



Riga, Latvia

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Old city of Riga

Basic info:

- Riga is a Capital city of Latvia
- It has 660 187 citizens
- Land area is 304 square kilometer's
- It's divided to Old town and Modern town



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Old town:

- Riga's old town has much to offer
- Like many Cathedral's and church's
- And it has beautiful architecture
- And even the backstory of how everything was build is awesome
- Some Sights that's worth to see
 - Riga's Cathedral
 - Three brothers
 - Saint peter church
 - Saint jacob Cathedral
 - Kgb museum
- And even more



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Three Brothers:

The Three Brothers (Latvian: Trīs brāļi) is a building complex consisting of three houses, situated in Riga, Latvia. The houses together form the oldest complex of dwelling houses in Riga. Each house represents various periods of development of dwelling house construction

The building at 17 Maza Pils Street is the oldest, dating from the late 15th century. The exterior of the building is characterised by crows-stepped gables, Gothic decorations, and a few early Renaissance details. Originally the building consisted internally of one large room and an attic used for storage. The house was restored in 1955–57 by architect Pēteris Saulītis



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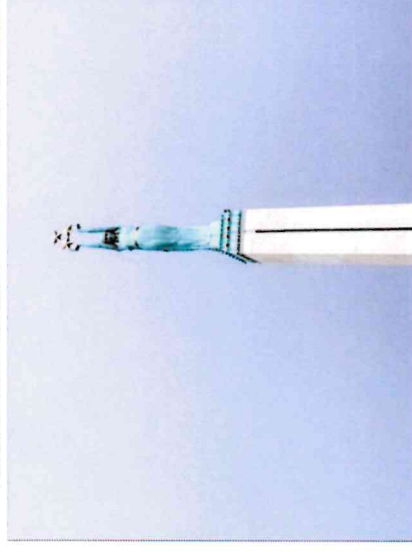
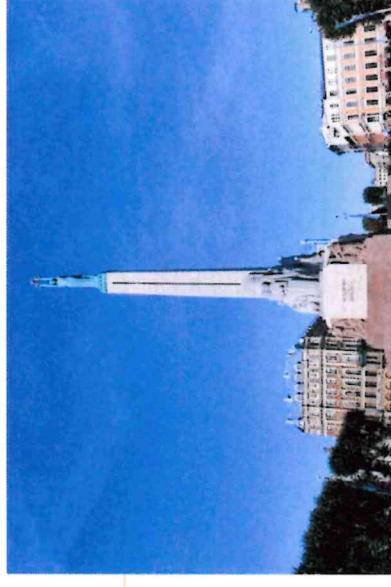
The Swedish Gate and Old City Walls:

- Only a small part of Riga's old city walls remains today, and you'll find it at the Swedish Gate.
- The Swedish Gate (Zviedru vārta) was built in 1698 when Sweden took over the city, and it's the only structure in the Old Town that has preserved its original looks.
- Interesting fact: The apartment above the gate belonged to the city executioner, who would put a red rose in his window the night before a head rolled.



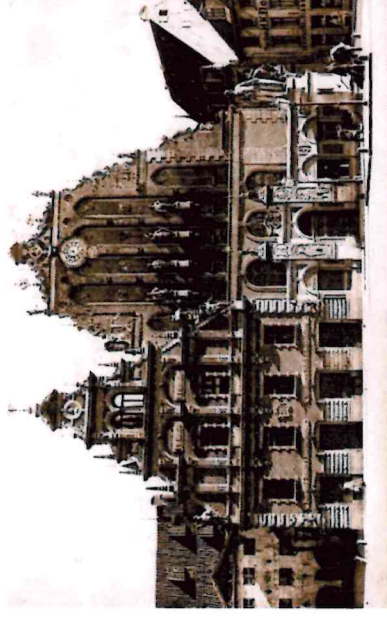
something about the occupation of Latvia:

- Latvia has a long history of being occupied by foreign powers so freedom is a particularly important value for Latvians.
- Right next to the park, you'll find the Freedom Monument. It is a significant symbol as it's dedicated to the Latvian heroes in the fight for freedom 1918-1920.
- If you want to learn about the occupation from 1940-1991, you can head to The Museum Of Occupation, which is only a 10-15 minute walk away (right next to House of the Blackheads in the Old Town).



