



## KONFERENCES REFERĀTU TĒZES ABSTRACTS OF THE CONFERENCE PAPERS

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Starptautiskās zinātniskās konferences “Vēsture: avoti un cilvēki” mērķis ir veicināt vēsturnieku zinātnisko komunikāciju, pētniekiem prezentējot sava darba rezultātus pasaules un Latvijas vēstures, kā arī vēstures palīgdisciplīnu laukā.

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Juris Ciganovs  
Latvijas Kara muzejs (Rīga, Latvija)

**Latvijas karavīra formas tērps kā nacionālās identitātes un valsts  
reprezentācijas simbols:  
starpkaru posms (1918–1940) un mūsdienas (no 1991. gada)**

Militārais formas tērps nav tikai funkcionāls apģērbs; tas ir vizuāls vēstījums par valsts suverenitāti un tās bruņoto spēku saknēm. Latvijas gadījumā uniformas evolūcija spilgti atspoguļo ceļu no neatkarības izcīnīšanas haosa līdz sakārtotai, nacionālās vērtībās balstītai valsts reprezentācijai.

Latvijas armijas formas tērpa attīstība pierāda, ka vizuālā identitāte ir būtisks valsts neatkarības atribūts. No nejaušiem elementiem izveidotā sistēma kļuva par vienu no spēcīgākajiem nacionālās pašapziņas simboliem, kas sekmīgi atdzimis un turpina funkcionēt mūsdienu Latvijas valsts reprezentācijā.

Mūsdienās tas ir stāsts par Latvijas valsts īstenoto militāro politiku un ārpolitiku, kas saistīta ar aizsargāšanās spēju attīstību, bruņoto spēku profesionalizāciju un iekļaušanos starptautiskajā drošības sistēmā – paradoksālā veidā to var izsekot tieši caur formas tērpiem.

Juris Ciganovs  
Latvian War Museum (Riga, Latvia)

## **The Latvian Soldier's Uniform as a Symbol of National Identity and State Representation: The Interwar Period (1918–1940) and the Present Day (since 1991)**

A military uniform is not just functional clothing; it is a visual message about the sovereignty of the state and the roots of its armed forces. In the case of Latvia, the evolution of the uniform vividly reflects the path from the chaos of the struggle for independence to an orderly, national values-based representation of the state.

The development of the Latvian army uniform proves that visual identity is an essential attribute of the state's independence. The system created from random elements became one of the strongest symbols of national self-confidence, which has been successfully reborn and continues to function in the representation of the modern Latvian state.

Today, it is a story about the military policy and foreign policy implemented by the Latvian state, which is related to the development of defense capabilities, the professionalization of the armed forces and its inclusion in the international security system - paradoxically, it can be traced directly through uniforms.

Kristīna Ēce

Lutera Akadēmija (Rīga, Latvija)

## **No sieviešu skatpunkta: dzimums, autoritāte un pašreprezentācija sieviešu misijas vēstulēs un ziņojumos (1896–1956)**

Šajā rakstā tiek pētīts, kā sievietes misionāres no Latvijas teritorijas 19. gadsimta beigās un 20. gadsimta sākumā konstruēja un apsprieda savu identitāti, izmantojot institucionālu rakstīšanasveidu. Balstoties uz personīgajām vēstulēm, kas adresētas misiju direktoriem, un oficiālajiem misijas ziņojumiem tiek analizēta rakstīšana kā dzimumidentitātes prakse, ko veido asimetriskas autoritātes attiecības. Šie teksti nav ne tīri privāti, ne pilnībā birokrātiski, tie ieņem starpposmu, kurā sievietes institucionālas varas ietekmē formulēja aicinājumu, kompetenci, paklausību un garīgo pieredzi. Izmantoti dokumenti no Leipcigas misijas arhīva Hallē, Vācijā, Reinas/Barmenas misijas arhīva Vupertālē, Vācijā, un Zviedrijas baznīcas misijas arhīva Upsalā.

Metodoloģiski rakstā tiek apvienota rūpīga teksta lasīšana ar dzimumvēsturisku pieeju vēstulēm un dokumentiem. Galvenā uzmanība tiek pievērsta tam, kā misionāres pozicionēja sevi attiecībā pret vīriešu autoritāti, kā viņas līdzsvaroja pazemību un uzsvāru uz kompetenci un kā dzimumu normas ietekmēja to, ko varēja teikt, pieprasīt vai kritizēt. Vēstuļu un ziņojumu salīdzinājums atklāj toņa, naratīvās stratēģijas un emocionālā reģistra izmaiņas, izceļot institucionālās komunikācijas aspektus.

Pētījumā apgalvots, ka šie raksti ne tikai nesa informāciju, bet arī aktīvi radīja dzimumidentitātes reliģiskās subjektivitātes. Pievēršoties individuālām balsīm kopīgu konvenciju ietvaros, tas parāda, kā sievietes pārvarēja institucionālos ierobežojumus, vienlaikus veidojot jēgpilnas profesionālās un garīgās identitātes.

Kristīna Ēce  
Luther Academy (Riga, Latvia)

## **Writing as Women: Gender, Authority, and Self-Representation in Female Missionaries' Letters and Reports, 1896–1956**

This paper examines how female missionaries from the territory of Latvia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries constructed and negotiated their identities through institutional writing. Drawing on personal letters addressed to mission directors and on official mission reports, it analyzes writing as a gendered practice shaped by asymmetrical relations of authority. Neither purely private nor fully bureaucratic, these texts occupy an intermediate space in which women articulated vocation, competence, obedience, and spiritual experience under the gaze of institutional power. The main historical sources are archive materials of Leipzig Mission in Halle, Germany, of Rhenish/Barmen Mission in Wuppertal, Germany and Swedish Church Mission in Uppsala, Sweden.

Methodologically, the paper combines close textual reading with a gender-historical approach to epistolary and administrative genres. It focuses on how female missionaries positioned themselves vis-à-vis male authority, how they balanced humility with claims to expertise, and how gender norms informed what could be said, requested, or criticized. Comparison between letters and reports reveals shifts in tone, narrative strategies, and emotional register, highlighting the performative dimensions of institutional communication.

The paper argues that these writings were not merely vehicles for information but sites where gendered religious subjectivities were actively produced. Attending to individual voices within shared conventions, it shows how women navigated institutional constraints while shaping meaningful professional and spiritual identities. By foregrounding everyday writing practices, the paper contributes to gender history and mission history while demonstrating the analytical potential of routinely used archival sources.

Anita Fiket  
University of Zagreb, Croatia

## **Between Stone and Record: A Comparative Study of Jewish Funerary Inscriptions and Death Registers in Bjelovar, Croatia**

The Jewish community of Bjelovar in Croatia, played a significant role in the cultural and economic development of the city from the nineteenth century onward. As an important part of the city's heritage, this community left behind a synagogue and a Jewish cemetery with a mortuary, which today represent valuable historical sources. This research focuses on the comparative analysis of data preserved on Jewish gravestones and in death registers, aiming to contribute to the study of Jewish history, demography, and funerary culture in the region. The main research question is: to what extent do the data recorded on gravestones correspond with those preserved in death registers. The study will focus on differences and gaps in the records, and on what these reveal about commemorative practices and administrative record-keeping. The primary sources used in this research are the Jewish cemetery in Bjelovar and death registers preserved at the Croatian State Archives in Bjelovar. The methodology includes fieldwork involving the documentation and transcription of gravestone inscriptions, followed by an analysis of death register entries. A comparative approach will be applied to examine names, dates, ages, and other recorded details. In addition, the research will analyze the language and stylistic features of the inscriptions, considering the use of Hebrew, German, Croatian, and symbolic elements. By combining material and archival sources, this study aims to provide a more nuanced understanding of the Jewish community of Bjelovar and to highlight the value of funerary heritage as a historical source.

Elīna Hrščanoviča  
Daugavpils Universitāte, Latvija

## **Bērnu mode Daugavpilī: individuālās apģērbu šūšanas ateljē “Mazulis” 1960.–1990. gados**

“Viss labākais – bērniem” ir viens no slavenākajiem lozungiem, kas kļuvis par padomju perioda simbolu un atspoguļoja gan ideoloģiskās prioritātes, gan ikdienas prakses.

1967. gada septembrī Daugavpilī Sadzīves pakalpojumu kombināta struktūrā darbību uzsāka bērnu apģērbu šūšanas ateljē “Mazulis”. Tas atradās pilsētas centrālajā ielā – Leņina ielā (mūsdienās Rīgas iela). Ateljē piedāvāja iespēju vecākiem pasūtīt apģērbus pēc bērna individuālajiem mēriem vai izmantot jau ateljē esošos pusfabrikātus, pielāgojot tos bērna parametriem, ko neapšaubāmi var uzskatīt par unikālu padomju apģērbus kultūras parādību.

Bērnu ateljē “Mazulis” darbinieku un klientu atmiņas, fotogrāfijas no personīgajiem arhīviem, vietējo un centrālo laikrakstu publikācijas, bērnu modei un apģērba kultūrai veltītie žurnāli un grāmatas veido pietiekami plašu avotu bāzi referātam par vēl nepētītu Daugavpils ikdienas dzīves vēstures aspektu.

Elīna Hrščanoviča  
Daugavpils University, Latvia

## **Children's Fashion in Daugavpils: Atelier of Individual Tailoring of Clothes *Mazulis* in the 1960s–90s**

“All the best – for children” is one of the most famous slogans, which has become a symbol of the Soviet era, reflecting both ideological priorities and everyday practices.

In September 1967, the atelier of individual tailoring of clothes for children *Mazulis* was opened in Daugavpils on the central street of the city – Lenin Street (nowadays Rīga street). The atelier was part of the structure of the Consumer Services Centre and offered parents the opportunity to order clothes according to the child's individual measurements or use existing semi-finished products, adapting them to the parameters of the child, which can undoubtedly be considered as unique phenomenon of Soviet clothing culture.

Memories of employees and customers of the children's atelier *Mazulis*, photographs from personal archives, publications of local and central newspapers, magazines and books devoted to children's fashion and clothing culture form a sufficiently extensive source base for a report on an as yet unexplored aspect of the history of everyday life in Daugavpils.

## **Latvijas Republikas prokuratūras institūcijas: amatpersonu sociālais portrets (1918–1940)**

Vienīgā kriminālvajāšanas iestāde Latvijā bija prokuratūra, kuras tiesiskais pamats tika noteikts 1918. gada 6. decembrī pieņemtajā “Pagaidu nolikumā par Latvijas tiesām un tiesāšanas kārtību”. Prokuratūras institūcijas darbojās pie četrām apgabaltiesām – Liepājas, Jelgavas, Rīgas un Daugavpils –, kā arī Tiesu palātā un Latvijas Senātā. Prokuratūra bija nozīmīga Latvijas tiesu sistēmas sastāvdaļa, kas nodrošināja procesuālās kārtības uzraudzību pirmstiesas posmā un pirms tiesneša lēmuma pieņemšanas. Tās galvenais uzdevums bija kriminālvajāšanas uzsākšana un pabeigšana, balstoties uz iegūtajiem pierādījumiem, kas kalpoja par pamatu tiesneša spriedumam un piemērojamā soda noteikšanai.

Pētījuma mērķis ir analizēt Latvijas Republikas prokuratūras amatpersonu sociālo portretu 1918–1940. gadā, identificējot viņu sociālo izcelsmi, izglītības līmeni un profesionālo pieredzi, kā arī izvērtējot šo faktoru ietekmi uz prokuratūras darbību un lomu tiesiskuma nodrošināšanā. Mērķa īstenošanai kā pamatavots izmantoti nepublicētie avoti, kas iegūti no Latvijas Nacionālā Arhīva Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīva, kuri ietver plašu dažāda veida dokumentu klāstu, kas ir būtiski prokuratūras institūciju pētniecībai.

Laika posmā no 1918. līdz 1940. gadam Latvijas prokuratūras institūcijās darbojās 132 amatpersonas. To sociālais portrets atklāj vairākus būtiskus aspektus: (1) trūka pietiekami sagatavotu amatpersonu amata pienākumu kvalitatīvai veikšanai; (2) dienesta ilgums bija salīdzinoši īss, kas ietekmēja prokuratūras institūciju darba efektivitāti; (3) amatpersonu dienesta pārtraukšanas iemesli liecina par grūtībām prokuratūras institūcijās; (4) valodas barjera samazināja darba efektivitāti reģionos.

Samanta Fiļimonova  
University of Latvia (Riga, Latvia)

## **The Institutions of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Latvia: The Social Profile of Officials (1918–1940)**

The only criminal prosecution authority in Latvia was the Prosecutor's Office, whose legal basis was established in the Temporary Regulations Concerning the Latvian Courts and Litigation Procedure, adopted on 6 December 1918. The Prosecutor's Office operated at four regional courts—Liepāja, Jelgava, Riga, and Daugavpils – as well as at the Chamber of Courts and the Senate of Latvia. It was an important component of Latvia's judicial system, responsible for overseeing procedural order during the pre-trial stage and before the judge's decision was made. Its main task was to initiate and conduct criminal prosecution based on the evidence collected, which served as the basis for the judge's verdict and the determination of the applicable sentence.

The aim of the research is to analyze the social profile of officials in the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Latvia during 1918–1940, identifying their social background, level of education, professional experience, as well as assessing the impact of these factors on the functioning of the Prosecutor's Office and its role in ensuring the rule of law. To achieve this aim, the research relies on unpublished sources obtained from the Latvian State Historical Archive, which include a wide range of documents essential for researching the institutions of the Prosecutor's Office.

Between 1918 and 1940, a total of 132 officials served in the institutions of the Latvian Prosecutor's Office. Their social profile reveals several key aspects: (1) a lack of adequately trained officials to perform their duties effectively; (2) relatively short lengths of service, which affected the efficiency of the Prosecutor's Office; (3) the reasons for the termination of the service of officials indicate difficulties in the prosecutor's office institutions; (4) the language barrier reduced the efficiency of work in the regions.

