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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN



CIA/RR MR - 31

March 1952

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MAP

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Erratum in CIA/RR MR-30
Page 7, line 2:

For 1:100,000 read 1:1,000,000

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II. LIST OF POLITICAL ENTITIES OF THE WORLD

The accompanying list of political entities of the world has been compiled as an aid in the preparation of maps. The term "political entity" as used here designates any unit which in common cartographic practice is indicated by a country name or is separated from surrounding units by an international or intercolonial boundary. The entities are arranged alphabetically by continent with two exceptions: Australia, together with many Pacific island groups, is included under the term "Southwest Pacific"; and the USSR is listed separately from Europe and Asia. This list differs somewhat from other lists prepared by US Government agencies for such special purposes as the determination of immigration quota areas or the marking of imported goods by country of origin. It is believed, however, that the present list complies with current official policies with respect to the preparation of maps. The entities are classified into five general types, as regards political status, as follows:

1. Independent states.

Each entity that is sovereign or independent in greater or less degree is preceded by an asterisk. Members of the (British) Commonwealth of Nations that are fully self-governing are so indicated, as are associated states of the French Union. Mongolia (Outer

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Mongolia) is also included in this category, although its name is not preceded by an asterisk. Seventy-nine entities are listed as independent.

2. States under military occupation.

Austria, Germany, and Japan are in this category. The names of the occupying nations follow each entity.

3. States having special treaty relations with some larger state.

Some entities have a status approximating independence but are bound to another state by treaties or other arrangements of long standing. In some cases the relationship is similar to that of a protectorate, although it may not be so termed officially. The term "special treaty relations," as used here, refers principally to arrangements that restrict the state in the formulation and conduct of its foreign policy. Arrangements regarding economic unions, economic assistance, or the performance of routine governmental functions are not regarded as special treaty relations. The satellites of the USSR are not included. The list includes a total of 15 states having special treaty relations.¹

1. Each of the sheikhdoms of Trucial Oman is counted as a separate entity.

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4. Territories under interim administration.

The former Italian colony of Eritrea, the Free Territory of Trieste, and certain outlying Japanese islands, grouped together as one entity, are included in this category. Three political entities fall within this type.

5. Dependencies.

All other entities are dependencies of one or more states or are governed under international agreements. Such dependencies are colonies, protectorates, protected states, territories, condominiums, international zones, trust territories, and mandated territories. The status of each dependency usually is given after its name, followed by the name of the mother country or, for a trust territory, the name of the administering nation. The terms used to indicate status are those applied by the governing country. No attempt is made to define these terms, because in practice the definitions vary between entities. Antarctica and its adjacent islands are omitted, since the United States does not recognize any Antarctic claims. The list includes 103 dependencies.

The information on political status is included because it is of possible general interest and assistance to map compilers. In most cases it is not necessary or desirable to include on a map all of the information given. On general maps it is not customary to distinguish among types 1, 3, and 4. Neither are the colonies, protectorates, territories, or other dependencies of type 5 usually

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designated as such. If the political status of a dependency is to be designated, it is usually sufficient to give the name of the mother country in parentheses beneath or beside the entity name. The trust territories differ from most of the others, however, in that they are not under the sovereignty of the administering states. It is therefore desirable to designate a trust territory by a notation in parentheses beneath or beside the territory name, such as (Trust Territory--United Kingdom). Occupation zones for the states of type 2 may be shown or omitted according to the purpose of the map.

AFRICA

Algeria

Algiers	}	Overseas departments, France
Constantine		
Oran		

Territories of the South. Overseas territories, France

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Condominium, United Kingdom and Egypt

Angola, including Cabinda. Colony, Portugal

Basutoland.¹ Colony, United Kingdom

Bechuanaland.¹ Protectorate, United Kingdom

Belgian Congo. Colony, Belgium

1. Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland are also referred to as High Commission territories, since they are administered under the British High Commissioner resident in Cape Town.

