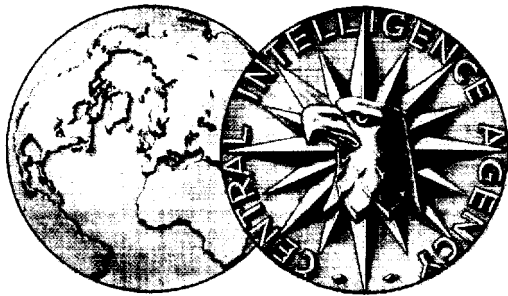


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I. MAPPING IN LIBYA

In recent months, considerable attention has been focused on Libya in connection with the problem of disposition of the former Italian colonies. It is appropriate, therefore, to examine the mapping situation in Libya in order to assist in a better understanding and more intelligent use of the maps of the area. Furthermore, the development of mapping in Libya provides an outstanding example of procedures used by a colonizing nation in the mapping of a colonial area that is largely desert, and suggests the possible application of similar procedures by other nations in the mapping of similar areas.

The original mapping of Libya, done by the Italians, varies considerably in scale and reliability. The extent of fairly accurate large-scale map coverage of Libya corresponds very closely to the extent of the economically developed areas containing most of the population. For the undeveloped and sparsely populated desert areas there are only medium- and small-scale maps of questionable reliability. Despite these variations in scale and reliability, the Italian mapping has been used as the basis for almost all maps of Libya. A small amount of original mapping was done and some minor revisions of cultural detail were made by foreign nations involved in military operations in Libya during World War II, but in general all published maps of the area embody original Italian mapping.

The largest scale at which there is complete map coverage of Libya is 1:1,000,000. This series, originally produced by the Italians, has served as the basis for both ground and aeronautical editions at the same scale issued by several other nations, including the United States, England, France, and Germany.

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Pre-World War II Italian maps at 1:400,000 (and German copies of these maps) cover all but the extreme south and southwestern parts of the country. A British 1:500,000 series produced during World War II provides more recent medium-scale coverage, although it does not extend as far south as does the 1:400,000 series.

The coastal area is entirely covered at 1:200,000 by a World War II German series, and there is coverage of the more important coastal areas by British maps at comparable scales--1:200,000 for Tripolitania and at 1:250,000 for Cyrenaica.

Coverage by maps at scales of 1:100,000 and larger is limited to the northern part of the country near the Mediterranean coast, except for a few isolated oases (Cufra, Gat, and el Auenat) in the interior. These larger scale maps have been issued by German, British, and United States agencies, and include some World War II revisions to the original Italian mapping.

Essentially, the mapping program carried out by the Italian Government for Libya consisted of the concurrent development of (1) reconnaissance surveys for production of small-scale maps of the sparsely populated and economically undeveloped interior, and (2) standard topographic surveys to provide data for large-scale maps of the more densely populated and economically important areas along the Mediterranean coast.

Reconnaissance Mapping Prior to World War II

At the time of the Italian occupation of Libya in 1911, the only maps of the country were a few reconnaissance sketches made by explorers of the nineteenth century and a few maps

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covering the immediate vicinity of Tripoli that had been produced by the Turkish Government. During the more than 350 years of Turkish control, there had been practically no attempt to develop the area, and almost no interest in the preparation of maps.

Immediately following the first Italian penetration, there was intensive activity on the part of the two colonial governments of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in the collection of data from reconnaissance reports, route descriptions, and the few existing geographic monographs. This activity was largely dictated by military necessity, since the Italians were engaged in subduing the natives in a campaign that lasted until the signing of the Peace of Lausanne on 18 October 1912.

A Sezione Monografie (Monograph Section) was established in Tripolitania and another in Cyrenaica. These agencies were made responsible for coordinating and processing the data collected. The first published results of their labors were general descriptive maps of small areas in northern Libya at scales ranging from 1:1,000,000 to 1:200,000, compiled between 1912 and 1915.