Gintautas Jakštys

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### **The Lithuanian Army “Garrison” in Liepāja in 1919**

On November 23, 1918, the newly established army of independent Lithuania lacked everything: soldiers, officers, weapons, ammunition, medicines, and other important material resources. The people of Lithuania realized in 1919 that national sovereignty was worthless without a real armed force capable of defending the reestablished state. The newly formed Lithuanian army had to fight three enemies at once: the Red Army, the Bermontians, and Poland. A very similar situation developed in neighboring Latvia. At the beginning of 1919, the Bolsheviks managed to occupy about two-thirds of Lithuania's territory, while Latvia was almost completely occupied, with the exception of Liepāja. Therefore, cooperation was necessary for military and economic reasons. It should be noted that until 1923 the Lithuanian state had no access to the sea, which prevented it from obtaining the necessary weapons, ammunition, and other material resources from abroad. On February 28, 1919, Latvian Prime Minister K. Ulmanis signed an agreement with the Lithuanian Industry and Trade Bank, which at the time was responsible for the most important financial operations of the Lithuanian state. Under this agreement, the Lithuanian government guaranteed a loan of 5 million German marks to neighboring Latvia. In return, the Lithuanian government was able to use the seaport of Liepāja on particularly favorable terms. The necessary goods had to be protected not only from criminal looters, but also from demoralized German soldiers. To this end, a group of soldiers from the Kaunas Command arrived in Liepāja in 1919 to ensure the safety of the goods.

## **Historical Comics for Understanding Europe**

Recent decades have brought an upward trend in creation of historical comics in Lithuania. Local illustrators, in collaboration with various authors, historians and museum experts, and drawing from the historical memory of their relatives, have boldly dived in traumatic periods of Lithuanian history conveying them to the general public in an attractive form. One of the examples could be the historical comic book *Siberian Haiku* (Jurga Vilė and Lina Itagaki, *Sibiro haiku*, 2017) which uses the exile of children to examine the repression of the Lithuanian population by the Soviets in the years after World War II. The modern community, especially children, appreciated publication of this comic, although there were doubts whether it is decent to create comics on such a painful topic for the people of Lithuania. Doubts were dispelled after reading the comic book as words and illustrations have revealed a compelling emotional image of the exile carried out by the Soviets, the fate of the exiles in the vastness of Siberia, and their complicated return to Lithuania after the death of Joseph Stalin. The aim of this report is to show the possibilities of using historical comics in studies of Europe at the university. To examine the defined subject, the research methods of document analysis and interview were used, which allowed to uncover the features and peculiarities of Lithuanian historical comic books and identify the ways in which they can be used in the study process. The sources of this report may be classified into two groups. The first includes historical comic books of Lina Itagaki and her co-authors, examining interwar and post-war historical events in Lithuania, Poland, the Soviet Union and Albania. The second group covers articles and interviews with Lina Itagaki, a historical comic book author and illustrator. Those sources have enabled us to distinguish the main motifs of the historical comic book themes chosen by her, and understand their creation process in depicting the image of tragic events. The author of the report has distinguished the following forms of use of historical comics: 1) a historical comic as a historical source, 2) a historical comic as a means to create an image of historical events, 3) a historical comic as a method of learning about people's daily life, household aspects, and traditions, and 4) a historical comic as a way of preserving the historical memory of a family.

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**The Maritime State Project in Interwar Lithuania:  
The Activities of Vladas Nagevičius and Teodoras Daukantas in the  
Lithuanian Seafarers' Union (1923–1940)**

This paper examines the activities of Vladas Nagevičius and Teodoras Daukantas within the Lithuanian Seafarers' Union (*Lietuvos jūrininkų sąjunga*, LJS) from 1923 to 1940. The aim of the paper is to reconstruct their roles in shaping the Union's agenda and public communication, and to assess how the idea of Lithuania as a “maritime state” was defined and pursued in interwar conditions. The study addresses three questions: (1) how LJS leaders articulated the goal of a “maritime state” and which measures they considered feasible; (2) how Nagevičius and Daukantas contributed to programmatic provisions, organizational practice, and messaging; and (3) how LJS strategies evolved amid political turning points, the Klaipėda region question, and the state's (non-)investment in maritime capabilities.

Methods combine an institutional approach with prosopography, linking internal documentation to a chronological reconstruction of key episodes involving both actors. Sources include the Lithuanian Central State Archives (LCVA), primarily fond 1744 (LJS meeting protocols, correspondence, ect) and fond 387 (Ministry of Transport and Communications materials relevant to LJS), complemented by interwar maritime periodicals and public LJS publications.

Main findings argue that LJS functioned as an intermediary arena translating civic maritime initiatives into policy claims addressed to the state. The paper shows that Nagevičius and Daukantas helped consolidate priorities, broaden public outreach, and adjust strategies to changing political circumstances, while exposing structural limits set by state resource allocation and the broader geopolitical context.

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## **Key Anniversaries of the Ukrainian People Republic's History in *Veselka* Magazine for Children**

Commemorative practices are key to forming collective identity. Ukrainian diaspora organizations celebrated important dates of Ukrainian statehood, with periodicals playing a leading role. Examining how diaspora media covered the key dates of Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR) history is particularly significant. Research on children's publications reveals how commemorative practices targeted the most crucial group for shaping collective identity in emigration. The aim of this work is to characterize the key features of materials for each 5th anniversary of key dates of UPR history in the monthly Ukrainian children's magazine *Veselka* (USA) throughout its existence (1954–1995). These publications are the main primary sources. To preserve the memory of UPR, the magazine systematically combined poems, historical-educational essays, visual materials. The authors created publications serving historical education about the UPR, national-patriotic upbringing, maintaining homeland connections, preserving memory, and sustaining hope for Ukraine's independence. The materials established a calendar of memory emphasizing key dates and developed narratives of historical continuity from Rus through the Cossack state to the UPR, highlighting the struggle against “Muscovite bondage”, Ukrainian heroism and resilience, and future hope. Texts were solemn, contrasting the bright past with the dark Soviet present, while using accessible language. The editorial policy froze and ritualized memory, with special focus on heroes and symbols. It is possible to argue that the editorial board balanced between covering the truth about the trauma of the lost independence of the Ukrainian state and the need to cultivate national consciousness in subsequent generations, between maintaining Ukrainian identity and integration into American society.

Mārtiņš Klušs

Laterāna Pontifikālās universitātes filiāle Rīgas teoloģijas institūts  
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## **Daugavpils Svētā Pētera ķēdēs Romans katoļu draudze 1974.–1975. gadā**

Pētījuma pamatā ir 1974. gadā tapusi Daugavpils Svētā Pētera ķēdēs Romas katoļu draudzes vēstule Latvijas Komunistiskās partijas Centrālajai komitejai, kurā atspoguļo sarežģīto dialogu starp draudzi un padomju varas institūcijām. Tiek analizēti 1974.–1975. gada notikumi, kad pilsētā izplatījās baumas par baznīcai piegulošo ēku iespējamo nojaukšanu saistībā ar Ļeņina (Rīgas) ielas rekonstrukciju. Tās izraisīja satraukumu draudzes locekļu vidū, jo tika apdraudēts ne tikai saimnieciskais nodrošinājums, bet arī vēsturiski un arhitektoniski nozīmīgais baznīcas komplekss. Avotu klāstu papildina dokumenti no draudzes un diecēzes kūrijas arhīva, kā arī no Latvijas Nacionālā arhīva Daugavpils zonālā Valsts arhīva. Minētie dokumenti nodrošina iespēju daudzpusīgi izvērtēt situāciju un rekonstruēt notikumus, balstoties uz autentiskām liecībām. Draudzes vēstule LKP CK atklāj notikumu gaitu saistībā ar baznīcas, žoga un tai piegulošo ēku plānoto nojaukšanu, draudzes priekšsēdētāja V. M. Bauera aktīvo iesaisti un draudzes pretestību šim demontāžas procesam. Pētījumā izmantota vēsturiski ģenētiskā metode, lai hronoloģiskā secībā atveidotu notikumu attīstību – no baumu izplatīšanās līdz reālām nojaukšanas darbībām un draudzes mēģinājumiem panākt skaidrojumu no varas iestādēm. Vēsturiski salīdzinošā metode ļauj izvērtēt dažādu institūciju – draudzes, diecēzes kūrijas un padomju administrācijas – nostāju un rīcību. Savukārt cēloņu un seku analīze palīdz izprast konfliktu starp sociālistiskās pilsētas plānošanas interesēm un reliģiskās kopienas tiesībām uz īpašumu un darbību.

Pētījumā uzsvērti draudzes centieni aizstāvēt savas tiesības un pasargāt nozīmīgu kultūrvēsturisko mantojumu, pretojoties varas rīcībai un cenšoties saglabāt kopienas identitāti. Vienlaikus analizēts, kā padomju iestāžu administratīvie lēmumi ietekmēja reliģisko dzīvi, atklājot arī valsts un baznīcas attiecību plašāku kontekstu padomju periodā.

Mārtiņš Klušs

Riga Theology Institute Affiliated to the Pontifical Lateran University  
(Daugavpils, Latvia)

## **The Roman Catholic Parish of St. Peter in Chains in Daugavpils, 1974–1975**

This study is based on a letter written in 1974 by the Roman Catholic Parish of St. Peter in Chains in Daugavpils to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, reflecting the complex relationship between the religious community and Soviet authorities. It examines the events of 1974–1975, when rumors spread in the city about the possible demolition of buildings adjacent to the church in connection with the reconstruction of Lenin (Riga) Street.

These rumors caused concern among parish members, as not only the parish's economic functioning was threatened, but also the historically and architecturally significant church complex. The range of sources is supplemented by documents from the parish and diocesan curia archives, as well as materials from the Daugavpils Zonal State Archive of the National Archives of Latvia. These sources provide an opportunity for a comprehensive evaluation of the situation and for reconstructing events on the basis of authentic evidence.

The parish's letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia makes it possible to reconstruct the course of events related to the planned demolition of the church, its fence, and adjacent buildings, while also highlighting the active involvement of the parish chairman V. M. Bauer, and the parish's resistance to this demolition process.

The study employs the historical-genetic method to present the development of events in chronological order from the spread of rumors to actual demolition activities and the parish's attempts to obtain clarification from the authorities. The historical-comparative method allows to evaluate the positions and actions of various institutions – the parish, the diocesan curia, and the Soviet administration. Meanwhile, cause-and-effect analysis helps to explain the conflict between the interests of socialist urban planning and the religious community's rights to property and activity.

The study emphasizes the parish's efforts to defend its rights and protect significant cultural and historical heritage, resisting the actions of the authorities and striving to preserve the community's identity. At the same time, it analyzes how administrative decisions of Soviet institutions affected religious life, revealing the broader context of state–church relations during the Soviet period.

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## **Latviskuma uzturēšana un atgriešanās Latvijā pēc 1991. gada: otrās paaudzes trimdinieku dzīvesstāstu analīze**

Referāta mērķis ir analizēt, kā latviskuma uzturēšana trimdā kļuva par nozīmīgu resursu otrās paaudzes latviešu remigrācijai uz Latviju pēc 1991. gada. Referātā tiks aplūkota Lielbritānijā dzimušās latviešu trimdas otrās paaudzes pieredze, kā tā atklājas dzīvesstāstu intervijās, kas uzkrātas Latvijas Nacionālās mutvārdu vēstures krājumā. Analīze balstīta uz dzīvesstāstu intervijām ar 20. gadsimta 50.–60. gados dzimušiem Lielbritānijas latviešiem, kuri uzauguši latviskā ģimenes un sabiedriskajā vidē un 1990. gados pārcēlušies uz dzīvi Latvijā.

Analīzē īpaša uzmanība pievērsta ģimenes lomai, latviešu valodas lietojumam ikdienā, dalībai trimdas organizācijās, latviešu skolās, koros un jaunatnes kustībās, aplūkojot šīs prakses kā ilgstoši uzkrātu simbolisko un sociālo kapitālu. Dzīvesstāstu pieeja ļauj analizēt latvisko identitāti kā dinamisku procesu, kurā, kā uzsver pēctrimdas pētnieki, trimdas pieredze pēc atgriešanās netiek izslēgta no biogrāfiskā naratīva, bet turpina ietekmēt piederības izjūtu un dzīves stratēģijas.

Dzīvesstāsti atklāj, ka latviskuma kopšana nebija tikai identitātes saglabāšanas forma, bet arī praktisks “starta kapitāls”, kas veicināja lēmuma pieņemšanu par pārcelšanos uz Latviju pēc neatkarības atgūšanas un atviegloja iekļaušanos Latvijas sabiedrībā. Referātā tiks parādīts, ka šī kultūras un valodas kontinuitāte ļāva otrās paaudzes trimdiniekiem uztvert pārcelšanos uz Latviju nevis kā pārcelšanos uz nepiederīgu sociālo un kultūras telpu, bet kā loģisku savas dzīves un identitātes turpinājumu, ko iespējams interpretēt arī kā ideoloģiski konstruētas “dzimtenes” realizēšanu praksē.

Referāts izstrādāts LZP projekta “Pēctrimdas fenomēns: transformācijas un pielāgošanās latviešu trimdas kopienā pēc 1991. gada” (Nr. lzp-2024/1-0114) ietvaros.