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British Somaliland. Protectorate, United Kingdom

Cameroons. Trust territory, France

Cameroons. Trust territory, United Kingdom

Cape Verde Islands. Colony, Portugal

Comoro Islands. Overseas territory, France

*Egypt. (See footnote 3, p. 16.)

Eritrea. To be federated with Ethiopia not later than 15

September 1952. Interim administration, United Kingdom

*Ethiopia

French Equatorial Africa. Federation of overseas territories,

France

French Somaliland. Overseas territory, France

French West Africa. Federation of overseas territories, France

Gambia. Colony and protectorate, United Kingdom

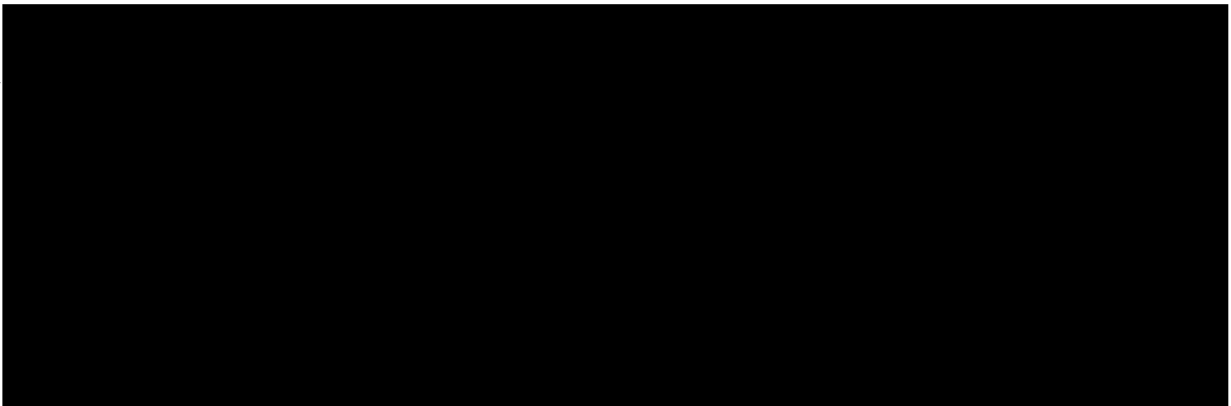
Gold Coast. Colony and protectorate, United Kingdom

Ifni. Territory, Spain¹

Italian Somaliland. Trust territory, Italy

Kenya. Colony and protectorate, United Kingdom

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*Liberia

*Libya¹

Madagascar, including Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Islands, and
Amsterdam and St. Paul islands. Overseas territory, France
Mauritius, including Chagos Archipelago and Rodriguez Island.

Colony, United Kingdom

Morocco

Morocco (French Zone). Protectorate, France

Spanish Morocco (five Spanish possessions on the
Mediterranean coast and the northern zone of the
Spanish protectorate in Morocco)²

Tangier. International zone

Mozambique. Colony, Portugal

Nigeria. Colony and protectorate, United Kingdom

Northern Rhodesia. Protectorate, United Kingdom

Nyasaland. Protectorate, United Kingdom

Portuguese Guinea. Colony, Portugal

Réunion. Overseas department, France

Ruanda-Urundi. Trust territory, Belgium

St. Helena, including Ascension, Tristan de Cunha, and Gough

Islands. Colony, United Kingdom

São Tomé and Príncipe. Colony, Portugal

1. The independence of Libya was proclaimed on 24 December 1951.

2. The US Government has not recognized the Spanish protectorate in Morocco, although Spanish Morocco has long been shown on US maps.

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Seychelles Islands, including the Seychelles, Amirante Islands,
Assumption Island, and other small islands.

