total	Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural		Rural	Over-all
Latvian SSR	25,350	1,080	960	2,040	37.9	80.5
Rayons:						
Abrenskiy	450	2	17	19	37.8	42.2
Aknistskiy	360	4	15	19	41.7	52.8
Aloyskiy	460	10	9	19	19.6	41.3
Alsungskiy	570	2	8	10	14.0	17.5
Aluknenskiy	420	4	15	19	35.7	45.2
Apskiy	340	3	7	10	20.6	29.4
Autskiy	360	4	15	19	41.7	52.8
Ayzputskiy	550	4	15	19	27.3	34.5
Baldonskiy	470	1	18	19	38.3	40.4
Belvskiy	500	2	27	29	54.0	58.9
Bauskiy	410	5	24	29	58.5	70.7
Dagdskiy	420	2	27	29	64.3	69.0
Deugavpilskiy	420	62	29	91	69.0	216.7
Dobelskiy	520	4	25	29	48.1	55.8
Dundagekiy	550	1	9	10	16.4	18.2
Eleykiy	290	2	17	19	58.6	65.5
Erglskiy	460	1	9	10	19.6	21.7
Gauyenskiiy	510	1	18	19	35.3	37.3
Gulbenskiy	410	5	14	19	34.1	46.3
Ilukskiy	570	1	28	29	49.1	50.9
Kandavskiy	440	3	16	19	36.4	43.2
Karsavskiy	400	2	27	29	67.5	72.5

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TABLE IX
ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1958^{1/}
(Continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (in Thousands)		Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural	Rural	Over-all
Kraslavskiy	440	3	27	61.4	68.2
Krustpilskiy	340	9	11	32.4	58.8
Kuldigskiy	530	7	13	24.5	37.7
Limbazhskiy	390	3	16	41.0	48.7
Livanskiy	310	3	17	54.8	64.5
Liyepayskiy	560	105	17	30.4	217.9
Ludzenskiy	300	5	14	46.7	63.3
Madonskiy	410	6	13	31.7	46.3
Maltskiy	310	2	17	54.8	61.3
Neret'skiy	350	4	6	17.1	28.6
Ogrskiy	440	13	17	38.6	68.2
Plyavinskiy	430	8	11	25.6	44.2
Preyl'skiy	390	2	27	69.2	74.4
Priyekulakiy	600	3	16	26.7	31.7
Rezeknenskiy	380	21	29	76.3	131.6
Rizhskiy	620	602	28	45.2	1016.2
Ruiyenskiy	430	7	12	27.9	44.2
Saldusskiy	520	7	12	23.1	36.5
Saulkrastskiy	400	2	17	45.2	47.5
Siguldskiy	420	3	16	38.1	45.2
Skrundskiy	400	1	9	22.5	25.0
Smiltenskiy	470	5	14	29.8	40.4
Talsinskiy	570	8	21	36.8	50.9
Tasisskiy	590	9	20	33.9	49.2

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TABLE IX

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND DENSITY BY ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS: 1958^{1/}
(Continued)

Administrative-Territorial Division	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (in Thousands)		Total	Density (Persons per Sq. Mile)	
		Urban	Rural		Rural	Over-all
Tseveyanskiy	470	1	18	19	38.3	40.4
Tukumskiy	450	8	21	29	46.7	64.4
Valkskiy	470	9	10	19	21.3	40.4
Valmierakkiy	470	10	19	29	40.4	61.7
Varaklyanskiy	330	3	16	19	48.5	57.6
Ventspilskiy	690	32	9	41	13.0	59.4
Vilyanskiy	380	4	25	29	65.8	76.3
Taunelgavskiy	460	2	8	10	17.4	21.7
Yekabpilskiy	380	8	11	19	28.9	50.0
Jelgavskiy	460	38	17	55	37.0	119.6
Zilupskiy	310	2	17	19	54.8	61.3

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^{1/} Based on rayon boundaries as of 1 January 1956.

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all with more than 60 persons per square mile. The least populated rayons are Ventspilskiy and Alsungskiy in the W, with less than 15 persons per square mile. Other low density rayons are scattered throughout the remaining areas of the republic, generally in regions of livestock-raising, grain or potato-growing, or fishing.

C. Age-Sex Structure

Since the Latvian census in 1935, little significant change has occurred in the age-sex structure from the standpoint of total population, with only a slight increase in the proportion of females to males. In the total population there are 119 females to every 100 males, compared with the USSR average of 113 females to every 100 males (1958).

TABLE X

ESTIMATED AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION: 1958

Age Group	Population (in Thousands)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-15	249	244	493	24.2
16-59	561	684	1245	61.0
60 plus	120	182	302	14.8
Total	930 ^{1/}	1110 ^{2/}	2040	100.0

^{1/} Males: 45.6 per cent of total.

^{2/} Females: 54.4 per cent of total.

The prime working ages (16-59 years) comprise 61 per cent of the total population, approximately the prewar percentage. However, within this category there are 122 females to every 100 males in comparison with the prewar ratio of 117:100. The pre-dominance of females reflects the losses of war and deportations, which chiefly affected males of this age class. Considering that

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the large military contingent (150,000) is almost exclusively non-Latvian and that the majority of Soviet civilian in-migrants are males, the disproportion between Latvian males and Latvian females is much more striking. Excluding only the Russian military from the 16-59 male age group, the ratio of females to males is 166:100.

The proportion of the 0-15 age group has remained relatively stable since 1939, in spite of the wartime and postwar birth deficit among the native population which reflect the phenomena of male war losses and families broken through deportations. Factors balancing this deficit include a substantial decrease in postwar infant mortality through improved health methods and facilities and the relatively larger numbers of children among in-migrant families from other areas of the USSR. Proportionally and numerically the segment of the population over 60 years of age has registered a slight increase, but the deficit of males is even greater than prewar.

D. Labor Force

Approximately 54.2 per cent of the total republic population is represented in the civilian labor force. The inclusion of the military brings the proportion in the total labor force to 61.5 per cent. The distribution of the total labor force (see Table XI) is fairly equal between urban and rural areas, with a slight bias in favor of the urban labor force (51.8 per cent of the total). This near-balance reveals a marked shift from the prewar situation when 70 per cent of the labor force was rural. The proportion of agricultural workers in the total labor force has dropped from 67.2 per cent in 1939 to 43.7 per cent in 1958, decreasing in total numbers by 31.6 per cent. The proportion of workers engaged specifically in industry has risen from 14.6 per

TABLE XI

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE: 1958

Category	Total Labor Force		Urban Labor Force		Rural Labor Force	
	Number (in Thousands)	Per Cent	Number (in Thousands)	Per Cent	Number (in Thousands)	Per Cent
Agriculture	548	43.7	5	0.8	543	89.7
(State Farms and MTS)	(61)	(4.9)				
(Collective Farms)	(482)	(38.4)				
Workers and Employees:						
Nonagricultural	503	40.1	478	73.5	25	4.1
(Industry)	(206) ^{1/}	(16.4)				
Military	150	11.9	135	20.8	15	2.5
Forced Labor	30	2.4	15	2.3	15	2.5
Producers' Cooperatives	<u>24</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	1255 ^{2/}	100.0	650 ^{3/}	100.0	605 ^{4/}	100.0

^{1/} A 1957 Soviet source states that Latvia has more than 180,000 industrial workers, a figure which probably excludes employees.

^{2/} The labor force is 61.5 per cent of the total population.

^{3/} The urban labor force is 51.8 per cent of total labor force.

^{4/} The rural labor force is 48.2 per cent of total labor force.

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cent in 1939 to 18.6 per cent of the present civilian labor force, with a numerical increase of 18.0 per cent. The number of workers engaged in the metalworking industry of Latvia comprises 26 per cent of all industrial workers. More than 8000 persons work in the republic's 8 textile enterprises. The greatest proportional increase among the labor force categories has probably occurred among workers in tasks associated with urbanization and industrialization, such as administration, transportation, trade, and services.

Of the 1939 labor force, 47.5 per cent were women. The present larger ratio of women to men in the prime working ages, coupled with Soviet pressures for their active participation, suggest the possibility that women may currently comprise about half the total labor force. The proportion is undoubtedly even higher among the agricultural workers, since in rural areas there are 183 females to every 100 males. Women comprise approximately 76 per cent of all workers in the textile and light industries of the republic and approximately 80 per cent of the teachers. Most of the workers in the fish-canning enterprises along the coast are women.

E. Military and Forced Labor

The bulk of the estimated 150,000* military are concentrated in the 3 urban port areas and naval bases - Riga, Lijepaya, and Ventspils (refer to Map V). That portion of the military considered to be nonurban includes primarily Air Force personnel stationed at airfields immediately outside urban areas or in other rural zones.

The estimated 30,000* forced laborers, equally distributed between the urban and rural labor force, are chiefly engaged

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in construction (including road construction), in peat extraction, in lumbering, and probably in seasonal farm labor. The forced labor contingent probably includes few Latvian political prisoners, since they were deported for the most part to distant areas of the USSR, but instead Soviet deportees from other regions and Latvians convicted of nonpolitical crimes and serving relatively short-term sentences.

F. Ethnic Composition

Most far-reaching effects of the chaotic post-1939 events in Latvia are revealed in the redistribution of ethnic groups in the republic (see Table XII).

TABLE XII

ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 1935, 1958
(in Thousands)

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>1935^{1/}</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>1958^{2/}</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase or Decrease 1935-1958</u>
Latvian	1473	75.5	1290	63.2	-12.4
Russian	206	10.6	695	34.1	237.4
Other	271	13.9	55	2.7	-79.7
<u>Incl.</u>					
Jews	93	4.8			
Germans	62	3.2			
Poles	49	2.5			
Lithuanians	23	1.2			
Estonians	7	0.4			
Other	37	1.9			
Total	1950	100.0	2040	100.0	4.6

^{1/} Latvian Census.
^{2/} Estimated.

The period since 1935 has seen a more than 3-fold increase in the number of ethnic Russians in residence in the country and a

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corresponding combined loss of about 23 per cent among the native Latvians and other nationalities. The postwar proportion of Russians among the population (34.1 per cent) reflects the extent of in-migration in the wake of Soviet occupation and in the process of Russification of the country. The decrease of 12.4 per cent among ethnic Latvians in the republic does not reflect total losses experienced by the prewar group, since the Russianized Latvian returnees are presently included in this category.

Latvians inhabit all areas of the republic, while Russians are concentrated in the major cities, particularly Riga, Lijepaya, and Ventspils with their substantial military forces and important industries. The population of Lijepaya has been reported as predominantly Russian. Among the "other" population groups, Belorussians are to be found in the eastern agricultural sections of the republic.

G. Prospects

Continued moderate population increases in Latviyskaya SSR seem generally indicated for the future. Medical advances achieved during the war are contributing to a decreasing death rate. In the postwar period, infant mortality has been radically reduced, a factor which would help to compensate for any continuation of the prewar low birth rate among Latvians. The comparatively higher number of children among in-migrant families - in spite of the fact that those coming into the Baltic area have tended to have fewer children than average for their places of origin - would also point to population increases. At this stage, it is too early to determine whether or not the recent decentralization of administrative and industrial controls will result in any tapering-off of future immigration or reduction of in-migrants already in residence.

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Further in-migration of Soviet peoples, and even an extension of the tendency of in-migrant families to produce more children, would narrow the margin between Russians and Latvians among the population. Also pertinent in this respect, given the shortage of Latvian men, is the extent of intermarriage between Soviet male in-migrants and Latvian women, at present reported to be an infrequent phenomenon. Whether assimilation through such mixed unions would be ethnically more Russian or Latvian-oriented could not be definitively forecast. However, the dominant position of the male marriage partner in the Slavic and European culture would suggest a strengthening of the Russian element to the disadvantage of the Latvian.

Excluding the possibility of a widespread revolt or a return to oppressive Stalinist policies, deportations should play no significant role in future population trends. No large-scale removals have occurred since 1951. On the contrary, since the 1953 amnesty, numbers of the original deportees have been returned to Latvia from the distant labor camps. Reportedly, some pressure and possibly coercion is brought to bear on unemployed persons, Komsomol members, and malcontents, such as students and intellectuals involved in protests over the Polish and Hungarian uprisings, to depart for the virgin land regions. No information thus far available indicates any significant population movement in this direction.

III. Psychological and Sociological Factors

A. Political and Social Tensions

The Latvians, along with their Estonian and Lithuanian neighbors, have at least as much cause to resent the Soviet regime as any other nationality group in the USSR. After a century of

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harsh domination by Tsarist Russia prior to World War I, the little country successfully proved itself between 1920 and 1940 as an independent nation with a Western-oriented economy and culture. Virtually all its achievements during this period were wiped out by the forced annexation by the Soviet Union in 1940, occupation by Germany from 1941 to 1944, and immediate reoccupation by the USSR. The hitherto thriving agrarian economy was wrecked, and the rapid industrialization pressed by the Soviets was directed chiefly toward benefiting the Soviet Union.

The alien rule was ruthlessly enforced by strict security measures, implemented by nonnative military and police. Administrative and economic reforms carried out by Russian and Russianized Latvians imported for this purpose deprived the native population of any control over their own government or economy. Mass deportations were carried out by the Soviets on 3 separate occasions - in 1941 during the first Soviet occupation, in 1945/1946 at the end of the war upon reoccupation, and again during 1949 at the height of the collectivization. Tens of thousands from among the "dangerous elements" were thus removed from action, including the major political figures and intellectuals, former prisoners of war and returned evacuees who had been directly exposed to Western influences, and the farmers (particularly the wealthy kulaks) who most actively resisted collectivization.

The living standards of the Latvian people during the period of Sovietization have been well below the prewar level and continue so, in spite of some gains and token concessions in recent years. Food, and particularly meat, is frequently unavailable at state stores and must be purchased at higher prices in collective farm markets, if available even there. Shortages exist

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everywhere in products of light industry and articles of mass consumption. Black market activity is said to be carried on at all levels - frequently with tacit agreement between management and workers. Inequitable income levels between highly paid government, professional, and technical personnel, including a high proportion of Russians, and the rank-and-file workers and collective farmers are aggravated by the greater accessibility of foods and consumers' goods to those who are better able to pay and for whom specially-stocked stores are provided.

In spite of the unfavorable comparison between the present and prewar situation with respect to food and consumers' goods, living standards in Latvia, as reflected in retail trade expenditures, rank high among other areas of the USSR. In Riga particularly per capita expenditures for food and nonfood items combined are second only to Moskva, are more than 2 and one-half times the national average, and substantially exceed the USSR urban average. For the Soviet in-migrants from other areas of the USSR, living standards are for the most part higher than those they have previously experienced.

The disparity between prewar and postwar living conditions is greatest among the rural agricultural workers, who were the most favored under the agrarian economy of the period of independence. While wage levels in general are low in relation to prices, the collective farm workers are especially poorly paid. Because many commodities are not available in rural stores, the farmer must frequently go to the city to supply his needs, even sometimes to secure agricultural products. Since part of his already low pay is in produce, he cannot compete monetarily with his urban counterpart. The rural labor force is comprised mainly

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of women, old men, and adolescents. The young men have avoided farm labor through mobilization and the opportunity to pick their first jobs upon leaving the armed services. Many farm youths are conscripted to labor reserve schools and do not return to the collectives. It is claimed that much of the seasonal road construction and lumbering activities must be performed by the collective farm labor force.

Housing is a major problem in Latvia, as elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Urban housing is in very short supply, with families of 3 and 4 frequently crowded into one room. The shortage has been brought about by the rapid postwar urbanization, with its large number of in-migrants to the cities, and by the failure of new construction to keep pace with increased housing requirements. Inadequate maintenance and repair contribute to the poor condition of existing dwellings. In rural areas, which have experienced a population decrease, living space is probably somewhat more adequate, although again poor maintenance and repair results in deterioration of the prewar structures. Little progress has been made toward establishing the collective farm villages envisioned by the Soviets, and the farmers continue to live for the most part in the old individual khutors (farmsteads). In many cases the problem thus exists of long distances required for travel to and from the collective farm. The slowness with which the building of the villages proceeds is due in part to the difficulties and expense of construction and possibly to some extent to inertia or passive resistance on the part of the peasants. Any adverse reaction on the part of the population to the general housing deficiencies is probably aggravated by the Soviet practice of providing preferential housing to high-ranking officials and professional people.

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Working conditions for the bulk of the labor force appear to be something less than ideal, even according to official sources. Violations of work laws are frequent targets of criticism in the Soviet Latvian press; people are fired without reason; pre- and post-holiday leave granted by law is withheld; overtime work is not justly compensated, with particular reference to store clerks and restaurant personnel; under-age youths are allowed to work; and many enterprises are without adequate safety measures. The press also deplores the continual and substantial loss of man-hours through a variety of causes. Loafing on the job is a major complaint, the peat industry rating a specific mention. But culpability is even more frequently credited to the high rate of labor turnover resulting for the most part from a lack of adequate housing or the absence of normal production conditions, such as nondelivery of required materials or the breakdown of machinery. Illustrative, though not typical, of some of these difficulties is an extremely exceptional incident which occurred in the spring of 1955. A strike was called by the workers of Riga Electrotechnical Plant, VEF (Target 0153-0200), producing communications, electronic, and measuring equipment. A shortage of raw materials had left the workers unemployed for a time. The management offered them half pay for the period of idleness, but they demanded full wages. When materials became available, the workers refused to return. The officials finally acceded to their demands, and paid in full. The fact that a strike did occur - when in theory and generally in practice strikes are not allowed and would be met by force - may indicate some strength and a will to cohesive action on the part of the workers. The capitulation of management, on the other hand, could point either

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to weakness in the face of losses in a critical industry or to a desire to conciliate the workers and lessen their dissatisfactions. However, since this is an isolated case, generalizations can really not be based upon it.

In the sphere of religion, early Roman Catholicism had been supplanted by Lutheranism during the 16th century under German Protestant influences of the Hanseatic period. Prior to the first Soviet occupation, approximately 70 per cent of the Latvian population belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Approximately 25 per cent of the population maintained adherence to the Roman Catholic Church, and a few other denominations flourished under the policy of complete freedom of religion. The Soviets have conducted in Latvia their customary campaign to stamp out religion and have at least succeeded in neutralizing its influence on political affairs. Some reports indicate that antireligious propaganda has met with some success among the youth, although complaints do issue from the press on occasion to the effect that even Komsomol members have been known to participate in forbidden religious ceremonies. Generally speaking, aside from the constant atheistic indoctrination efforts and restrictions on religious publications and training, the Church is allowed to go its own way, as long as there is no interference with Soviet programs and policies.

Those who could be anticipated to have considerable antipathy toward the regime include the individuals and families who were most affected by deportations. Their number is by no means known; yet, it has been said that hardly any family has not been touched in one way or another, if only by personal acquaintance with a deportee. Following Stalin's death numbers

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of citizens who had been deported to labor camps in distant areas of the USSR have been returned to Latvia. The general amnesty in 1955 released more Latvians by first reducing sentences and then freeing all who had less than 5 remaining years to serve. Reportedly, only a few Latvians remained voluntarily to work as freed men in the areas of their servitude. There is no information as to the situation experienced by the returnees. It is likely that they are able to secure jobs, particularly in the areas of farm labor shortage. It is also probable that they are subjected to some forms of surveillance, if not some circumscription of movement or of their citizen privileges.