Maija Krūmiņa, Ginta Elksne  
University of Latvia (Riga, Latvia)

## **Maintaining Latvian Identity and Return to Latvia after 1991: Life Stories of Second-Generation Latvian Exiles**

The aim of the paper is to analyse how the maintenance of Latvian identity in exile became a significant resource for the return migration of second-generation Latvians to Latvia after 1991. The paper examines the experiences of second-generation Latvian exiles born in the United Kingdom, as revealed through life story interviews preserved in the Latvian National Oral History Collection. The analysis is based on life story interviews with Latvian exiles born in the 1950s–1960s who grew up in Latvian-speaking family and community environments and relocated to Latvia in the 1990s.

Special attention is paid to the role of the family, the everyday use of the Latvian language, and participation in exile organisations, Latvian schools, choirs, and youth movements, conceptualising these practices as forms of long-term accumulated symbolic and social capital. The life story approach makes it possible to analyse Latvian identity as a dynamic process in which, as post-exile scholars emphasise, the experience of exile is not excluded from the biographical narrative after return, but continues to shape feelings of belonging and life strategies.

The life stories reveal that the cultivation of Latvian identity was not only a means of preserving a sense of belonging but also a form of practical “starting capital” that facilitated the decision to relocate to Latvia after the restoration of independence and eased integration into Latvian society. The paper demonstrates that this cultural and linguistic continuity enabled second-generation exiles to perceive relocation to Latvia not as a move into an unfamiliar social and cultural space, but as a logical continuation of their lives and identities – a process that can also be interpreted as the practical materialisation of an ideologically constructed “homeland.”

The paper is elaborated in the framework of the project "Navigating Post-Exile: Transformations and Transitions in the Latvian Exile Community after 1991" funded by the Latvian Science Council (No lzp-2024/1-0114).

### **Ieskats Ambeļu kultūrainavā (20. gs.)**

Raksturojot Latvijas dienvidaustrumu kultūrainavas reālijas 20. gadsimtā, tiks analizētas gadsimta gaitā notikušas izmaiņas Ambeļu muižas centra vēsturiskā parkā un dārzā, ko noteica institucionālās pārraudzības maiņas. Pētījums balstīts uz Valsts Kultūras pieminekļu aizsardzības pārvaldes dokumentiem, Latvijas Nacionālā arhīva Daugavpils zonālā arhīva kolhoza “Ambeļi” un P. Stučkas v.n. padomju saimniecības fonda lietām, kā arī publikācijām tā laika presē. Ambeļu muižas parka un augļu dārza estētiskajai, saimnieciskajai un rekreācijas funkcijai ir bijusi svarīga loma lokālās ainavas veidošanā. Parka dendroloģiskajā struktūrā ir notikušas ievērojamas pārmaiņas, ko noteica vēstures pagriezieni: 1918. gada parks tapa publiski pieejams, agrārās reformas rezultātā augļu dārzs nonāca privātīpašumā, padomju okupācijas gados – sovhoza īpašumā. Ainaviskā mantojuma uzturēšanā un attīstībā ir bijušas iesaistītas dažādas institūcijas (pagasta pārvalde, dārzkopības pārraudzības biedrība u.c.), kas noteica saimnieciskās darbības raksturu dažādos sociāli politiskajos apstākļos, tomēr Ambeļu muižas parks ar tā dendroloģiskiem retumiem ir saglabājis estētisko un rekreācijas funkciju.

Referāts izstrādāts DU pētniecības projekta “Starpdisciplināritāte un dažādība mūsdienu pētniecībā humanitārajās zinātnēs II” nr.14-95/2026/11 ietvaros.

Marika Kuciņa

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## **Insight into Ambeli Cultural Landscape in the 20th Century**

This paper examines the transformation of the cultural landscape of southeastern Latvia during the 20th century, focusing on the historical park and orchard of the Ambeli Manor Centre. It analyzes how changes in institutional supervision shaped the development of the site over the course of the century. The study draws on a range of historical sources, including documents from the State Cultural Monuments Protection Administration, materials from the Daugavpils Zonal State Archive of the Latvian National Archives (notably the records of the collective farm “Ambeli” and the P. Stučka state farm), as well as press publications. Throughout the 20th century, the aesthetic, economic, and recreational functions of the Ambeli Manor park and orchard played a significant role in shaping the local cultural landscape. The dendrological structure of the park underwent substantial changes in response to major historical shifts: in 1918, the park became publicly accessible; following agrarian reform, the orchard passed into private ownership; during the Soviet occupation, it was incorporated into a state farm. Various institutions, including the local administration and horticultural supervision societies, were involved in the maintenance and development of this landscape heritage. Their activities reflected the prevailing socio-political systems and influenced patterns of economic management. Despite these transformations, the Ambeli Manor Park, with its dendrological rarities, has retained its aesthetic and recreational significance.

Ainis Lociks

Latvijas Kara muzejs (Rīga, Latvija)

## **Latvijas Aizsargu organizācijas Latgales pulku komandējošā sastāva sociālais portrets (1935)**

Pētījumā reprezentēts Latvijas Aizsargu organizācijas (LAO, 1919–1940) trīs Latgales apriņķu pulku komandējošā sastāva sociālais portrets, pamatojoties uz 1935. gada komandējošā sastāva anketēšanas datiem.

Starpkaru periodā LAO bija lielākā organizācija valstī pēc dalībnieku skaita. Lai gan LAO politiskā un militārā vēsture ir plaši pētīta, trūkst ziņu par tās dalībnieku sociālo profilu. Līdz šim pētnieki ir analizējuši LAO vispārējo struktūru un militāros aspektus, taču dati par LAO komandējošā sastāva sociālo portretu – tautību, ticību, izglītību, militāro pieredzi, sociālo stāvokli, ģimenes stāvokli – nav detalizēti pētīti.

Kāds bija komandējošā sastāva etniskais, reliģiskais, izglītības un sociālais sastāvs? Kā tas mainījās laika gaitā no 1919. līdz 1940. gadam? Vai komandējošais sastāvs atspoguļoja Latvijas sabiedrības struktūru?

Pētījuma mērķis ir konstruēt un analizēt LAO Latgales apriņķu pulku komandējošā sastāva sociālo portretu 1935. gadā, izmantojot kvantitatīvos rādītājus, unizveidot datubāzi.

Lai sasniegtu izvirzīto mērķi, tika digitalizēti un novienādoti LAO 1935. gada komandējošā sastāva anketu dati, izveidota strukturēta datubāze ar vienādotiem jēdzieniem un kodējumiem, kā arī veikta kvantitatīvā un prosopogrāfiska analīze pēc noteiktiem parametriem: dzimums, vecums, tautība, ticība, izglītība, militārā pieredze, civilā profesija, ģimenes stāvoklis, nekustamais īpašums, amatā pieņemšanas datums.

Izpētes primārais avots ir Latvijas Nacionālā arhīva Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīva LAO Štāba fonds (1640. f.). Pētījuma rezultāti ļauj detalizēti raksturot LAO komandējošā sastāva sociālo struktūru un profilu. un parāda, vai komandējošais sastāvs atbilst priekšstatam par LAO kā “zemnieku organizāciju” vai liecina par lielāku sociālo dažādību.

## **The Social Profile of the Command Staff of the Latvian Aizsargi Organization Regiments in Latgale (1935)**

This study examines the social profile of the command staff of three district regiments of the Latvian Aizsargi Organization (*Latvijas Aizsargu organizācija*, LAO) in Latgale, based on questionnaire data collected from commanding personnel in 1935.

During the interwar period, the LAO was the largest organization in Latvia in terms of membership. Although the political and military history of the LAO has been extensively researched, the social profile of its members remains insufficiently studied. Scholars have analyzed the LAO overall structure and its military aspects, yet the social profile of the LAO commanding personnel, including ethnicity, religion, education, military experience, social standing, and family status, has not been examined in detail.

What was the ethnic, religious, educational, and social composition of the commanding personnel? How did it change over time (1919-1940)? To what extent did this command staff reflect the structure of Latvian society?

The aim of the study is to reconstruct and analyze the social profile of the command staff of the LAO district regiments in Latgale in 1935 using quantitative indicators. A further objective is to build a database that enables the reconstruction of both the social profile and relational networks of the command staff of the Latgale regiments.

To achieve these aims, the 1935 questionnaire data was digitized and standardized; a structured database with harmonized concepts and coding schemes created, followed by quantitative and prosopographical analysis based on the following parameters: gender, age, ethnicity, religion, education, military experience, civilian occupation, marital status, real property ownership, and date of appointment.

The primary source for this research is the National Archives of Latvia, State Historical Archives of Latvia (LNA LVVA), LAO Headquarters fonds (F. 1640).

The results will enable a detailed characterization of the social structure and profile of the LAO commanding personnel. They will also provide a comprehensive view of the command staff of the LAO regiments in Latgale and show whether this cadre aligns with the common notion of the LAO as a “farmers organization” or points to greater social diversity.

Vladislavs Malahovskis

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## **“Ulmanisti” latgaliešu emigrācijas pārstāvju vērtējumos**

### **(20. gadsimta 50.-80. gadi)**

Pēc Otrā pasaules kara apmēram 170 000–180 000 Latvijas iedzīvotāju bija devušies patvēruma meklējumos rietumvalstīs. Arī vairāki tūkstoši Latgales latviešu (latgaliešu) bija atstājuši dzimteni. Neskatoties uz kopdarbības centieniem, latgaliešu emigrācijas inteligences aprindas nebija vienotas. Demokrātijas apstākļos latgalieši varēja brīvi paust savus uzskatus, kas bija atšķirīgi vairākos jautājumos. Viens no jautājumiem bija Kārļa Ulmaņa autoritārā režīma politika, t.sk. attiecībā uz Latgali un latgaliešiem. Vieni to centās atspoguļot vairāk vai mazāk objektīvi, taču radikālāk noskaņotie latgalieši veltīja asu kritiku K. Ulmaņa un viņa politikas atbalstītājiem jeb “ulmanistiem”. Referātā aplūkoti vērtējumi par “ulmanistiem” balstās uz latgaliešu emigrācijas autoru korespondenci, memuāriem, karikatūrām (J. Rancāns, J. Trūps, M. Bukšs, V. Locis, S. Škutāns u.c.) un latgaliešu preses materiāliem (avīze “Latgolas Bolss” u.c.).

Vladislavs Malahovskis

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### **“Ulmanists” in the evaluations of representatives of the Latgalian emigration (1950s-1980s)**

After World War II, approximately 170,000–180,000 Latvians sought refuge in Western countries. Several thousands Latvians from Latgale (Latgalians) also left their homeland. Despite efforts to cooperate, the Latgalian emigration intelligentsia was not united. Under democratic conditions, Latgalians could freely express their views, although they differed on several issues. One of the issues was the policy of the authoritarian regime of Kārlis Ulmanis, including in relation to Latgale and Latgalians. Some tried to reflect it more or less objectively, but the more radical Latgalians sharply criticized K. Ulmanis and his supporters, or “Ulmanists”. The assessments of “Ulmanists” discussed in the paper are based on the correspondence, memoirs, depictions in caricatures of Latgalian authors in exile (J. Rancāns, J. Trūps, M. Bukšs, V. Locis, S. Škutāns, etc.) and Latgalian press materials (the newspaper “Latgolas Bolss”, etc.).

Ruslana Martseniuk  
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## **Inside an NKVD Case File: Reconstructing an Individual's Life through Archival Documents**

This paper reconstructs the life trajectory of Bronisław Władysław Szatkowski, a Polish citizen detained by the NKVD in December 1939 while attempting to cross the Soviet–German border. His investigative file, preserved in the archival holdings of the former NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR, contains interrogation protocols, an unemployment registration card (1932), and—most significantly—27 confiscated private letters written between 1937 and 1939. These letters constitute the only surviving testimony of his personal world before his disappearance within the Soviet repressive system.

The archival evidence reveals that Szatkowski lived in Smiltene, Latvia, from 1937 until December 1939, during a period marked by intense labour migration and dense cross-border social networks spanning Poland, Latvia, and territories newly occupied by the USSR. The letters—especially those sent by acquaintances and by Zofia Pukorkówna—illuminate everyday life, emotional bonds, seasonal work, and mobility patterns among migrant workers in interwar Latvia.

What in the correspondence appears as ordinary private communication was reinterpreted by NKVD investigators as evidence of suspicious cross-border activity. Szatkowski's Latvian connections, including residence in Smiltene and other contacts (reflected in phonetic Polish spellings in the seized letters), were used to construct a narrative of political unreliability.

By juxtaposing these ego-documents with interrogation records, the paper demonstrates how ordinary human relationships, economic migration, and transnational correspondence were transformed by the Soviet security apparatus into alleged indicators of espionage, ultimately determining the fate of an individual who vanished within the NKVD–Gulag system

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## **Nazi Occupation in Comparison: The Experience of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in 1941–1944 in the Mirror of Official Statistics**

During German occupation the three Baltic states were put into the same statistical framework to foster their economic exploitation. Since regularly statistical reports were published from autumn 1941 until summer 1944 under the name “Statistical Reports for the Ostland” (*Statistische Berichte für das Ostland*), this allows for a direct statistical comparison of the occupation experience of the three countries. One hypothesis might be tested with the help of hard data, whether the “racial value” of a nation influenced the harshness of the occupation. It is well known, that Estonians were valued “racially” higher than Latvians and the “worth” of Lithuanians was the lowest. Although all three nations suffered, Estonia paid the highest price for Nazi occupation and ethnic Lithuanians the lowest.