During World War I, Italian influence in Libya was reduced to a few token coastal garrisons, and mapping activity within the colony ceased. Meanwhile, in Italy the Servizio Cartografico del Ministero delle Colonie (Cartographic Service of the Ministry of Colonies), utilizing the work of the Monograph Sections, published two map series at 1:400,000 that covered part of Tripolitania in seven sheets and part of Cyrenaica in three sheets. These maps, based on a wide variety of reconnaissance sources and few control points, were unreliable by modern standards. Nevertheless,

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they constituted the first systematic effort toward the mapping of Libya and provided the basic maps for the resumption of Italian political and military activities following World War I.

The reoccupation of the inland areas of Libya by the Italians after World War I was accompanied by a revival of reconnaissance mapping on a somewhat more systematic basis than before the war. This postwar mapping was based on the systematic survey of routes, supported by geographical coordinates obtained by astronomical observations. This method has been widely used in mapping sparsely settled or remote areas where more complex and costly topographic surveys are not justified.

The colonial government of Cyrenaica took the lead in postwar mapping with the establishment of a special Ufficio Studi (Studies Office) in 1921. Compilation of the 1:400,000 map covering Cyrenaica north of 29°N was continued, as was the 1:1,000,000 map covering the entire territory.

In 1929, a Sezione Geo-topografica (Geotopographical Section) was established in Tripolitania and attached to Military Headquarters at Tripoli. This section, staffed with officers from the Istituto Geografico Militare (Military Geographic Institute - IGM) at Firenze (Florence), was assigned the responsibility for the immediate preparation of a provisional edition of a 1:1,000,000 map of Tripolitania based on all material then available and for executing reconnaissance surveys to be incorporated into a 1:400,000 map covering all of Tripolitania.

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Without any planned coordination of effort, the two colonies, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, had thus devised and carried out similar reconnaissance mapping programs. It was a relatively simple matter for the Servizio Cartografico del Ministero delle Colonie to combine the results of the independent efforts of the two adjoining colonies into two uniform series, at 1:400,000 and at 1:1,000,000, for all of Libya.

Additional reconnaissance maps were prepared during the military operations involved in the Italian occupation of the interior areas of Libya, which ended with the subjugation of the Cufra area in 1931. These maps were used exclusively for military purposes. They were not subsequently revised and were discarded after having served their purpose.

In 1931, a single Servizio Studi della Libia (Studies Service of Libya), serving the entire country, was established by royal decree. This agency was responsible, among other things, for the general supervision of all government mapping in Libya. The Servizio Studi formulated a coordinated mapping program for Libya, which included: (1) the mapping of the entire colony at scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:400,000; (2) the production of a topographic map of the northern areas (possible sites for agricultural colonization) at 1:100,000, according to the standards of the IGM map of Italy at the same scale; and (3) the preparation of 1:25,000 topographic maps of the areas surrounding the two principal cities, Tripoli and Bengasi.

In the preparation of the new 1:400,000 series, the earlier system of compiling from various non-standard sources of different origin was abandoned and a new system of standard, rapid field surveys was adopted. These surveys involved:

- a. Astronomical determination of geographic coordinates.

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- b. Barometric determination of altitudes.
- c. Topographic survey of routes by closed traverses, based on the astronomically determined points mentioned above, with reconnaissance of the zones between routes.

Plans for the 1:400,000 series included coverage of all of Libya in 55 sheets, each covering 2 degrees of longitude by 2 degrees of latitude on the so-called "natural" projection. The Servizio Studi directed the work of surveying, drafting, and publishing the sheets of this series from 1931 until 1935, at which time the responsibility for the work was assigned to the new Ufficio Topo-cartografico della Libia (Topocartographic Office of Libya). By 1942, 45 of the proposed 55 sheets had been completed and published, either in colors or in black and white. Ten sheets, covering the extreme southern part of Libya, have not been completed.