Some nonacceptance of the regime is certainly to be found among the intellectuals. Following the Poznan riots in Poland in 1955 and the Hungarian Revolution in 1956, students and intellectuals in Riga demonstrated in the streets. Among their demands was greater freedom of expression and of cultural exchange. These incidents were firmly quelled and, according to available information, without much violence. After the 1955 demonstrations, the token regiments of Latvians among armed forces personnel stationed in the republic were dissolved and the members sent to duty elsewhere in the USSR. Unconfirmed rumor after the Hungarian sympathy "riots" held that there would be conscription among participating groups for work in the virgin land areas. The Latvian press frequently carries criticisms of literary works said to contain "reactionary ideology and remnants of bourgeois nationalism" and to present life negatively with emphasis on the shortcomings rather than the achievements.

Active resistance on the part of the population currently appears to be at a minimum. Partisan activity continued

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for some years after the war until reduced living standards and stern reprisals against those - particularly the farmers - who helped the "forest brothers" rendered further aid unfeasible, if not impossible. Reportedly, some partisans are still in hiding but are of necessity concerned chiefly with survival. Some anti-Communist literature is said to appear occasionally in the cities.

During the post-Stalin period some easing of policies and restrictions has occurred. After his death, a reorganization of the Latvian Communist Party placed more Latvians on the Central Committee, which had previously been predominantly Russian. Russian-Latvians had also been well represented on the Committee and probably continued to be prominent. Latvians also replaced Russians among the top ministry personnel. At that time only the machine building and agricultural ministries remained under Russians. The recent reorganization of industry and construction possibly spells increased opportunity for Latvian advancement administratively, economically, and prestigewise.

Until 1956, it was virtually impossible for workers to change jobs, except with permission of the employing enterprise, which recorded the employee's release in the individual workbooks required for each worker. In April of that year, the workbooks were abolished, and the workers have since been free to seek employment of their choice.

In the Stalin era, travel by Latvians out of the republic was forbidden, except into the USSR proper. Foreigners were entirely excluded from entry into the country. In 1955 a few Latvian women who had been married to foreigners were allowed to leave Latvia. In 1955 and 1956 some crewmen of Swedish merchant and naval vessels were allowed to enter Riga, providing the first

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postwar eyewitness reports from foreign and "neutral" observers in Latvia. They stated that no restrictions were placed on their activities within the city. The most detailed account of their experiences and observations was obtained from crewmen of Swedish warships visiting Riga in the fall of 1956. Their impressions are probably the strongest indictment available of the conditions under which the Latvians live and are most revelatory of the population's reactions to their situation. The general conclusion of the Swedish sailors was that the people were desperately unhappy over their spiritual and material deprivations, wished to be free of Russian domination, and greatly feared the police. The visitors found drab buildings, drably dressed people, and crowded substandard housing. Drunkenness was widespread among the men, some of whom claimed that alcoholic beverages, sold around the clock, were made easily available as a means of drowning their dissatisfactions. Wages were very low in relation to prices. The cost of bread, butter, and milk was 3 or 4 times higher than in Sweden, and a worker had to pay a month's wages for a suit of poor quality and fit. The sailors saw people who had talked with them being interrogated by the police. Large crowds of tearful Riga citizens came to the docks to see the Swedes off, reportedly begging them to tell the free world of their unfortunate circumstances. The sailors were shocked to see the rough treatment accorded these people by Soviet military police, who rounded them up, pushed them into trucks, and drove them away.

Since August 1957, Riga has once again been declared an open city with freedom of ingress to all foreigners. Although a few travelers have reportedly entered the city, information on their experiences has not been received.

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It is difficult to assess the degree of antagonism felt by the Latvians toward the Russians in their homeland and to the Soviet administration. Given the harsh conditions of the involuntary subjection of Latvia to its large neighbor, as well as the favored administrative and economic position of the Russians, it is almost certain that Latvians harbor a strong resentment of the regime and its ethnic representatives. However, the strength of the Soviet system of controls and the annihilation of virtually all resistance efforts - actual or potential - of groups or individuals has forced at least outward compliance on the part of the native population. Continuance of the de-Stalinization policies of permitting greater intellectual freedom, of placing Latvians in administrative and economic positions with greater responsibility and higher status, and of decreasing the role played by threats and terrorism may well contribute toward a lessening of inter-ethnic tensions. However, with the Latvian penchant for freedom, self-government, and self-respect, the future course of the people and the country, given opportunity for freedom of choice or action, might well work to the advantage of the West.

B. Civil Defense

The Latvian Republic falls within the area of the peripheral radar network of the Soviet Union proper. Riga, Ventspils, Krustpils, and Lijepaya are areas of Soviet radar coverage.

The organizational structure of Soviet civil defense is presumed to be based on the pattern followed during World War II. The central body of the system is a staff corps of specialized personnel in an organization called Local Anti-Air Defense (MPVO). It is administered from Moskva by the USSR Chief

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Directorate of Local Anti-Air Defense (GUMPVO), under the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). At the USSR level, GUMPVO supervises civil defense plans and assists the USSR Council of Ministers in developing civil defense policy. It cooperates closely with the office of the Anti-Air Defense of the country (PVO Strany), which coordinates and monitors civil defense policy and is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The Latvianskaya SSR Directorate of Local Anti-Air Defense (UMPVO) is dually subordinate to the USSR GUMPVO and to the Latvianskaya SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). Under the Latvian Directorate are its comparable units (MPVO) at the city and rayon levels. The chairman of a city or rayon Executive Committee is also the chief of the city or rayon MPVO unit.

MPVO inspectors are assigned to important industrial plants and transportation installations, presumably including the more important industrial enterprises of Latvia. These inspectors also play a role in the approval of new construction and in town planning.

The civil defense responsibilities of a chief of MPVO and his staff at the city and rayon levels are as follows: formulating plans; training staffs and units; organizing and mobilizing crews and detachments for local air defense; organizing training programs for specialized personnel and the general population; preparing and coordinating a financial and materials procurement plan; and supervising all these activities through timely controls. In the event of an air raid, the chief of MPVO and his staff direct the forces and facilities of the city and the rayon in combating the effects of the attack.

In exercising these responsibilities, the city and rayon

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MPVO organizes and controls civil defense aspects of the following services: 1) fire defense; 2) emergency engineering; 3) medical; 4) sanitary processing of personnel and decontamination of clothing; 5) decontamination of areas and structures; 6) maintenance of order and security; 7) warning and communications; 8) shelter and cover; 9) blackout; 10) veterinary; 11) evacuation; 12) transport; and others. In noncrisis situations, some of these functions are within the purview of the MVD, particularly fire defense and maintenance of order and security. In the event of emergency, the MPVO probably assumes the major responsibility.

The most prevalent civil defense units are the so-called "groups of self-defense," composed of men aged 16 to 60 and women aged 18 to 50. According to current plans, at least one of these self-defense groups is being set up in every state farm, MTS, machine-tractor shop, collective farm, apartment dwelling, and industrial enterprise in the republic. An MPVO staff which broadcasts on the plant radio has been identified in Riga Electrotechnical Plant, VEF (Target 0153-0200), which employs over 3000. It is also reported that the plant facilities for broadcasting, under the auspices of DOSAAF (the Latviyskaya SSR Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy, which has local civil defense responsibilities), are used to disseminate information on defense themes to the shops, laboratories, designing bureaus, dining rooms and clubs - in short, to all corners of the large enterprise.

The organizational structure of self-defense groups is as follows: each group is headed by an MPVO chief, who is usually a leading figure of the enterprise (collective farm chairman, superintendent of an apartment building, director of a plant).

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The self-defense group is divided into 7 teams, each headed by a commander. The teams are respectively responsible for preservation of order and supervision; antifire defense; antichemical defense; emergency aid; medical aid; and shelter facilities.^{1/}

Each team has 2 individuals in reserve. On collective and state farms chiefly concerned with livestock raising an additional unit, called a veterinary team, is formed. Each self-defense group, in addition, has a deputy chief in charge of political work and individuals in charge of property and communications.

The functions of self-defense groups embody such duties as obligatory participation in drills, the rendering of aid to MPVO chiefs, the preservation and maintenance of all property which self-defense groups consider must be saved from damage by air attack, and assistance to fire-prevention organs in carrying out antifire measures in dwellings, industrial enterprises, and public places, as well as in sown areas and other farming land.

The commanders of teams are trained by workers of PVO schools, DOSAAF committees, medical personnel, workers of fire defense (MVD), the militia and specialists. Drills are carried out, but how extensively is not known; it seems likely that if they were held on a large or regular scale more would be heard about them. A system of signals alerting the populace of impending air attack, the attack, and the all-clear has reportedly been established, and instructions on behavior during, before, and after an air attack have been released in DOSAAF publications.

While civil defense plans are extensive and elaborate

^{1/} Rural areas do not have a shelter team.

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in the Latvian SSR (as well as the USSR as a whole), the degree of the implementation of plans is unknown. The fact that plans and organization are extant, however, is illustrative of the thinking of the Soviet leaders.

DOSAAF, subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the Red Cross Society are also responsible for aspects of local civil defense training, including measures against nuclear and bacteriological weapons. DOSAAF is probably the chief agency charged with the dissemination of civil defense information to the population at large. Its other civil defense duties include military instruction to Soviet women, promotion of appropriate "sports" activities, such as small-arms marksmanship and military drills for children and youths.

Administrative coordination of civil defense in the republic is the responsibility of the Latvian Council of Ministers and the city and rayon MPVO organizations under the Executive Committee chairmen. First aid training is conducted by the Red Cross Society, which also trains emergency medical personnel.

In the event of any mass evacuation, it is probable that the bulk of population movement would be out of the urban areas and inland from the vulnerable coastal areas into the rural agricultural zones. Considering escape patterns of Latvians from previous invasions and occupations, it could be anticipated that some would endeavor to reach Sweden in small boats. This route would be made most hazardous by the close Soviet controls over both routes and vessels in these patrolled waters. Some attempts might be made to reach the West either by water or by land through Litovskaya SSR and Poland. Some, in an effort to escape conflict, would cross the eastern borders into Belorusskaya SSR or the RSFSR.

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Escape by sea would be virtually impossible during the period when the coastline and harbors are frozen, particularly during the month of February. Cross-country movement, either by vehicle or on foot, would be greatly hampered by the numerous marshes and swamps, particularly E of Riga and in the NE portion near the coast, and by the presence of many lakes and rivers. In most of the republic the ground is wet for 6 to 9 weeks in spring and in the central-southern part, W of Riga, for 3 to 6 weeks. Land movement would be somewhat facilitated during the frozen season, except at times of heavy snowfall. Snow cover, generally appearing first around the middle of November, reaches a depth of 4 to 12 inches during the period of deepest snow.

Evacuees would have little opportunity to escape by rail or motor. Trains and vehicles would certainly be commandeered solely for the movement of troops and military supplies. The advantage of traveling on foot along rail lines and improved highways (refer to Map IV) would be counteracted by their vulnerability to attack. Facilities at the republic's military airfields might be utilized for the evacuation of some top level administrative, military, and technical personnel.

Ground water is available at all seasons throughout the republic in small to moderate quantities. In large areas around Riga, extending SE and along the N and W coast, quantities are moderate to large. Food supplies to support an influx of refugees would probably be most available in the central and N part of the republic, particularly around Riga and Yelgava. However, these industrial areas would be among the most important targets. The SE section of the republic, while affording possibly the greatest security from attack, might experience difficulties in

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supplying food to large numbers of evacuees for any length of time. Agricultural production in this area is devoted mainly to flax-raising. However, there is some livestock raising and dairying.

Most of the republic territory is generally unsuited for construction of underground installations, owing to low elevations and hard rock base, with cover of poorly consolidated or unconsolidated materials. Excavation with hand tools is possible, but shaft or long drift entries are required. Periodic flooding constitutes a considerable danger.

The current situation with regard to food reserves in the republic is not known. At the end of 1955, total food products in reserve would have sufficed for 24 days of normal trade turnover. The largest inventories consisted of salt, vegetables, tea, canned vegetables and berries, and canned fish. Meat and sausage products, milk and dairy products, eggs, and sugar were available in quantities to last 2 weeks or less. Food reserves are probably larger in the countryside, to a great extent because of inefficiencies in rural-urban transport and to underdevelopment of the rural trade network.

At the end of 1956, when some possibility of war in the wake of the Hungarian Revolution was feared, the Latvian press charged that the people were hoarding soap, matches, and salt.

C. Medical Facilities

Soviet data indicate that medical facilities in the Latvian Republic (see Table XIII) have increased substantially since it was incorporated into the Soviet Union. During the years 1940-1956, the number of hospital beds has almost doubled; in the rural areas the increment of beds was approximately 7-fold. The number of doctors has more than trebled, while other facilities, as a

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TABLE XIII

REPORTED MEDICAL FACILITIES: 1955-1956

Type	Total Number	
	1955	1956
Beds in Hospitals	18,200	19,400
Total Including Beds in Rural Rayons	1,700	na
Hospitals in Rural Rayons	131	na
Number of Places in Children's Nurseries	4,370	na
X-ray Machines	354	na
Physical-therapeutic Rooms	159	na
Doctors	3,187	4,308
Dentists	na	230
Drug Stores and Dispensaries	656	na

rule, evidenced an even more rapid rate of growth. Distribution of hospital beds, however, was unevenly divided between the urban and rural population. The urban areas, accounting for over 50 per cent of the republic's population, had access to approximately 91 per cent of the total hospital bed accommodations in the year 1955.

Latvia was reported as having in early 1956 approximately 9.3 hospital beds per 1000 population, the highest proportion among the Union Republics. The republic has 4308 doctors, or 2.1 doctors per 1000 total population. This incidence is among the highest in the USSR (average 1.6 doctors per 1000 total population) and reportedly surpasses the ratio in such countries as France and Holland (respectively, one doctor per 1000 and one doctor per 1160 total population). Approximately 10,000 individuals worked as secondary medical personnel in 1956. The incidence of 10 hospital beds per 1000 total population exceeds the ratios in Litovskaya and Estonskaya SSR's (6 and 9 beds per 1000 total population, respectively).

Dental care is one of the most inadequate of medical services in Latvia. The shortage of dentists permits sufficient

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care neither for adults nor for children. On the average, one dentist serves approximately 8870 individuals.

By 1955, Latvia had the following medical facilities: at least 193 hospitals (including 93 in villages) and 24 dispensaries, 19 independent polyclinics, 120 mobile clinics, 34 medical health points, 362 medical-assistant midwife points, 88 women's and children's consultation centers, 13 milk kitchens, and 5 children's hospitals. Plans in 1955 envisioned the opening of 34 additional hospitals, 14 antituberculosis dispensaries and rooms, and 5 oncological dispensaries and points. Primary and secondary medical personnel are trained at the Latvian Medical Institute in Riga, at a medical assistant-midwife school, a dental school, and 7 schools of nursing.

The Latvian Republic is famous for its health resorts and rest homes. Of the 58 sanatoria in Latvia (which have a total of more than 9000 beds) and the 42 rest homes, 65 are located in the city of Riga and Rizhskiy Rayon. Plumbing, sewage disposal, and other facilities at these installations are frequently inadequate or lacking. Nevertheless, it was reported that, during the 1950 to 1955 Five-Year Plan, approximately 425,000 persons from all parts of the Soviet Union visited the health resorts of Latviyskaya SSR.

Available information indicates that in Latvia the death rate among children since 1945 and deaths resulting from tuberculosis since 1941 have been substantially reduced. Despite the advances in the safeguarding of health in the republic, inadequacies in both medical personnel and physical plant exist. Graduates of the secondary medical schools of Riga, doctors' assistants, and midwives are insufficiently trained in their

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specialized fields. It is also reported that 85 to 90 per cent of the hospital expansion in the republic during 1950 to 1955 was carried out by assimilating physical plants vacated by district executive committees or by "packing" existing hospital space. This has resulted in an inequitable distribution of hospitals. Only 34 per cent of the rayon hospitals are in structures specifically designed for the purpose. The shortage of medical institutions is notable in Riga. Soviet sources note that long queues are observed at the city's hospitals and polyclinics, while the projected completion of a new hospital (200-bed accommodations) has been postponed from 1958 to 1960 because of the lack of appropriations.

The situation in the building of children's institutions also manifested a number of shortcomings. A resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers establishes that in any enterprise where over 500 women are employed, children's institutions must be set up. Yet, the enterprises of the Latviyskaya SSR Ministry of Light Industry employing over 33,000 women (February 1957) have accommodations for only 875 children. The enterprises of the Ministries of Meat and Dairy Products Industry, of Trade, of the Fish Industry, and of Urban and Rural Construction, engaging in all about 32,000 women workers, have no children's institutions at all.

It is likely that gradual progress will continue to be made in the provision of increased medical and health services. However, the rate of growth will be affected by the priorities allocated under the new Seven-Year Plan (ending in 1965), which lays stress on heavy industry and housing construction. Higher income groups in the republic probably have access to superior

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medical facilities, but it is presumed that, in general, republic medical services and facilities are about average, or slightly better, than for the USSR as a whole.

D. Educational and Cultural Facilities

The administration of the school network in the Latvian SSR is the responsibility of a number of All-Union, union-republic, and republic agencies. In theory, the Soviet educational system is decentralized; in practice, however, the system is highly centralized.

Moskva maintains control over the Latvian educational system in the following manner: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself, or jointly with the USSR Council of Ministers, issues through its education sectors, policy directives bearing on educational matters. These directives are then enacted into legislation or are issued in the form of regulations which are binding throughout the Soviet Union. The RSFSR Ministry of Education, largely through its Sector on Instruction and Methodology, is the first education ministry to work out a set of ordinances in meticulous detail. The Latvian SSR Ministry of Education, as well as those of the other 14 union-republics, follow the pattern established by the RSFSR ministry, with minor modifications to suit local conditions.

USSR control over Latvian higher education is realized by the USSR Ministry of Higher Education at the All-Union level. Although this agency was transformed into a union-republic body in the spring of 1955, no such ministry had been established as of 1 July 1957 in the Latvian government. Available evidence indicates that over-all control of Latvian universities and colleges by the central ministry will continue. Certain other

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ministries participate in educational training activities. The training of medical doctors is the responsibility of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Public Health, while the training of elementary and secondary school teachers in pedagogical institutes and teachers' institutes is administered by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Education.

Preschool facilities (most nursery schools and all creches), general elementary schools, and schools for rural and working youth are under the immediate supervision of the education departments of the rayon and city executive committees. These departments are responsible to the Republic Ministry of Education. Most preschool institutions are operated by local economic enterprises, producers' cooperative enterprises, trade unions, and collective farms, which employ working mothers. In addition, the union-republic Ministry of Public Health supervises all activities in creches, as well as physical education and medical care in nursery schools.

The Latvian SSR Ministry of Education issues regulations in regard to methods of instruction, curricula, and the use of textbooks in the general school system. It supervises the allocation of funds, capital repair, and the construction of new facilities and handles appointments to teaching staffs and supervises teacher training. Through a network of school inspectors, the ministry verifies the quality of instruction and adherence to rules and regulations in the various schools.

The USSR Chief Directorate of Labor Reserves, under the USSR Council of Ministers, administers vocational training facilities for the labor reserves schools (FZO) in Latvia. This body finances the training program, determines the program and length

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of training, and supervises the conscription of students for the trade schools preparing workers for industry, transport, and agriculture.

The republic's secondary technical schools are financed and operated by various ministries. Following the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction (effective 1 July 1957), technical schools in these fields were transferred to the control of the newly established Latvian Regional Economic Council. However, it is presumed that, as previously, a division of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education supervises their curricula and training programs and determines the use of textbooks and the methods of instruction. This agency also establishes enrollment quotas, new facilities and coordinates the placement of graduates.