## **Māteru Jura gaitas Daugavpilī un Berķenelē**

Pirmās latviešu tautas atmodas darbinieks Māteru Juris (1845—1885) bija izcila personība, sava laika labākais žurnālists, jurists. Pēc pagasta skolas pabeigšanas izglītību ieguva pašmācības ceļā. Dažādās vietās strādāja par pagasta rakstvedi un šajā darbā ieguva praktiskas juridiskas iemaņas. 1875. gadā Māteru Juris Jelgavā sāka izdot nedēļas laikrakstu “Baltijas Zemkopis”. Šeit tika publicēti raksti par lauksaimniecību, izglītību un politisko dzīvi; izdevumam ir literāri pielikumi. Laikraksts iestājās par latviešu interešu aizstāvēšanu pret muižniecību un garīdzniecību un tas bija populārs tautā. Māteru Jurim bija izcilas prāta spējas, konfliktējošs raksturs un neprasmie kontrolēt savus naudas līdzekļus. Parādu dēļ zaudēja laikrakstu “Baltijas Zemkopis” un 1880. gadā sāk izdot jaunu laikrakstu “Tiesu Vēstnesis”. Māteru Juri vajāja kreditori, viņš bieži mainīja dzīves vietas. Tomēr Māteru Jurim bija daudz atbalstītāju, viņu vidū Daugavpils (toreiz Dinaburga) dzelzceļa stacijas darbinieki Jānis Jesse un Augusts Drapče. J. Jesse savās atmiņās atcerējās, ka Māters esot aizbraucis no Jelgavas un dzīvo pie Drapčes Daugavpilī. Viņam ir smagi finansiāli apstākļi, bet Māteru Jura uzticamie draugi, to starpā Krišjānis Pliekšāns, ir nodrošinājuši «Tiesu Vēstneša» izdošanu. Jāņa Pliekšāna un viņa māšas Līzes sarakste liecina, ka 1880.-1881. gadā Māteru Juris guva patvērumu Berķenelē.

Pētījuma mērķis ir iegūt jaunu informāciju par Berķeneles pusmuižas vēsturi, parādot Raiņa tēva Krišjāņa Pliekšāna laikmetīgos uzskatus un viņa ietekmi sava laika aktuālajos sabiedriskajos procesos.

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### **Māteru Juris visit to Daugavpils and Berķenele**

The first Latvian National Awakening activist Māteru Juris (1845—1885) was an outstanding personality, one of the best journalists and lawyers of his time. After graduating from the parish school, he received his education through self-study. He worked as a clerk in various places and acquired practical legal skills in this work. In 1875 Māteru Juris began publishing the weekly newspaper *Baltijas Zemkopis* in Jelgava. Articles about agriculture, education, and political life were published here as well as literary supplements. The newspaper advocated the defense of Latvian interests against the nobility and clergy and was popular among the people. Māteru Juris had excellent mental abilities, a conflicting character, and an inability to control his finances. Due to debts, he lost the newspaper *Baltijas Zemkopis* and in 1880 began publishing another newspaper *Tiesu Vēstnesis*. Māteru Juris was persecuted by creditors, he often changed his place of residence. However, Māteru Juris had many supporters, among them Jānis Jesse and Augusts Drapče, employees of the Daugavpils (then Dinaburga) railway station. J. Jesse recalled in his memoirs that Māters had left Jelgava and was living by Drapče in Daugavpils. Māteru Juris had difficult financial circumstances, but trusted friends, among them Krišjānis Pliekšāns, had ensured the publication of *Tiesu Vēstnesis*. The correspondence between Jānis Pliekšāns and his sister Līze shows that in 1880-1881 Māteru Juris found refuge in Berķenele.

The aim of the research is to obtain new information about the history of the Berķenele manor, showing the views of Rainis' father Krišjānis Pliekšāns and his influence on the current social processes.

## **Latviešu pareizticīgo draudžu saimnieciskās dzīves izaicinājumi 20. gadsimta 20.–30. gados: Latgales draudzes**

Pētījuma mērķis ir ar Latgales latviešu pareizticīgo draudžu piemēru atspoguļot galvenos pareizticīgo draudžu saimnieciskās dzīves izaicinājumus starpkaru Latvijā. Latgalē, kur vēsturiski bija izveidojusies liela etnisko un konfesionālo grupu dažādība, koncentrējās arī Latvijas pareizticīgie iedzīvotāji. 20. gadsimta 20.–30. gados šeit bija pieci pareizticīgie prāvestu iecirkņi ar aptuveni 57 draudzēm, no kurām piecas–septiņas skaitījās latviešu.

Laikā pēc Pirmā pasaules kara pareizticīgā baznīca bija zaudējusi kādreizējo ietekmi. Starpkaru periodā valsts atbalsts tai tika piešķirts neregulāri un bija nepietiekams, lai segtu pieaugošās vajadzības. Draudzēm pašām nācās domāt par finansēm un to sabalansēšanu. Lielākie ienākumi draudzēm nāca no nekustamajiem īpašumiem. Tie sedza lielāko daļu draudžu izdevumu – ēku remontu un uzturēšana, klēra atalgojums u.tml. Tā kā Latgales draudzes nebija pārtikušas, nekustamais īpašums bija kritiski svarīgs normālai darbībai. Salīdzinoši nelielu ieņēmumu daļu veidoja draudžu locekļu pašaplikšanas nodevas, kā arī ziedojumi, dāvinājumi, mantojumi, valsts pabalsti – taču tie nebija regulāri un iepriekš paredzami.

Savukārt lielākie izdevumi visu starpkaru periodu saistījās ar dievnamu un saimniecības ēku remontdarbiem, labiekārtošanu un uzturēšanu. Klēra locekļu algošanas jautājums bija arī svarīgs – to risināja, izmaksājot algu naturālijās. Sarežģītā materiālā situācija un atšķirīgā izpratne par esošo finanšu līdzekļu sadali bieži izraisīja konfliktsituācijas starp draudžu klēru un draudžu padomēm.

Pētījums balstās uz iepriekš nublicētiem dokumentiem, kas atrodami Latvijas nacionālā arhīva Latvijas valsts vēstures arhīva Latvijas pareizticīgās baznīcas Sinodes fondā. Dokumenti satur dažāda veida informāciju par draudzēm, kā arī atklāj galvenās saimnieciskās dzīves problēmas, kuras tām nācās risināt ikdienā.

Referāts tapis Valsts pētījumu programmas projekta “Latvijas 20.–21. gadsimta vēsture: sociālā morfoģenēze, mantojums un izaicinājumi” (projekta identifikācijas Nr.: VPP-IZM-Vēsture-2023/1-0003) ietvaros.

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## **Challenges of the Economic Life of Latvian Orthodox Parishes in the 1920s–1930s: Parishes of Latgale**

The aim of the study is to reflect the main challenges of the economic life of Orthodox parishes in Latvia in the 1920s–1930s using the example of the Latvian Orthodox parishes of Latgale. Historically in Latgale a great diversity of ethnic and confessional groups had developed. There was also a place where the Orthodox population of Latvia settled. In the 1920s–1930s, there were five Orthodox districts of deans in Latgale with approximately 57 parishes, of which five to seven were Latvian.

After the First World War, the Orthodox Church had lost its former influence. In the interwar period, state support was granted to it irregularly and was insufficient to cover the growing needs. The parishes themselves had to think about finances and balance them. The largest income for the parishes came from real estate. They covered most of the parish expenses – building repairs and maintenance, clergy salaries, etc. Since the parishes in Latgale were not wealthy, real estate was critically important for their normal operation. A relatively small part of the income was made up of self-application fees from parish members, as well as donations, gifts, inheritances, state benefits – but they all were not regular and not predictable in advance.

The largest expenses were related to the repair, improvement and maintenance of churches and farm buildings. These expenses remained relevant throughout the interwar period. The issue of clergy salaries was also important – it was resolved by paying salaries in kind. The difficult material situation and different understandings of the distribution of existing financial resources often cause conflict situations between the clergy and parish councils.

The study is based on unpublished documents of the Fund of Synod of Latvian Orthodox Church of the Latvian State Historical Archive of the Latvian National Archives. The documents contain various types of information about the nature of the parishes, as well as reveal the main economic problems that the parishes had to deal with on a daily basis.

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## **Augļkoku, ogulāju un košumkrūmu kokaudzētavas Latgalē starpkaru periodā (1918–1940)**

Pētījumā analizēta augļkoku, ogulāju un košumkrūmu kokaudzētavu izveide un darbība Latgalē starpkaru periodā (1918-1940), pievēršot īpašu uzmanību cilvēkiem, kas veidoja dārzkopības praksi un tradīcijas reģionā. Pēc Pirmā pasaules kara dārzkopība Latgalē kļuva par nozīmīgu saimnieciskās dzīves sastāvdaļu, kas veicināja iedzīvotāju labklājību. Kokaudzētavas spēlēja būtisku lomu stādu audzēšanā un izplatīšanā. Pētījums balstīts uz arhīvu dokumentiem, valsts un pašvaldību iestāžu sarakstēm, atskaitēm, instrukcijām, statistikas datiem, starpkaru preses materiāliem, kā arī kokaudzētavu katalogiem, dārzkopju atziņām, selekcionāru pētījumiem un izmēģinājumiem. Šie avoti ļauj labi rekonstruēt kokaudzētavu organizatorisko struktūru, audzēto kultūru klāstu un ikdienas darba praksi. Īpaša uzmanība pievērsta dārzkopjiem, instruktoriem, kokaudzētavu pārziņiem, parādot viņu profesionālo pieredzi un nozīmi dārzkopības jomas attīstībā gan reģionā, gan Latvijā kopumā. Pētījums sniedz ieguldījumu Latgales reģionālās vēstures un starpkaru perioda Latvijas dārzkopības izpētē, vienlaikus parādot cilvēka darbības lomu kopējos vēstures procesos.

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## **Fruit Tree, Berry Bush, and Ornamental Shrub Nurseries in Latgale during the Interwar Period (1918–1940)**

This study examines fruit tree, berry bush, and ornamental shrub nurseries in Latgale during the interwar period (1918–1940), focusing on their establishment, operation, and role in the development of horticulture in the region. Particular attention is paid to the individuals who shaped horticultural practices and traditions in Latgale.

After the First World War, horticulture became an important part of economic life in Latgale, contributing to the improvement of living standards and the diversification of agricultural activity. Nurseries played a crucial role in the cultivation, distribution, and popularization of planting material, thereby supporting both private gardens and commercial agriculture.

The research is based on a wide range of sources, including archival documents, correspondence, reports, instructions, and statistical data from state and municipal institutions, as well as interwar period press publications. In addition, nursery catalogues, horticulturists' professional insights, and the research and experimental work of plant breeders are used. These sources allow for a detailed reconstruction of the organizational structure of nurseries, the assortment of cultivated plants, and everyday working practices.

Special emphasis is placed on horticulturists, instructors, and nursery managers, highlighting their professional experience and their contribution to the advancement of horticulture both in Latgale and in Latvia as a whole.

The study contributes to the research of Latgale's regional history and the history of Latvian horticulture in the interwar period, while also demonstrating the significance of individual human activity within broader historical processes.

### **Kārlis Grigulis – putnu pētnieks no Augšzemes**

Vispopulārākais putnu pazinējs Latvijā bija Kārlis Grigulis (1884–1972) – ornitologs un rakstnieks, vairāku bērnu grāmatu par putnu dzīvi autors, Putnu dienu tradīcijas aizsācējs Latvijā (1924). No 1925. līdz 1941. gadam K. Grigulis strādājis Izglītības ministrijas Skolu muzejā (IMSM), vēlāk Dabas muzejā. Strādājot IMSM, apbraukājis visu Latviju, lai vāktu eksemplārus no katras Latvijā ligzdojošā putna sugas. K. Grigulis medīja putnus un izgatavoja izbāzeņus muzeju vajadzībām, kā arī pratis atdarināt daudzu putnu dziesmas.

Dzimis Ilūkstes apriņķī Mazbornes saimnieka Mārtiņa Griguļa ģimenē kā jaunākais no pieciem bērniem. Kristīts Bornes luterāņu draudzē. Augšzemē pavadījis mūža pirmos trīspadsmit gadus, kad ģimene labākas dzīves meklējumos pameta Latviju un devās uz Sibīriju, Omskas apgabalu. Izglītību ieguvis pašmācībā, jo tuvākajā apkaimē skolu nebija.

1924. gadā, kad K. Grigulis atgriezās Latvijā, viņš atveda Sibīrijas putnu kolekciju (67 eksponātus), ko uzdāvināja IMSM. Publicējis ziņas par retāk sastopamajām putnu sugām, par putnu atlidošanas un aizlidošanas fenoloģiju. 1994. gadā Augšzemē, Faļtopos, Poguļankas upmalā, netālu no dzimtajām mājām uzstādīts granīta piemiņas akmens K. Grigulim (Daugavpils tēlnieks Indulis Folkmanis). Lielvārdē, kur K. Grigulis dzīvoja no 1929. gada, viņa vārdā nosaukts arī mežs (ar labiekārtotu atpūtas vietu pilsētas zaļajā zonā) un Rembates parkā atklāts vides objekts “Goda krēsls Kārlim Grigulim”.

Pētījumā izmantoti Latvijas Nacionālā arhīva un Rīgas Skolu muzeja materiāli. Rīgas Skolu muzejā glabājas dažādi ar K. Griguli saistīti eksponāti – fotonegatīvi (stikla platēs) ar putnu izbāzeņiem IMSM ekspozīcijā, vēstules, autobiogrāfija, viņa pirmās grāmatas (brošūras, kas izdotas starpkaru periodā un daiļliteratūra bērniem no 20. gadsimta 50.-60. gadiem) ar autogrāfu.

Maija Pozemkovska

Rīga Stradiņš University and the Museum of Riga Schools, Latvia

### **Kārlis Grigulis – bird researcher from Augšzeme**

The most popular bird expert in Latvia was Kārlis Grigulis (1884–1972) – an ornithologist and writer, author of several children's books about bird life, initiator of the Bird Days tradition in Latvia (1924). From 1925 to 1941, K. Grigulis worked at the School Museum of the Ministry of Education (IMSM), later at the Natural History Museum. While working at the IMSM, he traveled all over Latvia to collect specimens of every species of bird nesting in Latvia. K. Grigulis hunted birds and made stuffed animals for the museum, and also knew how to imitate the songs of many birds.