House of the Blackheads:

- The House of the Blackheads (Latvian: Melngalvju nams, German: Schwarzhäupterhaus) is a building situated in the old town of Riga, Latvia. The original building was erected in 1334 as a warehouse, meeting and celebration place for merchants. It was the biggest public building of Riga
- The building and most of the old town was bombed to a ruin on 29 June 1941 on a fight by the Nazi German and Soviets' army. Notwithstanding the protests of locals and monument protection specialists the remains were demolished by the Soviet Government on 23 May 1948.
- It was rebuilt between 1996 and 2000 based on studies by Riga Polytechnic Institute from 1980s, the funds were mainly provided by city of Riga, and other funds were donated from people who wished to participate in the rebuilding process



Cat house:

- The Cat House (Latvian: Kaķu nams) is a building situated at 10 Meistaru iela in the old town of Riga, the capital of Latvia.
- It was built in 1909 according to the blueprint of architect Friedrich Scheffel. The building is styled as medieval architecture with some elements of Art Nouveau. It is known for the two cat sculptures, with arched backs and raised tails, on its roof.
- It is said that the owner of the house wanted the cats to be placed with their tails turned towards the house of the Great Guild, which is nearby, as he held a grudge against its members. It was later ordered that the cats should be turned so as to face the guildhouse.





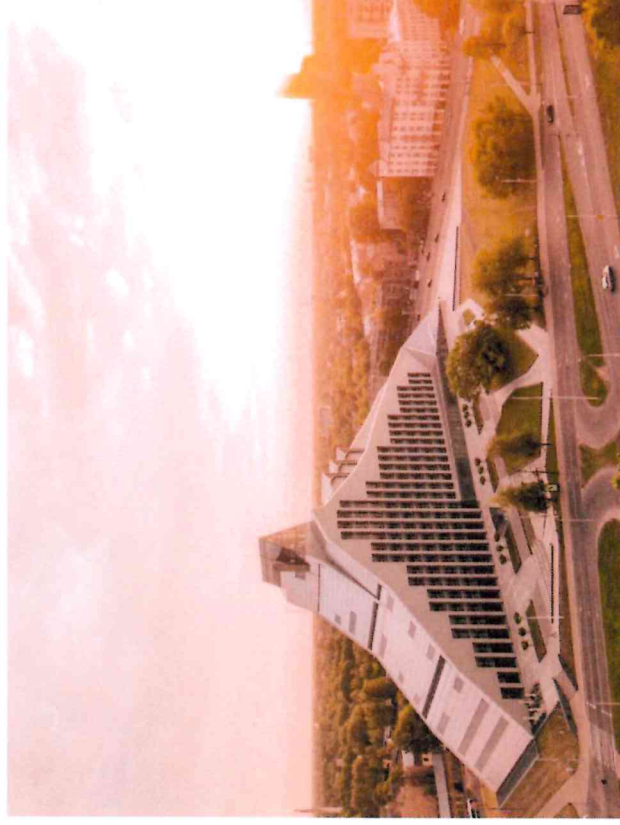
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National Library of Riga

Konečný 3.HA

National Library of Riga

In our plan was to visit one of the most beautiful local buildings, and that was the National Library of Latvia, which looked even better in person than in the photo.



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The corridor

- Upon entering the building, I wasn't sure where I actually was. The hallway was enormous, and it didn't look boring at all, as I had honestly imagined. When you hear "library," everyone envisions a quiet and dull room. But this one didn't look dull at all. Upon arrival, we went to drop off our jackets and backpacks, and then we headed straight to the highest point of the building.