The 1:1,000,000 series, which originally consisted of 6 sheets covering Tripolitania, was revised several times before 1931. In that year it was combined with the 1:1,000,000 set for Cyrenaica. The two were re-drafted by the Servizio Studi as an 11-sheet set that covered all Libya. The series was later published (1935-41) by the Ufficio Topo-cartografico as part of the International Map of the World.

By the outbreak of World War II, the Italians had made significant progress in the reconnaissance mapping of Libya. Complete coverage was available in the 1:1,000,000 set, as well as extensive coverage in the 1:400,000 Carta Dimostrativa della Libia (General Map of Libya), the standard medium-scale map of Libya and the basis of all later medium-scale mapping of the area.

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Topographic Mapping Prior to World War II

Owing to unsettled political conditions and opposition from the natives, the accomplishment of detailed topographic surveys in Libya during the first years of Italian occupation (1911-15) was extremely difficult.

Between 1912 and 1914, the Istituto Geografico Militare carried out the first detailed geodetic triangulation and topographic surveys in Libya, which covered the coast of Tripolitania from Misurata to the Tunisian border. The results of these surveys were published by IGM in 1915 in 14 sheets at 1:100,000.

Following World War I, the IGM began a triangulation and topographic survey of the area between Bengasi and Derna in Cyrenaica. This survey, completed in 1919-20, was carried out at 1:100,000 and was intended to serve as the basis for topographic maps at that scale; but the detail was found to be sufficient to permit the publication of maps at 1:50,000. Accordingly, 20 sheets at 1:50,000 were published in 1921, and 3 additional sheets in 1924.

In connection with the topographic survey, detailed observations were made on water supply, soil, and agricultural land use. Color-overprinted editions of the 1:50,000 maps were issued to make available this specialized information.

Topographic mapping activities in Cyrenaica continued to be carried out cooperatively by the local Ufficio Studi (which had been established in 1921) and the Istituto Geografico Militare of Firenze until 1931, with efforts being concentrated on the preparation of 1:100,000 maps of the northern portion of the colony.

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In 1931, the establishment of the single Servizio Studi resulted in the close coordination of topographic mapping activities in the two colonies, with emphasis on the completion of a uniform 1:100,000 series for all of northern Libya.

This work, utilizing the results of the surveys carried out during the preceding years and making considerable use of photogrammetric techniques, was performed under the direction of the Servizio Studi until the end of 1935 and thereafter by the Ufficio Topo-cartografico. Detailed 1:25,000 maps, planned for the vicinities of Tripoli and Bengasi, were published only for Tripoli.

In addition to the standard map series, several special surveys of scattered areas were made between 1925 and 1939. These included:

- a. Surveys for the delimitation of the Cyrenaico-Egyptian boundary, made in 1926 and 1927 pursuant to the Italo-Egyptian Boundary Accord of 1925, the results of which were published in two sheets at 1:250,000 that covered the border from Bir er-Ramla to the 29th parallel, and a map of the Bir er-Ramla vicinity at 1:10,000.
- b. A survey of the Giarabub area made in 1926 and published in a single sheet at 1:200,000.
- c. Rapid surveys of the Cufra and el Auenat areas made in 1933, which served as a basis for the 1934 delimitation of the boundary with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
- d. Surveys of the vicinities of Tobruk, Bardia, Tripoli, Zuara, and Gat at 1:50,000.

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- e. **Photogrammetric surveys at 1:25,000 of an area southwest of Misurata, made in 1939.**

One other official Italian government agency, the Istituto Idrografico della Regia Marina (Hydrographic Institute of the Royal Navy), made important contributions to the mapping of Libya during the period of Italian control. The Istituto completed a hydrographic and geodetic survey of the Gulf of Sirte from Misurata to Bengasi in 1930 and a further survey of the coast of Marmarica in 1931. These surveys formed a part of the first geodetic link across North Africa, and connected the Survey of Egypt triangulation with the French triangulation in Tunisia.