Born in Ilūkste County, Mazborne (Klein-Born), as the youngest of five children in the family of local farmer Mārtiņš Grigulis. Baptized in the Born Lutheran Church. When he was thirteen years old, his family, in search of a better life, left Latvia and went to Siberia, Omsk region. He received his education through self-study, as there were no schools in the immediate vicinity.

In 1924, when K. Grigulis returned to Latvia, he brought a collection of Siberian birds (67 exhibits), which was donated to the IMSM. He published information about rare bird species, about the phenology of bird arrival and departure. In 1994, in Augšzeme, on the banks of the Poguļanka River, near his native home, a granite memorial stone to K. Grigulis (Daugavpils sculptor Indulis Folkmanis) was erected. In Lielvārde, where K. Grigulis lived from 1929, a forest was also named after him and an environmental object “Honorary Chair to Kārlis Grigulis” was opened in the Park.

The study used materials from the Latvian National Archives and the Riga School Museum. The Riga School Museum houses various exhibits related to K. Grigulis – photonegatives (on glass plates) with stuffed birds in the IMSM exhibition, letters, an autobiography, his first books (brochures published in the interwar period and fictions for children from the 1950s-1960s) with an autograph.

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## **Latviešu migrācijas pieredze: trimda un jaunā emigrācija identitātes un piederības kontekstā**

Analizēt trimdas un jaunās emigrācijas pieredzi Zviedrijā, īpašu uzmanību pievēršot identitātes veidošanās procesiem, piederības izjūtai un pielāgošanās stratēģijām diasporas kontekstā. Latviešu migrācijas pieredze Zviedrijā analizēta, izmantojot dalījumu divos būtiskos migrācijas periodos: Otrā pasaules kara beigu bēgļu gaitas (jeb trimda) un migrācija pēc Latvijas neatkarības atjaunošanas 1991. gadā. Pētījumā tiek salīdzinoši izvērtētas šo migrācijas pieredžu atšķirības un kopīgās iezīmes, īpašu uzmanību pievēršot identitātes saglabāšanai, valodas lomai, piederības izjūtai un sadarbības formām diasporas ietvaros.

Referāta izstrāde balstīta mutvārdu vēstures materiālos no Latvijas Nacionālās mutvārdu vēstures krājuma – intervijām ar latviešiem Zviedrijā, gan trimdas, gan jaunākās migrācijas pārstāvjiem. Latvijas Nacionālās mutvārdu vēstures krājumā atrodas 80 dzīvesstāstu intervijas ar latviešiem Zviedrijā. Sniegts vēsturiskā konteksta raksturojums, kas papildināts ar demogrāfijas, migrācijas pētījumu un socioloģijas atziņām.

Empīrisku un teorētisko avotu analīze rāda, ka, lai gan abu migrācijas posmu cēloņi būtiski atšķiras – politiska piespiedu bēgšana pretstatā ekonomiski un personiski motivētai mobilitātei –, abos gadījumos migrācija ir saistīta ar identitātes transformāciju, nepieciešamību reflektēt par lojalitāti un piederības sajūtu mītnes un izcelsmes valstīm, kā arī apzinātiem centieniem saglabāt latvisko identitāti. Vienlaikus pētījums izgaismo spriedzi un sadarbības izaicinājumus starp trimdas un jaunās migrācijas kopienām Zviedrijā, aktualizējot diasporas ilgtspējas un paaudžu pēctecības jautājumus.

Referāts izstrādāts projekta “Pēctrimdas fenomens: transformācijas un pielāgošanās latviešu trimdas kopienā pēc 1991. gada” (Nr. LZP-2024/1-0114) ietvaros.

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## **Latvian Migration Experiences: Exile and New Emigration in the Context of Identity and Belonging**

The aim of this paper is to analyze the experiences of exile and the new wave of emigration in Sweden, with particular attention to the processes of identity formation, the sense of belonging, and adaptation strategies in the context of the diaspora. The Latvian migration experience in Sweden is examined through a division into two significant migration periods: the refugee experience at the end of World War II (exile) and migration following the restoration of Latvia's independence in 1991. The goal of the study is to comparatively evaluate the differences and common features of these migration experiences, with particular focus on the preservation of identity, the role of language, the sense of belonging, and forms of cooperation within the diaspora.

The preparation of the paper is based on oral history materials from the Latvian National Oral History collection—interviews with Latvians in Sweden, including representatives of both the exile community and the more recent wave of migration. The Latvian National Oral History collection contains approximately 80 life-story interviews with Latvians living in Sweden. The study also provides an overview of the historical context, supplemented with insights from demography, migration studies, and sociology.

The analysis of empirical and theoretical sources shows that although the causes of the two migration periods differ significantly—politically forced flight in contrast to economically and personally motivated mobility—in both cases migration is associated with identity transformation, the need to reflect on loyalty and a sense of belonging to both the host and the country of origin, as well as conscious efforts to preserve Latvian identity. At the same time, the study highlights tensions and challenges of cooperation between the exile and the new migration communities in Sweden, bringing attention to issues of diaspora sustainability and generational continuity.

The paper was developed within the framework of the project “Navigating Post-Exile: Transformations and Transitions in the Latvian Exile Community after 1991” (No. LZP-2024/1-0114).

Alberts Rokpelnis

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## **Mūzikas preču tirgotāju A/S “A. Neuman & Ko” un “Rīgas Mūzikas Nams A. Junoša un A. Feierabends” darbība 20. gs. 20.–30. gadu Rīgā**

Latvijā 20. gs. 20.–30. gados lielāko daļu mūzikas tirgus segmentu nodrošināja privātuzņēmēji. Tie bija mūzikas izdevēji, arī muzikāliju un citu mūzikas preču tirgotāji, kuri darbojās dažādos savstarpēji saistītos virzienos. Piemēram, viņi sadarbojās ar komponistiem viņu nošu izdošanā, organizēja skaņuplašu ierakstus, kā arī importēja mūzikas instrumentus mājsaimniecībām, skolām un koncertzālēm. Nereti šādu uzņēmumu pārziņā bija arī aģentūras, kas ne tikai rīkoja vietēja mēroga koncertus, bet arī aizstāvēja ārzemju mūziķu un izdevēju autortiesības Latvijā. Šo uzņēmumu loma tautsaimniecībā, kā arī ar mūzikas dzīvi saistītās kultūras norisēs ir plašs un avotu ziņā daudzveidīgs izpētes lauks.

Mūzikas instrumentu, nošu un gramofona preču tirdzniecībā A/S “A. Neuman & Ko” darbojās no 1907. līdz 1927. gadam. Pēc uzņēmuma likvidācijas tā bijušais akcionārs Alberts Feierabends atrada jaunu biznesa kompanjonu un izveidoja citu uzņēmumu ar nosaukumu “Rīgas Mūzikas Nams. A. Junoša un A. Feierabends”. Tas pastāvēja līdz 1940. gadam, kad padomju vara to nacionalizēja. Arnolda Neimaņa un Alberta Feierabenda vadīto uzņēmumu darbības izpēte ļauj detalizētāk ieraudzīt ekonomisko, tehnoloģiju un kultūras procesu izaicinājumus gan Latvijas Republikas parlamentārajā posmā, gan K. Ulmaņa autoritārā režīma apstākļos. Tāpēc referāta mērķis ir analizēt mūzikas preču tirgotāju A/S “A. Neuman & Ko” un “Rīgas Mūzikas Nams. A. Junoša un A. Feierabends” darbību 20. gs. 20.–30. gadu Rīgā, politiskā, ekonomikas un kultūras dzīves kontekstā.

Referāts balstīts uz Latvijas Nacionālā arhīva Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīva fondu dokumentiem, tostarp Finanšu ministrijas Tiešo nodokļu departamenta dokumentiem par uzņēmumu darbību (1329. f.), Tirdzniecības un rūpniecības ministrijas Tirdzniecības un rūpniecības departamenta lietām (4595. f.), arī Iekšlietu ministrijas (vēlāk Sabiedrisko lietu ministrijas) Preses un biedrību departamenta fonda lietām (3724. f.) par importu, tirdzniecību un rūpniecību.

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## **The Activities of the Musical Instruments' Stores A/S “A. Neuman & Ko” and “Rīgas Mūzikas nams A. Junoša and A. Feierabends” in Riga in the 1920s and 1930s**

In Latvia in the 1920s and 1930s, most segments of the music market were provided by private entrepreneurs. These were music publishers, as well as dealers of sheet-music and other musical goods, operating in various interrelated fields. For example, they collaborated with composers in publishing their sheet music, organized phonograph recordings, and imported musical instruments for households, schools, and concert halls. Such companies often also operated agencies that not only organized local concerts but also protected the copyrights of foreign musicians and publishers in Latvia. The role of these companies in the national economy, as well as in cultural events related to musical life, is a broad and diverse field of research in terms of historical sources.

Joint-stock company “A. Neuman & Ko” was active in the trade of musical instruments, sheet music and gramophone goods from 1907 to 1927. After the company was liquidated, its former shareholder Alberts Feierabends found a new business partner and established another company called “Rīgas Mūzikas Nams. A. Junoša un A. Feierabends”. It existed until 1940, when the Soviet authorities in Latvia nationalized it.

The study of the function of these companies shows in more detail the challenges of economic, technological and cultural processes during the parliamentary period of the Republic of Latvia, as well as under the conditions of the authoritarian regime of K. Ulmanis. Therefore, the aim of the paper is to analyze the operation of music goods companies A/S “A. Neuman & Ko” and “Rīgas Mūzikas Nams. A. Junoša un A. Feierabends” in the 1920s and 1930s in Riga, in the context of political, economic and cultural events.

This research is based on documents from the Latvian State Historical Archives of the National Archives of Latvia, including documents from the Direct Taxes Department of the Ministry of Finance (1329. f.), files from the Department of Trade and Industry of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (4595. f.), as well as files from the Press and Associations Department of the Ministry of the Interior (later the Ministry of Public Affairs) on imports, trade and industry (3724. f.).

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## **From Freiburg to Brussels: Ordoliberal Thinkers in the Historical Narratives of European Integration**

This paper examines how ordoliberalism has entered English-language historical narratives of European integration through the mediation of key intellectual figures rather than through direct institutional continuity. Focusing on the reception of ordoliberal thinkers such as Walter Eucken, Wilhelm Röpke, Alfred Müller-Armack, and Ernst-Joachim Mestmäcker, the paper analyses how these individuals have been retrospectively positioned as intellectual ancestors of the European Union's economic order.

Rather than reconstructing their original intentions, the paper studies how later scholars, political economists, lawyers and historians have mobilised these figures to explain developments in European competition policy, monetary stability, and fiscal discipline. In English-language scholarship, ordoliberal thinkers often appear as symbolic representatives of a "German approach" to economic governance, condensed into a small canon of names that stand in for a much more complex historical field.

The paper argues that this person-centred mode of narration plays a crucial role in stabilising ordoliberalism as a historical explanation. By tracing how specific individuals are repeatedly cited, interpreted, and recontextualised, the paper shows how ordoliberalism is transformed from a heterogeneous interwar project into a coherent intellectual lineage stretching from the Freiburg School to Brussels. It also demonstrates how individuals function as mediators between abstract theory and large-scale historical processes, making ordoliberalism a revealing case for studying the relationship between people, ideas, and historical explanation.

## **Zvejnieki un zvejniecības nozare Latvijā 20. gs. 20. gados: Rīgas Jūrmalas un Latgales zvejnieku stāvokļa salīdzinājums**

Latvijas valsts teritorija ir tikai 64 589 km<sup>2</sup> liela, bet tās robežās ir gan 497 km gara jūras piekraste, gan nozīmīgs daudzums iekšzemes ūdeņu. Cauri visiem laikiem ir pastāvējusi sabiedrības daļa – zvejnieki, kas savu dzīvesveidu pielāgojuši ūdens tuvumam.

Pirmā pasaules kara karadarbībai beidzoties, visā Latvijas teritorijā, notika tautsaimniecības atjaunošana un jaunu likumisku regulējumu ieviešana. 1921. gada beigās tika mainīti noteikumi par zvejas tiesībām valsts ūdeņos. Ikviens Latvijas pilsonis drīkstēja bez maksas zvejot Latvijas jūras piekrastē, bet bijušie muižu īpašumi – zvejas vietas saldūdeņos — nonāca valsts īpašumā un Zemkopības ministrijas pārvaldījumā. Uz tām varēja pieteikties speciālā iznomāšanas komisijā vai arī atklātās vairāksolīšanās.

Tomēr zvejniekus satrauca daudzi likumdošanā neatrisinātie jautājumi, kas bija gan kopīgi visiem zvejniekiem, gan atšķirīgi jūras un saldūdeņu zvejniekiem. Piejūrā gan jūras, gan saldūdens zvejnieki apvienojās biedrībās, bet Latgalē biedrošanās bija daudz mazāk izteikta. Zvejniecības biedrību pārstāvji pulcējās kongresos, puda savas problēmas, piedalījās interešu aizstāvībā pie valdības un parlamentā (rakstīja peticijas Satversmes sapulcei), veidoja zvejniecības nozares jumta organizāciju, izdeva profesionālu preses izdevumu. Galvenie jautājumi saistījās ar valsts kredītu iegūšanu zvejas inventāra atjaunošanai, zivju tirdzniecības regulējuma un zvejas vietas nomu noteikumu mainīšanu par labu zvejniekiem, zivju saudzēšanas noteikumu pielāgošanu faktiskajiem zvejas apstākļiem.

1920. gados zvejnieki kā interešu grupa iekļāvās vispārējā sabiedrības demokrātiskās līdzdalības kustībā, gan organizējoties saimniecisku jautājumu risināšanā, gan piedaloties politiskajā dzīvē.