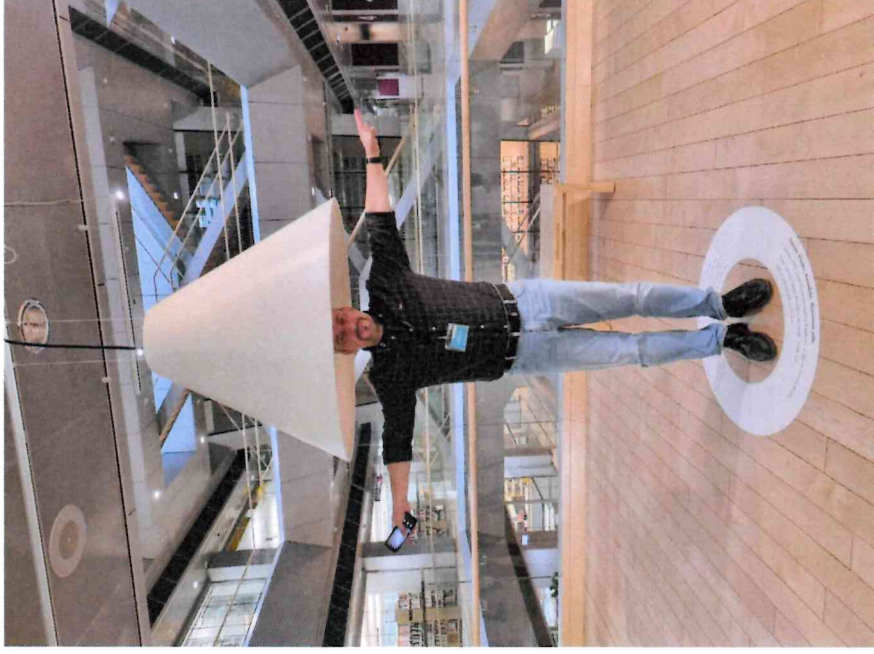
The top floor

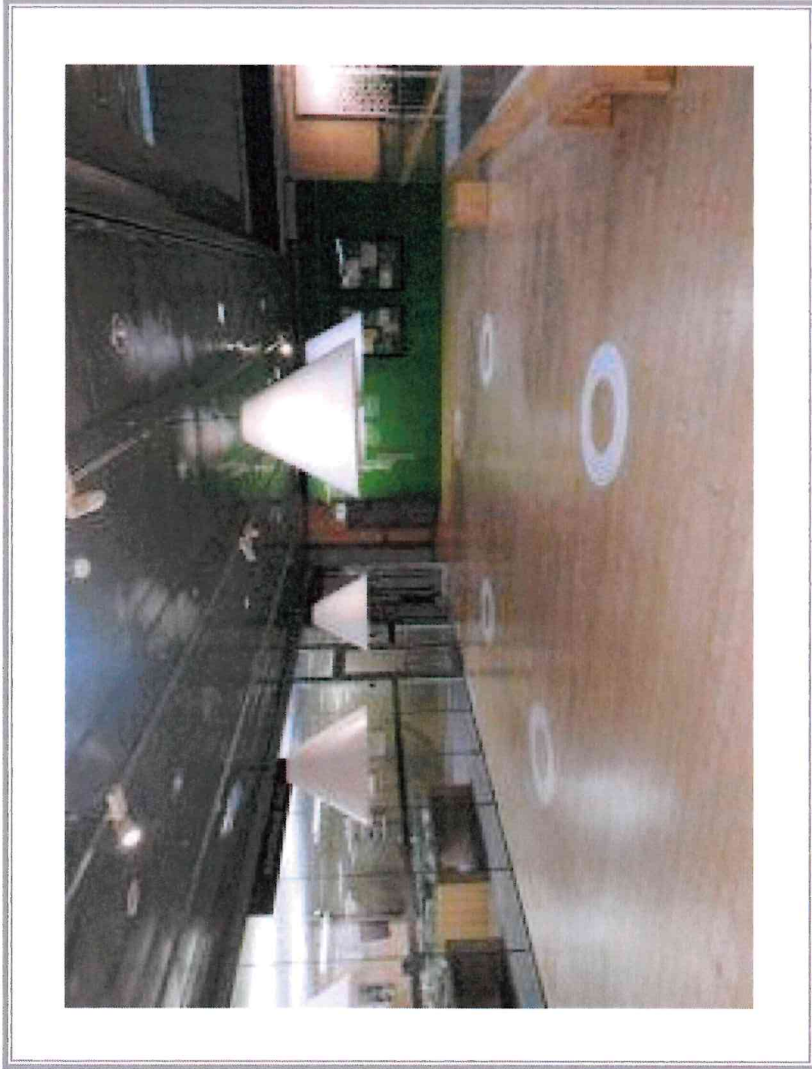
- We started the tour a bit unconventionally from the top. From the top floor, we had a beautiful view of a large part of Riga. I have a great fear of heights, but I overcame it, and like a fearless hero, I went to the edge to take a few photos.



The music in the circle

In other areas, we came across this peculiarity. When you stand in the middle of the circle, you can hear their beautiful national songs. Underneath each one, a different song played by their famous composers.





- Here you can clearly see how it looked there.

Library



- One of the other interesting facts is that they have the most hidden books in one place in the world. The library is truly enormous and magnificent.



The last part of library

In the last part, it was a real museum. There was essentially everything, from books to typewriters to visual representations of history and fairy tales. There were also coins and maps. Probably a treasure trove!





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KGB Museum

Konečný 3.HA

KGB Museum Location

The KGB museum is located at the heart of it all. One would never guess how much horror unfolded at this place.



Foyer

- In the first part, we went to the foyer, which didn't look bad at all. There were boards with photos of people who experienced great horror there, along with interesting facts about them and the place in general.



Cells

The building itself consists of a ground floor with basement cells which were as small as uncomfortable as you can see here.
Term claustrophobia comes to mind



Corridor

The hallways are not particularly large, rather very narrow. Two people standing side by side would almost not fit. Just from this photo, it must be clear that it was a very depressing place.



What was happening here at all?

- This place can't be described even by photos for what was happening there. The term 'prison' was a rather euphemistic word for a torture chamber. People were thrown into small rooms where the temperature exceeded 30°C. The room was then closed, with a small window left open for air circulation. Up to 30 people were crammed into one small room, and to get air moving, they all had to walk in a circle to circulate the air. They couldn't even relieve themselves by escaping to the toilet. It was in the same room, just one bucket.