By the outbreak of World War II, the more thickly populated areas of northern Libya were covered by generally adequate topographic maps at 1:100,000 or larger, and the interior by reconnaissance-type maps of questionable reliability at 1:400,000 or smaller.

Mapping During World War II

World War II mapping of Libya, done primarily by the British and German armies, consisted mainly of adapting original Italian maps to the particular needs of the invading and occupying forces.

British maps of Libya were produced by the Geographical Section, General Staff; by Headquarters, Middle East Command; and by field units of the Eighth Army. The British editions, based largely on original Italian maps, incorporated revisions from intelligence reports and war-time aerial photography. In some instances, changes in scale were also made. For example, the British did not make a direct adaptation of the Italian 1:400,000 Carta Dimostrativa della Libia, but utilized it extensively in the

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preparation of 1:500,000 and 1:250,000 sets. A number of "going" maps, showing terrain trafficability, and a few water-supply maps were also produced by the British.

The German Generalstab des Heeres (Army General Staff) likewise made extensive use of Italian originals, with revisions from intelligence reports and aerial photographs, in preparing maps for their campaign in Libya.

The most significant original mapping of Libya done by the Germans during World War II was that of the Sahara Expedition of 1941-42, performed by a special detachment, the Sonderkommando Dora, Technische Gruppe. The group was created for the express purpose of studying the little-known desert area lying between the Axis forces in northern Libya and the Allied forces assembled near Lake Chad in order to determine its effectiveness as a defensive barrier. The ground and aerial reconnaissance missions by the scientific personnel of the group provided data for the preparation of preliminary maps and reports on the military geography of the area. Serious errors in the 1:400,000 Italian maps were noted and corrections made. Although the maps and reports are still in manuscript form, they constitute one of the best available sources of information on the interior of Libya.

Postwar Mapping

With the cessation of hostilities in Libya in 1943, the production of maps of the area slackened noticeably. British Military Administration agencies in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica have been producing only a few special small-scale maps required in the administration of the occupied areas. The British wartime series of larger scale maps are being maintained without revision.

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No maps are being made in the Fezzan under the French Military Administration, but a few small-scale administrative maps of the area have been issued by the Service Cartographique, Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie, in Algiers.

In view of the indefinite future status of the former Italian colony and the general adequacy of existing maps for most requirements in the area, no major mapping activity in Libya is anticipated for the near future.

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II. REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS IN NORTHEAST CHINA

During the past year there have been numerous reports that the Chinese Communists have made changes in the administrative divisions of northeast China. The most recent reports¹ state that on 21 April 1949, the Communist Party, through its Northeast Administrative Council, announced the reorganization of the Northeast Administrative District. This District includes most of Manchuria and part of Jehol Province. The Mongol areas of northwestern Manchuria and northern Jehol are not included in the District. The reports are presumed to be authoritative since they were released by a Communist government agency.

The Communists have divided the District into six provinces and four special municipalities. The following table shows the new provinces, their capitals, and the number of minor administrative divisions in each province.

<u>Sheng</u> Province	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Shih</u> Municipalities under provincial jurisdiction	<u>Hsien</u> Counties	<u>Ch'i</u> Banners
Liaosi	Chin-chou	4	21	--
Liaotung	An-tung	5	29	--
Hellungkiang	Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh	1	40	2
Jehol	Ch'eng-te (Jehol)	2	19	4
Kirin	Chi-lin (Kirin)	2	22	1
Sungkiang	Ha-erh-pin (Harbin)	4	32	--

1. See References at end of article.

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Four special municipalities -- Shen-yang (Mukden), Fu-shun, An-shan, and Pen-ch'i -- are under the direct control of the Northeast Administrative Council. These cities, all located in Liaotung Province, are among the most important industrial centers in South Manchuria.

The reported changes, superimposed on the Nationalist administrative divisions, are shown on the accompanying map (CIA 11370).