Colony, United Kingdom

Sierra Leone. Colony and protectorate, United Kingdom

South-West Africa, for administrative purposes, including
Walvis Bay, which is legally part of the Union of South
Africa. Administered by Union of South Africa under terms
of mandate

Southern Rhodesia. Self-governing colony, United Kingdom

Spanish Guinea (the mainland territory of Rio Muni and Fernando
Po, Annobón, and other adjacent islands). Colony, Spain

Spanish Sahara (the area north of 27°40'N is referred to in
some Spanish sources as the "southern zone of the Spanish
protectorate in Morocco"). (See footnotes 1, p.9, and 2,
p. 10.) Colony and protectorate, Spain

Swaziland. (See footnote 1, p. 8.) Protectorate, United
Kingdom

Tanganyika. Trust territory, United Kingdom

Togo. Trust territory, France

Togoland. Trust territory, United Kingdom

Tunisia. Protectorate, France

Uganda. Protectorate, United Kingdom

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*Union of South Africa. Self-governing member, (British) Commonwealth of Nations

Zanzibar (Zanzibar and Pemba Islands). Protectorate, United Kingdom

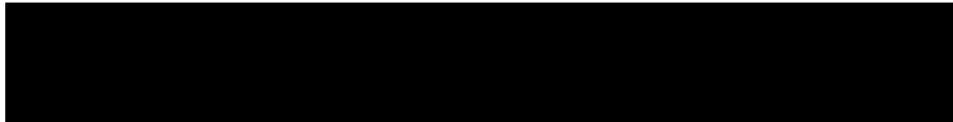
AMERICAS

Northern America

Alaska. Territory, United States

Bermuda. Colony, United Kingdom

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St. Pierre and Miquelon. Overseas territory, France

*United States of America

Middle America¹

Bahama Islands. Colony, United Kingdom

Barbados. Colony, United Kingdom

British Honduras. Colony, United Kingdom

Canal Zone. United States jurisdiction and administration

*Costa Rica

*Cuba

1. In addition to the US territory listed under Middle America, some other islands, rocks, and keys are US possessions or are considered as appertaining to the United States. The United States also holds a lease to, or has agreements with other American States regarding, certain islands.

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Dominica.¹ Colony, United Kingdom

*Dominican Republic

*El Salvador

Grenada.¹ Colony, United Kingdom

Guadeloupe, including St. Barthelemy, Marie-Galante, and
part of St. Martin Island. Overseas department, France

*Guatemala

*Haiti


*Honduras

Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos islands and Cayman
Islands. Colony, United Kingdom

Leeward Islands (British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Antigua,
Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, and Montserrat).
Colony, United Kingdom

Martinique. Overseas department, France

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Netherlands West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba,
St. Eustatius, and part of St. Martin). Territory,
Netherlands

*Nicaragua

*Panama

1. Although the four islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent are separate colonies, they are referred to collectively as the Windward Islands, and in some respects they have a common administration.

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Puerto Rico. Unincorporated territory, United States

St. Lucia.¹ Colony, United Kingdom

St. Vincent.¹ Colony, United Kingdom

Trinidad and Tobago. Colony, United Kingdom

Virgin Islands. Unincorporated territory, United States

South America

*Argentina

*Bolivia

*Brazil

British Guiana. Colony, United Kingdom

*Chile

*Colombia

*Ecuador, including Galápagos Islands

Falkland Islands. Colony, United Kingdom

French Guiana. Overseas department, France

*Paraguay

*Peru

Surinam (Netherlands Guiana). Territory, Netherlands

*Uruguay

*Venezuela

1. Although the four islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent are separate colonies, they are referred to collectively as the Windward Islands, and in some respects they have a common administration.

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ASIA (excluding the USSR)

Aden, consisting of (1) Aden colony, including the town of Aden and vicinity, Perim Island, and the Kuria Muria Islands, and (2) Aden protectorate, including mainland sultanates and sheikhdoms and Socotra Island with islands adjacent to Socotra. United Kingdom

*Afghanistan

Bahrein. Special treaty relations, United Kingdom

Bhutan. Special treaty relations, India

Brunei. Protected state, United Kingdom

*Burma

*Cambodia. Associated state, French Union

*Ceylon. Self-governing member, (British) Commonwealth of Nations

*China, including so-called "China Proper," Manchuria, Sinkiang, Tibet, and Taiwan (Formosa).¹ (See also footnote 3, p. 17.)

