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MAP INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

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CIA/RR MR-36

5 May 1953

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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MAPS

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I. ASIA

A. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN COMMUNIST CHINA

Recent decisions have again altered the administrative structure of Communist China. These administrative changes are shown on the accompanying map, CIA 12577, which is a thorough revision of China: Communist Administrative Areas -- 1952, CIA 12276, described in Map Intelligence Review No. 33, August 1952.

Two significant administrative decisions were made on 15 November 1952 by the 19th Conference of the Central Peoples Government Council, as follows:

1. The Peoples Government of Northeast China (Manchuria) and the "military-administrative" committees of the "major administrative areas" have been abolished, and in their place "administrative committees" have been organized. The transformation took place during December 1952 and January 1953. The former military-administrative committees were established early in 1950 in each major administrative area except Northeast China to govern at an intermediate level between the central government and the provincial governments. They were designed with the aim of centralizing and consolidating effective control over the various areas of China through a semi-military type of government. The change to purely administrative committees

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reflects progress in the consolidation of Communist control over China. It will probably lessen considerably the prestige and power of the area governments, centralize control more tightly at Pei-ching (Peking), and strengthen government at the provincial and municipal levels.

2. The North China provinces of Pingyuan and Chahar have been abolished, and the provincial boundaries of North China, with a few exceptions, have returned to pre-1949 alignments. Pingyuan, created in 1949, was reapportioned to Shantung and Honan, with the 29 eastern hsien being returned to Shantung and the remaining 27 hsien being transferred to Honan. The 13 hsien of southwestern Chahar are now part of Shansi; the remaining 16 hsien are part of Hopeh. Although Chahar had existed as a province since 1928, its area fluctuated considerably. In 1949 the northern part of the province was incorporated into the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Other administrative changes that have occurred in recent months are reflected on the accompanying map, CIA 12577.

1. In August and November 1952, decisions were made to abolish eight so-called "administrative office districts"--four in Szechwan and two each in Anhwei and Kiangsu. Provincial governments subsequently were organized in these three provinces. These former administrative units had been established in 1949 and had functioned administratively at the province level.

2. The exact administrative status of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (IMAR) and that of Tibet are not entirely clear. From

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information contained in recent Chinese Communist maps and atlases, 1/ it appears that the IMAR is included in the North China Administrative Area and that Tibet is in the Southwest Administrative Area. The most recent press reports from official Communist Chinese sources, however, continue to list Tibet and the IMAR as administrative units separate and distinct from the major administrative areas. Both Tibet and the IMAR are directly administered by the Central Peoples Government. According to the 1952 Peoples Handbook, Tibet also has the status of an autonomous region--a sop to its predominantly non-Chinese population. There is no doubt, however, that the two so-called "autonomous regions" are effectively controlled by the Peking regime.

3. On 1 July 1952 the capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was moved from Chang-chia-k'ou (Kalgan), Chahar Province, to Kuei-sui, capital of Suiyüan Province. This change was followed by a 1 August decision to merge the military districts of Suiyüan and Inner Mongolia. Since Suiyüan has a sizable Mongol population and is generally considered to be geographically a part of Inner Mongolia, the eventual inclusion of Suiyüan in the IMAR appears probable.