Major Administrative Divisions

The province has been retained by the Communist Government as the first-order civil division. However, the Communists have made many changes in the provincial organization that existed under the Nationalist Government. Differences between the Communist and the Nationalist provincial organizations are apparent from the following descriptions of the new provinces:

(1) The new Liaosi Province is made up of the western part of Liaoning, the southern part of Liaopeh, and the eastern part of Jehol. Liaosi is an old provincial name that was used in the third century B.C. to refer to the same general area that is now included in the new province.

(2) The new Liaotung Province includes the combined areas of Antung Province, eastern Liaoning, and south-eastern Liaopeh. The name Liaotung also dates back to an early period in Manchurian history. It was used then as now to refer to the same general area.

(3) The former Hellungkiang Province has been combined with Nunkiang (for exceptions, see 5 and 7) but the union

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is still known as Heilungkiang Province. Six hsien formerly in northeastern Liaopeh were also added to Heilungkiang Province, but two hsien in the northern part of the old Heilungkiang Province were not included in the new province.

(4) Jehol Province has been reduced in size by the loss of several hsien and ch'i on the north and east. Two small areas in the south, which were formerly part of Hopeh Province, have been added to Jehol. The Nationalist administrative system did not include Jehol as one of the nine northeastern provinces of China. The Communists, however, have apparently included it in the Northeast Administrative District (see 2 and 3 in List of References).

(5) Kirin Province has retained its old borders with three exceptions: five hsien formerly in Sungkiang were added to Kirin in the southeast, one hsien formerly in eastern Liaopeh was also added to Kirin, and two hsien formerly in northcentral Kirin were transferred to Sungkiang.

(6) Sungkiang Province incorporates the areas formerly known as Sungkiang (for exception, see 4) and Hokiang Provinces. It also includes the eastern part of the former province of Nunkiang.

The Communist Northeast Administrative District, as described above, does not include all of Manchuria and Jehol Province. No mention was made by the Northeast Administrative Council of the areas which comprise Esingan Province, the major portion of Liaopeh, Cha-lai-t'ie Ch'i in Nunkiang, and the northern part of Jehol. These areas are inhabited by Mongol tribes. The western boundary of the Northeast Administrative

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District agrees closely with the line of demarcation between Chinese and non-Chinese groups. There are three exceptions: Mo-ho Hsien and Ou-p'u Hsien in Heilungkiang Province, and T'u-ch'uan Hsien in Liaopeh Province have predominantly Chinese populations but are not included in the District.

Minor Administrative Divisions

The Communist reorganization includes a number of changes in the minor civil divisions. These differences involve changes of name, boundary, or status. For example, Ching-yu Hsien is a new hsien. It was formed by the combination of the former Meng-chiang Hsien and Chiu-ch'uan Hsien, and the new name commemorates the deceased anti-Japanese hero Yang Ching-yu. All known changes in minor civil divisions are shown on the accompanying map. Several hsien listed in the reports about the Communist reorganization could not be located, however. They are: Hsin-chin Hsien and Hsin-t'ien Hsien in Liaotung Province, and Chao-jui or Chao-lan Hsien, Chi-hsien Hsien, and Hua-nan Hsien in Sungkiang Province.

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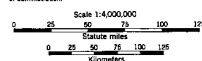
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MANCHURIA AND JEHO

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- - - Special area boundary
- - - Hsien and CHI boundary
- - - Municipality boundary
- Provincial capital
- Municipality, special
- Yung-k'ou
- Municipality
- Lin-chang
- Hsien seat
- CHI (Banner)

Note: Location symbols in combination show multiple functions of administration.



NOTES: When hien boundaries are not shown, dots are not symbols.
 A CHI (Banner) is an area of strategic administrative importance. Chinese Municipal Government.
 These areas are not shown on this map. The different administrative divisions are not shown on this map.
 The names of the cities are shown in Chinese characters. The names of the cities are shown in Chinese characters.
 The international boundaries shown on this map do not necessarily correspond in all cases to the boundaries recognized by the U.S. Government.