Cyprus. Colony, United Kingdom

1. The legal status of Taiwan in relation to China is apparently not settled. According to the Cairo Declaration of 1943, Taiwan was to be "returned" to China. The Japanese Peace Treaty, signed on 8 September 1951, provides that "Japan renounces all right, title, and claim to Formosa...." Taipei is the seat of the Nationalist Government.

By agreements between the Chinese and Soviet Governments signed 14 August 1945, it was provided that Port Arthur and the adjacent area should become a naval base under joint Soviet and Chinese control for a 30-year period and that Dairen should become a free port.

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French Establishments of India, including Pondichéry, Karikal,
Mahé, and Yanam. Overseas territory, France

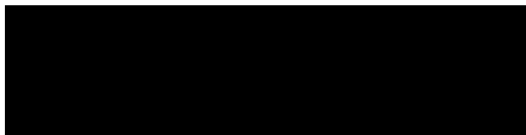
Hong Kong. Colony, United Kingdom

*India.¹ Self-governing member, (British) Commonwealth of
Nations

*Indonesia

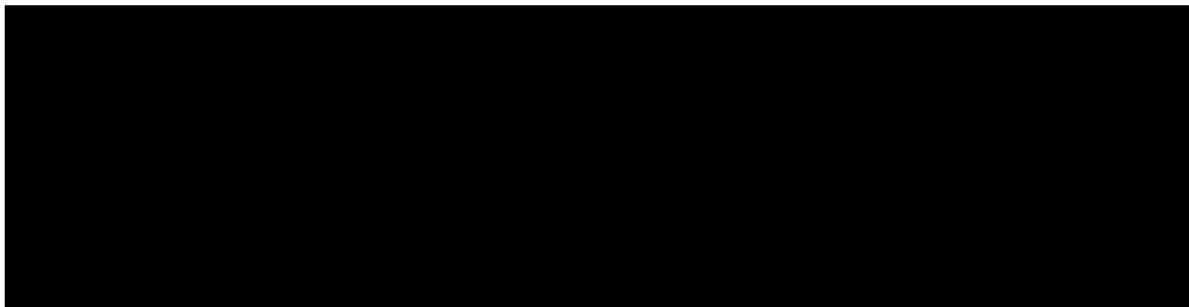
*Iran

*Iraq² 25X6



1. The ultimate status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to India and Pakistan is undetermined.
2. Iraq and Saudi Arabia have equal rights in a neutral zone between the two countries.
3. Armistice demarcation lines separating the military forces of Israel from those of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon were established by agreements of 1948 between those countries. These lines serve as the present effective boundaries of Israel, but the question of the final boundaries in former Palestine has not been determined. Undecided questions include the final determination of the status of Jerusalem, the so-called Gaza strip, and the various demilitarized zones along the demarcation lines.

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*Jordan (the area formerly called Transjordan and a portion of former Palestine east of the Israel-Jordan armistice demarcation line)¹

*Korea

Kuwait.² Special treaty relations, United Kingdom

*Laos. Associated state, French Union

*Lebanon¹

Macau. Colony, Portugal

Malaya, Federation of. Federated state, United Kingdom

Maldives Islands. Protected state, United Kingdom

Mongolia (Outer Mongolia)³

Muscat and Oman, including the town of Gwadar on the north coast of the Gulf of Oman, and the northern extremity of the Musandam Peninsula. Special treaty relations, United Kingdom

1. Armistice demarcation lines separating the military forces of Israel from those of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon were established by agreements of 1948 between those countries. These lines serve as the present effective boundaries of Israel, but the question of the final boundaries in former Palestine has not been determined. Undecided questions include the final determination of the status of Jerusalem, the so-called Gaza strip, and the various demilitarized zones along the demarcation lines.

2. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have equal rights in a neutral zone between the two countries.

3. The US Government has not recognized the so-called "Mongolian Peoples Republic." For some administrative purposes, Mongolia is considered as a part of China by US Government agencies.