Since the establishment in the USSR of the boarding schools to educate the "Soviet elite," 13 have been put into operation in Latvia. It is not known what agency administers these schools. By 1960 the Latvian leaders envision the setting up of 35 such schools, accommodating 9000 students.

The secondary educational institutions in Latvia, as in Lithuania, Estonia, and Georgia, embrace an 11-year period of instruction. In November 1957, a Soviet source asserted that this pattern would be established for the entire Soviet Union.

In the 1957/1958 school year, there were 1507 general educational schools (primary, 7-year and 11-year), among which 257 were secondary schools. The enrollment numbered 261,000, or 75 students per 10,000 population. This ratio surpassed that of France and Switzerland (36 and 12 students per 10,000 population, respectively). The total of 261,000 students is somewhat lower (see Table XIV) than the number of general education enrollees

TABLE XIV

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Number of Primary, 7-year, and Secondary Schools of the Ministries of Education and Communications, and other Ministries (Selected Years)

School Year	Schools					All Teachers, Including Part-Time	Students				
	Total Schools	Primary	7-Yr.	Second-ary	Others		Total Enrollees	Primary	7-Yr.	Second-ary	Others
1945/46	1,448	476	870	96	6	8,873	220,903	28,015	150,311	42,101	476
1951/52	1,556	527	855	164	10	15,119	283,621	27,573	176,648	78,287	1,113
1953/54	1,552	515	823	203	11	16,156	278,160	20,285	148,717	107,914	1,244
1954/55	1,549	510	806	222	11	16,724	277,707	18,069	136,039	122,234	1,365
1955/56	1,526	522	752	240	12	17,322	273,115	16,997	122,308	132,197	1,613
1957/58	1,507	na	na	257	na	na	261,000	na	na	na	na

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(273,115) in 1955, and considerably lower than the 278,160 and 283,621 students in the years 1953 and 1951, respectively. This trend in numerical diminution has been evident since the 1951/1952 school year, and is chiefly attributable to the casualties and consequent lower birth rate of World War II. Another probable contributory factor, although mitigated somewhat by the in-migration of other ethnic groups into the republic, is the mass deportations of unreliable elements of the republic's population during the 1945-1949 period.

Since the Latvian SSR was first annexed to the Soviet Union (1940), the number of general educational schools has declined from a high of 1586 in the 1940/1941 school year to 1507 in the 1957/1958 period. The decrease was caused chiefly by war destruction which resulted in the loss of 138 schools by the end of the war. Repair and new construction activity has not yet brought the number of schools up to the prewar figure in Latvia. Many schools, especially in Riga, must conduct 2, and sometimes 3, shifts daily.

While there was a quantitative reduction in both schools and students since the 1952/1953 school year, the number of teachers, 80 per cent of whom are women, has gradually increased. However, it was reported that 39 per cent of all teachers lacked vocational or academic training in 1956.

Of the 1498 general educational schools reporting data in the 1955/1956 school year on the language of instruction, 319 employed the Russian language, while 33 per cent of the students in all of the approximately 1500 schools studied the Russian language - one of the instruments for assimilating the Latvians into Soviet society.

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Present plans envision that by 1960 the republic will have 296 secondary schools, 286 of which will belong to the network of the republic's Ministry of Education. Only 80 per cent of those completing the seventh grade will be accepted into the next class. The remaining 20 per cent will be accepted into special secondary institutions or attend evening schools for working youth.

In addition to the general educational schools mentioned above, the Ministries of Education and Communications had subordinate to them 66 adult schools and schools for urban and rural working youth, with a total enrollment of 11,300 in the 1955/1956 school year.

The Latvian school network also embraces 10 higher educational institutions (7 of which are in Riga, including the Latvian Academy of Sciences), with approximately 16,000 enrollees, 65 technikums and special secondary schools (25,108 students), and 248 kindergartens (11,670 participants). An additional unknown number of students attends the republic's schools for members of the armed forces, the MVD, merchant marine, and labor reserves.

While Soviet educational practices in Latvia can point to quantitative and qualitative successes, the fact remains that the Latvian, as well as the entire Soviet, primary and secondary school network has failed to achieve the desideratum of the Soviet leaders, the creation of the new Soviet man. Numerous Soviet press reports explicitly state that "the existing system of school and family education does not completely satisfy the new needs and requirements of society in connection with the...future advancement toward Communism. It has shortcomings which restrict the solving of the tasks of Communist education."

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The difficulties in Latvian (and Soviet) education were patently manifested following the Hungarian Revolution. Reports emanating from refugee sources state that the students of Riga's higher educational institutions (and other Soviet universities and colleges) verbally evidenced their displeasure with the Soviet system. Soviet sources state their dissatisfaction with Latvian education by pointing out that approximately 20 per cent of the freshmen at the Latvian State University and a higher percentage at Riga's Medical and Pedagogical Institutes fail their courses on the history of the USSR and/or on Dialectical and Historical Materialism. The blame for these situations is apportioned between the influence of family life and the deficient educational practices in primary and secondary schools.

To overcome these shortcomings, a new type of school has been set up. Khrushchev, the first Soviet citizen of note to broach the problem of adding a new type of institution to the existing educational system, stated at the XI Party Congress that bourgeois societies had trained an elite in special schools. He then proposed establishing schools - internat (boarding schools) to train a Soviet elite. Subsequent expatiations on the subject state that boarding schools are destined to become either the basic form or one of the forms of primary, middle, and secondary education.

According to the Soviets, several advantages will accrue from these additions to the school network: (1) more mothers will be able to participate in production and in cultural life, for children between the ages of 3 to 17 will remain in the boarding schools 24 hours per day and 365 days per year; (2) the influence of some parents who still harbor remnants of

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"bourgeois ideas" will be reduced.

Lack of physical plant for educational purposes in Latvia is another problem facing the leaders of Latvia. In the capital of the republic, for instance, the number of students increased by 27,700 since 1940. Yet, during this period only 8 schools, accommodating 6000 students, have been built. Of the 95 schools in Riga, 90 operate in 2 shifts, while the remainder are forced to operate on a 3-month study program. This situation is likely to worsen in Riga in the immediate future. School construction during the new Seven-Year Plan envisions 7 new plants with accommodations for 6400 students, while the growth of the school population is estimated at 8000.

From the foregoing material the following conclusions seem warranted relative to the status of education. While the Soviet Latvian republic can point to a number of quantitative and qualitative successes in the field of education, it has failed to inculcate in the student the prerequisites of the new "Soviet man" (Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and a socialist regard for labor, discipline). In some cases the Latvian family circle is still influential enough to counter Communist instruction to the young. The lack of physical plant and the shortage of trained teachers probably affect adversely the spread of Communist ideology.

The Latvian Republic in 1955 published 84 newspapers (121 million copies annually) and 41 magazines (2,033,000 copies annually). In addition, "wall" newspapers were published in various plants and institutions. The total number of public libraries was reported in January 1956 to be 2893, containing a total of 7,029,000 books. The libraries of the rural areas

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possessed about half the total book holdings, and almost 80 per cent of the libraries.

As of 1 January 1956, there were 1290 club-type institutions in the Latvian SSR. Of these, 746 were operated by the Ministry of Culture, 311 were under the auspices of collective farms, 172 were subordinate to trade unions, and the remaining 61 were operated by various agencies and organizations. Over 90 per cent of the total of these institutions were located in rural areas.

The 21 museums in the republic were visited by 749,000 individuals through 1955, or an annual average of 35,700 individuals per museum. This incidence was considerably higher than the annual average of those visiting museums in Lithuania and Estonia (10,800 and 14,600, respectively), but lower than the USSR and RSFSR averages (43,100 and 52,100, respectively).

Eleven theatres, 9 of which gave performances in the Latvian language, were extant in 1955. Four hundred and sixty-one motion-picture installations, of which 291 were mobile, also provided entertainment and culture. The urban and rural distribution of motion-picture installations was 162 and 299, respectively, while the mobile units in rural areas numbered 289. Only 16 of the 162 motion-picture installations in urban areas were mobile. By 1956, the total number of motion-picture installations had increased to 548. Since 1949, the Riga film studio has not produced an "artistic" film, according to official complaint. The studio was criticized for duplicating films and producing only short films and newsreels. The 1955 plan envisioned the production of one artistic film. No information exists to show whether this ambition was achieved.

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IV. Socio-Economic FactorsA. Housing

The housing situation in the Latvian SSR, while not good, is probably better than in some other areas of the USSR. Quantitatively and qualitatively, dwellings in the period of Latvian independence (1920-1940) followed closely the pattern of the Scandinavian and West European countries. The small population increment, estimated at about 46,000, between the years 1939-1940 and 1958, has also probably contributed to the comparatively more plentiful housing in the republic. However, while the housing situation may evoke the admiration of in-migrants, present accommodations represent for the native population a deterioration from the standards of the years of independence.

Construction of dwellings in the republic, as in the rest of the USSR, is one of the government's chief problems. One of the main reasons for lack of housing is priority in allocating funds; during the 11 postwar years, 1946-1957, 8.734 billion rubles have been invested in capital construction. Only 854 million rubles of this sum, or about 9.7 per cent, has been allotted to building dwellings. Shortcomings in housing construction and the consequent housing shortage are also attributed to lack of utilizing the means of mechanization. In 1954, it was reported that only 49 per cent of the concrete work was accomplished by mechanization. In 1955, the percentage had increased only slightly (55 per cent). Plastering, painting, and concrete work was mostly done manually. To these shortcomings must be added the delay of construction planning organizations in submitting designs, the shortage of labor, the ministries' failures to utilize the funds appropriated for housing construction, and the

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inability of the building materials industry to meet the plans.

Housing deficiencies are particularly notable in the areas of greatest population increase, the urban areas. In Riga, for example, war damage partially destroyed a "great" amount of housing, while some houses were completely wiped out. Postwar construction reportedly provided 2.5 million square feet of new living space. Riga's total living space in 1956 was reported to be 73.2 million square feet, of which the indicated postwar construction represented only 3.4 per cent. However, the postwar population of Riga by 1956 had registered a 46 per cent increase over 1939. The proportion of postwar construction cannot even be considered a net gain, since war-damaged housing had to be replaced.

However, in spite of unfavorable comparisons with the pre-war level, other statistics indicate a relatively fortunate housing situation for Riga as compared with other Soviet cities. While the city ranked 17th in population size in 1956, it was fourth in amount of total living space. The republic capital's per capita living space of 129.1 square feet in 1956 was over 2.5 times that of the average for USSR urban areas. It is the highest ratio given for the 32 large USSR cities on which data are available and compares most favorably with the Soviet desideratum of 96.8 square feet per person. The per capita figures are somewhat distorted in Western terms by the fact that the Soviets appear to equate "living space" with "floor space," which includes closets, hallways, and other essentially nonliving areas.

Housing in rural areas of the Latvinskaya SSR is presumed to be at least quantitatively better than in the urban areas. Contributing to this situation has been the phenomenon of urbanization, which resulted in an estimated 48.3 per cent increment of

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the total urban population between the years 1939-1940 and 1958, and a concurrent decrease of about 24.2 per cent in the rural population. On the other hand, there has been little progress toward construction of the planned collective farm villages, and the individual farmstead (khutor) continues to exist in the Latvian rural areas. The buildings of the farmstead, prior to the Soviet era, were made of wood, straw, and wood chips. Following the absorption of Latvia, such farm buildings as have been constructed were made of wood, tile, slate, and iron.

In the Latvian Republic, as is generally true in the entire USSR, preferential housing is reserved for Party and government officials and higher professional categories. The other population groups in the republic probably receive housing according to the socialist principle, "to each according to his ability." Class distinction and the preferential treatment of one class over another is probably a contributory factor to the tensions in the area.

In order to overcome the housing shortage in the USSR "within 10 to 12 years," the USSR Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, in August 1957, adopted a resolution. The USSR target of about 2.206 billion square feet for state dwelling construction to be built during the 1956-1960 period was scrapped, and the new figure - about 2.315 billion square feet - was assigned. Latvia's share in the new goal is reported to be 21.5 million square feet, of which the state will construct 13.988 million square feet. The remainder will be built under "individual" auspices with state credit. In order to implement the plan, the Latvian Economic Council, in October, authorized the construction of 3 new brick plants, each with an annual

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capacity of 12 million bricks, 2 plants for lime production, a plant for prefabricated reinforced concrete parts, an enterprise for the production of gaseous concrete, and a "number of other enterprises."

It is difficult to say whether the increased dwelling construction will alleviate the housing shortage in the urban areas of the republic, for the distribution of housing construction has not been reported. It appears that the shortage of living space will continue at least for several more years.

B. Food Supplies

In comparison with the years of independence, when Latvia was an exporter of dairy and meat products, with no internal shortages, food supplies in Soviet Latvia have declined. Rapid urbanization, the liquidation of the prosperous farmers (not completed until 1949), pre- and post-war deportations, and passive peasant resistance have been contributing factors in the relatively lower food supplies in Soviet Latvia.

Nevertheless, on the basis of Soviet statistics, it appears that in comparison with other Soviet citizens the inhabitants of the republic are better off than average in food consumption. Per capita spending on food products in the state and cooperative network, including public catering, is higher than the USSR average. Among the union republics the Latvian Republic was surpassed only by the Estonskaya SSR in per capita expenditures on food products. In per capita spending for both food and consumers' goods, Riga, harboring about 29 per cent of the republic's population, is second only to Moskva among the USSR's major cities in respect to per capita food expenditures.

Even though the Latviyskaya SSR must import grains to meet consumer needs, bread and bakery products, flour and cereals

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are reported to be the most readily available and inexpensive food products and constitute, as elsewhere in the USSR, the major part of the diet. Soviet statistics indicate for Latvia that more money was spent in 1955 on bread and bakery products than on any other food commodity, about 6.5 per cent of all food expenditures. The proportion of proteins in the Latvian diet, as indicated by per capita expenditures for meat and sausage products (4.3 per cent) and fish and herring (1.8 per cent), is comparatively higher than in most areas of the USSR. Percentual expenditures on meat and sausage products in Latvia in 1955 were surpassed only in Estonskaya SSR (5.4 per cent), the RSFSR (5.0 per cent), and the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR (4.9 per cent). The annual consumption of fish is considerably higher than the USSR average, while the per capita expenditures for milk and dairy products (1.4 per cent) are the highest in the USSR.

Fresh vegetables and fruit are said to be available for the most part only in the fall; they include carrots, rutabagas, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, and apples. Citrus fruits must be imported and are quite rare. Sugar beet cultivation is presumed to provide an adequate sugar supply and to contribute to the high consumption of confectionery products.

Emphasis on heavy industry development has contributed to the slow development of food-processing industries and the slow growth of food products storage facilities. The shortage of such facilities results in considerable spoilage of perishable goods, particularly fresh fish.

Total food products in reserve at the end of 1955 would have sufficed for only 24 days of normal trade turnover. Of specific items, the largest inventories consisted of salt,

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vegetables, tea, canned vegetables and berries, and canned fish. Supplies for 2 weeks or less were on hand for meat and sausage products, milk and dairy products, eggs, and sugar.

The food situation in the republic would probably impress in-migrants with the available quantity. Conversely, for long-term residents of the areas, the food supply represents a deterioration in comparison with that of free Latvia. With the continued emphasis on heavy industry, improvements of food supplies in the republic, even with Khrushchev's back-to-the-land program, will probably be slow.

C. Transportation and Telecommunications

1. General

The geographical position of Latvviyskaya SSR has influenced the pattern of its transportation net. The dense network of railways was originally established to transport outgoing and incoming shipments of goods between the interior of Russia and the European ports. And once again Latvia's virtually ice-free ports are becoming important transshipment points handling an increasingly significant proportion of USSR import and export trade. Inter-republic traffic, particularly in lumber and agricultural products, is also handled via coastal shipping. It has been reported that at any point in Latvia one would be no further than 15 miles from a railroad or bus station. Rail freight and passenger service over lines of the Latvian Railroad System is reportedly among the best in the USSR.

2. Rail

All facets of rail transport are controlled and coordinated by regional agencies of the central government. From about 1952 to 1956, the Latvian Railroad System formed part of

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the Baltic Railroad System; with headquarters in Riga. With the administrative dissolution of the Baltic network, the Latvian system was once again set up under the Directorate, Latvian Railroad System, in Riga. Railroad Division Headquarters are located in Daugavpils, Liyepaya, Rezekne, and Yelgava.

The Directorate of the railroad system directs all rail traffic and operates all rail facilities throughout the Latviyskaya SSR. The system extends from Riga to Abrene, Pskovskaya Oblast (185 miles), to Zilupe (174 miles), to Aynazhi (125 miles), Valga, Estonskaya SSR (105 miles), to Kazbary (103 miles), to Renge (74 miles), to Skuodas, Litovskaya SSR (135 miles), and to Turmantas, Litovskaya SSR (150 miles).

The most significant railroad junctions (refer to Map IV) are Riga, Daugavpils, Rezekne, and Yelgava. The major rail lines are those extending from these junctions across the republic borders into the RSFSR and Belorusskaya SSR. The only double-tracked line is that from Riga to Daugavpils-Smolensk-Moskva. A direct route leads from Daugavpils via Pskov (Pskovskaya Oblast) to Leningrad. Connections to Leningrad can also be made from Riga via 2 lines out of Valga, Estonskaya SSR - one through Pskov and one through Tartu and Narva (both in Estonskaya SSR). Fairly direct rail routes lead from Riga to the other Baltic capitals, Tallin (Estonskaya SSR), Vilnyus (Litovskaya SSR), and Kaliningrad (Kaliningradskaya Oblast, RSFSR).

The length of railroad lines in the republic is about 2000 miles, of which about 1500 miles (75 per cent) is Russian broad gauge. The average density of rail lines in the republic is approximately 30 miles per 620 square miles. Latvia's railroads account for 90 per cent of the total freight moved in the

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republic. Of this total 37 per cent of all freight sent from Latvia (mobile power plants, electrical equipment, telephone stations, explosive-proof telephone apparatus, hydrometeorological instruments, radio receivers, electric trains) is directed to the NW and center of the RSFSR; petroleum and raw materials for Latvian machine building plants from the latter regions comprise 21 per cent of the republic's incoming freight. The Ukraine receives 25 per cent of Latvia's outgoing freight (technical equipment) and directs 33 per cent of the incoming freight (coal, other industrial raw materials) to Latvia. The Belorussian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Republics receive 26 per cent of the freight (durable commodities) and direct 29 per cent of the incoming freight (machines, metal products, flax, food, and light industry products) to Latvia.

The narrow-gauge lines are primarily used for short hauls of mineral construction materials, lumber, peat, and sugar beets to industrial enterprises or main lines. These lines are widely used to haul beets to the sugar plant in Krustpils from Yekabpilsskiy Rayon (the areas formerly comprising abolished Akmistskiy and Neretskiy Rayons). Transfer of freight from narrow to broad gauge takes place at such transshipment stations as Valmiyera, Gulbene, and Stende. The safeguarding of security at all rail installations is the responsibility of security troops of the MVD.