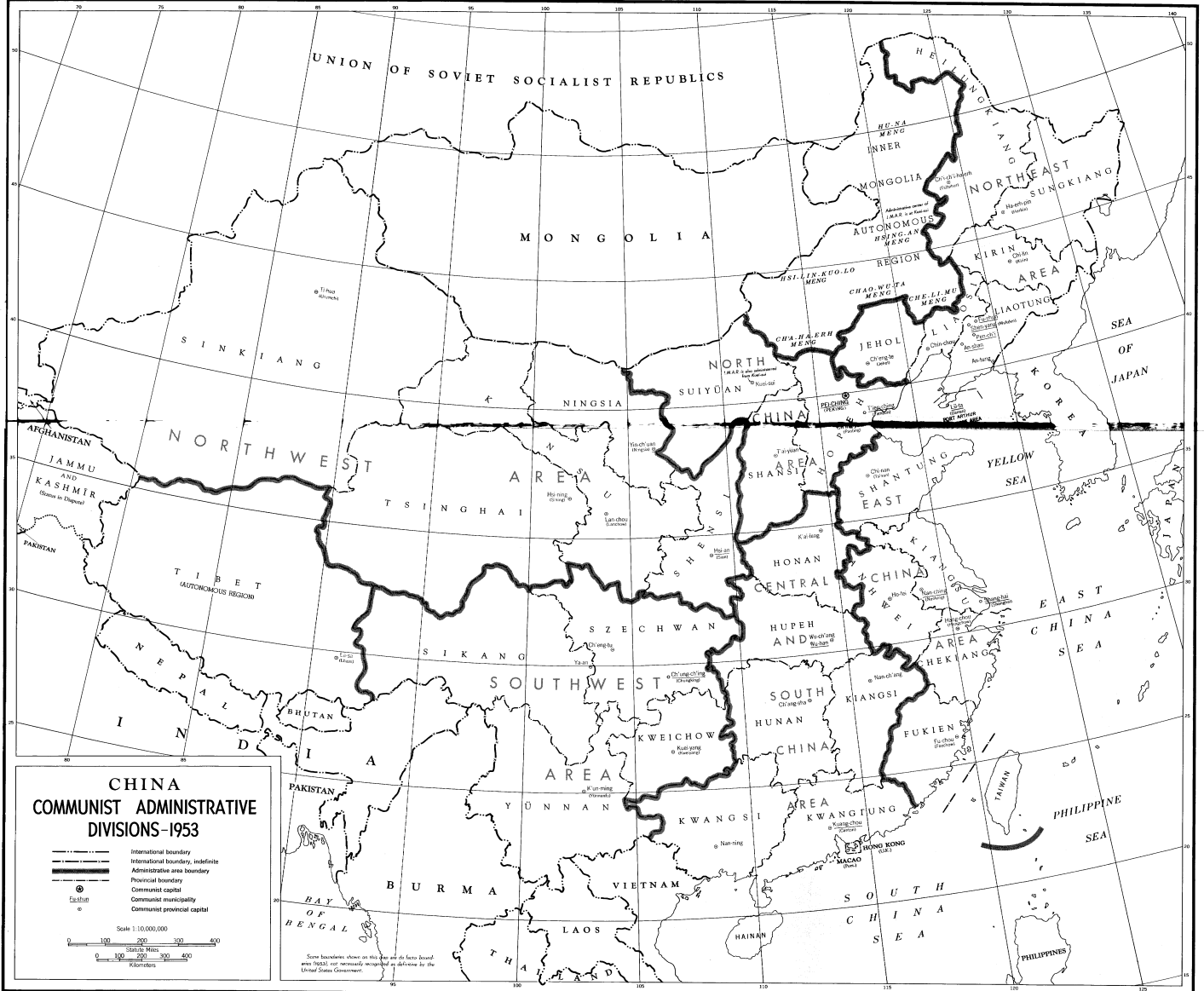
1. See Chung-hua Jen-min Kung-ho-kuo Fen-sheng Ti-t'u (Provincial Atlas of the Peoples Republic of China), Ya-kuang Geographical Society, September 1952, CIA Map Library Call No. aH420.y33 (1952).