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*Nepal

Netherlands New Guinea. Netherlands. Discussions are continuing between the Indonesian and Netherlands Governments concerning its ultimate disposition.

North Borneo. Colony, United Kingdom

*Pakistan. (See footnote 1, p. 16.) Self-governing member,
(British) Commonwealth of Nations

*Philippines

Portuguese India (Gôa, Damao, and Diu). Colony, Portugal

Portuguese Timor. Colony, Portugal

Qatar. Special treaty relations, United Kingdom

Sarawak. Colony, United Kingdom

*Saudi Arabia. (See footnote 2, p. 16, and footnote 2, p. 17.)

Singapore. Colony, United Kingdom¹

*Syria. (See footnote 1, p. 17.)

*Thailand

Trucial Oman, including the following separate sheikhdoms:

Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qawain, Ajman, Dibai, Abu Dhabi, Kalba. Each has special treaty relations with the United Kingdom.

1. The Australian Government announced on 22 June 1951 that the Government of the United Kingdom had agreed to transfer sovereignty of the Cocos or Keeling Islands to Australia. Administration of the islands will remain with the Government of Singapore until the official transfer occurs.

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*Turkey

*Vietnam. Associated state, French Union

*Yemen

EUROPE (excluding the USSR)

*Albania

Andorra. Special treaty relations, France and Spanish Bishop
of Urgel

Austria. Occupation zones: United States, United Kingdom,
USSR, and France

*Belgium

*Bulgaria

*Czechoslovakia

*Denmark¹

*Finland²

*France

Free Territory of Trieste. Interim administration: United
States and United Kingdom in northern zone, and Yugoslavia

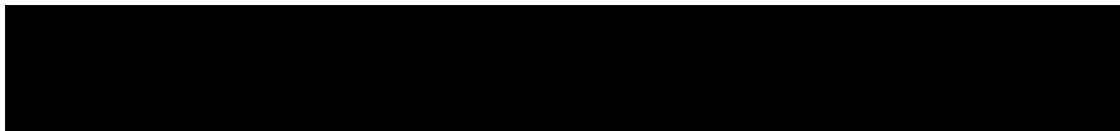
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1. The Faeroe Islands constitute a self-governing community in the Danish Commonwealth, with local autonomy except in foreign affairs.

2. Pursuant to the Finnish Peace Treaty of 10 February 1947, the Porkkala area of Finland was leased to the USSR for 50 years for use as a naval base.

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Federal Republic of Germany. Occupation zones: United States, United Kingdom, and France
Saar territory. Autonomous area in economic union with France
Berlin. Occupation sectors: United States, United Kingdom, France, and USSR
Soviet Zone of Occupation (the so-called "German Democratic Republic"). Occupied by USSR
Gibraltar. Colony, United Kingdom
*Greece
Greenland. Colony, Denmark
*Hungary
*Iceland
*Ireland (Eire)
*Italy
*Liechtenstein
*Luxembourg
Malta. Colony, United Kingdom
Monaco. Special treaty relations, France¹
*Netherlands
*Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Meyan Island

1. Some authorities consider Monaco to be independent.

*Poland, including the former Free City of Danzig and portions
of eastern Germany under Polish administration. (See
footnote 3, p. 19.)

*Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira Islands

*Rumania

San Marino. Special treaty relations, Italy

*Spain, including Canary Islands

*Sweden

*Switzerland

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*Vatican City

*Yugoslavia

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC²

American Samoa. Unincorporated territory, United States

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British Solomon Islands, including the Santa Cruz Islands.

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Protectorate, United Kingdom

2. The term "Pacifica" has been suggested for this area. In addition to the US territories listed under Southwest Pacific, certain other islands are possessions of, or claimed by, the United States. Some of these islands are also claimed by the United Kingdom or New Zealand. The United States and the United Kingdom exercise joint control over Canton and Enderbury islands in the Phoenix Island group.