NORTHEAST ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT (CHINESE COMMUNIST)

- Provincial boundary established by the Chinese Communists
- - - Hsien and CHI boundary established by the Chinese Communists
- Provincial capital
- Special municipality
- New municipality established by the Chinese Communists
- Municipality; name and status retained by the Chinese Communists
- Hsien seat established by the Chinese Communists
- Hsien seat; name and status retained by the Chinese Communists
- Hsien seat; present name and status doubtful
- Hsien seat; name changed by the Chinese Communists
- New hsien established by the Chinese Communists; location of hsien seat unknown
- CHI (Banner) established by the Chinese Communists
- CHI (Banner); name and status retained by the Chinese Communists

Boundaries for which no change has been indicated have been retained by the Chinese Communists.

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**III. MAPS SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
OF EGYPT**

A group of manuscript maps showing province (mudiriya), district (markaz), and governorate boundaries of Egypt, as of July 1949, are available in the CIA Map Library. In Egypt only the Delta, Nile Valley, and Suez Canal regions are divided into provinces and districts. The strategically important cities of Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta and the two divisions of the Suez Canal area are administered as governorates. The remainder of the country is under military administration.

The administrative boundaries of the Delta (Egypt north of 29°15'N) are drawn as of June 1949 on a single sheet at the scale of 1:500,000 (CIA Call No. 47533). A second map consisting of four sheets gives the internal boundaries as of July 1949 for the entire area southward from the Mediterranean to the border of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (CIA Call No. 49815). The northernmost sheet covers the same area as the preceding map, but shows the boundary changes that were effected by the creation of Fuadiya Mudiriya in July 1949. The four sheets of the third map (CIA Call No. 49815) are overlay tracings at 1:100,000 that give boundaries for the two Canal area governorates, Suez and Suez Canal.

Sheets of the standard 1:500,000 Survey of Egypt topographic set were used as base maps for the five sheets at 1:500,000. No information is given as to what sheets were used as the base maps for the overlay tracings; however, in all probability, the standard Survey of Egypt topographic set of sheets at 1:100,000 were used.

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For Upper Egypt and all provinces except Fuadiya in Lower Egypt, provincial capitals are indicated. It is understood that Kafr el Sheikh is the administrative capital of Fuadiya. Information concerning the administrative centers of the districts varies greatly between Upper and Lower Egypt. The centers of all districts in the Delta except El Huseiniya are located, but several centers are missing on the sheets for the region farther south. In all cases for which such information is given, the name of the center is the same as that of the district. Since many of the districts for which no administrative centers are indicated include a town of the same name as the district, it is reasonable to assume that this town is the center of the district government. Municipality limits for Suez, Ismailia, Port Said, and Port Fuad are delineated on the overlay tracings.

Boundaries for the governorates of Cairo, Damietta, and Alexandria are shown accurately on the single-sheet map of the Delta; but the boundaries given on the same map for the two Canal area governorates are difficult to interpret and do not agree with those on the presumably accurate overlay tracings.

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IV. HANDBOOK OF ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
OF POLAND

The second volume of "Informator Adresowy Miast i Gmin Wiejskich Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej" (Directory of Cities and Rural Communes of the Republic of Poland), published in 1948 by the Instytut Wydawniczy "Kolumna" (Publishing Institute "Kolumna"), Warsaw, is now available in the Map Library of the CIA. The receipt of Volume I was noted in an earlier issue of this Bulletin.¹ The volumes together form a detailed handbook on the postwar administrative divisions of Poland.