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## **Fishermen and the Fishing Industry in Latvia in the 1920s: A Comparison of the Situation in Rīga's Seaside Area and Latgale**

The territory of the Latvian state is only 64,589 km<sup>2</sup> in size, yet within its borders there is a 497 km long seacoast as well as a significant number of inland waters. Throughout all periods of history, there has existed a part of society – fishermen – who adapted their way of life to living close to water.

After the end of military operations of the First World War throughout Latvia, the national economy was restored, and new legal regulations were introduced. At the end of 1921, the rules governing fishing rights in state waters were changed. Every Latvian citizen was allowed to fish free of charge along the Latvian seacoast, while former manor-owned fishing sites in inland waters became state property under the administration of the Ministry of Agriculture. Fishermen could apply to use these sites through a special leasing commission or through open auctions.

However, fishermen were troubled by many issues that remained unresolved. Some concerns were shared by fishermen across Latvia, while others differed between those fishing at sea and those fishing in inland waters. In coastal areas, both sea and freshwater fishermen formed associations, whereas in Latgale such forms of organization were far less common. Representatives of fishing associations gathered at congresses, voiced their concerns, participated in advocacy before the government and parliament (writing petitions to the Constitutional Assembly), created an umbrella organization for the fishing sector, and published a professional periodical. The main issues were related to obtaining state loans for renewing fishing equipment, changing fish trade regulations and fishing-site lease rules in favor of fishermen, and adjusting fish conservation regulations to actual fishing conditions.

Overall, during the 1920s fishermen, as an interest group, became part of the broader movement for democratic participation in society, organizing themselves both to address economic issues and to take part in political life.

## **“Likums un kārtība”: problēmas un dienesta pārkāpumi Latvijas policijā (20. gadsimta 20. gadi)**

Lai sekmētu valsts iekšējo drošību, 1918. gada 5. decembrī, pēc toreizējā Latvijas Pagaidu valdības iekšlietu ministra Miķeļa Valtera rīkojuma, dibināja Latvijas policiju. Ņemot vērā militāri-politisko situāciju tā savu darbību pilnvērtīgi uzsāka tikai pēc Latvijas Neatkarības kara beigām 1920. gada augustā. Lai gan policijas pamatuzdevums bija drošības nodrošināšana jaunās demokrātiskās valsts iedzīvotājiem, tomēr tās pārstāvji, sevišķi pirmajos valsts neatkarības gados saskārās gan ar birokrātiskiem, gan praktiskiem šķēršļiem, kuri ietekmēja to faktiskās funkcijas, kā arī noteica konkrēto iestāžu turpmāko attīstību un darbības prioritātes. Par būtiskākajiem izaicinājumiem kļuva materiāltehniskais nodrošinājums, regulāra štatu samazināšana, specifisku zināšanu trūkums u.c. Tāpat problēmas radīja policistu pastrādātie dienesta likumpārkāpumi un pat kriminālnoziedzumi (pārmērīga fiziska spēka pielietošana, alkohola lietošana, kukuļņemšana u.c.).

Referāta mērķis ir radīt priekšstatu par Latvijas policijas darbības galvenajām problēmām, tostarp to pārstāvju dienesta laikā veiktajiem pārkāpumiem. Konkrētā temata atspoguļošanā izmantoti Latvijas Nacionāla arhīva Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīvā pieejamie Latvijas policijas un tiesu iestāžu apkopotie dokumenti, kā arī dažādi preses izdevumi. Attiecīgie materiāli iezīmē dažādas problēmsituācijas policijas darbībā pagājušā gadsimta 20. gados. Piemēram, pastrādātie likumpārkāpumi un nepilnības iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas laikā norāda uz atsevišķu struktūras darbinieku nepietiekamo profesionālo sagatavotību. Tas īpaši spilgti izpaudās atsevišķu policijas pārstāvju nolaidīgi veiktajās pirmstiesas izmeklēšanas darbībās, kas iezīmēja izpratnes trūkumu par izmeklēšanas procesa norisi u.c. Vienlaicīgi analizētie avoti norāda uz policistu vājo kompetenci, stingru ētisko principu un vispārējās izpratnes trūkumu par policijas lomu iekšējās drošības nodrošināšanā.

**“Law and Order”:  
Problems and Misconduct in the Latvian Police (1920s)**

To promote the country’s internal security, the Latvian Police were established on December 5, 1918, by order of Miķelis Valters, the Minister of the Interior of the Latvian Provisional Government. Considering the military-political situation, the police could only fully begin its operations after the end of the Latvian War of Independence in August 1920. Although the primary task of the police was to ensure security for the citizens of the new democratic state, its representatives – especially during the first years of independence – faced both bureaucratic and practical obstacles. These hurdles affected their actual functions and determined the future development and operational priorities of the specific institutions. The most significant challenges included the material and technical supply of the police officers, regular staff reductions, lack of specific knowledge etc. Problems also arose from service violations and even criminal offenses committed by police officers (excessive use of physical force, alcohol consumption, bribery etc.).

The goal of this paper is to provide an insight into the main problems of the Latvian Police’s operations, including the violations committed by its representatives during their service. To reflect this specific topic were used documents compiled by the Latvian police and judicial institutions available in the Latvian State Historical Archive, as well as various press publications. These materials highlight various problematic situations during police actions in the 1920s. For instance, the violations committed and the deficiencies during preliminary investigations point to the insufficient professional preparation of certain employees within the structure. This was particularly evident in the negligent pre-trial investigation actions carried out by some police representatives, which marked a lack of understanding regarding the investigation process. At the same time, the analyzed sources point to the weak competence, ethical principles, and general understanding among police officers regarding the role of the police in ensuring internal security.

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## **Lady Muriel Paget's Last Mission: Philanthropy in Stalin's Russia**

Lady Muriel Paget was a British philanthropist, best known in Latvia for the mission she sent to Daugavpils and elsewhere in Latvia in the early 1920s. Her final mission, however, was to the 'distressed British subjects' living in Leningrad in the 1930s. These were mostly former nannies who had worked for the Russian aristocracy and then found themselves trapped by the 1917 Revolution. This paper will explore this experiment in philanthropic work among foreigners at the height of Stalin's purges. It is based on the documents Lady Paget's family donated to the Leeds Russian Archive, as well as the memoirs of some diplomats involved.

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## **The Lithuanian State Music School (1920–1933): Sociocultural Conditions and Opportunities for Modernization**

The aim of this study is to examine the sociocultural conditions and the stage of Lithuanian statehood and modernization in which the State Music School (1920–1933), now a leading institution of higher music education, was established. As this oasis of musical art was being created, Lithuania, ravaged and devastated by World War I, took its first steps toward independence. Following severe national repression and the suppression of national identity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Lithuania was pushed to the civilizational and cultural periphery of Europe, with education—one of the key indicators of modernity—being particularly affected.

The four-decade ban on printing in Latin script (1863–1904) had a particularly significant impact on the development of education, which was sustained solely by the efforts of self-taught teachers. However, after gaining independence (1918), Lithuania rapidly closed the cultural gap and quickly caught up with Estonia and Latvia. These changes were also reflected in musical life – music societies and theatres were established, and in 1919, a music school that soon achieved the status of a higher education institution opened its doors in Kaunas, as well as in Tallinn and Riga.

Using historical–descriptive and retrospective research methods, this study analyses documents from the Lithuanian Central State Archives and the Lithuanian Archives of Literature and Art, periodicals from interwar Lithuania (1918–1939), and the works of Lithuanian historians.

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## **Mediju diskurss un sabiedrības integrācijas problēmas Latvijā 1990. gados**

Referāta mērķis ir analizēt, kāpēc sabiedrības integrācijas process Latvijā 20. gadsimta 90. gados izrādījās sarežģīts un bieži vien nepilnīgs. Darbā uzmanība pievērsta vairākiem savstarpēji saistītiem līmeņiem: mediju diskursam, valodas barjerām, komunikācijas telpas fragmentācijai, vēsturiskās atmiņas konfliktiem un normatīvās integrācijas politikas robežām. Referātā izvirzīta hipotēze, ka integrācijas problēma Latvijā nebija reducējama tikai uz politisku vai juridisku reformu ieviešanu, bet bija daudzslāņaina sociāla un komunikatīva problēma, kurā nozīmīgu lomu spēlēja mediju veidotās interpretācijas un kolektīvās identitātes modeļi.

Pētījumā izmantota sociolingvistiskā pieeja un mediju diskursa analīze, kas ļauj aplūkot integrācijas procesu ne tikai institucionālā, bet arī komunikācijas un sociālās uztveres līmenī. Kā vēstures avoti izmantoti 1990. gadu laikraksti un “Cilvēktiesību Žurnāls”, kas atspoguļo attiecīgā perioda sabiedriskās debates par integrācijas un valodas politikas jautājumiem. Analīzē izmantoti Aināra Dimanta pētījumi par mediju sistēmu Latvijā, Sergeja Kruka darbi par mediju lomu sabiedrības komunikācijā, kā arī Svetlanas Rižakovas pētījumi par latviešu valodas sociokulturālajām pārmaiņām.

Pētījuma rezultāti parāda, ka latviešu un krievvalodīgā prese bieži darbojās paralēlās komunikācijas telpās, kur vieni un tie paši politiskie notikumi tika interpretēti atšķirīgos diskursīvos ietvaros. Šāda informatīvā nošķirtība veicināja atšķirīgu izpratni par politisko kopienu un piederību valstij. Secinājumos tiek uzsvērts, ka integrācija nav reducējama tikai uz politiskiem lēmumiem, bet ietver arī identitātes un uztveres transformāciju sabiedrībā. Bez šādas iekšējas pārmaiņas politiskā nācija riskē palikt normatīvs ideāls, nevis pilnvērtīga sociāla realitāte.

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## **Media Discourse and the Problems of Social Integration in Latvia in the 1990s**

The aim of this paper is to analyse why the process of social integration in Latvia in the 1990s proved to be complex and often incomplete. The study focuses on several interrelated levels: media discourse, language barriers, the fragmentation of the communication space, conflicts of historical memory, and the limitations of normative integration policy.

The paper advances the hypothesis that the problem of integration in Latvia cannot be reduced merely to the implementation of political or legal reforms. Rather, it was a multilayered social and communicative issue in which media-constructed interpretations and models of collective identity played a significant role.

The research applies a sociolinguistic approach and media discourse analysis, allowing the integration process to be examined not only at the institutional level but also at the level of communication and social perception. As historical sources, newspapers from the 1990s and the journal «Cilvēktiesību Žurnāls» are also used, reflecting the public debates of that period on issues of integration and language policy. The analysis draws on the studies of Ainārs Dimants on the media system in Latvia, the works of Sergejs Kruks on the role of media in social communication, and the research of Svetlana Ryzhakova on the sociocultural transformations of the Latvian language.

The results of the study show that Latvian-language and Russian-language press often functioned within parallel communication spaces, where the same political events were interpreted within different discursive frameworks. Such informational separation contributed to differing understandings of political community and belonging to the state.

The conclusions emphasise that integration cannot be reduced solely to political decisions but also involves transformations of identity and social perception. Without such internal change, the political nation risks remaining a normative ideal rather than a fully realised social reality.

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## **The Matura Examination at Secondary Technical Schools in Czechoslovakia (1969–1989)**

The paper focuses on the form, organization, and everyday practice of the Matura examination at secondary technical schools in Czechoslovakia during the so-called normalization period (1969–1989). The Matura is understood not only as a formal final assessment of upper secondary education, but also as a tool through which the communist regime exercised ideological control over schooling and shaped notions of the “desirable” graduate of vocational education.

The paper examines how the political and economic priorities of the normalization regime were reflected in the content, course, and evaluation of individual components of the Matura examination, particularly in vocational subjects, practical examinations, and final vocational projects. Special attention is paid to how teachers and students negotiated these demands in everyday school practice, including strategies of adaptation, circumvention, and quiet resistance to ideological expectations.

The research is based on a combination of oral history and the analysis of written historical sources. The key sources consist of oral history interviews with former teachers at secondary technical schools, complemented by an analysis of contemporary educational legislation, archival documents, ministerial bulletins, and both professional and daily periodicals. Methodologically, the paper is grounded in the historiographical approach of the history of everyday life and contributes to a deeper understanding of how education functioned under an authoritarian regime.

## **Analizējot historiogrāfiju par holokausta deportācijām: ģeogrāfiskā un analītiski interpretatīvā pieeja**

Rakstā tiek izvērtētas historiogrāfiskās pieejas holokausta deportācijām, izmantojot 1944. gadā uz Latviju deportēto Ziemeļtransilvānijas ebreju sievietes gadījumu. Autore nevis rekonstruē pašu deportācijas procesu, bet gan analizē, kā šī tēma ir tikusi aplūkota dažādos zinātniskajos kontekstos. Tiek izdalītas divas pieejas. Pirmā, ko var definēt kā ģeogrāfisko, pēta, kā pētnieki no dažādām valstīm un ar atšķirīgām pētniecības tradīcijām ir izpētījuši šo tēmu, kādus vēstures avotus viņi ir izmantojuši un kā reģionālās perspektīvas ir ietekmējušas viņu interpretācijas. Tajā tiek izcelta atšķirība starp latviešu un starptautisko historiogrāfiju un atklāta nevienmērīgā uzmanība konkrētiem tēmas aspektiem.

Otrā, analītiski interpretatīvā pieeja, koncentrējas uz to, kā deportācija tiek konceptualizēta historiogrāfijā. Tajā tiek pētīts, kuri procesa elementi — dalībnieki, struktūras, mehānismi, cēloņi, pieredzētais un atmiņa — tiek uzsvērti vai ignorēti, un kā vēsturisko avotu izmantošana un pieejamība ietekmē šīs interpretācijas. Pētījums galvenokārt balstās uz historiogrāfiju, tostarp Latvijas un ārvalstu pētījumiem par holokaustu Latvijā un saistītajām nometņu sistēmām, bet tiek ņemti vērā arī šo pētījumu pamatā esošie vēstures avoti, piemēram, izdzīvojušo liecības, nometņu dokumentācija, pēckara intervijas, memoāri un muzeju krājumā esošie muzeja priekšmeti.