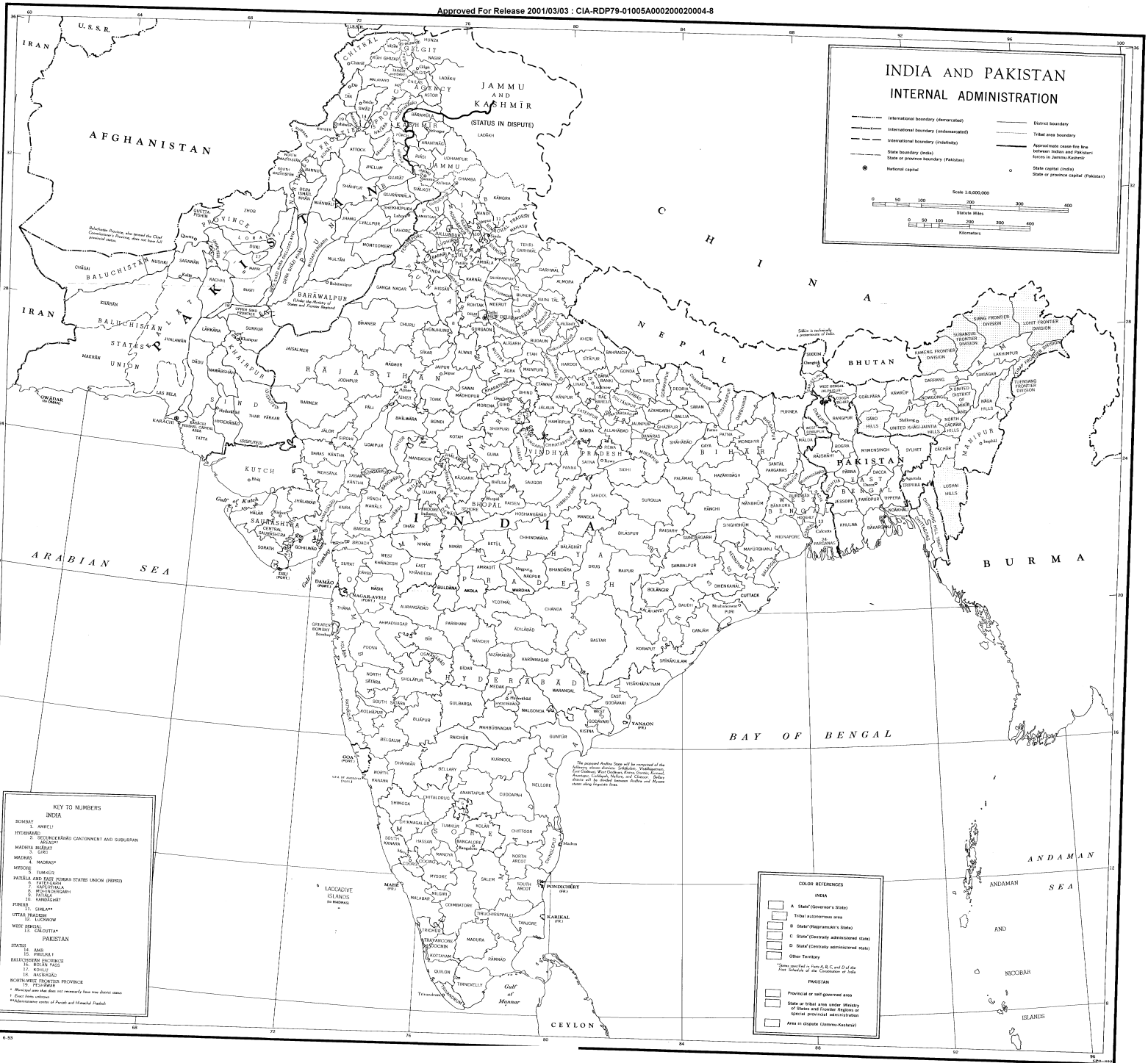
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4. One change has been made in the translation of Chinese administrative terminology. The Chinese character 地区, ch'u, has been translated variously as region, area, district, and zone. After consultation with the Foreign Documents Division of the CIA, it was decided to use the term "area" when referring to the ta-hsing-cheng-ch'ü (major administrative area). Publications in the English language from Communist China favor use of this term. The term "administrative area," as in the name East China Administrative Area, will replace the term "administrative district" used in previous geographic reports and on maps produced by the CIA. (RESTRICTED)

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INDIA AND PAKISTAN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — International boundary (uncontested) — International boundary (contested) — International boundary (disputed) — State boundary (India) — State or province boundary (Pakistan) ● National capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — District boundary — Tribal area boundary — Approximate location of the border between India and Pakistan (State of Jammu and Kashmir) — State capital (India) ○ State or province capital (Pakistan)
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Scale 1:6,000,000

0 50 100 200 300 400
Statute Miles

0 50 100 200 300 400
Kilometers

KEY TO NUMBERS	
INDIA	
1	ANDHRA
2	ASSAM
3	BENGAL
4	BHARATPUR DIVISION
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100	BHARATPUR DIVISION

COLOR REFERENCES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. State (Governor's State) B. Tribal autonomous area C. State (Princely State) D. State (Chiefly administered State) E. State (Chiefly administered State) F. Other Territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Principal or self-governed area H. State or tribal area under Ministry of States and Frontier Regions of Nepal provincial administration I. Area in dispute (United Kingdom)
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*Some modified from A.R.C. and G.I. of the First Schedule of the Constitution of India

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B. ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

For several years a detailed administrative map of India and Pakistan has been needed. A new map, CIA 12293, is designed to meet this need. The map shows current administrative divisions in both India and Pakistan. It also indicates the proposed new linguistic state of Andhra in India and the Baluchistan States Union in Pakistan. All administrative names have been checked and approved by the Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior. (UNCLASSIFIED)

C. MAP OF DAM SITES IN INDIA

A map at 1:8,110,080, India -- Showing Dam Sites, is now available at the CIA Map Library (Call No. 78731). The status of 67 dam projects is indicated. Six are shown as completed, and 12 as under construction. Of 49 proposed dam sites, 8 are shown as having investigation completed and construction proposed, and 41 as still under investigation.