Volume I is divided into nine parts: (1) a list of the 16 województwa (voivodships) into which Poland is divided; (2) an alphabetical list of the 295 constituent powiaty (counties), with counties in the "Recovered Territories" identified by "Z.O."²; (3) an alphabetically arranged list of the 448 cities in the "Ancient Land,"³ with the voivodship and county in which each is located; (4) a similar list of cities in the "Recovered Territories"; (5) an alphabetical listing of the administrative divisions of Poland, giving for each voivodship the counties and their administrative centers, their cities, and gminy wiejskie (rural communes); (6) a numbered and alphabetically arranged list of the 3,695 cities and rural communes in Poland, with the names of the voivodship and county in which each is located

1. Map Research Bulletin No. 3, December 1948, p.10.
2. Ziemie Odzyskane -- Recovered Territories. The "Recovered Territories" are the zone of Polish Administration in Germany.
3. Ziemia Dawna -- Ancient Lands. The "Ancient Lands" comprise that part of Poland located between the 1937 western frontier of Poland and the new USSR frontier on the east.

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and the name of the post office and the judicial center that serves each; (7) four articles concerning (a) administrative aspects of forest management; (b) new trends in agriculture, (c) reconstruction, and (d) public health; and (8) and (9) Polish-German and German-Polish gazetteers for the "Recovered Territories."

Volume II has six parts: (1) maps of the 14 large voivodships (urban voivodships, Lodz and Warsaw, omitted), with the number of counties, cities, and rural communes within each voivodship given; (2) an alphabetical list of village communities in the communes of the "Ancient Lands," with each community keyed to its respective commune listed in Part 6 of Volume I; (3) a list of the village communities in the "Recovered Territories," grouped after the commune numbers given in Volume I, Part 6; (4) an alphabetical list of the communes and village communities of the "Recovered Territories," in Polish with German equivalents, and the country in which each is located; (5) a similar German-Polish table; and (6) corrections and supplementary data for Volume I, including changes in the administrative system since its publication.

The handbook is a convenient and comprehensive guide to the administrative system of Poland. It is also valuable as a gazetteer, since it names and locates by administrative unit approximately 40,000 cities, communes, and village communities. Although it is not an official Polish government publication, it is regarded by Poles as an official presentation of the administrative system. It is based on announcements published in the official Monitor Polski, and information from many local sources. The Polish place names for the "Recovered Territories" are either officially decreed forms (where these were available) or forms based on local usage.

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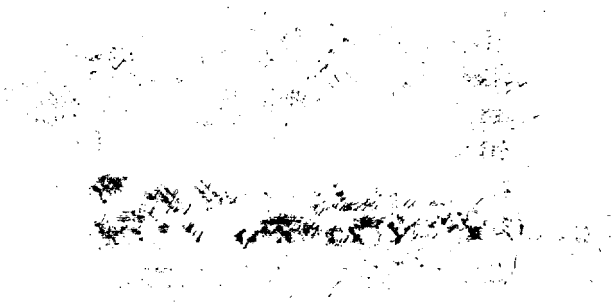
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The arrangement of Volume II is not entirely satisfactory, and the maps presented are not adequate. They are generalized sketches without scale, coordinates, or other pertinent base data. Boundaries are shown for voivodships and for counties, and their administrative centers are located. Commune boundaries are lacking. The sketch maps are superseded by a 1949 map, Rzeczpospolita Polska, Mapa Administracyjna (Republic of Poland, Administrative Map), 1:1,000,000, published by the Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. The use of the handbook as a gazetteer is limited somewhat by the lack of a postwar map showing commune boundaries.

Due to the peculiar arrangement of Part 3 of Volume II, it is very difficult to locate specific village communities of the "Recovered Territories" and to determine their respective communes. The departure from the alphabetical listing of the counterpart for the village communities of the "Ancient Lands" (Volume II, Part 2) is both unfortunate and unexplainable.

Some of the objections to Volume II will probably be removed by the publication of corrections in pamphlets and semiannual supplements. The first pamphlet was scheduled for publication in January 1949, but it has not yet been received. Changes, corrections, and information supplementary to Volume I have already been included in Part 6 of Volume II.

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