Rakstā tiek argumentēts, kā šo pieeju apvienošana ļauj kritiskāk izprast esošās historiogrāfijas apjomu un ierobežojumus.

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## **Rethinking Deportation Historiography: Geographical and Analytical Approaches in the Study of Hungarian Jewish Women in Latvia (1944)**

This paper examines approaches in historiography about Holocaust deportations through the case of Hungarian Jewish women deported to Latvia in 1944. Rather than reconstructing the deportation process itself, it focuses on how this topic has been addressed in different scholarly contexts and what this reveals about the production of historical knowledge.

The paper distinguishes two approaches. The first, defined as geographical, analyses how scholars from different countries and research traditions have approached this topic, what historical sources they have used, and how regional perspectives have shaped their interpretations. This approach highlights differences between Latvian and international historiography and reveals uneven levels of attention to specific aspects of the subject.

The second, analytical-interpretative approach, examines how deportation is conceptualised within historiography. It focuses on which elements of the process (actors, structures, mechanisms, causes, lived experiences, and memory) are emphasised or overlooked, and how the availability and use of historical sources influence these interpretations.

The study is based primarily on historiography, including Latvian and foreign research on the Holocaust in Latvia and related camp systems. At the same time, it considers the range of historical sources underlying these studies, such as survivor testimonies, camp documentation, post-war interviews, memoirs, and museum collections.

The paper argues that combining geographical and analytical perspectives allows for a more critical understanding of both the scope and the limitations of existing historiography on this under-researched group.

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## **Meža darbinieku sociālie jautājumi Mežu departamenta dokumentu atspoguļojumā (1919–1940)**

Pēc Latvijas Republikas nodibināšanas mežsaimniecība kļuva par vienu no būtiskākajām tautsaimniecības nozarēm. Latvijas mežu apsaimniekošanai 1919. gadā tika izveidota centralizēta pārvaldes sistēma — Zemkopības Ministrijas Mežu departaments, kura pārziņā nonāca bijušie muižnieku un “kroņa” meži. Šī institūcija ne tikai organizēja mežsaimniecisko darbību, bet tās uzdevums bija arī nodrošināt meža darbinieku labvēlīgus dzīves un darba apstākļus. Mežu departamenta dokumentos atspoguļotā sociālo jautājumu problemātika skar mežu resora darbinieku atalgojumu, dienesta un darba apstākļu nodrošinājumu, sociālās garantijas un drošību. Mežu departamenta darbības sākumposmā būtiska problēma mežu pārvaldībā bija darbinieku profesionālās izglītības trūkums.

Iepriekšminētie jautājumi aplūkojami Mežu departamenta normatīvajos dokumentos, administratīvajā korespondencē, darbinieku iesniegumos, kā arī personālsastāva dokumentos.

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## **Social issues of forest employees reflected in the documents of the Forest Department (1919–1940)**

For the management of Latvian state forests in 1919 a centralized management system — The Forest Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, was established. This institution not only organized forestry activities, but its tasks included also ensuring living and working conditions for forest workers. The problems of social issues reflected in the documents of the Forestry Department affected salary, provision of service and working conditions, social guarantees and safety. In the early stages of the Forestry Department, a significant problem in forest management was the lack of professional education of employees. The above-mentioned issues can be considered in the Forestry Department's regulatory documents, administrative correspondence, employee submissions, as well as personnel documents.

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## **A Nineteenth-Century National Press in Quantitative Perspective: The Ukrainian Monthly Journal *Osnova* (1861–1863)**

The nineteenth-century periodicals often functioned as forms of social organisation. This was especially vital for stateless nations in East-Central Europe, whose publications brought together proponents of modern nationalism. The challenge, however, lies in viewing such periodicals as communities rather than mere collections of key articles. Using the Ukrainian monthly journal *Osnova* (“Foundation”, 1861–1863) as a case study, I argue that a quantitative approach helps to reconstruct the journal’s internal dynamics as a basis for interpreting its role as a social milieu. To achieve this, I compiled a structured database covering the entire run of *Osnova*. I coded each item by issue, year, author (when identifiable), type (literary vs. non-literary), dominant language (Ukrainian/Russian/mixed), page range, rubric, and series identifiers. Additionally, the study records the length of each issue, the intervals between issues, and the most frequent contributors. The research is based on the complete run of 21 issues of *Osnova*, supplemented by its subscription announcements containing the journal’s programmatic statements. My hypothesis is that a quantitative description makes the journal’s organisational capacity more legible as it highlights editorial priorities, decisions, and dynamics in the journal’s development within the imperial context. Such metrics provide the necessary context for a deeper understanding of the journal’s intellectual legacy.

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## **Regulating Unarmed Resistance to Aggression in Lithuanian Republic: An Analysis of Key Legislative Acts and Policy Developments**

This paper examines the legal regulation of unarmed resistance to aggression in the Republic of Lithuania, with particular focus on the Law on Armed Defence and Resistance to Aggression (2000, as amended). Article 12 of that statute explicitly affirms the legitimacy of civil resistance — encompassing non-violent disobedience, non-cooperation, and cognate measures consonant with generally recognised norms of international law — as a coequal pillar alongside armed defence.

The analysis situates these provisions within Lithuania's total defence doctrine, which integrates military, mobilisation, and societal resilience components. Legislative developments enhancing civil preparedness, the institutional role of the Ministry of National Defence's Department of Mobilisation and Civil Resistance, and complementary instruments — including the National Security Strategy, the State Defence Plan, and the Strategy for Citizen Training for Civil Resistance (2022) — are examined in turn.

The paper contends that Lithuanian law adopts a constitutionally grounded, comprehensive approach, obliging citizens to resist aggression through all lawful means whilst recognising non-violent methods as a legitimate and integral element of national security. This framework reflects both the historical legacy of unarmed resistance during the independence restoration period (1988–1991) — notably the Sąjūdis movement and the January 1991 events — and contemporary geopolitical imperatives. The analysis further highlights evolving policy efforts to strengthen public education, broaden training accessibility, and enhance coordination between state institutions and civil society, thereby consolidating Lithuania's whole-of-society resilience against hybrid and conventional threats alike.

Primary sources drawn upon include Legal Acts and scholarly literature.

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**Contacts between the Partisans of the Lokys Unit  
of the 3rd North-Eastern District  
of the Lithuanian Freedom Army and Latvian Partisans**

In this paper, we will seek to reveal the issue of interaction between Lithuanian and Latvian partisans. First we will focus on the movements of partisan units operating in the territories of Zarasai and Rokiškis counties in Lithuania into Latvian territory (Ilūkste County) and their activities there. We will seek to reveal which Lithuanian partisan units crossed into Latvia, why they did so, how and with which Latvian partisan units they established contacts, and how they formed support networks in Latvia. We will also discuss the activities of Lithuanian fighters in Latvia, among other aspects.

In the second part, by discussing individual life stories, we will aim to show how the general context of the period influenced the fates of specific people.

The paper was prepared on the basis of documents preserved in Lithuanian archives. Operational documents of the NKVD of the Lithuanian SSR preserved in the fonds of the Lithuanian Special Archives were used, as well as criminal case files of partisans and their supporters. Also were used documents preserved in the Lithuanian Central State Archives: data from the 1942 general population census of the General District of Lithuania and documents of administrative institutions. A comprehensive analysis of such sources provides the conditions for an in-depth study of the chosen research problem.

## **Rušona ezera salas un to kultūrvēsturiskā nozīme**

Projekta “Iekšzemes ūdeņu arheoloģiskais mantojums: salas un ezermītnes Latvijas ezeros” ietvaros 2025. gadā, izmantojot konvencionālās, zemūdens un aerālās izlūkošanas metodes, veicot fosfātu analīzes un arheoloģisko zondēšanu, tika turpināta Latgales ezeru salu, to skaitā Rušona ezera salu apsekošana. Rušona ezera raksturo ļoti robota krasta līnija, īpaši ezera austrumu daļā, un 34 salas. Ezera krastos ir vairākas nozīmīgas arheoloģiskās senvietas: Rušenicas, Blaževiču un jaunatklātais Dudaru pilskalns, Kristapēnu kapulauks u.c. No ezera salām kultūrvēsturiski pazīstamākā ir Upursala ar Upurakmeni, pie kura 1980. gadā veikti arheoloģiskie izrakumi. Šajā salā tagad fiksēja atradumu vietu, kurā iegūtās senlietas datējamas sākot ar akmens laikmetu. 19. gs. vidū fiksētas liecības, ka mežs uz ezera salām ticis uzskatīts par svētmežu. Par iespējamu apdzīvotību pie Govsaliņas liecina tur jau 1930. gados atklātie pāļi. Ir pagaidām nepārbaudītas liecības par pāļiem ezera sēklī starp Govsaliņu un Upursalu. Dažas no ezera salām savā laikā izmantotas lauksaimniecībā, par ko liecina gan salu nosaukumi, gan fosfātu analīžu rezultāti. Par Upursalas lauksaimniecisko izmantošanu ir rakstīto avotu liecības, tomēr fosfātu analīzes to neaplicina. Cilvēka klātbūtni nelielajā Sekstu ezera salīņā iepretim Rušenicas pilskalnam apliecina fosfātu analīzes; vizuāli lauksaimniecisko aktivitāšu pazīmes nelielajā salā nav konstatējamas. Dažas Rušona ezera salas jau vismaz kopš 19. gs. izmantotas kā atpūtas vietas. Par to liecina gan nosaukumi, gan folkloras liecības, gan reljefa pārveidojumi Upursalā: mākslīgi rakts dīķis, kas ar diviem grāvīšiem savienots ar ezeru. Ticami, ka ar izpriecām ir saistīts arī liecinājums, ka ezerā 19. gs sākumā izmantots tvaikonītis. Rušona ezera salu, kurām neapšaubāmi ir kultūrvēsturiska nozīme, izlūkošana nav pabeigta un tā var dot vēl citus rezultātus.

Juris Urtāns

Latvian Academy of Culture (Riga, Latvia)

## **The Islands of Lake Rušons and Their Cultural and Historical Significance**

Within the framework of the project “Archaeological Heritage in Inland Waters: Islands and Lake - Settlements in Lakes of Latvia”, in 2025, using conventional, underwater and aerial reconnaissance methods, phosphate analysis and archaeological drilling, the survey of the islands of the lakes of Latgale, including the islands of Lake Rušons, was continued. Lake Rušons is characterized by a very rugged coastline, especially in the eastern part of the lake, and 34 islands. There are several important archaeological sites on the shores of the lake: Rušenica, Blaževiči and the newly discovered Dudari hillforts, Kristapēni burial field, etc. Of the islands of the lake, the most famous from a cultural and historical perspective is Upursala (“Offering Island”) with Upurakmens (“Offering Stone”), near which archaeological excavations were carried out in 1980. A findspot of a scatter of finds has now been discovered on this island, where the oldest finds date back to the Stone Age. There is evidence that in the middle of the 19th century the forest on the lake islands was considered sacred. Possible settlement near Govsaliņa is evidenced by piles discovered there as early as the 1930s. There is as yet unverified information about piles in the lake bed between Govsaliņa and Upursala. Some of the lake islands were used for agriculture at one time, as evidenced by both the place names of the islands and the results of phosphate analyses. There is written evidence of the agricultural use of Upursala, but phosphate analyses do not confirm this. The presence of humans on the small islet of Lake Sekstu opposite the Rušenica hillfort is confirmed by phosphate analyses; no visual signs of agricultural activities can be detected on the small island. Some islands of Lake Rušons have been used as recreation areas at least since the 19th century. This is evidenced by the place names, folklore evidence, and landform changes on Upursala: an artificially dug pond connected to the lake by two ditches. It is likely that the steamboat that was used on the lake at the beginning of 19th century is also connected to leisure activities. The exploration of the islands of Lake Rušons, which undoubtedly have cultural and historical significance, is not complete and may yield other results.

## **19. gadsimta gaitā tapušās topogrāfiskās pārmaiņas Rēzeknē vizuālo dokumentu atspoguļojumā**

Veidojoties un attīstoties jebkurai apdzīvotai vietai, neizbēgami notiek topogrāfiskas izmaiņas, taču tās bieži vien netiek atspoguļotas rakstītajos avotos. Informāciju par laika gaitā notikušajām topogrāfiskajām izmaiņām visbiežāk gūstama no netiešām liecībām, kā īpatnējas pauguru formas vai ūdenstilpņu krasti, šķietami nepamatoti lūzumi ielu vai ceļu trasēs, vai kādu struktūru paliekas, u.c. Topogrāfiskās izmaiņas konstatējamas arī ar ģeofizikālām metodēm, taču viena no ievērības cienīgām avotu grupām, kurās meklējama tieša informācija par topogrāfiskajām pārmaiņām, ir vizuālie avoti – zīmējumi, plāni, kartes, fotogrāfijas, u.c.