A single copy of this map was made in 1951 by the Geological Survey of India. In May 1952, the Geological Survey drafted by hand the copy that is now available, and stated that the data were still accurate. Much of the information is verified by recent reports.

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D. RECENT MAPS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Several relatively new sociological maps of the Philippines, all of which are photographic copies, are now held in the CIA Map Library. They deal with population density and distribution, ethnographic and religious groups, and hospitals.

Density of Population by Province (Call No. 71553) was compiled by the Philippine Bureau of Public Works from 1948 census statistics. The map, at the scale of approximately 1:3,500,000, shows five categories of population density, ranging from "under 20" to "over 150" people per square kilometer. The Population Distribution Map of the Philippines (Call No. 80157), reproduced from the 1948 Census of the Philippines, Manila, 1951, complements the density map. The scale of this map is approximately 1:6,500,000. Within each province, population distribution is indicated by dots representing 1,000 people each and by various-sized circles for concentrations of 50,000, 100,000, and 1,000,000 people. Supplementary tables in the publication give the latest population statistics by province, municipality, and barrio. These two maps supersede the 1947 Department of State map (CIA 10498) and the 1944 OSS map (CIA 3399)

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of the Philippines, both of which were compiled from 1939 census statistics.

Two maps at about 1:7,000,000, an Ethnographic Map of the Philippines (Call No. 80160) and Christian Groups of the Philippines (Call No. 80159), are reproductions of maps included in a 1951 publication of the University of the Philippines. Four major groupings of the individual ethnic groups -- Luzon, Visaya, Mindoro-Palawan, and Mindanao-Sulu -- are used in the legends of both maps. On the ethnographic map, 45 ethnic groups are listed under these major groupings and are located geographically by symbols. On the map of Christian groups, 18 ethnic groups are listed and located. The two maps show more ethnic and religious groups than the similar 1942 and 1944 OSS maps (CIA 788 and 3754, respectively.)

Classification of Hospitals (Call No. 80161), at 1:2,500,000, was published in 1951 by the Philippine Bureau of Hospitals. The map shows the bed capacity of various hospitals in each province, the ratio of the number of general hospital beds to the total population of each province, and the additional beds needed in each province based on the standard of 1 bed per 1,000 population. This is the only map in the CIA Map Library collection that gives information of this type for the Philippines. (RESTRICTED)

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II. EUROPEA. CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF RUMANIA

A new constitution adopted by the Rumanian Grand National Assembly on 24 September 1952 brought into effect several modifications of the administrative system established in 1950. 1/ Foremost among these were a reduction in the number of regiuni (regions) from 28 to 18 and the formation of a new Hungarian Autonomous Region (Regiunea Autonomă Maghiară). The boundaries of some of the raioane (divisions) were changed, but the majority of these second-order units, as well as the third-order comune (communes), retained the boundaries that became effective in September 1950. Of the eight towns ranked as "cities of national subordination" under the 1950 system, only București retains this status. Orașul Stalin (Brașov), Iași, Constanța, Galați, Ploești, Timișoara, and Cluj are now subordinate to regiuni.

The accompanying map (CIA 12479) shows the 1952 boundaries of nonurban (except in the case of București) first- and second-order units. It is essentially a reproduction of a map published in Rumanian newspapers on 27 and 28 July 1952.

1. An article and map on the 1950 administrative system appeared in Map Research Bulletin No. 24, March 1951.

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Although the map appeared prior to the ratification of the new constitution, the available evidence indicates that the arrangement shown by the map was adopted without amendment.

The adjustments of 1952 were not as far-reaching in scope as those of 1950. The only fundamental change appears to be the reduction in the number of units directly responsible to the national government. The 1952 changes were allegedly made to iron out problems brought to light by a 2-year try-out of the 1950 arrangement. It is explained officially that the reduction in the number of regiuni was prompted by the need for eliminating weak or small units that "burdened the state budget."

The new Hungarian Autonomous Region, formed largely from parts of the former Stalin and Mures, regiuni, covers some 4,500 square miles in eastern Transylvania, but detailed data on the boundaries are not available. It can be inferred that the area has a population of about 740,000, of whom some 540,000 are Hungarians; the principal minority groups are Rumanian (190,000) and German (2,400). The autonomous region will take in all of the Szekler 2/ areas but will still include only about

2. The Szeklers are a Magyar-speaking people whose origins have been much debated. Rumanian propaganda on the Transylvania question long took the position that the Szeklers were a distinct racial group, not to be counted as Hungarians. It is, however, now generally accepted that they are true Magyars.