In that heat, all the stench, such as sweat, blood, the contents of the bucket, and vomit, circulated as people walked. So, apart from other hardships, people also fainted due to the smell

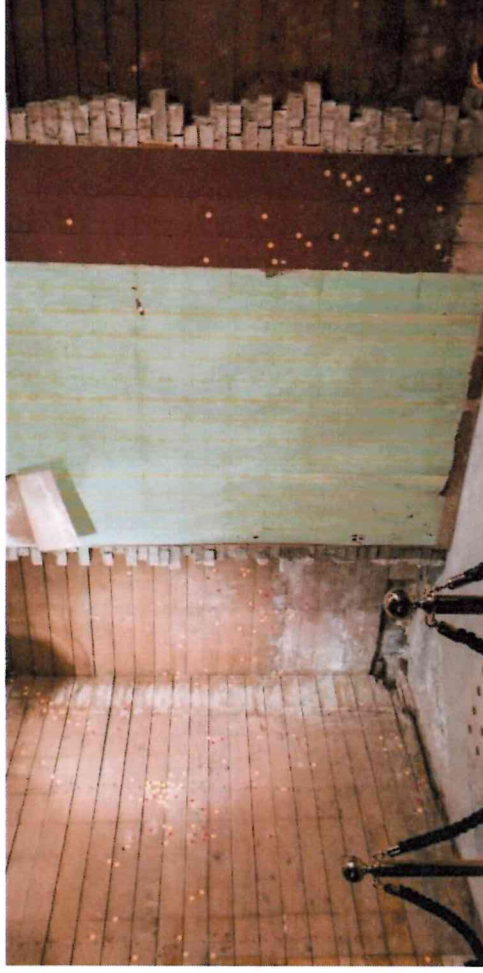
Was it possible to escape from the prison?

- Essentially, no, but it depends on how you look at it. Either you confessed to a crime you might not have committed, as it was challenging to resist collaboration in the conditions they held you, or they sent you to a labor camp or straight to death by a bullet to the head.
- But there's a story that one prisoner escaped. When the guards weren't paying attention, the prisoner jumped out of the window, but unfortunately, he didn't survive the fall. However, he is said to be the only one who glimpsed freedom, even if only for a second.
- Interestingly, after this incident, the next day, there was no mention of it anywhere in the newspapers. No one wanted to see or acknowledge it, as they were afraid of getting lost themselves. That's how severe the censorship was.

Execution site

This place is very brutal; prisoners were executed here swiftly, with a bullet to the head.

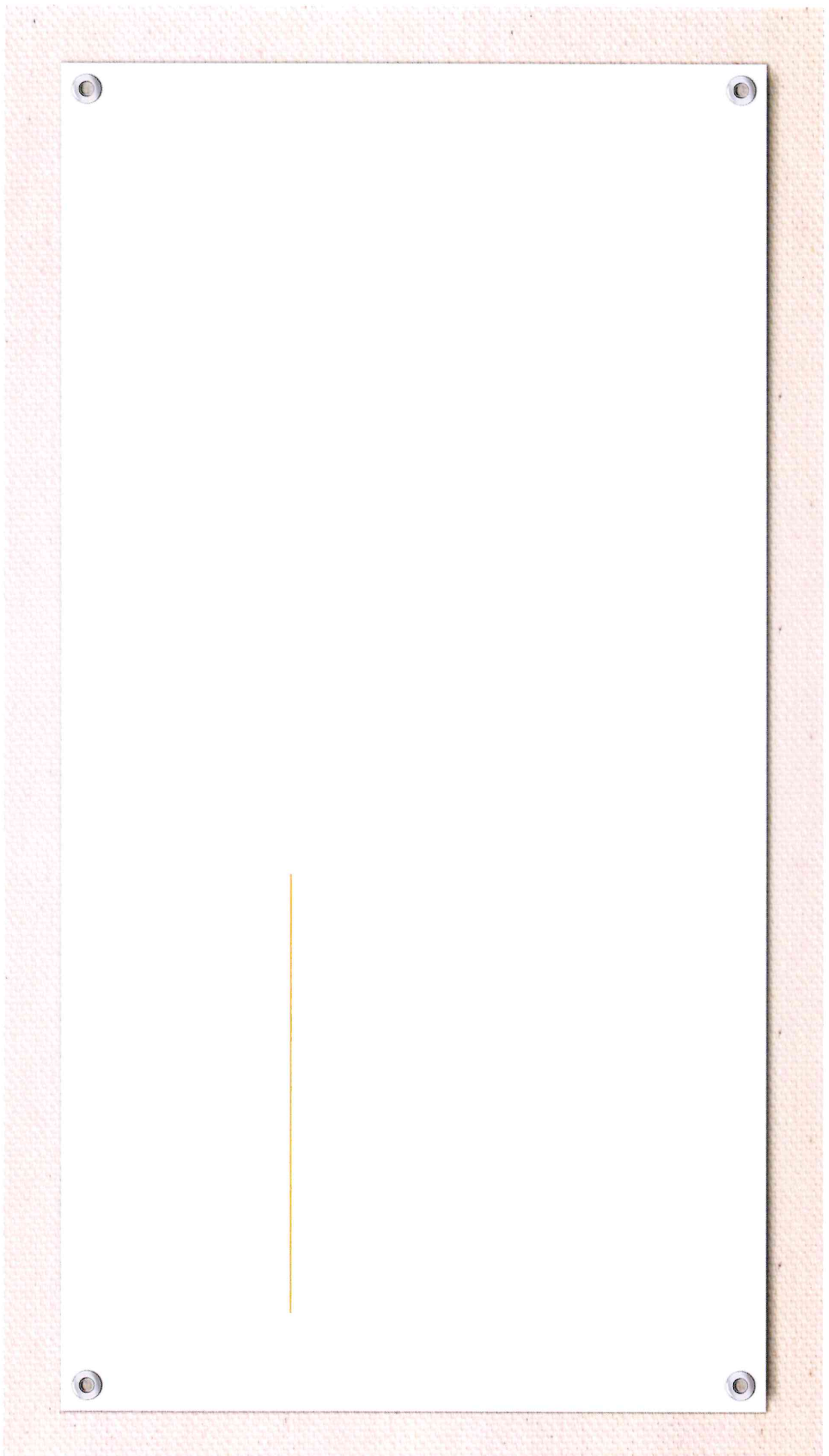
Every bullet in the wall is marked with a yellow plug