Pētījumā, analizējot vizuālos avotus, kuri glabājas Zviedrijas Nacionālajā arhīvā, Latvijas Nacionālā arhīva Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīvā, Krievijas Federācijas Valsts vēstures arhīvā, Šauļu “Aušros” muzejā, u.c. atmiņu institūcijās, apskatītas 19. gadsimta gaitā Rēzeknes vecpilsētas daļā notikušās topogrāfiskās izmaiņas. Starp tām minami:

- patreizējās Rēzeknes vecpilsētas centrā līdz 19. gadsimta otrajai pusei atradies stāvs, šķietami neapbūvēts paugurs, kurš daļēji norakts ir redzams 1861. gadā tapušajā Antona Rorbaha fotogrāfijā;
- pirms 1836. gada noraktais Rēzeknes pils dambis;
- līdz ar dambja norakšanu mainījies upes krastu profils bijušā dambja tuvumā;
- nelielas salas vai sanesumi, kuri izveidojušies un zuduši Rēzeknes upē 19. gadsimta gaitā;
- kādreizējās Rēzeknes pilsētas robežas – Bezimjannija strauta gultnes izmaiņas pēc paugura norakšanas.

Pētījums, balstoties uz vizuālajiem avotiem, parāda, kā deviņpadsmitā gadsimta gaitā notikusī pilsētas attīstība ir mainījusi pilsētas topogrāfisko ainavu, kā arī uzskatāmi demonstrē vizuālo avotu nozīmi vēsturisko ainavu rekonstrukcijā.

## **Topographical Transformations in Rēzekne during the Nineteenth Century as Reflected in Visual Sources**

As any settlement emerges and develops, topographical change is inevitable, yet such transformations are often absent from written sources. Information about long term landscape modification is therefore usually reconstructed from indirect evidence – unusual hill forms, altered watercourse edges, abrupt breaks in street alignments, or remnants of earlier structures. Topographical change may also be detected through geophysical methods. One particularly valuable group of sources offering more direct evidence consists of visual materials such as drawings, plans, maps, and photographs.

This study examines nineteenth century topographical transformations in the historic centre of Rēzekne through an analysis of visual sources preserved in the Swedish National Archives, the Latvian State Historical Archives of the Latvian National Archives, the State Historical Archive of the Russian Federation, the Šiauliai “Aušra” Museum, and other memory institutions. The material reveals several significant landscape modifications:

- a steep, seemingly undeveloped hill in the present day old town centre, partially levelled by the 1860s and visible in Anton Rohrbach’s 1861 photograph;
- the removal of the Rēzekne Castle dam before 1836;
- subsequent changes to the riverbank profile near the former dam;
- the appearance and disappearance of small islands or sediment deposits in the Rēzekne River;
- shifts in the course of the Bezimjannij stream, which once marked the town boundary.

By integrating these visual testimonies, the paper highlights how nineteenth century urban development reshaped the town’s earlier topography and demonstrates the methodological value of visual sources for reconstructing historical landscapes.

## **Dzīve uz robežas: iedzīvotāju mobilitāte un robežu uztvere Latvijas dienvidaustrumos 20. gadsimta sākumā**

Pēdējā noteiktā Latvijas starpkaru posma robeža ir tās dienvidaustrumos. Lai arī šī robeža izveidojās *de facto* jau divdesmito gadu sākumā, tās juridiskā noformēšana ilga aptuveni desmit gadus un bija saistīta ar ievērojamiem sarežģījumiem. Paralēli politiskajiem procesiem pierobežas zonā notiek arī ikdienas dzīve, kuru dziļi ietekmē fakts, ka ir izveidotas jaunas robežas starp valstīm. 20. gadsimta pirmie piecpadsmit gadi ir laiks, kad vietējās robežas zaudē savu nozīmi, bet nākamie divdesmit – kad tās parādās ar vēl nebijušu spēku. Šo procesu pretējais raksturs ir tas, kas būtiski ietekmē ne tikai iedzīvotāju likteņus, bet visu Latvijas saimniecisko un politisko dzīvi, ne tikai apskatāmajā reģionā. Darbs balstīts LNA Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīva krājuma dokumentos – Vitebskas guberņas zīmētavas fonds, Iekšlietu ministrijas administratīvā departamenta fonds, Vitebskas guberņas Statistikas komitejas fonds, Ārlietu ministrijas fonds, Daugavpils apriņķa Valsts domes Vēlēšanu komisijas fonds u.c., kā arī Vatikāna valsts sekretariāta arhīva fondu dokumentos un Jēzus biedrības arhīva fondu dokumentos.

Uldis Vanags

Latvian State Historical Archives of the National Archives of Latvia (Riga, Latvia)

## **Life on the Border: Population Mobility and Perception of Borders in Southeast Latvia at the Beginning of the 20th Century**

The last established border of the interwar period of Latvia is in its southeast. Although this border was established *de facto* already in the early 1920s, its legal formalization lasted about ten years and was associated with significant complications. In parallel with political processes, everyday life also takes place in the border zone, which is deeply influenced by the fact that new borders between countries have been established. The first fifteen years of the 20th century are a time when local borders lose their significance, but the next twenty - when they appear with unprecedented force. The opposite nature of these processes is what significantly affects not only the fate of the population, but also the entire economic and political life of Latvia, not only in the region under consideration. The work is based on documents from the collection of the Latvian State Historical Archive of the Latvian National Archives - the Vitebsk Governorate Drawing Room Fund, the Administrative Department Fund of the Ministry of the Interior, the Vitebsk Governorate Statistics Committee Fund, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fund, the Daugavpils District State Duma Election Commission Fund, etc. As well as in the documents of the archival funds of the Vatican Secretariat of State and in the documents of the archival funds of the Society of Jesus.

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## **The Lithuanian Armed Forces Infantry Division: Organizational adaptation to interwar threats, 1923–1940**

At the beginning of the third decade of the twentieth century, after concluding the Wars of Independence, the Lithuanian Armed Forces transitioned from a wartime mobilized army to a peacetime structure while maintaining preparedness for possible regional threats. During the interwar period, the territory of Lithuania was divided into three military districts, in each of which one infantry division was stationed as the main independent formation intended for military operations in wartime. The structure of the Lithuanian Army infantry divisions was formed based on the military ideas prevailing in Europe and was adapted to the state's economic capabilities and conventional threats. In the interwar period, the Lithuanian Armed Forces, like those of Latvia and Estonia, structurally conformed to contemporary European military trends and were organized into major formations – divisions. In peacetime, Lithuania and Estonia each maintained three divisions, while Latvia maintained four. In the event of war, Lithuania planned to mobilize five divisions, Estonia four, and Latvia seven divisions. European military theorists emphasized the growing role of mechanized forces, tanks, and aviation, which fundamentally changed the concept of traditional battle and influenced organizational decisions in the Lithuanian Armed Forces. The Lithuanian military leadership adapted the structures of divisions and regiments, introduced new principles of warfare, and decentralized command to increase the maneuverability and combat effectiveness of the formations.

Over two decades of independence, the capabilities of the Lithuanian Army infantry divisions steadily increased, armament was modernized, and the organizational structure changed. In the event of mobilization, it was planned to form four or five infantry divisions, which were to be capable of conducting independent military operations within Lithuanian territory and ensuring the defense of the state in a changing European security environment.

The research is based on the documents from Lithuanian Central State Archives.

## **Traces of Steppe Nomadic Warfare in Lithuania (5th–14th Centuries)**

The research aims to trace what contacts the Baltic tribes living on the territory of modern Lithuania maintained with steppe nomads, and which artifacts associated with the nomadic world have been found in medieval Lithuanian archaeological material. The study is based on the analysis of the archaeological and written sources. Source analysis, typological and comparative methods were used.

The area inhabited by the ancient Baltic tribes was located within the forest zone, while its population maintained long-standing contacts with communities of the forest-steppe and steppe regions to the south and east. Archaeological evidence from present-day Lithuania demonstrates that the first steppe nomads to have unequivocally reached this area were the Huns, who devastated parts of the region during the Migration Period in the 5th century. This is indicated by finds typical of steppe nomadic warfare, including trihedral arrowheads, traces of burned settlements, and human remains bearing evidence of violent death inflicted by nomadic weapons.

A second phase of military contacts is identifiable in the early 10th century, marked by the appearance of Magyar-type stirrups in central Lithuania. During the 11th and 12th centuries, stirrups of nomadic type occur in Curonian and, to a lesser extent, Prussian burials, with their origin attributed to the steppe zone of Kievan Rus'. Comparable influences are also evident in Lithuanian horse burials dating to the 13th century and the first half of the 14th century, reflecting the eastward expansion of the Lithuanian state.

Assertions occasionally encountered in historiography that Mongol-Tatar forces led by their military leader Burundai reached the territory of present-day Lithuania in the 13th century remain unsubstantiated by archaeological evidence.

The summarized archaeological data allow us to assert that the Baltic tribes were not isolated but participated in broader regional interactions with the nomadic worlds of the south and east. The earliest contacts were marked by conflicts, as evidenced by traces of violence and weaponry finds. In later periods, these connections transformed acquiring the nature of technological and cultural exchanges in the military sphere which can be associated not only with possible trade but also with political contacts. In the latest period, the nature of these contacts was increasingly influenced by the political interests and territorial expansion of the Lithuanian state leading to strengthened interactions with the steppe regions. In this context, confrontations with the Golden Horde also emerged, which were reflected in the Lithuanian archaeological materials.

## **Trimdas latviešu katoļu kopienas garīgā aprūpe Lielbritānijā**

Referāta mērķis ir sniegt vispārējo ieskatu trimdas latviešu garīgas aprūpes darbībā Lielbritānijā laika posmā no 1945. līdz 1990. gadam. Primāri tika aplūkota Katoliskās Baznīcas darbība Lielbritānijā, īpaši uzsverot latviešu diasporas garīgo aprūpi, balstoties uz pāvesta Pija XII dokumentu *Exsul Familia* normatīvajiem regulējumiem, kurus izdeva Svētais Krēsls attiecībā uz bēgļu un migrantu garīgo aprūpi pēc Otrā pasaules kara. Trimdas latviešu garīgās aprūpes darbā vislielāku ieguldījumu deva katoļu garīdznieki J. Savickis, R. Mutulis, P. Cirsis SJ. Latviešu ieceļošana Anglijā lielākā skaitā sākās 1946. - 1947. gadā ar *Balt Cygnet* un *Westwar Ho* akcijām. 1947. gada 21. jūlijā J. Savickis ierodas Anglijā, un 1947. gada 10. augustā *Market Hārboro* izvietojanas nometnē notika pirmais dievkalpojums latviešu katoļiem Anglijā.

1948. g. 14. martā Lesterā tika nodibināta Latviešu Katoļu Studentu Apvienība (LKSA) "Dzintars". 1948. g. 23. oktobrī pie LKBL tika nodibināts pašpalīdzības fonds latviešu katoļu trimdiniekiem ar mērķi palīdzēt materiālās grūtībās nonākušajiem tautiešiem.

Trimdas latviešu katoļu kopienai Lielbritānijā tika sniegta ne tikai garīga rakstura palīdzība, bet arī materiālais atbalsts. Tika rīkoti dažāda veida pārrunu vakari, rekolekcijas, svētceļojumi uz nozīmīgajām Katoļu baznīcas svētvietām.

Trimdas latviešu katoļu kopienas darbība bija saistīta ar latviskās identitātes saglabāšanu un komunikāciju starp dažādām ?latviešu? institūcijām plašajā pasaulē.

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## **Spiritual ministry for the exiled Latvian Catholic Community in the Great Britain**

The main objective of this paper is to provide a general overview of the spiritual care of Latvians in exile in the United Kingdom during the period from 1945 to 1990. The focus will primarily be on the activities of the Catholic Church in the United Kingdom, with particular emphasis on the spiritual care of the Latvian diaspora, based on the normative regulations of Pope Pius XII's document *Exsul Familia*, issued by the Holy See regarding the spiritual care of refugees and migrants after World War II.

Among the leading clergy involved in the spiritual care of Latvians in exile were J. Savickis, R. Mutulis, and P. Cirsis, S.J. The arrival of Latvians in England in significant numbers began in 1946–1947 with the *Balt Cygnet* and *Westward Ho* operations, through which Latvians arrived in England. On July 21, 1947, J. Savickis arrived in England, and on August 10, 1947, the first Mass for Latvian Catholics in England was held at the *Market Harborough* resettlement camp.

On March 14, 1948, the Latvian Catholic Students Association (LKSA) *Dzintars* was founded in Leicester. On October 23, 1948, a self-help fund for Latvian Catholic exiles was established under the LKBL, with the primary goal of assisting compatriots facing financial hardship.

The Latvian Catholic community in exile in Great Britain received not only spiritual assistance but also material support. Various types of discussion evenings, retreats, and pilgrimages to significant Catholic shrines were organized. One of the main areas of activity provided to the Latvian Catholic community in exile was also closely linked to the preservation of Latvian identity and communication among various institutions around the world.

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## **American Goods, Soviet Buyers: Soviet-Financed Companies Supplying the USSR in the Interwar Period**

This article examines Soviet trade activity in the United States during the interwar period, with particular emphasis on the role of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. In the 1920s, several attempts were made to establish American companies financed with Soviet capital that were intended to serve as intermediaries in the purchase and shipment of goods to the USSR. However, most of these initiatives proved organizationally and financially ineffective. As a result, Amtorg gradually emerged as the central instrument of Soviet economic activity in the United States, concentrating the main functions of interaction with American manufacturers and commercial partners.

Special attention is given to the procurement of industrial equipment and technologies required for Soviet industrialization. Through American firms large-scale contracts were concluded for the supply of machinery, machine tools, and even entire industrial plants. At the same time, the Soviet government actively recruited American engineers, technical specialists, and consultants who participated in the design and construction of new industrial enterprises and contributed to the transfer of technical knowledge and industrial expertise to the USSR.

The study is based on archival materials from the State Archive of the Russian Federation (GARF), the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History (RGASPI), the Russian State Archive of the Economy (RGAE), and the U.S. National Archives at College Park (NARA II). These sources make it possible to clarify the mechanisms of Soviet-American industrial cooperation and highlight the importance of Amtorg as a key institution that facilitated the acquisition of technology and the involvement of American specialists in the early stages of Soviet industrial development.

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