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Important rail administrative headquarters and rail facilities in Latvviyskaya SSR are listed below by urban area:

FIGURE IV

RAIL FACILITIES IN LATVIYSKAYA SSR: 1957

<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Riga	Directorate, Latvian RR System; terminus of RR lines; 9 RR yards; engine depot; 2 car repair shops; electric enginehouse; 2 steam enginehouses.
Liyepaya	Division Hq., Latvian RR System; RR junction; 2 RR yards; engine depot; car repair shop (major RR locomotive and car repair); steam enginehouse.
Daugavpils	Division Hq., Latvian RR System; major RR junction; 3 RR yards; engine depot; steam enginehouse; car repair shop.
Yelgava	Division Hq., Latvian RR System; RR junction; engine depot.
Rezekne	Division Hq., Latvian RR System; RR junction; engine depot; steam enginehouse.
Gulbene	RR junction; car repair shop.
Talsy-Stende	RR station; steam enginehouse.

3. Water

All maritime shipping is controlled by the All-Union Ministry of Maritime Fleet, and import-export exchanges with foreign countries are controlled by the All-Union Ministry of Foreign Trade. River traffic within the Latvviyskaya SSR is directed by the Republic Council of Ministers through its Directorate of River Fleet.

At the end of 1956, the major Latvian ports of Riga, Liyepaya, and Ventspils accounted for 29.4 per cent of the daily

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discharge capacity of Soviet Baltic maritime ports.

TABLE XV

PORT FACILITIES IN LATVIYSKAYA SSR: 1957

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Target Number</u>	<u>Daily Capacity^{1/} (Long Tons)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Soviet Baltic Port Capacity</u>
Riga Port Facilities	0153-0024	15,000	9.0
Riga Port Facilities, "Milgravis"	0153-0379	5,000	3.0
Riga Subtotal		<u>20,000</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Liyepaya Port Facilities	0152-0059	18,000	10.8
Ventspils Port Facilities	0152-0160	<u>11,000</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total		49,000	29.4

^{1/} Based on 20-hour day.

About 80 per cent of the cargo passing through the Latvian ports consists of foreign trade shipments. Raw cotton from the Uzbekskaya and Tadzhikskaya SSR's is shipped to Antwerp, Le Havre, Dunkirk, and other European ports. Anthracite, coke, iron ore, and pig iron from the Ukrainskaya SSR is exported to France, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, and other countries. Among other export items destined for the Soviet satellites and western countries are various types of instruments. Among the important imports passing through the Latvian ports are machinery, machine tools, and coal from East Germany, coal from Poland (Silesia), and herring and dairy products from Scandinavia.

Coastal shipping comprises about 20 per cent of the total commodity exchange through Latvian ports with other Soviet ports - Leningrad, Tallin, Pyarnu, Klaypeda, and Kaliningrad.

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Cargoes comprise chiefly metal, construction materials, super-phosphate fertilizers, lumber, shale, and agricultural products.

The ports of Riga, Liyepaya, and Ventspils are open virtually all year round. Riga harbor, frozen from 4 to 10 weeks of the year, is kept open by icebreakers, which are also used to clear drift ice from the ports of Ventspils and Liyepaya. From January to April, the Latvian ports take over some of the shipping load from Leningrad, Tallin, and Arkhangelsk, which have a shorter navigational season.

It is reported that Riga port (including Milgravis) has a water surface area of about 14 square miles, surpassing that of Hamburg port in West Germany. The republic capital's piers and moorings are reported to have a length of 20 miles. The port of Ventspils supplements the port of Riga by assuming for a period of 3 months a great part of the shipping arriving in Latvian ports. The water surface area of Ventspils port is over one square mile, and is accessible to large ocean-going vessels. Liyepaya port, with a water surface area of over 3.1 square miles, is the deepest of the Soviet Baltic ports. A breakwater and a semicircle of piers provide protection for the main port.

The further development of Latvia's ports depends on a number of factors, chief among them an increase in the volume of Soviet foreign trade and the subsequent expansion of port facilities, such as warehouses, elevators, and cold storage installations. It is also likely that an expansion of foreign trade would necessitate an increase in the number of railroads or highways servicing the ports.

The utilization of Latvia's rivers for transport is seasonal, the average length of the annual navigation season

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being about 240 days. The best period for navigation is from April to June, when the waters reach their high mark; in the summer months the waters are too low for extensive transportation. During 4 months of winter, Latvia's rivers are unnavigable, although ice-breakers are used on the Zapadnaya Dvina.

The total length of the republic's rivers is about 1045 miles, of which only 315 miles, or less than 10 per cent, is navigable. The Zapadnaya Dvina (Daugava) River is the most important commercial waterway in the republic, especially in the movement of timber and lumber. It carries 30 per cent of the lumber floated in the republic.

The lower reach of the Dvina, which extends from the Gulf of Riga to the Baltic Sea, is 10 miles in length and has a limiting depth of about 25 feet in the dredged channel. This section is navigable for seagoing vessels up to 18,000 gross tons. The frozen period is usually between the middle of December and the first week of April, but use is made of icebreakers, so that the port of Riga is never entirely closed to navigation.

The middle reach of the Zapadnaya Dvina, between Riga and Daugavpils, is about 150 miles in length and probably has a limiting depth not exceeding about 4.5 feet, considering the 4.5-foot draft limitation of the lock at the Kegums dam. Damming of the river at Kegums has increased the depth upstream for about 25 miles. Navigation on the reach consists chiefly of tugs with tows of 2 or 3 barges.

From Daugavpils to Vitebsk, Belorusskaya SSR, the reach is about 220 miles with a limiting depth of about 3.1 feet. Traffic on this reach consists of tugs and barge trains. The Lijelupe River is navigable for a distance of about 62 miles

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from its mouth. It can accommodate river vessels and barges and annually carries over 50 million bricks to Riga and Yelgava.

The chief commercial importance of the Gauya, Abava, and Ayviekste Rivers is the floating of timber. The Venta River is navigable for a short distance below its confluence with the Abava River (about 54 miles during the high-water season and about 20 miles during the low-water season). The freight shipped on the Venta consists almost entirely of lumber.

4. Highway

The Latvian Republic is reported to have approximately 22,500 miles of roads. Of this total about 1250 miles are hard surfaced, while 21,250 miles have a gravel cover. The major highways are the Riga-Pskov, Riga-Daugavpils, Riga-Tallin, Riga-Bauska, Riga-Yelgava-Shyaulyay, Yelgava-Liyepaya, and the Yelgava-Ventspils. The road Leningrad-Daugavpils-Kaunas crosses the eastern rayons of the republic. A highway of crushed rock and gravel connects Riga with Kaliningrad.

The overwhelming majority of roads with a hard surface were built during the reign of the Russian monarchs and during the period of free Latvia. The main roads in the republic are reported to be in comparatively good condition and passable throughout the year. Conversely, many roads are not passable during thaws and winter, especially in Abrenskiy, Balvskiy, Vilyanskiy, Zilupskiy, and Ogrskiy Rayons. Automotive transport is concerned chiefly with hauling such commodities as lumber, sugar beets and other agricultural products from rural areas to railroad and river transshipment points.

The people of Latvia are reported to have about 4000 motorcycles and 200,000 bicycles. In Riga, there are over

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3000 light automobiles of the 7500 in the republic, and over 300 taxis.

5. Air

All civil air freight, passenger, and mail service to and from the republic is coordinated by the Latvviyskaya SSR Chief Directorate of Civil Air Fleet, located at Riga. This agency handles traffic over 7 inter-republic airlines and 4 lines of local importance. Riga is a stop on international flights to the West. Riga is directly connected by air with Moskva, RSFSR; Tallin, Estonskaya SSR; Minsk, Belorusskaya SSR; and Kiev, Odessa, and Stalino, Ukrainskaya SSR. Commercial air flights are carried on between Riga and Novosibirsk, RSFSR. Four local airlines carry mail from Riga to Lijepaya, Daugavpils, Rezekne, and Vilyaka.

The Latvian Civil Air Fleet Directorate also undertakes and carries out such assignments as the chemical dusting of fields. In 1954, the civil air fleet provided service for over 12,300 passengers into and out of Latvia, while air ambulances carried out 769 emergency assignments.

The Chief Directorate of the Civil Air Fleet shares with the Soviet Air Force responsibility for operating the joint civil/military airfields at Ventspils, South (Class 5; Target 0152-8611), Riga/Spilve (Class 2; Target 0153-8096), Riga/Skirotava (Class 3; Target 0153-8095) and Jelgava (Yelgava) (Class 5; Target 0153-8029).

6. Telecommunications

Operation of civilian telecommunications networks in the republic is directed by the USSR Ministry of Communications in Moskva through the Latvviyskaya SSR Ministry of Communications. The security of telecommunications facilities is the responsibility

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of security troops of the MVD.

The main telecommunications centers of the republic are Riga, Liyepaya, and Daugavpils. Riga Communications Center (Target 0153-0527) includes a main telegraph office, automatic control telephone office, and a repeater station. Riga Radio and Communications Center (Target 0153-0528) has facilities for point-to-point communications. The telecommunications center of Liyepaya has the following facilities: a submarine cable terminal, central telephone office, main telegraph office, and a repeater station. There is also one cable telegraph circuit each to Bornholm Island and Roding, Denmark, and one to Helsinki, Finland. The communications installations at the Daugavpils center include an automatic telephone exchange, a repeater station, and one terminal for the only known interurban cable in Latvia.

Marine radio stations are located in Riga and Liyepaya, the latter city being the site of Liyepaja (Liyepaya) Naval Radio Station (Target 0152-0560).

Radio stations are located at Madona, Daugavpils, and possibly at Kemeris and Krustpils. Telephone and telegraph centers are located in Kuldiga and Yelgava. The latter also has a repeater station.

Riga is one of the USSR's 22 television centers, and it was envisioned that, during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, now abandoned, special channels for the exchange of television programs between the television centers of Moskva and Leningrad and Riga would be set up. In 1956 there were 18,500 television sets in Latvia, of which 900 were in rural areas. It is not known what provisions will be made under the new Seven-Year Plan.

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In 1956, it was reported that there were 206,100 radio receivers (18,500 of these in rural areas), and 150,000 radio relay points in Latvia. In 1956, the Soviet press stated that 33, or approximately 60 per cent, of Latvia's then-existent rayon centers had semiautomatic telephone communication with the republic capital. Semiautomatic telephone service from Riga to Moskva and Leningrad has also been introduced. Technological advances are said to have cut the average time necessary for establishing a connection between Riga and a rayon center from 121 to 68 seconds.

D. Utilities

Repeated assertions in the Soviet Latvian press indicate that the lack of elementary utilities, particularly in housing projects, is a contributory factor in urban labor turnover in the republic. In a plant in Lijepaya, for instance, about 20 per cent of the workers left the enterprise during the first quarter of 1957, a lack of utilities being given as one reason for the turnover. A shortage of electric power, especially in Riga and Daugavpils, exists and causes intermittent interruptions of supply to both industrial and domestic consumers.

Some rural areas experience a total lack of electricity. In the western and southeastern parts of the republic, "many" collective farms and villages have not yet been electrified. Proposals to supply electricity to eastern rayons of the republic envisions an increase in the capacity of the Daugavpils Thermal Power Plant, Municipal (Target 0168-0277) and the construction of the Daugavpils-Rezekne high-voltage transmission line.

Water supply in rural areas is probably abundant, for the republic abounds in lakes and rivers. In the larger cities and in Boldermja, Vetsmilgravis, and Yauntsiyems, however,

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problems of supply and pollution continue to plague the city leaders. In Riga, for example, the plumbing system was laid approximately 60 years ago, and, during the postwar period only, the population has more than doubled. As a result, workers' sections of the city and the important resorts in Rizhskiy Rayon, where a great number of sanitariums, houses of rest, and pioneer camps are located, have no plumbing systems. In parts of Riga where plumbing is available, the upper stories of apartments obtain water only intermittently. One of the reasons for the short supply of water in Riga is attributable to the industrial enterprises of the city, which use about 30 per cent of the total supply. It has been reported that a number of enterprises in Riga have paid enough in fines for violation of water-supply regulations to have organized their own water systems. Moreover, industrial wastes have "considerably polluted" the waters in the region of Riga. Municipal waterworks are located only in Riga, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Tsisis, and Valmiyera.

Public bath houses and laundries are also in short supply in the cities of the republic. In Riga, which has almost 600,000 people, public bath facilities can accommodate only 3725, while laundry service is supplied by 5 enterprises. In Ogre (9000 people), bath house facilities accommodate 25 to 30 individuals.

The situation in regard to household gas supply closely parallels the water supply pattern in the urban areas. Apartment dwellers in cities are reported to lose several hours each day because of interruptions in supply during morning and evening hours. By 1960, plans envision connecting Riga to a shale gas pipeline from Akhtme, Estonskaya SSR, which will

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completely satisfy the city's household gas needs. In the meantime, tanks of liquid gas are supplementing the municipal gas supplies. A municipal gasworks is also located in Liyepaya.

Peat and wood are the leading fuels used for domestic heating in the republic. It has been said that "the main task of the peat industry is to provide fuel for the Latvian capital." The republic supplies only about 55 per cent of its peat requirements, and it has been proposed that the republic develop its peat industry to meet its own demands. Central heating may be available in the vicinity of thermal power plants. However, Riga Thermal Power Plant, Municipal (Target 0153-0059), because of lack of pipes, has been forced to discharge great quantities of hot water into the Zapadnaya Dvina.

The sewage disposal system in the large urban areas, especially Riga, is inadequate. In the republic's capital the sewerage was laid 60 years ago and is badly in need of expansion and reconstruction. Industrial enterprises often dump untreated sewage into the nearby Zapadnaya Dvina. In the suburban areas of Riga, no sewage systems exist. The sanitaris, rest homes, and houses of culture found near Riga also lack sewage disposal systems. Municipal sewage systems are found only in Riga, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Tsisis, Valmiyera, Liyepaya, and Kemeris. In the rural areas sewage is probably dumped untreated into the numerous lakes and rivers in the immediate vicinity.

Intercity bus transportation appears to be adequate. At the end of 1955, Latvia had 217 bus lines, covering 9612 miles. During the year, buses afforded transportation to 45 million passengers. Intracity bus lines operate in Yelgava, Ventspils, Liyepaya, Yekabpils, Tsisis, Madone, Krustpils,

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Valmiyera, and Daugavpils. According to Soviet sources, all rayon centers are linked by bus lines. Proposed (1955) bus lines were to connect Riga and Sigulda, Sigulda and Ligatne, and Riga and Tukum.

Inter-republic bus lines operate from Riga to Tallin (Estonskaya SSR), Riga-Vilnyus (Litovskaya SSR), Riga-Chernyakhovsk (Kaliningradskaya Oblast) Kaliningrad (Kaliningradskaya Oblast) and Riga-Pskov (Pskovskaya Oblast).

Some shortcomings have been evidenced in transportation afforded by Riga's trolley lines. Many commuters must walk more than a mile to board a trolley. To remedy this situation, an extension of the bus lines has been proposed. This would necessitate extensive road repair and it is not known whether it has been undertaken.

E. Economic Characteristics

1. General

The continentality of the climate increases toward the E of the republic. The western part of Latvia is warmer in summer, while eastern Latvia is warmer in winter. The shoreline of Latvia is low and poorly indented. Therefore, all ports are situated at the mouths of rivers or on canals (e.g., Liyepaya). Riga harbor, frozen from 4 to 10 weeks of the year, is kept open by icebreakers. The ports of Ventspils and Liyepaya are also kept clear of drift ice by the use of icebreakers. Latvia has almost 3000 lakes and over 500 rivers, 45 of which flow into the Baltic Sea. Mixed forests, covering over a quarter of the republic's area, are predominantly pine, chiefly spruce, with birch, aspen, alder, and oak. Sandy and sandy-clayey soils cover another quarter of the territory, while natural meadows

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and pastures occupy about 20 per cent.

Like the other Baltic republics, Latvia has few natural resources. Peat and mineral construction materials are found chiefly in the western sections, lime in the valley of the Zapadnaya Dvina. Other resources include dolomites and gypsum (particularly near Riga), sands and various clays for ceramics, sand for glass manufacture, and marl, a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime. Timber is found throughout the republic and amber along the coast.

Industry is based chiefly on the processing of raw materials which must be to a large extent imported. Owing to the relatively low fertility of the soils, except for the Riga-Yelgava area, agricultural activity is most adapted to livestock raising and dairy farming, which are carried on throughout the republic.

Latvia is divided into 3 major economic regions based on the interdependency of economic relations between industry, agriculture, and transport within the respective areas. They are the Central and Northern Region, Western Latvia, and Eastern Latvia (refer to Map VII). The Central and Northern Economic Region is further divided into subregions, entitled the Riga Suburban Zone, the Yelgava Group, the Krustpils-Yekabpils Group, the Gulbene Group, and the Valmiyera Group.

The Economic Region of Central and Northern Latvia, comprising 53 per cent of the republic's territory, is by far the most important, with the bulk of republic industry, the most intensive agriculture, the densest network of communications, and the largest power stations. The city of Riga alone - where the overwhelming portion of the metalworking, chemical, and light industries of the republic are concentrated - accounts for over 65 per cent of total republic industrial production. The

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majority of agricultural enterprises - state farms and collective farms - are also located in this region. In Western Latvia, historically connected with the ports of Lijepaya and Ventspils, fishing and fish-processing are the leading branches of activity. Eastern Latvia is principally a flax-growing area.

FIGURE V

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUBREGIONS

Central and Northern Latvian Economic Region

Total area: 13,460 square miles
 Per cent of republic total: 53.1
 Population: 1,262,000
 Per cent of republic total: 61.8

Riga Suburban Zone

Total area: 2,800 square miles
 Per cent of republic total: 11.0
 Population: 746,000
 Per cent of republic total: 36.6

Resources: Peat, dolomites, gypsum, timber.
 Chief Industries: (Mostly in Riga) metalworking, machine and instrument building, light industry, woodworking, food processing, building materials, peat extraction.
 Agriculture: Production of milk, meat, vegetables, potatoes - chiefly for Riga and the sanatoria (Kemeris, Baldone, Sigulda, Ogre); also poultry raising and fruit growing.
 Major Rivers: Zapadnaya Dvina, Gauya, Lijelupe.

Yelgava Group of Rayons

Total area: 2,040 square miles
 Per cent of republic total: 8.0
 Population: 151,000
 Per cent of republic total: 7.4

Resources: Some building materials.
 Chief Industries: Sugar, brick (50 per cent of republic brick production), flax spinning. Yelgava is fourth industrial city of republic, largest flax spinning center of Soviet Baltic.

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FIGURE V

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUBREGIONS
(Continued)

Agriculture: Grain (granary of Latvviyskaya SSR), sugar beets (about one-third of republic production), milk, pig raising (most significant in republic). Chiefly pig and milk cattle raising on state farms.

Krustpils-Yekabpils Group of Rayons

Total area: 2,320 square miles
Per cent of republic total: 9.2
Population: 97,000
Per cent of republic total: 4.7

Resources: Building materials, timber.
Chief Industries: Building materials, lumber, food processing.
Agriculture: Milk livestock raising, sugar beets, sheep raising.

Gulbene Group of Rayons

Total area: 3,020 square miles
Per cent of republic total: 11.9
Population: 115,000
Per cent of republic total: 5.6

Resources: Dolomite, clay, gravel, lime (marl?), timber.
Chief Industries: Woodworking, food processing (one-third of all butter manufacturing enterprises of region).
Agriculture: Milk livestock raising, fodder and forage crops, flax growing.

Valmiyera Group of Rayons

Total area: 3,280 square miles
Per cent of republic total: 12.9
Population: 153,000
Per cent of republic total: 7.5

Resources: Peat, timber, fish.
Chief Industries: Peat extraction; food processing (livestock products), lumber, building material.
Agriculture: Livestock raising, flax growing, fishing.
Major River: Gauya.