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Cook Islands, including Niue. Territories, New Zealand¹

Fiji. Colony, United Kingdom

French Establishments of Oceania (Tuamotu Archipelago, Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Tubuai or Austral Islands, and Clipperton Island). Overseas territory, France

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Colony, United Kingdom

Guam. Unincorporated territory, United States

Hawaii. Territory, United States

Nansei-shotō south of 29°N, including the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands; Nanpo-shotō south of Sōfu Gan, including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island, and the Volcano Islands; Parece Vela; and Marcus Island. Interim administration, United States²

Nauru. Trust territory: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom; administered by Australia.

1. These islands are integral parts of New Zealand but are under separate administrations.

2. Article 3 of the Japanese Peace Treaty, signed 8 September 1951, states: "Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority, Nansei Shotō south of 29 north latitude (including the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands), Nanpo Shoto [sic] south of Sofu Gan (including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island and the Volcano Islands) and Parece Vela and Marcus Island. Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States will have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters."

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New Caledonia, including the Loyalty Islands, Wallis Islands,
and Futuna Islands. Overseas territory, France

New Guinea, Territory of (northeast New Guinea and the Bismarck
Archipelago, including New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty
Islands, and northern Solomon Islands). Trust territory,
Australia

New Hebrides. Condominium, France and United Kingdom

*New Zealand, including the following outlying islands and
island groups: Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty,
Chatham, and Kermadec. Self-governing member, (British)
Commonwealth of Nations

Pacific Islands, trust territory of the (Caroline Islands,
Mariana Islands except Guam, and Marshall Islands). Trust
territory, United States

Papua, including D'Entrecasteaux Islands and Louisiade
Archipelago. Territory, Australia

Pitcairn and adjacent islands.¹ United Kingdom

Tonga (Friendly) Islands. Under a certain degree of protec-
tion from the United Kingdom

Western Samoa. Trust territory, New Zealand

USSR

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, including Estonia,
Latvia, and Lithuania; Tannu Tuva; a portion of German

1. Pitcairn is described as "a British colony by settlement."

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East Prussia under USSR administration; and southern Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands, former Japanese territories under USSR administration.¹

1. The US Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the USSR and does not necessarily recognize some of the boundaries of the USSR now in effect.

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III. NEW ISSUE OF BARTHOLOMEW'S "MIDDLE AND NEAR EAST"

Middle and Near East; 1:4,000,000; John Bartholomew and Son, Ltd., Edinburgh; 1951; CIA Map Library Call No. 61052.

The new edition of Bartholomew's popular reference map of southwestern Asia is now available. In many respects it is an improvement over the 1943 edition. Particularly noteworthy is the prominent indication of the publication date, a feature lamentably obscured or lacking in earlier Bartholomew maps.

Comparison of the 1951 map with the 1943 edition reveals the thoroughgoing nature of the revision. Changes in coastlines and in the extent and shape of marshes and sand areas are apparent. Although the contour interval remains unchanged, the configuration of the contours is considerably changed in several areas. The color system used in the layer tinting is generally the same, but the somewhat darker shade of brown used on the new map for the higher elevations produces a more effective result. A clearer symbol for sand deserts is also used on the 1951 issue.

Numerous changes in cultural features appear on the new edition. The alignment of international boundaries has been revised, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula and Palestine. Some place names have been changed to conform to more acceptable spellings, although they do not necessarily agree with the rulings of the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names. Several new names have been added, notably in areas of petroleum development.

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A serious effort has been made to revise the transportation network. Some of the more important new oil pipeline construction is indicated, the road net has been revised, and several changes have been made in the railroad pattern. Although the net result of the changes in the transportation information has been an improvement, a number of errors are still discernible to analysts familiar with the area. In a few cases, changes have occurred since the map was compiled.

In view of the general excellence of the new map as a reference source and the wide use that it will receive among US Government agencies, it is appropriate to point out the more important inaccuracies or deficiencies in the 1951 edition.

Selected List of Specific Inaccuracies or Deficiencies

Arabian Peninsula

1. The Persian Gulf terminus of the Saudi Arabian Government Railroad is Dammam Pier, not Dhahran. This railroad has been completed into Riyadh since the map was prepared.