Feelings from the place

- Inside the building, there was a stifling atmosphere. We spent approximately an hour in the museum, and we were told that we had explored only 8% of the entire building because it also included the above-ground part. The horrors that occurred inside had engraved themselves into the walls, and the feeling I had from the place was incredible. Indescribable in words. However, it is necessary for us to learn from this part of history so that we do not forget the people who unjustly suffered and to prevent the past from repeating itself.







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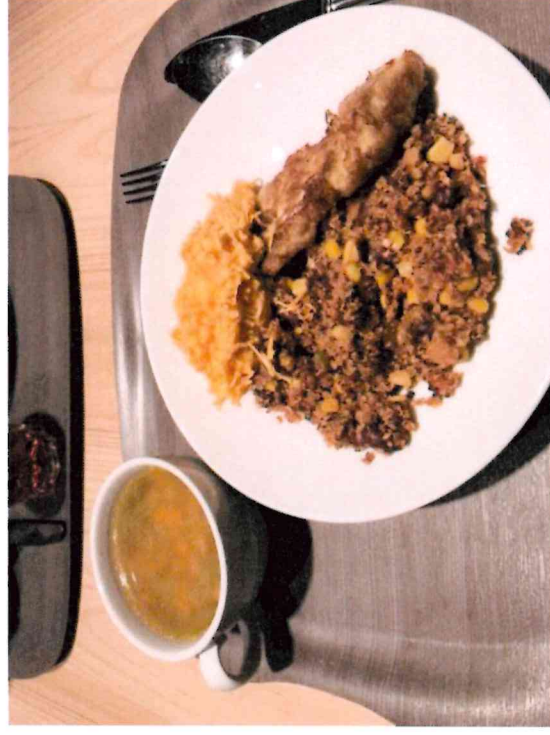
Latvian Cuisine



- Typically consists of agricultural products, with **meat** featuring in most main meal dishes.
Fish is commonly consumed due to Latvia's location on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea.



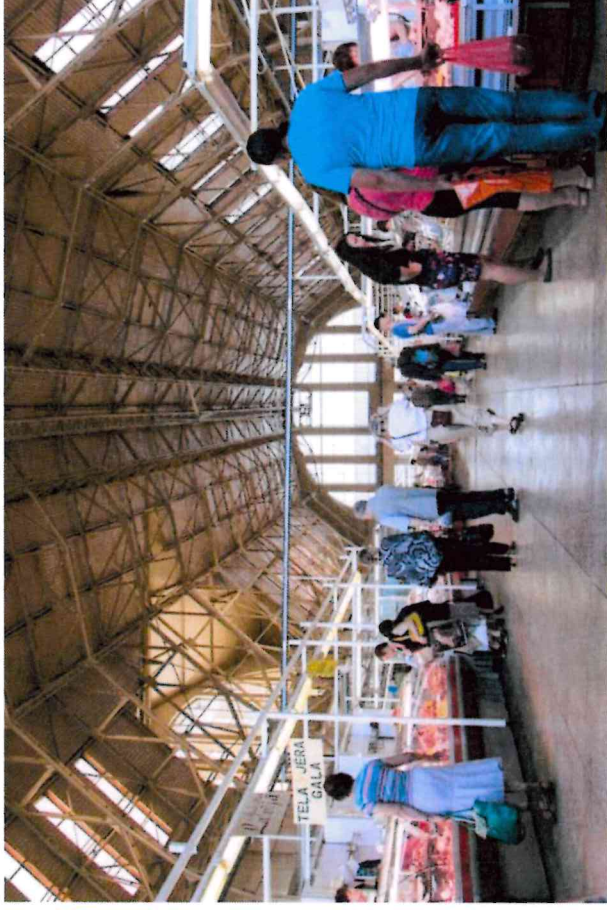
- Latvian cuisine originated from the peasant culture and is strongly based on crops that grow in Latvia's maritime, temperate climate.