Western Latvian Economic Region

Total area: 5,980 square miles
Per cent of republic total: 23.6
Population: 318,000
Per cent of republic total: 15.6

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FIGURE V

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUBREGIONS
(Continued)

Resources: Peat, timber, clay, building and glass sands, limes (marl?), dolomites, gypsum, stone, gravel, amber, etc.

Chief Industries: Metalworking, metallurgical (steel plant in Liyepaya, second industrial city of republic), woodworking (important), building materials, food processing (fish, potatoes, vegetable, fruit, alcoholic beverages). Liyepaya second industrial city of republic.

Agriculture: (About 48 per cent of territory of region used for agricultural purposes.) Fodder crops, sugar beets (29 per cent of total republic area sown to sugar beet), winter wheat (25.6 per cent of total republic area sown to winter wheat); potatoes. Fishing, milk livestock raising, pig raising, fish raising in ponds.

Eastern Latvian Economic Region

Total area: 5,910 square miles
 Per cent of republic total: 23.3
 Population: 460,000
 Per cent of republic total: 22.5

Resources: Peat (22 per cent of republic supply), lake fish, timber.

Chief Industries: Metalworking and machine building (in Daugavpils, third industrial city of republic); peat extraction, brick.

Agriculture: Flax growing (82.5 per cent of total republic area sown to flax), lake fishing.

Table XVI (see next page) is a statistical summary of the relative significance of each economic region in various aspects of the republic economy.

About 65 per cent of Latvian products shipped out of the republic go to the Northwest and Center of the RSFSR (37 per cent) and the Ukrainskaya SSR (25 per cent). These 2 areas in turn supply 21 and 33 per cent, respectively, of goods received by Latvia. Belorusskaya, Litovskaya, and Estonskaya SSR's together receive 26 per cent of Latvian shipments and deliver 29 per cent of goods received by Latvia. Commodity exchange with the Urals

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TABLE XVI
 ECONOMIC SUMMARY, LATVIYSKAYA SSR BY ECONOMIC REGION
 (In Per Cent of Republic Totals)

Unit	Central and Northern Latvia			Eastern Latvia
	Total	Per Cent of Total in Riga	Western Latvia	
Territory 1/ Population	53.1 61.8	0.4 29.0	23.6 15.6	23.3 22.5
Gross industrial product 2/	82.3	65.4 3/	12.9	4.8
Metalworking industry	90.7	90.4 3/	7.1	2.2
Production of building materials	78.7	60.8	20.0	1.3
Text processing industry	76.0	---	11.0	13.0
Woodworking industry	86.4	66.5	13.0	0.6
Light industry	97.3	91.0	2.3	0.4
Chemical industry		100.0		
Porcelain pottery industry		100.0		
Footwear industry		80.0		
Knitwear industry		85.0		
Glass industry		90.0		
Sewing industry		90.0		
Leather industry		75.0		
Food industry	80.2	55.6	12.2	7.6
Ocean catch of fish	31.0	8.5	69.0	---
All sown area 4/	52.1	0.1	19.2	28.7
Sown to grain crops	49.3	---	19.4	31.3
Sown to sugar beets	62.5	---	29.4	8.1
Sown to flax	17.5	---	---	82.5

TABLE XVI

ECONOMIC SUMMARY, LATVIJSKAYA SSR BY ECONOMIC REGION
(In Per Cent of Republic Totals)
(Continued)

Unit	Central and Northern Latvia		
	Total	Per Cent of Total in Riga	Western Latvia
Head of cattle ^{5/}	56.0	0.5	17.7
Head of pigs	54.3	1.3	19.4
Head of sheep	49.5	—	21.0
			Eastern Latvia
			26.3
			26.3
			29.5

1/ As of 1958.

2/ Indexes of industry according to 1950 data.

3/ Cited elsewhere as 82 per cent.

4/ Indexes of sown areas according to 1954 data.

5/ Indexes of livestock according to 1 October 1954.

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areas is in near balance at about 6 per cent of the total in each case. The Center of RSFSR supplies Latvia with about 30 per cent of the machinery and about 25 per cent of cast iron brought into the republic. More than 11 per cent of incoming machinery and metal products come from the Northwest of the RSFSR, especially Leningrad. More than 50 per cent of all fish products (including canned fish) going out of Latvia are sent to the Center of the RSFSR. Although Latvia sends machinery, instruments, metal products, clothing, linen, and footwear to the Center, she receives more than she sends in each case.

2. Industry

In June 1957 there were reportedly approximately 900 industrial enterprises in Latvia. In rate of growth of total industrial production between 1940-1956, the republic is in second place among the 15 union republics, with an almost 6-fold increase (571 per cent). In production of specific items it ranks among the union republics as follows:

Motör cars and trailers (for electric railroads)	First
Paper	Second (after RSFSR)
Fish (first place in sprat and sardines)	Third
Butter	Fourth
Sugar	Sixth

According to a 1955 Soviet source, metalworking accounts for more than 50 per cent of total industrial production and, together with the metallurgical industry, for 63 per cent. More than 90 per cent of the metalworking industry is located in Riga. Liyepaja (Liyepaya) Steel Plant, Krasnyy Metallurgy (Target 0152-0150) is the only ferrous metallurgical enterprise in the Soviet Baltic area. Important machine building enterprises in

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Riga produce railroad passenger cars (19.5 per cent of USSR total capacity, 1955), Diesels, streetcars, autobus bodies, and turbines (estimated 2.8 per cent of USSR total capacity, 1956). During the Soviet period, great emphasis has been placed on the production of electrical and electronic equipment and instrument building. Riga produces electric machinery and equipment for electric railroads, streetcars, and subway trains, radios (8.5 per cent of USSR total capacity in 1955), automatic telephone exchanges and telephone equipment, electrotechnical and precision instruments (hydrometeorological, measuring, etc.). Production of the chemical industry in Riga includes penicillin and sulphuric acid (estimated 5.8 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively, of total USSR capacity in those items). Riga accounts for the total republic production of the following items (1955): mineral fertilizers (including sulphuric acid); railroad passenger cars; streetcars; mobile electric power stations (2913 units); hydroturbines (12,000 KVT); cotton cloth; silk cloth; window glass; radios; and bicycles. Other significant production in Riga includes (per cent of republic production in parentheses): illuminating gas from coal and shale (89.8); electric power (38.2); plywood (84.3); slate (32.1); wool cloth (82.8); linen cloth (57.1); meat (43.1); matches (39.2). Liyepaya accounts for the following percentages of republic production: electric power (10.7); meat (15.0); matches (60.9); sugar (31.2). Yelgava produces 16.7 per cent of the linen cloth and 41.3 per cent of sugar output of the republic.

The food industry, more than 50 per cent of which is located in Riga, occupies second place in the volume of gross production. It is chiefly concerned with the processing of meat

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and dairy products and fish. The textile industry, which accounts for more than 10 per cent of total industrial production, is centered in Riga and Yelgava. The silk combine in Riga is the largest in the Soviet Baltic.

The 2 major shipyards in Latvia account together for an estimated 5.8 per cent of total USSR capacity for ship repair: Liyepaja (Liyepaya) Naval Base and Shipyard (Target 0152-0065), 4.4 per cent, and Riga Shipyard, Milgravis (Target 0153-0166), 1.4 per cent. The Liyepaya facilities contain an estimated 1.5 per cent of total USSR capacity for combat shipbuilding and repair. The shipyard in Riga accounts for the following estimated percentages (1955) of USSR capacity for maritime construction: dry-cargo ships (30,000 GRT), 3.0 per cent; tankers (32,400 GRT), 2.0 per cent; and submarines (3000 standard displacement tons), 1.0 per cent. This yard also repairs small naval vessels, including mine-layers, minesweepers, and torpedo boats. Other facilities exist in Riga for repair of small merchant and naval vessels, and submarines and for construction and repair of harbor and river craft and seagoing tugs.

Production statistics for Latvia, as reported in Soviet sources, are cited in Table XVII (see next page), with percentages of total USSR production where available.

3. Fuels and Power

Prior to the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction in Latvia (effective 1 July 1957), 3 ministries had charge of the republic's power economy: the All-Union Ministry of Electric Power Stations, through the subordinate Latvian Directorate of Electric Power, administered all aspects of power-supplied to industry; the Latviyskaya SSR Ministry of

TABLE XVII

REPORTED LATVIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955, 1956

Product	Unit	1955		1956	
		Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production	Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production
Steel	1000 m.t.	76.2	0.17	82.5	0.17
Rolled ferrous metals	1000 m.t.	103.1	0.3	113.3	na
Peat	1000 m.t.	1266	2.5	1281	na
Illuminating gas from coal and shales	mil. cu. m.	16.7	1.2	17	na
Electric power	mil. kw-h	928.4	0.5	1065	na
Incl. hydroelec. power	mil. kw-h	367.5	1.6	na	na
Mineral fertilizers	1000 m.t.	285.8	2.7	308.3	2.8
Sulphuric acid	m.t.	103.7	na	630.1	1.81
RR passenger cars	units	345	19.5	na	na
Streetcars	units	166	na	154	na
Feed-processing machines	units	4220	100.0	na	na
Cellulose	1000 m.t.	9.3	na	33	na
Paper	1000 m.t.	57.3	3.1	63	na
Metal-cutting machine tools	units	608	0.5	na	na
Timber	1000 cu. m.	4081	1.2	na	na
Incl. saw timber	1000 cu. m.	(2462)	1.2	na	na
Lumber	1000 cu. m.	1139	1.5	na	na
Cement	1000 m.t.	369.2	1.6	375	1.5
Plywood	1000 cu. m.	106.7	10.2	111.6	na
Building brick	millions	224.2	1.1	204	na
Slate	mil. standard slabs	78	na	85	na
Building lime	1000 m.t.	74.6	1.2	na	na
Gypsum	1000 m.t.	58.8	2.0	na	na
Soft roofing	mil. sq. m.	18.6	3.7	na	na

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TABLE XVII
 REPORTED LATVIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955, 1956
 (Continued)

Product	Unit	1955		1956	
		Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production	Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production
Tile	thousands	4.3	0.9	na	na
Window glass	1000 sq. m.	1416	1.4	1475	na
Radios	thousands	301.1	8.5	340	na
Bicycles	thousands	152.7	0.5	166.6	na
Cotton cloth	mil. m.	46.5	0.8	47.5	0.9
Cotton thread	1000 m.t.	21.2	2.0	na	na
Linen cloth	1000 m.	7670	2.5	8700	na
Wool cloth	1000 m.	6646	2.6	7100	na
Washed wool	m.t.	154	0.1	na	na
Silk cloth	mil. m.	7.7	1.5	9.3	na
Leather footwear	1000 pr.	6012	2.2	6640	2.3
Rubber footwear	1000 pr.	2983	2.3	3400	na
Hosiery	mil. pr.	18.7	2.4	19.9	na
Knitted underwear	mil. units	4.0	1.2	10.9	na
Knitted outerwear	mil. units	2.6	2.7	2.6	na
Leather outerwear	mil. sq. dm.	103.5	1.8	na	na
Hard leather goods	1000 m.t.	1.8	2.2	na	na
Meat	1000 m.t.	28.1	1.1	27	na
Fish and cetacea catch	1000 m.t.	55.4	2.0	66.2	na
Butter	1000 m.t.	15.0	3.2	17.4	na
Canned goods	mil. standard cans	64.5	2.0	67.3	na
Incl. canned fish	mil. standard cans	(38.5)	na	na	na
Confectionery goods	1000 m.t.	21.6	1.6	na	na

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TABLE XVII
 REPORTED LATVIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: 1955, 1956
 (Continued)

Product	Unit	1955		1956	
		Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production ¹	Production	Per Cent of Total USSR Production
Sugar	1000 m.t.	21.9	0.6	45.5	1.0
Vegetable oil	1000 m.t.	3.9	0.3	9.6	na
Wine (grape)	1000 dkl	401	0.8	na	na
Champagne	1000 bottles	1073	4.4	na	na

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Amount entering the state and cooperative trade networks and collective farm markets.

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Communal Economy directed the provision of power required for communal construction and consumption; and the Latviyskaya SSR Ministry of Agriculture supervised provision of electric power to farms and rural areas.

Following the reorganization, the Branch Directorate of Fuel and Power was set up under the new Latvian Regional Economic Council. Its precise competence and functions have not yet been delimited. It is presumed that the relationship between the All-Union Ministry of Electric Power Stations and the Branch Directorate is substantially equivalent to the relationship between the other All-Union ministries which have been retained and the appropriate industrial Branch Directorates of the Latvian Council.

Coal, the major source of fuel for Latvian industry, must be brought into the republic, coming chiefly from the Donets Basin and imported from Silesia. Peat is extensively used by local industry and domestic consumers. Some shale comes from Estonia and may become an increasingly important fuel source for Latvia. The new shale-processing enterprise at Akhtme in the Estonian shale basin will reportedly supply shale gas to Riga by pipeline. Crude petroleum comes chiefly from Kuybyshevskaya Oblast.

In 1955, Latviyskaya SSR accounted for 2.5 per cent of the total USSR output of peat. Unprocessed peat reserves reportedly amount to more than 10 billion cubic meters, and the supply of air-dried peat to 1.2 billion tons. The sugar, paper-cellulose, and food industries and a considerable part of the building materials industry operate on the basis of peat. By 1952, the proportion of peat in the total fuel balance of the republic was 18 per cent, and Latvia was fourth among the union

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republics in amount of peat extraction. The peat plant at Sedas, under construction and in partial operation since 1952, is expected upon completion to be the largest fully mechanized peat plant in the Soviet Union. Annual output by 1957 was anticipated to be 650,000 tons.

The production of electric power although virtually doubled since 1950, in Latvviyskaya SSR, has not kept pace with the rise in industrial production. In 1955, electric power produced in the republic (928.4 million kw-h) represented only 0.5 per cent of the USSR total, including 1.6 per cent of hydroelectric power production.

TABLE XVIII

ELECTRIC POWER BALANCE: 1955

<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Utilization of Electric Power (in Million kw-h)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Industry and Construction	498.1	53.6
Transportation	23.1	2.5
Other Branches ^{1/}	250.6	27.0
Power Stations	46.1	5.0
Network Losses	108.1	11.6
Sent outside Republic	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	928.4	100.0

^{1/} Including power for municipal purposes and private consumers.

The major source of hydroelectric power is the Zapadnaya Dvina River, which accounts for 80 per cent of the supply. Approximately 137 medium and small rivers can be used to supply hydroelectric power, with significance chiefly for the electrification

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of agriculture. The major Latvian power station is Riga Heat and Power Plant, TETS (Target 0153-0623), with an estimated capacity of 75,000 kw (1957). Its capacity is scheduled to be increased eventually to about twice that of the Kegums Hydroelectric Power Plant (Target 0153-0003), with an estimated capacity of 70,000 kw. The Riga plant, besides providing power for the city's industry, will supply hot water, which will be piped to the city center. Three other power plants in Riga have an estimated combined capacity of 69,000 kw. A new hydroelectric power plant under construction at Plyavinyas is planned for completion by 1960, with a capacity of 20,000 kw. A power line to Riga from the large new Narva Thermal Power Plant, Pribaltic GRES (Target 0153-0916) in Estonia is scheduled for completion by 1960.

Petroleum storage facilities at Riga, Liyepaya, and Yelgava are estimated to have a combined capacity of 860,000 metric tons, or 1.75 per cent of total USSR capacity for liquid fuels storage, nonrefinery.

TABLE XIX

LIQUID FUELS STORAGE FACILITIES: 1957

<u>City</u>	<u>Number of Installations</u>	<u>Capacity (Metric Tons)</u>	<u>Per Cent of USSR Capacity</u>
Riga	3	210,000	1.01
Liyepaya	2	90,000	0.44
Yelgava	1	60,000	0.29
Total	6	360,000	1.75

4. Agriculture

All agricultural lands in use by Latvian agricultural enterprises and households in 1955 totaled approximately 7 million

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acres, about 43 per cent of total republic land area. A little more than half of the agricultural land was sown to crops (3.6 million acres). The major branch of agriculture is livestock raising and dairy farming. The bulk of sown acreage is devoted to the raising of grain and fodder crops.

In 1957, agricultural enterprises in the republic comprised 1387 collective farms, 91 state farms, 93 machine tractor stations (MTS), and 13 machine melioration stations (MMS). These figures represent a decrease since 1955 in the number of collective farms and MTS, while the number of state farms has increased.

The collective farms, including the farm workers' private plots, accounted at the end of 1955 for more than 54 per cent of the total republic land area, 81 per cent of arable lands, and about 93 per cent of all land in agricultural use. At that time the average collective farm comprised about 6000 acres (of which approximately 2500 acres was sown area) and owned 300 head of cattle and 210 pigs. Approximately 70 per cent of collective farm income (1957) is derived from livestock raising and dairy farming.

In 1955, the state farms occupied 2.5 per cent of the total land area of the republic and more than 4 per cent of the arable land. About 75 per cent of the state farms were concerned with livestock raising (milk cattle and pig raising and wild animal breeding), while others raised sugar beets, flax, and potatoes. The average size of a state farm in 1955 was about 7500 acres.

In 1956, farm machinery available to the collective and state farms included 14,600 tractors (in 15 HP units) and

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1800 grain combines. In 1955, one tractor (in 15 HP units) serviced 316 acres of sown area, compared with the USSR average of approximately 305 acres. The bulk of the MTS served (1956) from 11 to 20 collective farms each. The MMS are chiefly concerned with swamp drainage.

In total number the livestock herds in Latvia have dropped by 33 per cent in comparison with the prewar year of 1939.

TABLE XX

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK: 1956

Type	Number of Head	Per Cent of USSR Total	Per Cent Decrease since 1939
Cattle	862,000	1.2	32.2
(Incl. Cows)	(521,000)	(1.7)	--
Pigs	771,000	1.4	46.9
Sheep	727,000	0.6	13.2 ^{1/}
Goats	53,000	0.3	--
Total	2,413,000	0.9	33.5

^{1/} Per cent decrease in sheep and goats combined.

Much of the depletion in the livestock herds was the result of war losses and willful slaughter by the peasants during the collectivization period. Enlargement of the herds is currently hindered by insufficient production of fodder and inadequate shelter facilities. In spite of the fact that Latvia ranked first among the union republics in milk yield in 1954, the republic has not yet regained the prewar level of milk production. Between 1951 and 1954 the proportion of pig raising to total output of meat in the collective farms decreased from 35.0 per cent to 28.9 per cent. Over-all meat production registers a decrease since

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1950, and state plans for meat production on collective farms are consistently underfulfilled.

Sown areas of the republic are devoted chiefly to the raising of grain and fodder crops. The main technical crops are flax and sugar beets. Soviet figures give the proportion of acreage sown to specific crops in 1954 as follows:

TABLE XXI

AREAS SOWN TO AGRICULTURAL CROPS: 1954

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Sown Acreage</u>
Grain	52.7
Fodder	33.2
Flax	2.2
Sugar Beets	1.3
Potatoes	9.2
Vegetables	1.4

Reported partial figures for 1956 sown acreage are given below:

TABLE XXII

AREAS SOWN TO AGRICULTURAL CROPS: 1956

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Sown Acreage^{1/}</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Sown Acreage</u>
Winter and Spring Wheat	133,000	3.7
Potatoes	143,000	4.0
Long-fibred Flax	50,000	1.4
Corn	66,000	1.8
Sugar Beets	44,500	1.2
Vegetables	23,000	0.6
Total	459,000	12.8

^{1/} Republic total sown areas: 3,580,000 acres.