2. The oil pipeline from Burghan through Ahmadi to Mena al Ahmadi (Kuwait) is not shown.

3. The trans-Qatar oil pipeline from Dukhan to Umm Said is not indicated. The latter location, an important tanker-loading port, is not identified.

4. The pipeline network in the Abqaiq-Bahre'in-Ras Tanura area is more incomplete than the limitations of the small scale would necessitate.

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5. The motorable route parallel to the trans-Arabian pipeline has been omitted.

Iran

1. The railway extending southeast from Qum is complete only as far as Kashan, not to Khalidabad.
2. The railroad from Sar-i-Bandar (between Ahwaz and Bandar Shahpur) to the important oil port of Bandar Ma'shur is not shown.
3. The narrow-gauge railroad from Dar-i-Khazineh to Masjid-i-Sulaiman has been dismantled.
4. The railroad line shown as running from Hosseinieh (between Ahwaz and Khorramshahr) to Ma'qil (Iraq) has been abandoned.

Iraq

1. The meter-gauge railroad has been extended from Kirkuk to Erbil.
2. The meter-gauge railroad between Ba'Quba and Kut al Imara has been dismantled.
3. Railroad lines south of Shu'aiba (including the line to Umm Qasr) have been abandoned and partially dismantled.
4. The oil pipeline between Az Zubair and Al Faw is omitted.

Syria

1. The railroad line of 60-centimeter gauge shown northeast of Deraa between Ezraa and Soueida has been dismantled.

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Egypt-Israel

1. The international boundary between Egypt and Israel should run to the Mediterranean Sea. Egypt does not claim the Gaza strip as a part of Egypt.

Turkey

1. The railroad from Mudanya to Bursa was abandoned in 1948 in favor of road transportation.

2. The railroad from Kars to Arpaçay does not exist.

Greece

1. The railroad shown as bypassing Alexandroupolis and leading into Férrai does not exist.

USSR

1. The railroad from Tedzhen to Sarakhs does not exist.

2. The railroad shown as extending northwest from Chardzhou toward Kungrad is not yet complete.

3. The railroads from Baku to Mashtaga and from Borzhomi to Akhaltsikhe are omitted.

4. Artik, the terminus of the branch railway extending south-east from Leninakan, is erroneously identified as Makhmudzhug.

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IV. BRIEF NOTICES

A. ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY MAPS OF THE SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY

Recent radical changes in the boundaries of the Länder (states) in the Soviet Zone of Germany are presented on two new editions of the Schaffmann and Kluge map, Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic), at 1:700,000, that are available at the CIA Map Library. These changes, which are described in Map Research Bulletin No. 26, August 1951, pp.15-18, are shown on the July 1950 edition of the map (Call No. 74265) and on the January 1951 edition (Call No. 74263). The 1951 edition is recommended because it shows the new railroad outer freight ring built by the Soviets to bypass the western zones of Berlin.

In addition, sheets of a set covering three separate Länder at 1:300,000, also by Schaffmann and Kluge, are available. The sheets for Land Sachsen are on file at the CIA Map Library, in two editions: Ausgabe A (Call No. 74279), and Ausgabe B (Call No. 74280). Internal administrative boundaries (Land, Landkreis, and Stadtkreis) are presented more clearly on Ausgabe B. Sheets for Thüringen and Mecklenburg are held by the Army Map Service (Call No. 4M 23-26-43641-300).

B. A MOTOR ROAD IN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

A new motor road between Kungrad (43°06'N - 58°54'E) and Tagalayashchi (47°18'N - 55°31'E) is shown on the 1950 Soviet map of the Kazakh SSR, Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta Kazakhskoy SSR, at

1:1,500,000 (CIA Map Library, Call No. 72561). The road is classified as a main motor transport road (glavnaya avtoguzhevaya doroga), although 1951 maps of the Soviet Union at 1:5,000,000 and 1:8,000,000 indicate that all except a short segment of secondary road northwest of Kungrad is caravan route or trail. The presentation of the road on the Kazakh map is regarded as accurate, since other data on the map have been verified by reliable sources.