- Latvian traditional restaurant is called **Lido**. It works as a buffet and was founded back in 1987



Our visit of the Riga's Central Market



- We tried a lot of different foods
For an example: **Pickeled garlic, Korean carrot or Galia melon**



- One of the shopkeepers was serving us the melon in a very interesting way...
By using a "saw"





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HANSA MATRIX

Basic info:

- HansaMatrix is one of the leading manufacturers of electronic systems and components in Northern Europe for transportation, telecommunications, energy management systems, , medicine and defence technology sectors.
- It has More than 20 years of experience in the industrialization of electronic products and systems and the provision of full-cycle manufacturing services
- In 1999 hasnamatrix was establishment, and this day has four manufacturing site



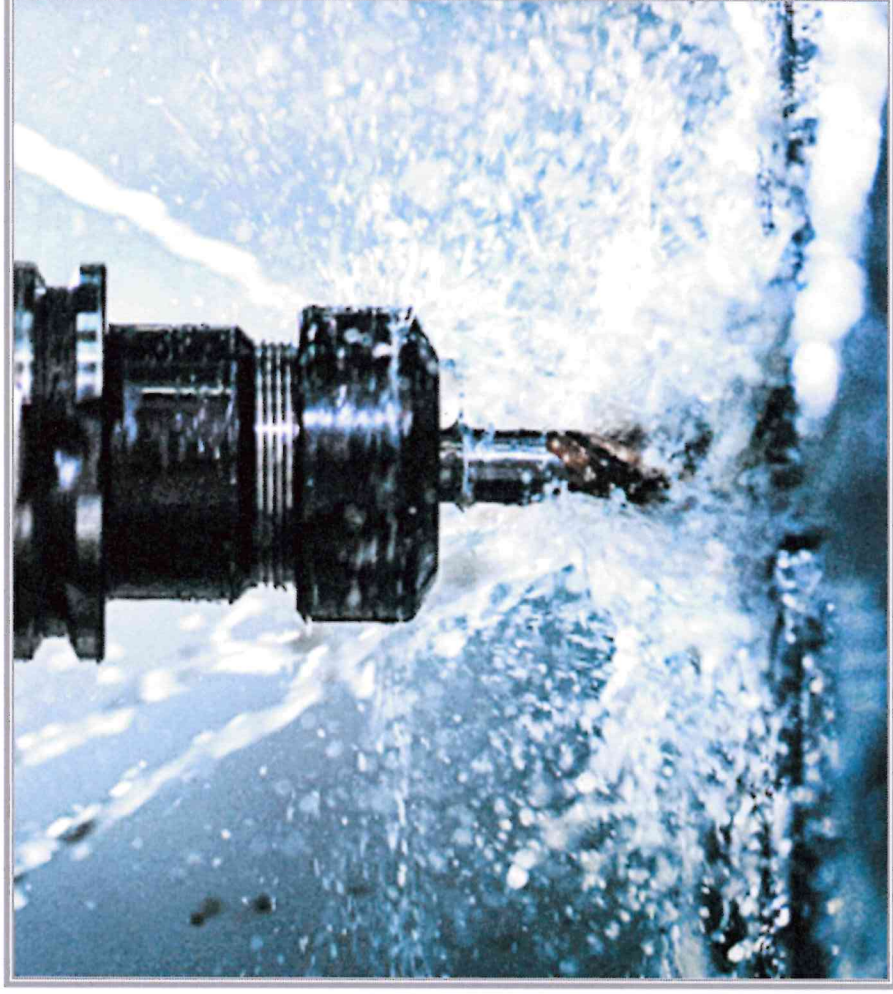
Some history:

- The company was founded on July 30, 1999 under the name SIA Hanzas Elektronika. Its owners were Ilmārs Osmanis (50 %) and SIA Radiotehnika 98. On 7 June 2001, the plant in Ogre started operations. Initially, the company produced electronic components, communication equipment, instrumentation and measuring, testing and navigation devices, as well as electric motors, generators and transformers.
- On 27 December 2002, the Dutch investment fund Baltic SME Fund C.V. acquired a 25 % stake in Hanseatic Electronics. In 2003, the company moved into the premises of a completely new Ogre plant. On 31 May 2004, the share held by Baltic SME Fund C.V. was increased to 37,5 %; the other owners of Hanseatic Electronics at that time were: the Swedish company Proditron Sweden AB (12.5 %), the Swedish company Hornell Teknikinvest AB (25 %) and Ilmārs Osmanis (25 %).