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Total area sown to agricultural crops has decreased slightly more than 25 per cent since 1940, the year of the first Soviet occupation. Blame for failure to achieve significant gains in agriculture is officially placed on shortcomings in leadership and management and on unfavorable weather conditions. Grain crops (rye, oats, wheat, barley) occupy more than half the sown area. Fodder crops, accounting for about one-third of total sown area, consist of oats, sunflowers, corn (silage and green feed), barley, grasses, and edible roots. About 5 per cent of the cultivated land (1956) was sown to flax and sugar beets. Some decreases have been registered since 1950 in areas under cereals and potatoes, and grain yields are lower.

The prewar individual farmsteading system in prewar Latvia, contrasting with the village and strip-farming methods of most of the Soviet Union, presented considerable obstacles in the way of implementation of collectivization. To this date, little progress has been made toward establishment of the planned collective farm villages, owing to financial and technical difficulties of rural construction and possibly to passive resistance on the part of the peasants. The collective farm workers continue to live for the most part on the same 250,000 "khutors" (individual farmsteads) which existed before the war.

Rural electrification has made some strides in Latvia. Probably the state farms have been completely electrified. In Rizhskiy and Saulkrastskiy Rayons all the collective farms are supplied with electricity, but the average in the rest of the republic is only about 40 per cent.

Latvia's fishing industry ranks third among the union republics, first in output of sprat and sardines. The total fish

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and cetacea catch in 1955 was 55,400 tons, or about 2.0 per cent of the USSR total. Lumber removal in the republic accounted for 1.2 per cent of the USSR total.

V. Urban Areas

In Latvinskaya SSR there are 84 urban areas, with a total urban population of 1,080,000 in 1958, representing 52.9 per cent of the total population of the republic. These urban areas, with a summary of their chief administrative, military, economic, and cultural significance, are given below. Reference has been made earlier in this report concerning the abolishment of 12 rural rayons during 1956. Because maps and economic information have been available on the basis of the rayons as they existed at the end of 1955, this study has generally dealt with them in these terms. However, the following list reflects the current urban area subordination and rayon location (where known), with the 1955 status indicated parenthetically. The number of selsovets subordinate to the urban rayons is available for the year 1954. However, a significant reduction in their number since that time, probably through amalgamation, and the abolishment of the rayons has made it impossible to determine current selsovets distribution. Alternate spellings of urban area names, and in some cases former names, are included in parentheses.

<u>City</u>	<u>Significant Characteristics</u>
Riga	56-59 N Est. 1958 pop. 592,000 24-09 E City of republic subordination. Capital, Latvinskaya SSR. Administrative center, Rihskiy Rayon; controls 2 towns of rayon subordination (Kemer and Sloka) and an unknown number of selsovets; Contains 6 urban rayons: Kirovskiy, Leninskiy (Rayon Executive Committee controls one urban settlement, (Bolderaya), Moskovskiy, Proletarskiy, Stalinskiy (Rayon Executive Committee

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CitySignificant Characteristics

controls 2 urban settlements, Vetsmilgravis and Yauntsiyems), Yurmalskiy; Major Party, government, military, internal security, civil defense, and economic agencies of republic.

Principal port and naval base. Provides logistic and operational support to limited number of submarines. Possibly capable of expansion and situated so as to have strategic significance. Contains complete logistic and operational support facilities for light surface craft. Motor torpedo boat base. General stores, POL, munition dump, torpedo depot. Fleet training center: coastal artillery school; Nakhimov (naval cadet) school; fleet EM training detachment; advanced fighter pilot school.

Possibly main guided missile center of USSR (surface-to-air missile launching site under construction in vicinity).

Hq., Baltic Military District; Hq., 6th Gds. Army; Hq., 241st MVD Convoy Regt.; Hq., 10th Air Defense Region; Hq., 15th PVO Division; Hq., U/I AA Div.; 6th Gds. Army (Field).

Air logistic support capability.

Airfields: 2 Class 2 primary defense bases (radar sites); one Class 3 primary defense base; one Class 3 alternate bomber base; one Class 6 seaplane base.

Terminus of RR lines and river timber floatage. Directorate, Latvian RR System: 9 RR yards, engine depot, 2 car repair shops, electric enginehouse, 2 steam enginehouses. One of chief commercial maritime ports of Soviet Baltic (est. 12.0 per cent of Soviet Baltic port cap., 9.6 per cent of total USSR cap., 1956); transshipment point; Latvian State Steamship Agency. Latviyskaya SSR Directorate of Civil Air Fleet.

First industrial center of republic: accounts for 65.4 per cent of republic gross industrial product. Most important industries with percentage of republic total in (): metalworking (more than 90.0 per cent); machine building; instrument building; woodworking (66.5 per cent); chemical (100.0 per cent); light (91.0 per cent); building materials (60.8 per

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CitySignificant Characteristics

cent); food (55.6 per cent). Production, with percentages of USSR total in (): motor cars and trailers for electric RRs (first place among union republics); RR passenger cars (19.5 per cent, 1955); Diesel engines; streetcars; autobus bodies; turbines (2.8 per cent, 1956); tractor assembly and probably tank assembly; agricultural machinery and equipment; metalworking and woodworking machine tools; electric machinery and equipment for electric RRs, streetcars, subway trains, and autos; mobile electric power units; radios (8.5 per cent, 1955); automatic telephone exchanges and telephone equipment; electro-technical and precision instruments (hydrometeorological, seismographic, measuring, etc., electric meters, radiosonde devices); penicillin (5.8 per cent, 1956); mineral fertilizers (2.8 per cent, 1956), incl. sulphuric acid (1.8 per cent, 1956); ship repair (1.4 per cent, 1956); dry-cargo ship construction (3.0 per cent, 1955); submarine construction (1.0 per cent, 1955); tanker construction (2.0 per cent, 1955); paper and probably cellulose; textiles (largest silk combine in Soviet Baltic; knitwear; haberdashery; wool; cotton and cotton thread; linen); cement; glass; bricks; lumber; slate; reinforced concrete and concrete products; plywood; soft roofing; gypsum; footwear; leather products; rubber goods; furniture; lubricants; cosmetics; paints, lacquers, and varnishes; motor and Diesel oils; wood chemicals; matches; bicycles; porcelain and ceramics. Processed foods: meat, fish, and dairy products; flour; malt, alcoholic beverages, vegetable oils.

Four thermal power plants (est. combined cap. of 144,000 kw, 0.34 per cent of USSR total, 1956). Liquid fuels storage, nonrefinery: 3 installations with est. combined 210,000 m.t. cap., 1.01 per cent of USSR total cap., 1956.

A major center of fishing industry. Center of agricultural region: livestock raising, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, flax, vegetables.

Latviyskaya SSR Academy of Sciences (16 scientific-research institutes); Latvian State University (10 faculties);

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CitySignificant Characteristics

Latvian Medical Institute; Latvian Agricultural Academy; Latvian Pedagogical Institute; Latvian State Academy of Arts; Latvian Institute of Physical Culture and Sport; 9 trade schools; 4 factory training schools.
Refer to Riga TIS, 0153-9998, July 1956.

Liyepaya
(Liepaja;
Lepaja)

56-32 N Est. 1958 pop. 103,000
21-00 E City of republic subordination.
Administrative center, Liyepayskiy Rayon; controls 2 towns of rayon subordination (Grobinya and Durbe) and an unknown number of selsovets.
Principal port and naval base: provides complete logistic and operational support to a large number of submarines. Contains complete logistic and operational support facilities for all types of surface ships. Hq., Liyepaya Naval Defensive District (IMOR); general stores, POL, munition dump. Motor torpedo boat base. Fleet training center: naval infantry school; communications specialty school; fleet EM training detachment; naval intelligence school.
Hq., CXXX Lat. Rfl. Corps; Hq., 43rd Lat. Gds. Rfl. Div.; Hq., U/I AA Regt., CXXX Lat. Corps (Field); Hq., U/I AA Regt., 43rd Rfl. Div. (Field).
Air logistic support capability. Airfields: one Class 2 primary defense base; one Class 5 reserve base; one Class 6 seaplane base, possible reconnaissance base.
Missile launching site; radar site.
Div. Hq., Latvian RR System: RR junction; 2 RR yards; engine depot; car repair shop (major RR locomotive and car repair); steam enginehouse.
Commercial maritime port (10.8 per cent of Soviet Baltic port cap., 4.1 per cent of USSR maritime port cap., 1953); transshipment point.
Second industrial center of republic. Most important industries with percentages of USSR totals in (): metallurgical (only steel milling plant of Soviet Baltic); machine building, incl. shipbuilding (1.5 per cent, 1953) and ship repair (4.4 per cent, 1956; repairs up to cruiser size); lumbering; food-processing. Production: steel (0.17

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CitySignificant Characteristics

Latvian Medical Institute; Latvian Agricultural Academy; Latvian Pedagogical Institute; Latvian State Academy of Arts; Latvian Institute of Physical Culture and Sport; 9 trade schools; 4 factory training schools.
Refer to Riga TIS, 0153-9998, July 1956.

Liyepaya
(Liepaja;
Lepaja)

56-32 N Est. 1958 pop. 103,000
21-00 E City of republic subordination.
Administrative center; Liyepayskiy Rayon; controls 2 towns of rayon subordination (Grobinya and Durbe) and an unknown number of selsovets.
Principal port and naval base; provides complete logistic and operational support to a large number of submarines. Contains complete logistic and operational support facilities for all types of surface ships. Hq., Liyepaya Naval Defensive District (LMOR); general stores, POL, munition dump. Motor torpedo boat base. Fleet training center; naval infantry school; communications specialty school; fleet EM training detachment; naval intelligence school.
Hq., CXXX Lat. Rfl. Corps; Hq., 43rd Lat. Gds. Rfl. Div.; Hq., U/I AA Regt., CXXX Lat. Corps (Field); Hq., U/I AA Regt., 43rd Rfl. Div. (Field).
Air logistic support capability. Airfields: one Class 2 primary defense base; one Class 5 reserve base; one Class 6 seaplane base, possible reconnaissance base.
Missile launching site; radar site.
Div. Hq., Latvian RR System; RR junction; 2 RR yards; engine depot; car repair shop (major RR locomotive and car repair); steam enginehouse.
Commercial maritime port (10.8 per cent of Soviet Baltic port cap., 4.1 per cent of USSR maritime port cap., 1953); transshipment point.
Second industrial center of republic. Most important industries with percentages of USSR totals in (): metallurgical (only steel milling plant of Soviet Baltic); machine building, incl. shipbuilding (1.5 per cent, 1953) and ship repair (4.4 per cent, 1956; repairs up to cruiser size); lumbering; food-processing. Production: steel (0.17

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CitySignificant Characteristics

per cent of USSR total, 1956); rolled flat products; agricultural machinery; structural shapes, rails, wire, chains, nails, agricultural hand tools, linoleum (All-Union importance); cork; matches; linseed and vegetable oils; paint; textiles; leather goods; footwear; sugar (largest sugar refinery in Baltic Republics); canned fish (about 25 per cent of republic production); grain products; meat products. Gas plant, sawmills, plant under construction for reinforced concrete and concrete parts. Thermal power plant (est. installed cap., 12,000 kw). Reported power plants serving naval base and steel plant area. Liquid fuels storage, nonrefinery: 2 installations with est. combined cap. of 90,000 m.t., 0.44 per cent of total USSR cap., 1956.

A major center of fishing industry. Pedagogical institute; school of music; school of applied arts; evening industrial tekhnikum.

Refer to Lepaja TIS, 0152-9999, 5 Nov. 1953.

Daugavpils
(Dvinsk;
Dinaburg;
Dunaburg)

55-52 N Est. 1958 pop. 62,000
26-30 E City of republic subordination.

Administrative center, Daugavpilsskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsoverts.

Reported missile launching site.

Div. Hq., Latvian RR System: major RR junction; 3 RR yards; engine depot; steam enginehouse; car repair shop.

River steamship port.

Third industrial center of republic. Most important industries: metalworking/machine building; RR repair; food processing; woodworking. Locomotive and car repair; electrical instruments (probably for construction and road machine building); motorcycles; furniture; motorcycle and bicycle parts; plant for reinforced concrete and concrete parts under construction. Grain products; flax products; fish products; alcoholic beverages.

Thermal power plant.

Pedagogical institute; RR tekhnikum and school; agriculture school; music school and institute; school for applied arts; school for nursing sisters.

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CitySignificant Characteristics

Yelgava
(Jelgava;
Mitava)

56-39 N Est. 1958 pop. 36,000
23-43 E City of republic subordination.
Administrative center, Yelgavskiy Rayon;
controls one urban settlement
(Kalntsiyems) and an unknown number
of selsovets.
Airfield: one Class 5 reserve base.
Div. Hq., Latvian RR System: RR junc-
tion; engine depot.
River steamship port.
Fourth industrial center of republic.
Industries: textiles (largest textile
center of republic); leather footwear;
metalworking; sugar; lumber; agricultural
products. Production: linen (largest
flax-spinning enterprise of republic);
shoes and leather goods; lumber; brick;
lubricating equipment (for agricultural
machinery); agricultural machinery
repair; river ship repair; milk con-
tainers (first plant of kind in Baltic
area); knitwear. Planned reinforced
concrete and concrete parts plant.
Sugar; butter; meat products; canned
fruit and vegetables; flour. Planned
vegetable and seed factory (to be 2nd
largest in Soviet Union).
Liquid fuels storage, nonrefinery: one
installation, est. 60,000 m.t. cap.,
0.29 per cent of USSR total cap., 1956.
Pedagogical school; music school.

Ventspils

57-24 N Est. 1958 pop. 31,000
21-35 E City of republic subordination.
Administrative center, Ventspilsskiy
Rayon; controls one town of rayon sub-
ordination (Piltene) and an unknown
number of selsovets.
Principal port and naval base; could pro-
vide logistic and operational support
to limited number of submarines. Pro-
vides limited logistic and operational
support to limited number of light
surface forces. Contains complete
logistic and operational support facil-
ities for light surface craft. Fleet
training center: small craft training
school.
Hq., 8th MVD Border Detachment.
Radar site.
Airfields: one Class 4 alternate defense
base; one Class 5 air base.
Chief industries: lumbering; fish-
processing (refrigerating plants,

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<u>City</u>	<u>Significant Characteristics</u>	
		smokehouse, salting plant); ship repairs for fishing fleet; furniture factory under construction. Thermal power plant. A major center of fishing industry (sardines, herring, cod). Center of agricultural and lumbering area: grain; potatoes; flax; livestock raising and dairy farming. Trade school; school for nursing sisters; music school. Refer to Ventspils TIS, 0152-9998, Nov. 1955.
Rezekne (Rezhitsa)	56-30 N 27-18 E	Est. 1958 pop. 21,000 City of republic subordination. Administrative center, Rezeknenskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. Div. Hq., Latvian RR System; RR junction; engine depot; steam enginehouse. Chief industries: food processing; some metalworking; flax processing; peat processing. Plant for reinforced concrete and concrete parts under construction. Grain combine; meat combine; brewery; dry vegetable canning; canned milk combine under construction (to be one of largest in Soviet Union). Center of peat-mining area. Center of agricultural area: grain, flax, potatoes; livestock raising and dairy farming. Pedagogical school.
Valmiyera (Valmiera)	57-33 N 25-26 E	Est. 1958 pop. 10,000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Valmiyerskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR junction. Chief industries: food processing; lumbering. Meat combine, dairy combine, berry and vegetable processing combine, confectionery plant; starch factory. Lumber combine; brickyard; furniture factory under construction. Economics tekhnikum, pedagogical school; horticultural school; music school.
Krustpils	56-30 N 25-51 E	Est. 1958 pop. 9000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Krustpilsskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. Radar site.

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CitySignificant Characteristics

Airfields: one Class 4 alternate bomber base; one Class 4 reserve base.
 RR junction; RR station and yards.
 Industry: sugar refinery; brickyard; industrial combine; dairy.
 Center of peat-cutting area. Center of agricultural area: livestock raising and dairy farming; flax-growing (extensive).
 Middle school for working youth.

Ogre 56-49 N Est. 1958 pop. 9000
 24-36 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Ogrskiy Rayon; controls 2 urban settlements (Kegums and Liyelvarde) and an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR station; timber flotage.
 Industry: lumber; paper (containers).
 Lumber tekhnikum.
 Sanatorium for patients with pulmonary tuberculosis; 2 children's tuberculosis sanatoria.

Tsisis 57-18 N Est. 1958 pop. 9000
 (Cesis) 25-15 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Tsisisskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 Plant for reinforced concrete parts, under construction.

Tukum 56-57 N Est. 1958 pop. 8000
 (Tukums) 23-09 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Tukumskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 Airfield: one Class 2 primary defense base.
 RR junction.
 Local industry enterprises; meat combine; dairy; distillery; porcelain pottery and dishes.
 Center of agricultural area: livestock raising for milk and meat; grain (chiefly rye and wheat); potatoes.
 Center of peat cutting area.
 Music school.

Yekabpils 56-29 N Est. 1958 pop. 8000
 (Jekabpils) 25-51 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Yekabpilsskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Viyesite, formerly in abolished Neretskiy Rayon), one urban settlement, (Nereta, formerly administrative center of abolished Neretskiy

S E C R E T

CitySignificant Characteristics

Rayon), and an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR junction.
 Local industry enterprises; cannery.
 Center of flax growing and dairy livestock raising area.
 Economics tehnikum.

Kuldiga (Goldingen) 56-59 N Est. 1958 pop. 7000
 21-59 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Kuldigskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 Terminus of RR line from Liyepaya.
 Chief industry: woodworking (plywood).
 Veneer combine; cloth factory; brewery; dairy; brickyard; lime plant.
 Center of peat and mineral building materials extraction area. Center of agricultural area; dairy livestock and pig raising; grain (rye, wheat); sugar beets.
 Music school.

Valka 57-46 N Est. 1958 pop. 7000
 26-00 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Valkskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Strenchi), one urban settlement (Sedas), and an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR junction.
 Industry: food-processing; woodworking. Agricultural products (meat, flour); furniture; bricks.
 Center of peat-mining area. Center of agricultural area; livestock raising. Possible electric power plant.

Madona 56-52 N Est. 1958 pop. 6000
 26-12 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Madonskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR station.
 Industry: flax plant; gravel quarry; nursery for fruits and berries.
 Center of agricultural area; livestock raising; animal breeding.

Bauska 56-24 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 24-10 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Bauskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 Airfield; one Class 5 air base (possible auxiliary field for Riga);
 RR station.

S E C R E T

CitySignificant Characteristics

Industry: food-processing (milling, dairying, brewery); sawmills; pottery.

Gulbene 57-11 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 26-45 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Gulbenskiy Rayon;
 controls an unknown number of selsoverts.
 RR junction; RR car repair shop.
 Industry: distillery, brewery.
 Two schools for working youth.

Ludza 56-33 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 27-42 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Ludzenskiy Rayon;
 controls an unknown number of selsoverts.
 RR station.
 Industry: flax-processing plant; dairy
 combine; industrial combine.
 Center of agricultural area: grain; flax;
 dairy livestock raising.
 Agricultural school; economics tekhnikum;
 trade school.

Ruiyena 57-54 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 25-20 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Ruiyenskiy Rayon;
 controls one town of rayon subordina-
 tion (Mazsalatsa) and an unknown num-
 ber of selsoverts.
 Terminus of RR line from Pyarnu-Tyuri
 line.
 Local industry enterprises; dairy.
 Center of agricultural area: grain
 (chiefly rye, wheat, barley); flax;
 sugar beets; corn; sunflowers; pota-
 toes; vegetables; milk-meat livestock
 raising; pig raising.