This road, which is the only major automobile route between the Caspian and Aral Seas, provides a motor link between Chardzhou and Aktyubinsk. From Kungrad, where it connects with the main automobile road and railroad to Chardzhou, the new road proceeds in a northwesterly direction for a distance of approximately 620 kilometers (384.4 miles), through the Ust'-Urt Plateau and the Sam Desert, to Tagalayashchi in the Emba Valley. From Tagalayashchi a trail continues to Alshinskay, a distance of approximately 44 kilometers (27.2 miles), where it joins the main automobile road which runs via Zharkamys and Uil to Aktyubinsk.

The new road follows the general direction of an unverified railroad line under construction or projected, between Kungrad and Aleksandrov Gay, which is shown on the 1948 British map, USSR and Adjacent Areas, at 1:8,000,000 (AMS Map No. 5104).

C. A NEW VOLUME ON SURVEYING AND MAPPING IN CEYLON

A volume entitled Land, Maps and Surveys that reviews in 131 pages the "evidence of land surveys as practised in Ceylon from

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earliest known periods and the story of the Ceylon Survey Department from 1800 to 1950" is now available at the CIA Map Library. The book was written by R. L. Brohier and published by the Ceylon Government Press, Colombo, in 1950. Although several maps are included, only one is noteworthy -- a map showing present provincial boundaries and indicating the dates when sections of each boundary were surveyed.

The book describes clearly and concisely the history of the measuring and mapping of property lines, administrative boundaries, and topography in Ceylon. A particularly useful summary of the organization, techniques, and achievements of the Ceylon Survey Department is contained in the final chapter. At first this agency concentrated on the surveying of property lines and administrative boundaries. No significant topographic surveys were undertaken until 1879. In 1908, work was begun on the contoured topographic series at 1:63,360, based on plane-table surveys. Complete planimetric coverage for the island at this scale was available by 1917, and by 1924 contour surveys at the same scale had been completed. Since 1925, when the final sheets of the contoured series were published, the Survey has undertaken no new major surveys but has made many revisions to the sheets and has completed a number of special surveys for various purposes.

D. MAPS OF THE TERRITOIRES OF THE BELGIAN CONGO

A series of 121 sheets, each covering one of the territoires in the Belgian Congo, has been received. The sheets are ozalid

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reproductions at a scale of 1:200,000 of sheets published by the Institut Géographique du Congo Belge during the period from 1947 to 1951, the majority in 1949. They are cataloged in groups, by province, and have the following call numbers: Kivu, 73723; Equateur, 73724; Orientale, 73725; Léopoldville, 73757; Katanga, 73758; and Kasai, 73759.

On each sheet the compilation sources used are listed, the chief being itineraries, reports to the territorial administrators, and information from surveys made by mining, railroad, and other development agencies and by cartographic and boundary missions.

The series furnishes a vast amount of information, as indicated by the 81 separate items included on an accompanying legend sheet. Among the more significant features are boundaries; political centers; villages; agricultural settlements; religious missions; medical facilities; mining, industrial, and trade centers; drainage; geodetic points of the first, second, and third order; transportation and communication facilities; and airfields.

The quality of the sheets varies considerably. For areas of economic exploitation in which mapping has been systematic, the sheets appear to be reliable. In the mining areas of the provinces of Katanga, Kivu, Kasai, and Orientale, mining companies have made topographic surveys. Surveys have also been made along most of the boundary sections that do not follow rivers or lakes. These surveys cover the boundaries of the Belgian Congo with Angola and with all

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British territories except the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In the interior and in the northern part of the Belgian Congo very little accurate surveying has been done.

In spite of the poor quality of paper, blurred printing on some sheets, lack of a sheet legend and incomplete information for some areas, the map supplies interesting and valuable geographic information on the internal administrative structure as well as the economic development of the country.

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