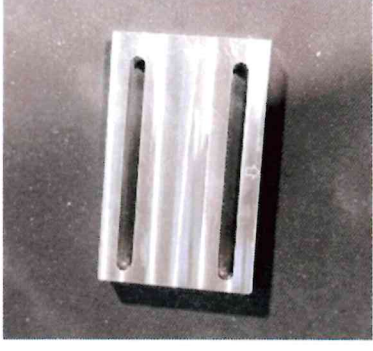
Services:

- Prototyping and industrialization
- Printed circuit board assembly
- Precise mechanical part manufacturing
- Box-build assembly
- Plastic injecting moulding
- Packaging and outbound logistics
- Test systems development
- After sales support services



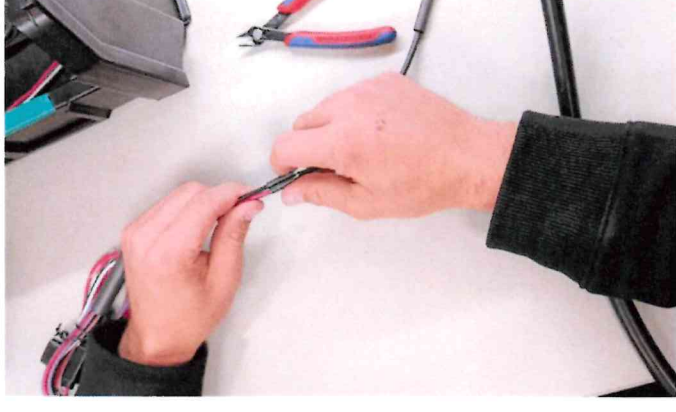
Our work:

- Although, hansamatrix is a company where you expected to be on CNC everyday, We were on CNC for only one day
- The first image is what we did at the CNC machine
- The second one is the machine where we made it



Our work:

- Most of our work was cutting ; uncoating and soldering cables
- We did like 500 of them and it was really annoying
- But luckily our coworker have speaker so that was really helpful
- For not going insane