Sloka 56-57 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 23-36 E Town of rayon subordination, Rizhskiy
 Rayon.
 RR station.
 River port.
 Industry: paper combine (largest cellulose-
 paper enterprise of republic; sulfite
 cellulose and paper); cement plant;
 large fish processing plant; peat enter-
 prise.

Smiltene 57-26 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 25-55 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Smiltenskiy Rayon;
 controls an unknown number of selsoverts.
 Terminus of RR branch from Riga-Pskov line.

S E C R E T

CitySignificant Characteristics

Local industry enterprises: food-processing; lumber.
 Center of agricultural area: livestock raising; rye; wheat; oats; barley; corn; potatoes.
 Zooveterinary tekhnikum.

Talsy (Talsi) 57-15 N Est. 1958 pop. 5000
 22-36 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Talsinskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Valdemarpils), one urban settlement (Stende), and an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR station; steam enginehouse (Talsy-Stende).
 Industry: woodworking; dairy processing; starch industry.

Aluksne 57-55 N Est. 1958 pop. 4000
 27-02 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Aluksnenskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 Industry: sawmilling and woodworking; machine shops; leather-footwear shops; food-processing.

Autse 56-27 N Est. 1958 pop. 4000
 22-53 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Autskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR station.
 Industry: food-processing; woodworking.

Aynazhi (Ainazi) 57-52 N Est. 1958 pop. 4000
 24-23 E Town of rayon subordination, Limbzhskiy Rayon (formerly in abolished Aloyskiy Rayon).
 End of Latvian RR System; RR station.
 Small maritime and fishing port.
 Center of fishing industry; fish processing; canvas boat plant.

Ayzpute (Aizpute) 56-44 N Est. 1958 pop. 4000
 21-36 E Town of rayon subordination.
 Administrative center, Ayzputskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
 RR station.
 Industry: sawmills; brewery; dairy; cardboard factory.
 Center of peat cutting area.
 Lumber tekhnikum.

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>	<u>Significant Characteristics</u>	
Dobele	56-38 N 23-17 E	Est. 1958 pop. 4000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Döbēlskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Industry: dairying (milk, cheese); wood- working; cloth and wool-carding. Center of agricultural area: dairy live- stock raising; pig raising; poultry raising; grain. School for working youth; music school.
Gostini	56-32 N 25-47 E	Est. 1958 pop. 4000 Town of rayon subordination, Plyavinskiy Rayon. RR station. Industry: glass plant; sawmill; leather plant.
Plyavinyas	56-37 N 25-43 E	Est. 1958 pop. 4000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Plyavinskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordina- tion (Gostini) and an unknown number of selsovets. RR junction. Industry: quarrying (dolomite); food- processing; industrial combine. Hydroelectric power plant planned to begin operation in 1960, with cap. of 20,000 kw. Center of agricultural area: dairy live- stock raising; grain; potatoes; sugar beets; flax.
Saldus	56-41 N 22-29 E	Est. 1958 pop. 4000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Sāldusskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Brotseni) and an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Industry: dairy; distillery; local indus- try enterprises; building materials; furniture. Center of agricultural area: grain (chiefly rye, wheat, barley, oats); sugar beets; potatoes; livestock raising (cattle and pigs). Center of limestone extraction area. Zooveterinary tehnikum; music school.
Vilyane	56-33 N 26-55 E	Est. 1958 pop. 4000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Vilyanskiy Rayon;

S E C R E T

CitySignificant Characteristics

controls an unknown number of selsovets.
RR station.
Industry: flax plant; peat-processing plant nearby.
Center of agricultural area: livestock raising; flax.

Aloya 57-45 N Est. 1958 pop. 3000
24-52 E Urban settlement, Limbzhskiy Rayon
(former administrative center of abolished Aloyskiy Rayon).
Industry: food-processing.

Ape 57-32 N Est. 1958 pop. 3000
26-42 E Town of rayon subordination.
Former administrative center of abolished Apskiy Rayon. Present rayon unknown.
RR station.
Industry: sawmill; other small industrial enterprises.

Brotseni
(Brotceni) 56-42 N Est. 1958 pop. 3000
22-32 E Urban settlement, Saldusskiy Rayon.
Industry: building materials combine (cement, possibly brick).

Kraslava 55-54 N Est. 1958 pop. 3000
27-10 E Town of rayon subordination.
Administrative center, Kraslavskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
RR station.
River port.
Industry: turpentine plant; sawmill; flax-processing plant.
Center of agricultural area: flax; dairy livestock raising.
School for working youth.

Limbazhi 56-31 N Est. 1958 pop. 3000
24-42 E Town of rayon subordination.
Administrative center, Limbzhskiy Rayon; controls 2 towns of rayon subordination (Aynazhi and Salatsgriva, both formerly in abolished Aloyskiy Rayon), 2 urban settlements (Aloya, former administrative center of abolished Aloyskiy Rayon, and Staytsele, formerly in Aloyskiy Rayon), and an unknown number of selsovets.
Industry: textiles (felt factory); glucose plant; dairy; brick plant; industrial combine.

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>		<u>Significant Characteristics</u>
		Center of agricultural area; livestock raising for meat and milk; grain; potatoes. Fishing.
Livani	56-22 N 26-09 E	Est. 1958 pop. 3000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Livanskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Industry: industrial combine (incl. glass plant); dairy; distillery; peat enterprise. Center of agricultural area; flax; grain; dairy livestock raising. Center of peat mining area. Economics tekhnikum.
Subate (Subata)	56-01 N 25-54 E	Est. 1958 pop. 3000 Town of rayon subordination, rayon unknown. (Formerly located in abolished Aknistskiy Rayon.)
Varaklyany	56-37 N 26-46 E	Est. 1958 pop. 3000 Town of rayon subordination, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Varaklyanskiy Rayon.) RR station. Industry: dairy; mills; flax plant.
Viyesite (Viesite)	56-21 N 25-33 E	Est. 1958 pop. 3000 Town of rayon subordination, Yekabpilsskiy Rayon. (Formerly in abolished Neretskiy Rayon.) RR station; RR transport service enterprises. Local industry enterprises (sawmilling; milling, etc.).
Balvy	57-08 N 27-16 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Balvskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station nearby. Industry: food-processing; sawmill industry; leather plant, etc.
Dagda	56-06 N 27-31 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement. Administrative center, Dagdskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Industry: distillery; dairy. Center of agricultural area: livestock raising; flax. Center of lake-fishing area.

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>		<u>Significant Characteristics</u>
Kleya	56-26 N 23-32 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Eleyskiy Rayon.)
Kalntsiyems (Kalnciems)	56-50 N 23-35 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement, Yelgavskiy Rayon. Industry: large brick combine.
Kandava	57-02 N 22-46 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Kandavskiy Rayon; controls one town of rayon subordination (Sabile) and an unknown number of selsovets. RR station nearby. Industry: lime and brick plants. Center of agricultural area: dairy livestock raising; pig raising; poultry raising; grain. Farm mechanization tekhnikum.
Karsava	56-47 N 27-40 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Karsavskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Highway junction. Center of agricultural area: flax; dairy livestock raising. Agricultural tekhnikum.
Kegums	56-44 N 24-45 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement, Ogrskiy Rayon. RR station. Hydroelectric power station (2nd largest in republic; primarily serves Riga; automatic controls); est. cap. 70,000 kw, 0.16 per. cent of USSR cap., 1956.
Kemeri	56-56 N 23-29 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination, Rizhskiy Rayon. Large balneological and mud resort, with hydrogen sulphide and salt mineral waters and peat and sapropelic mud; indicated for treatment of patients with gynecological, skin, cardiac-circulatory diseases and diseases of peripheral nervous system or organs of movement.

S E C R E T

City		Significant Characteristics
Liyelvarde (Rembate)	56-43 N 24-48 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement; Ogrskiy Rayon. RR station.
Malta	56-22 N 27-09 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement. Administrative center, Maltskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station nearby. Industry: dairy; peat plant. Center of agricultural area; grain; flax; dairy livestock raising; fishing. Veterinary tekhnikum.
Mazsalatsa (Mazsalace; Zalisburg)	57-52 N 25-03 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination, Ruiyenskiy Rayon. Industry: textiles (linen); dairy; local industry enterprises.
Preyli	56-17 N 26-42 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Preylskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. Industry: dairy; distillery; flax plant under construction (1955). Center of agricultural area: grain; flax; dairy livestock raising.
Priyekuli	56-27 N 21-34 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Priyekulskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Waynede) and an unknown number of selsovets. Reported missile launching site. RR junction. Industry: brickyard. Center of agricultural area: livestock raising for meat and dairy products; grain (chiefly wheat, oats, barley); sugar beets.
Salatsgriva (Salacgriva)	57-45 N 24-21 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination, Limbzh- skiy Rayon. (Formerly in abolished Aloyskiy Rayon.) Industry: fish-processing plant; dairy; woodworking enterprises. Center of fishing industry.
Saulkraste	57-16 N 24-26 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Saulkrastskiy Rayon.)

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>			<u>Significant Characteristics</u>
			Industry: food-processing; fishing. Center of agricultural area; dairy livestock raising; grain (chiefly rye, wheat, barley); potatoes; vegetables.
Sigulda	57-09 N 24-51 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination.	Administrative center, Siguldskiy Rayon; controls one urban settlement (Ligatne) and an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Highway/river junction. Center of agricultural area; livestock raising; grain (rye, wheat). Health establishments in environs (fer- ruginous mineral deposits; sanitorium).
Valdemarpils	57-22 N 22-35 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination, Talsinskiy Rayon.	RR station. Local industry enterprises (wool spinning factory, etc.); food- processing. Power plant.
Vilyaka	57-12 N 27-40 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination.	Administrative center, Abrenski Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. Industry: flax processing; dairy; local industry enterprises; building mate- rials.
Yaunelgava (Jaunjelgava)	56-36 N 25-05 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Yaunelgavskiy Rayon.)	
Zilupe	56-23 N 28-07 E	Est. 1958 pop. 2000 Town of rayon subordination.	Administrative center, Zilupskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. End of Latvian RR System; RR station and yards. Local industry enterprises. Center of agricultural area; flax; dairy livestock raising.

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>	<u>Significant Characteristics</u>	
Akniste	56-10 N 25-45 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Aknistskiy Rayon.)
Alsunga	56-58 N 21-34 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Alsungskiy Rayon.) Fishing industry on S coast of rayon.
Baldone	56-44 N 24-24 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement. Administrative center, Baldonskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets.
Bolderaya (Bolderaja)	57-01 N 24-04 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, Rizhskiy Rayon. Subordinate to Leninskiy Urban Rayon Executive Committee (Riga). RR yards. Industry: important silicate brick plant.
Dundaga	57-31 N 22-21 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Dundagskiy Rayon.) Airfield: one Class 5 reserve base. RR junction. Industry: starch-treacle plant; dairy plant; lumber camp. Center of agricultural area: lumbering; livestock raising; fishing.
Durbe	56-35 N 21-21 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Town of rayon subordination, Liyepayskiy Rayon. RR station nearby.
Ergli	56-54 N 25-38 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement. Administrative center, Erglskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. Industry: possible footwear factory.
Grobinya (Grobina)	56-33 N 21-10 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Town of rayon subordination, Liyepayskiy Rayon. RR station. Local industry enterprises.

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>		<u>Significant Characteristics</u>
Ilukste	55-58 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	26-18 E	Town of rayon subordination. Administrative center, Ilukstskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station nearby. Industry: dairy. Center of agricultural area: flax; dairy livestock raising; grain; potatoes; sugar beets. Veterinary tekhnikum.
Ligatne	57-11 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	25-02 E	Urban settlement, Siguldskiy Rayon. RR station nearby. Industry: paper mill.
Nereta	56-12 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	25-18 E	Urban settlement, Yekabpilsskiy Rayon. (Former administrative center of abolished Neretskiy Rayon.) Terminus of RR branch, Yelgava-Rezekne line. Industry: dairy. Center of agricultural area: grain (chiefly rye, wheat, barley); sugar beets; livestock raising.
Pavilosta	56-53 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	21-11 E	Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (For- merly in abolished Alsungskiy Rayon.)
Piltene	57-13 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	21-40 E	Town of rayon subordination, Ventspils- skiy Rayon.
Sabile	57-03 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	22-35 E	Town of rayon subordination, Kandavskiy Rayon. Industry: fruit-vegetable cannery; weaving mill.
Sedas (Sedaskalni; Seda)	57-45 N	Est. 1958 pop. 1000
	26-02 E	Urban settlement, Valkskiy Rayon. Industry: peat processing plant (in operation; with planned additions will be largest peat plant in republic, as well as largest fully mechanized peat plant in Soviet Union; peat output planned to reach 650,000 m.t. by 1957); sawmill, carpenter's shop, garages; machine shop for repair of peat extracting machinery and narrow- gauge RR locomotives and trolleys - to be constructed.

S E C R E T

<u>City</u>		<u>Significant Characteristics</u>
		Center of major peat cutting area with vast first-grade peat deposits.
Skrunda	56-41 N 22-04 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement. Administrative center, Skrundskiy Rayon; controls an unknown number of selsovets. RR station. Industry: peat plant; wooden box combine. Center of agricultural area: grain (rye, wheat, barley, corn); sugar beets; potatoes; dairy livestock and pig raising. Center of peat mining area.
Staytsele (Staicele)	57-50 N 24-45 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, Limbazhskiy Rayon. (Formerly in abolished Aloyskiy Rayon.) Industry: woodworking (paper mill).
Stende (Stendeseiems)	57-09 N 22-32 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, Talsinskiy Rayon.
Strenchi (Strenci)	57-37 N 25-41 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Town of rayon subordination, Valkskiy Rayon. RR station. Industry: lumber camp; peat.
Tsesvayne	56-58 N 26-18 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Tsesvaynskiy Rayon.) Industry: peat enterprise (probably extraction).
Waynede (Vainode)	56-26 N 21-52 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, Priyekulskiy Rayon. Airfield: one Class 2 primary defense base.
Vetsmilgravis (Vecmilgravis)	57-02 N 24-06 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, Rizhskiy Rayon. Subordinate to Stalinskiy Urban Rayon Executive Committee (Riga). Motor torpedo boat base.
Yaunpiyebalga	57-11 N 26-04 E	Est. 1958 pop. 1000 Urban settlement, rayon unknown. (Former administrative center of abolished Gauyenskiy Rayon.) Industry: woodworking industry nearby.

S E C R E T

City

Significant Characteristics

Yauntsiyems
(Jaunciems)

57-03 N Est. 1958 pop. 1000
24-11 E Urban settlement, Rizhskiy Rayon. Sub-
ordinate to Staliniskiy Urban Rayon
Executive Committee (Riga).
Industry: paper mill.

S E C R E T

ADDENDUM

Since completion of the foregoing report, some statistical material from recent Soviet sources has become available. The following tables are of interest with reference to the specified section of the report.

Refer to Section II. Population, Labor Force, and Ethnic Composition. Part D. Labor Force.

TABLE A

NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS WORKING IN LATVIAN ECONOMY,
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: 1956
(Excluding Military)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>With Higher Education</u>	<u>With Special Secondary Education</u>
Engineers	6,200	6,200	--
Technicians	10,600	--	10,600
Agronomists, Zootechnicians, Veterinary Workers, Silviculturists	7,200	2,400	4,800
Doctors	4,300	4,300	--
Medical Workers	9,100	--	9,100
Teachers, Economists, Lawyers, Cultural Workers, and Other	<u>31,800</u>	<u>16,600</u>	<u>15,200</u>
Total	69,200	29,500	39,700

A-1

S E C R E T

SECRET

TABLE B

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN LATVIAN ECONOMY,
BY BRANCH: 1956

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Workers</u>	<u>Per Cent of Whom Are Women</u>
Industry	216,800	45
Construction-Assembly	39,100	16
State Farms and Auxiliary Agri- cultural Enterprises	38,600	50
Machine Tractor Stations	30,800	8
Transportation and Communications	71,100	31
Incl.: Railroad Transport	(24,000)	
Water Transport	(2,900)	
Automotive, Urban Transit, and Other Transport	(34,000)	
Communications	(10,200)	
Trade, Supply, and Distribution	32,700	62
Public Dining	10,200	86
Education	49,800	73
Health	35,900	82
Government and Public Institu- tions	19,700	59
Other	55,500	?
Total	600,200 ^{1/}	46

^{1/} Includes certain types of workers in agriculture who were formerly not considered in the workers and employees category.