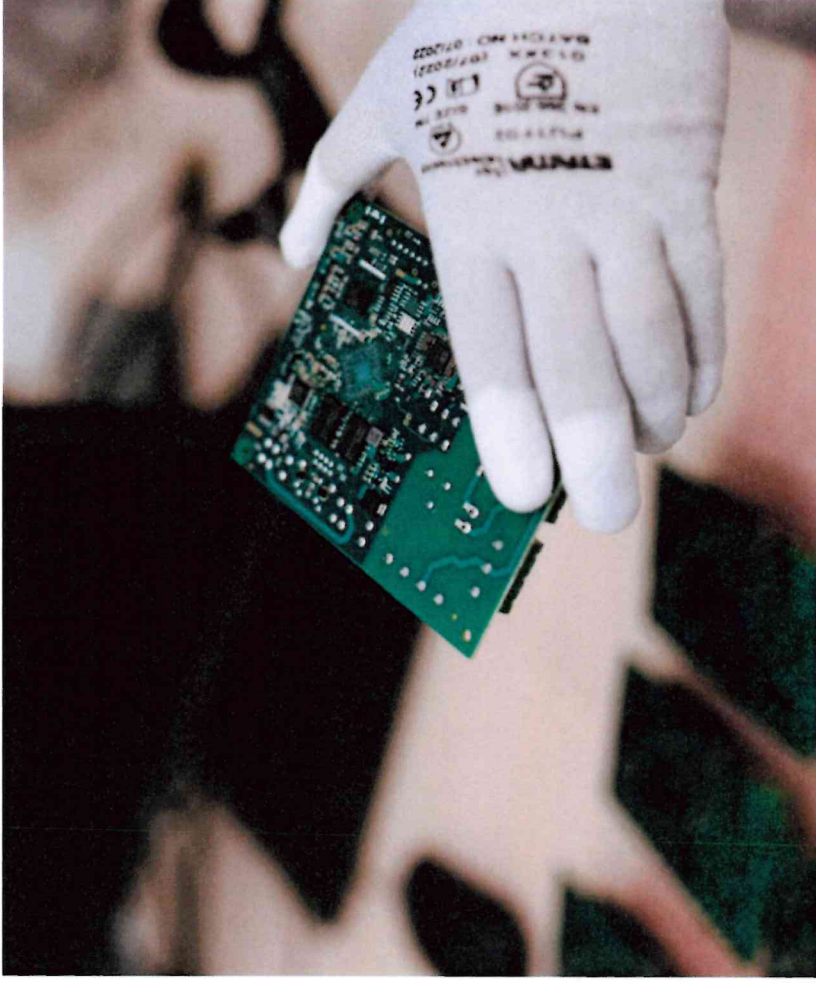


Wiseberg Technology

Konečný, Dobiáš 3.HA

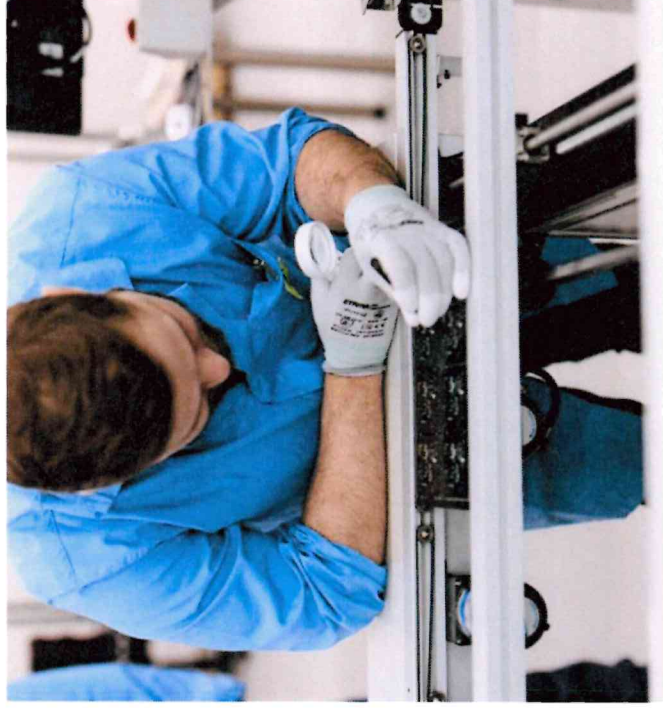
Wiseberg Technology

Wiseberg Technology offer complete EMS services from prototyping to PCB assembly and packaging the final product.



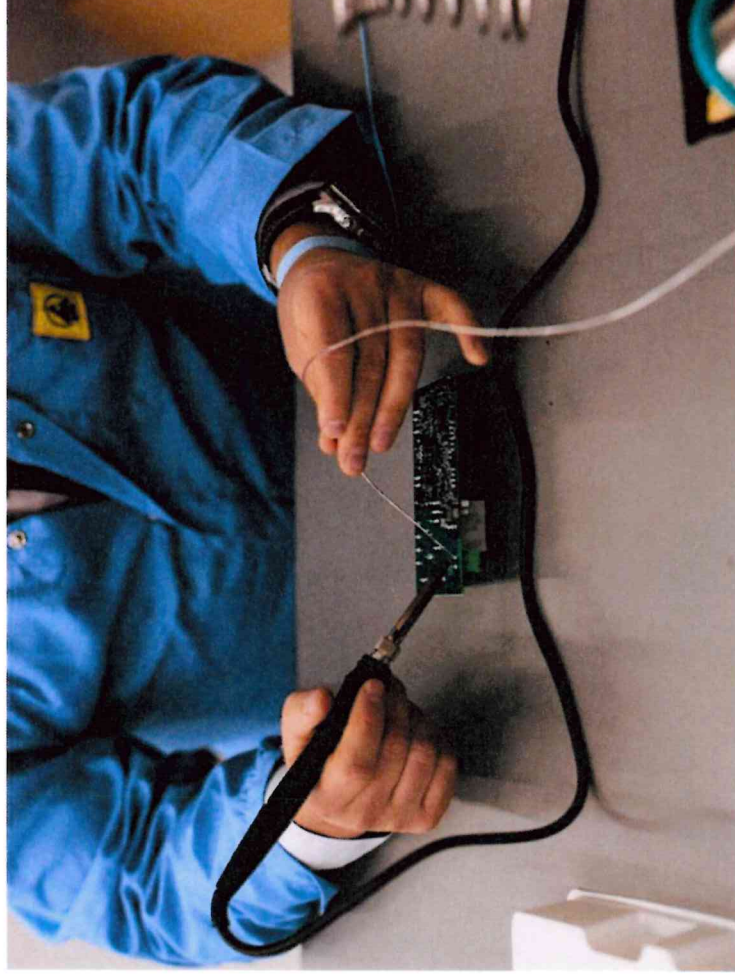
Services

PCB design
PCB Programming and testing
PCB assembly
PCB waterproofing and potting
Creating a prototype
Wire crimping



Our Internship

During our internship, we were involved in manual work. We soldered, stripped wires, connected wires to connectors, and then tested them. The work was smooth, albeit monotonous, but we honed our skills, such as soldering.



What did this internship give us?

Our teamwork improved, we practiced manual skills, and we also brushed up on our English. It was very helpful for us. We learned new vocabulary and discovered what it's like to work in a group and help each other.



Connecting wires

In the picture here, we were connecting wires to connectors, and we surely made over 1000 of them. After that, we stripped wires which we then soldered. We made a couple of hundred, if not more, of those.

The work was honestly monotonous at times, but it also gave us something. Overall, we can say that we enjoyed our time there, and we are glad we were chosen for an internship in Latvia and that we had the opportunity to work for Wiseberg company