TABLE C

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY IN CITIES OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
LATVIYSKAYA SSR: 1955
(For Selected Categories, in Per Cent of Total
Industrial Labor Force in Each City)

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Riga</u>	<u>Liyepaya</u>	<u>Daugavpils</u>	<u>Yelgava</u>	<u>Ventspils</u>	<u>Rezekne</u>
Fuel Industry	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	—	—
Electric Power Industry	0.8	1.6	1.4	—	2.6	1.3
Chemical and Rubber-Asbestos Industry	2.4	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Machine Building and Metal- working Industry	31.0	22.0	53.1	16.8	6.9	15.3
Lumbering, Woodworking, and Paper Industry	11.7	14.2	10.9	13.0	27.0	15.5
Incl.: Woodworking	(10.6)	(14.2)	(10.1)	(12.5)	(25.5)	(7.3)
Paper	(0.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Building Materials Industry	2.2	2.2	2.5	6.1	4.6	11.4
Glass, Porcelain, and Glazed Pottery Industry	2.6	—	1.0	—	—	—
Polygraphic Industry	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.2
Light Industry	34.3	9.1	19.7	48.9	6.2	19.0
Incl.: Textile	(19.4)	(1.3)	(2.5)	(32.8)	(0.1)	(9.3)
Sewing	(8.1)	(4.2)	(9.6)	(4.9)	(4.4)	(3.2)
Leather, Fur, Footwear	(6.8)	(3.6)	(7.6)	(11.2)	(1.7)	(6.5)
Food Industry	(7.6)	(21.8)	(8.3)	(12.4)	(51.4)	(35.3)

SECRET

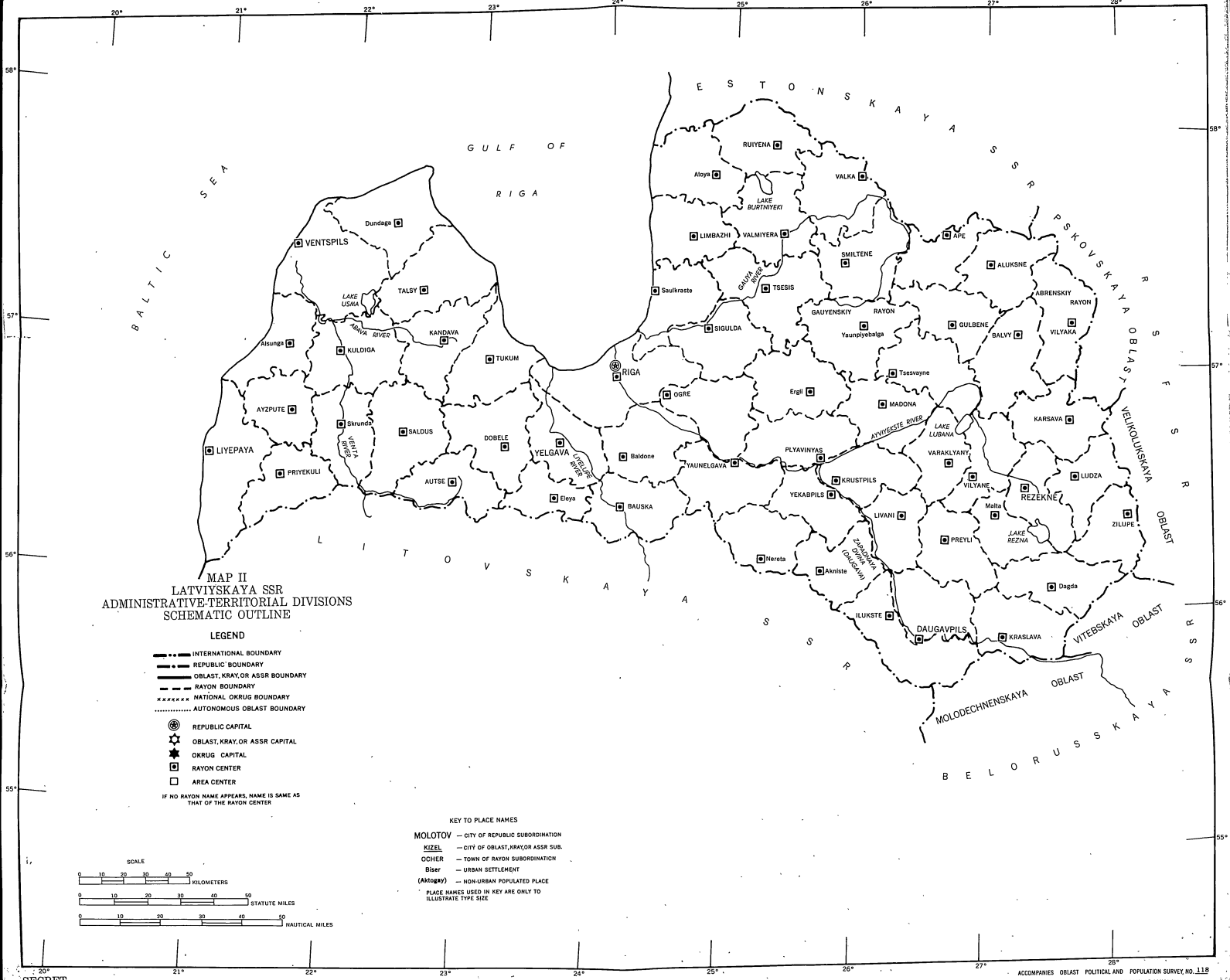
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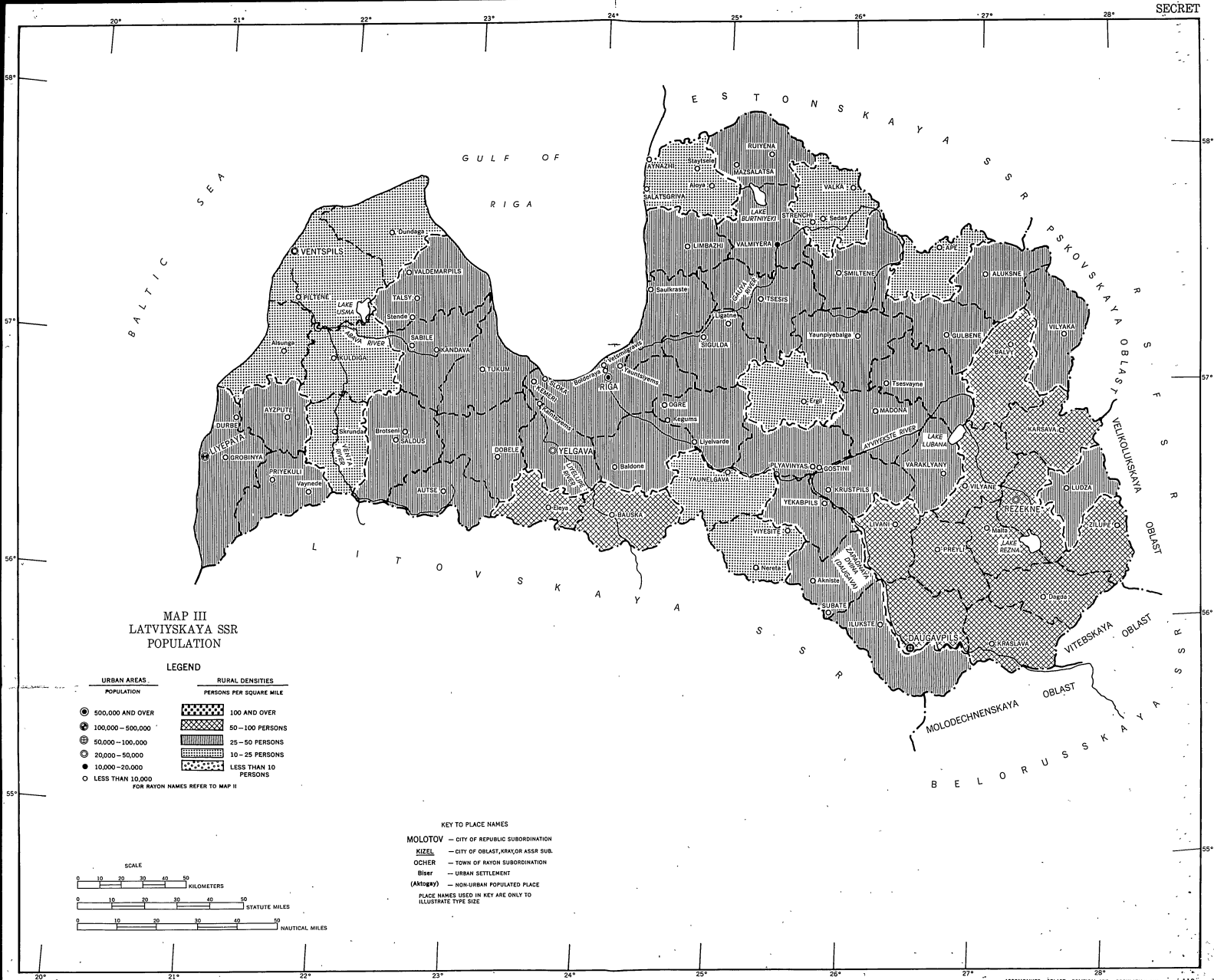
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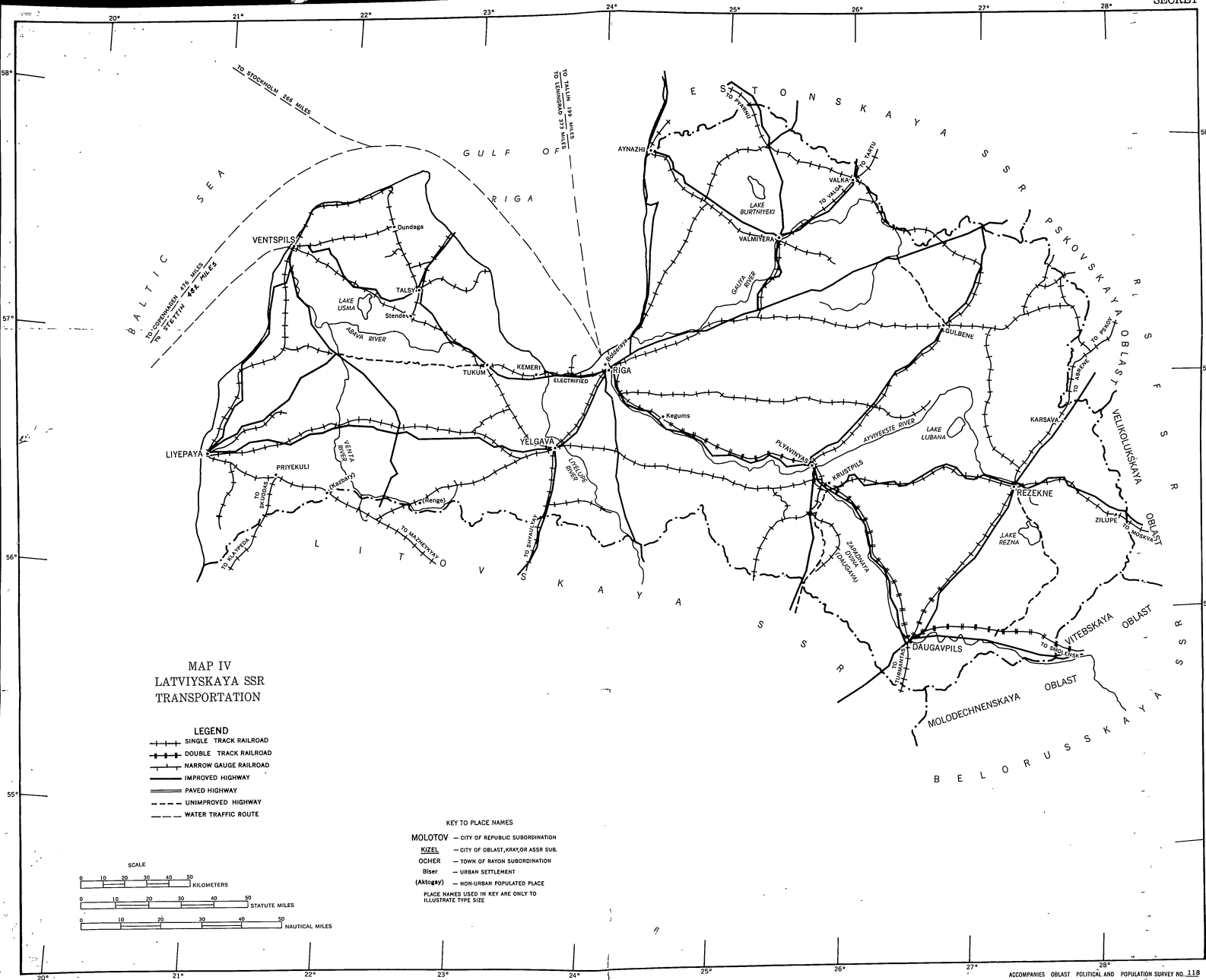
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LATVIYSKAYA SSR

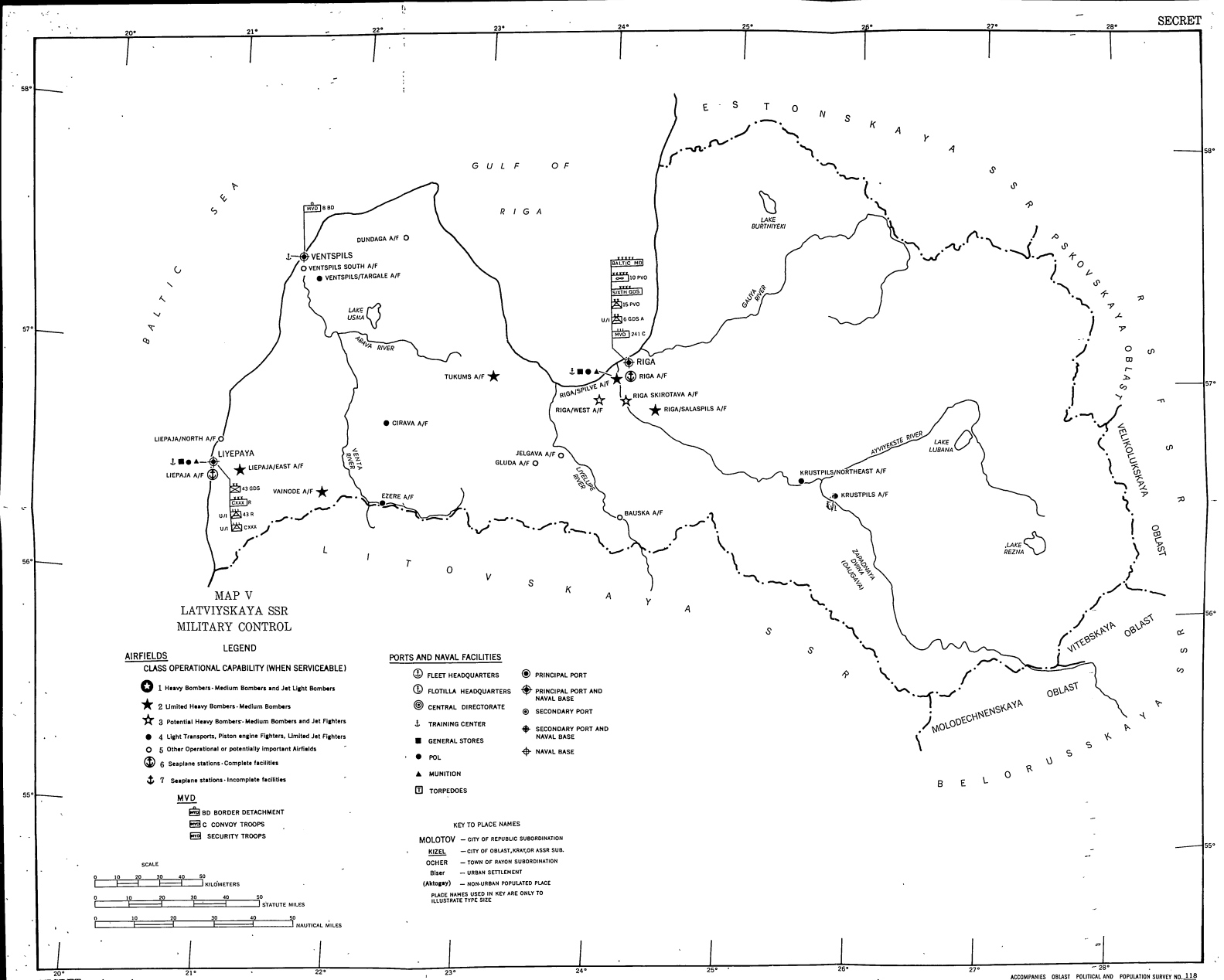
- MAP II ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS
- MAP III POPULATION
- MAP IV TRANSPORTATION
- MAP V MILITARY CONTROL
- MAP VI OUTLINE MAP OF THE ECONOMY OF THE LATVIYSKAYA SSR







SECRET



MAP V
LATVIYSKAYA SSR
MILITARY CONTROL

AIRFIELDS

CLASS OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (WHEN SERVICEABLE)

- 1 Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers and Jet Light Bombers
- 2 Limited Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers
- 3 Potential Heavy Bombers - Medium Bombers and Jet Fighters
- 4 Light Transports, Piston engine Fighters, Limited Jet Fighters
- 5 Other Operational or potentially important Airfields
- 6 Seaplane stations - Complete facilities
- 7 Seaplane stations - Incomplete facilities

MVD

- BD BORDER DETACHMENT
- C CONVOY TROOPS
- SECURITY TROOPS

LEGEND

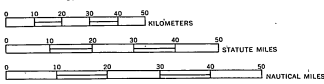
PORTS AND NAVAL FACILITIES

- FLEET HEADQUARTERS
- FLOTLIA HEADQUARTERS
- CENTRAL DIRECTORATE
- TRAINING CENTER
- GENERAL STORES
- POL
- MUNITION
- TORPEDOES
- PRINCIPAL PORT
- PRINCIPAL PORT AND NAVAL BASE
- SECONDARY PORT
- SECONDARY PORT AND NAVAL BASE
- NAVAL BASE

KEY TO PLACE NAMES

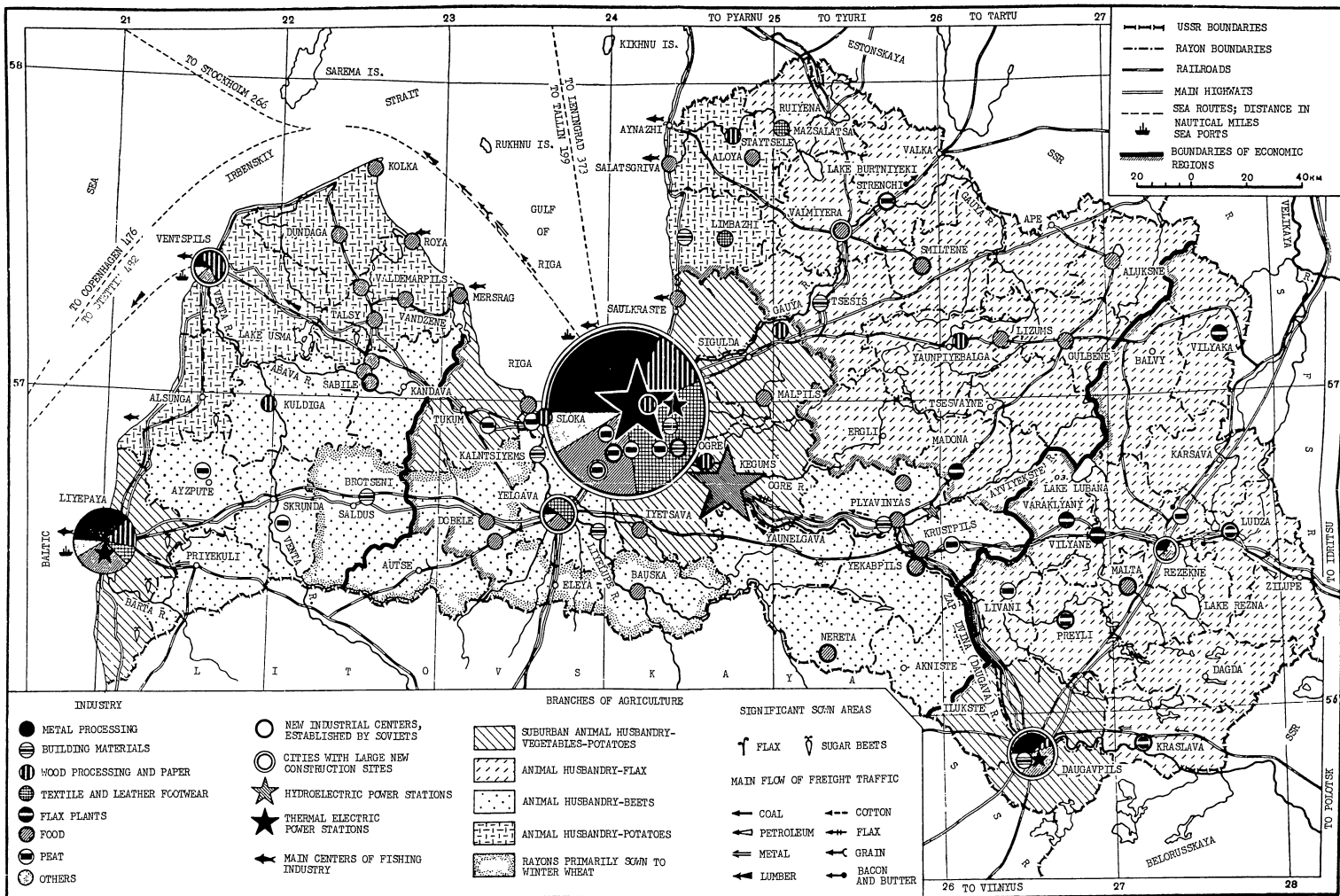
- MOLOTOV - CITY OF REPUBLIC SUBORDINATION
 - KIZEL - CITY OF OBLAST, KRAY OR ASSR SUB.
 - OCHER - TOWN OF RAYON SUBORDINATION
 - Biser - URBAN SETTLEMENT
 - (Akkogay) - NON-URBAN POPULATED PLACE
- PLACE NAMES USED IN KEY ARE ONLY TO ILLUSTRATE TYPE SIZE

SCALE



SECRET

SECRET



SECRET