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one-third of the total number of Hungarians in Rumania. There are well-established Hungarian names for most towns in the new region, but there have been no indications that the newly acquired "autonomy" will involve raising these to the status of official names.

At face value, the new constitution grants minority peoples the right to receive tax-supported education in their native languages, and allows any minority group to conduct legal proceedings in its native language in a regiune or raion where it makes up the bulk of the population. These and other prerogatives, however, are not limited to the Hungarians living in the autonomous area. Indeed, it appears that the residents of the autonomous region will enjoy no special rights, and that their regional government will have no powers basically different from those of the governments of other first-order civil divisions.

A desire to bring the administrative system into harmony with the Soviet federation idea and to make the Hungarians in Rumania more amenable to the present regime probably figured in the creation of the autonomous region. It is also likely that consideration was given to the feelings of Hungarians in Hungary, who remember that the USSR backed Rumanian claims to Transylvania in drawing up the 1947 peace treaties. As Rumanians have long

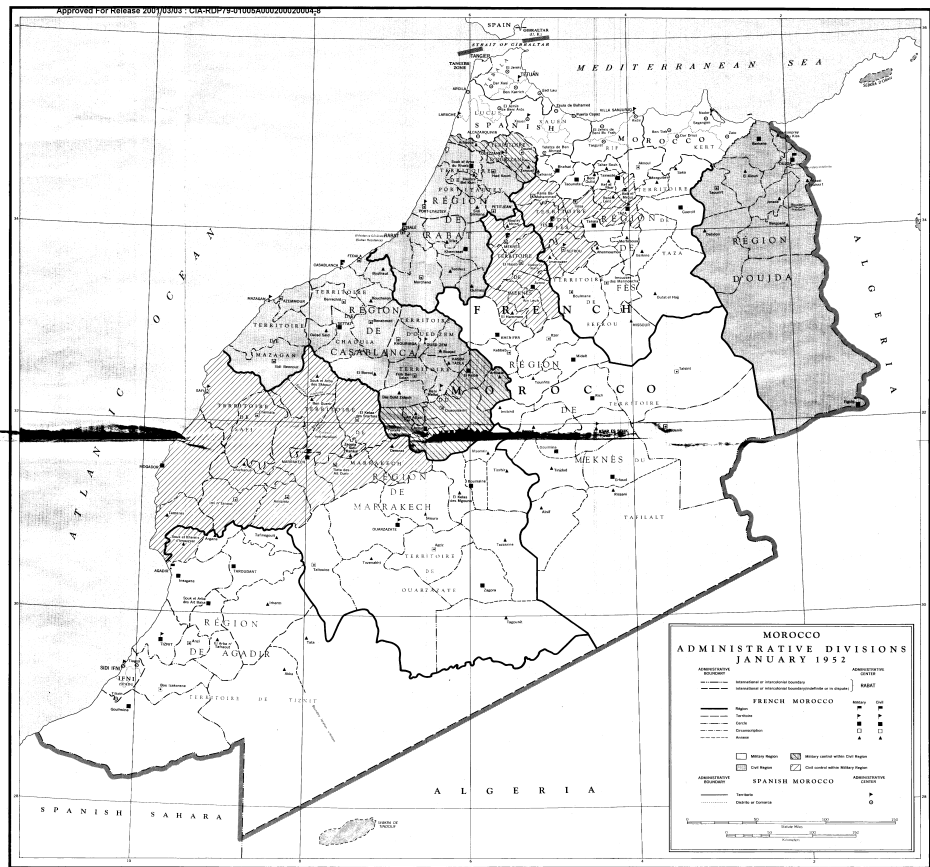
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shown an aversion to publicizing their Hungarian minority, it
is virtually certain that the move to create the autonomous
region originated in Moscow. (RESTRICTED)

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Administrative Divisions of French Morocco

Administrative Divisions of Spanish Morocco



MOROCCO ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS JANUARY 1952. Legend for French and Spanish Morocco, including symbols for administrative divisions and territorial types.

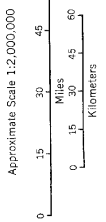
Some boundaries shown on this map are de facto boundaries (1952), not necessarily recognized as definitive by the United States Government

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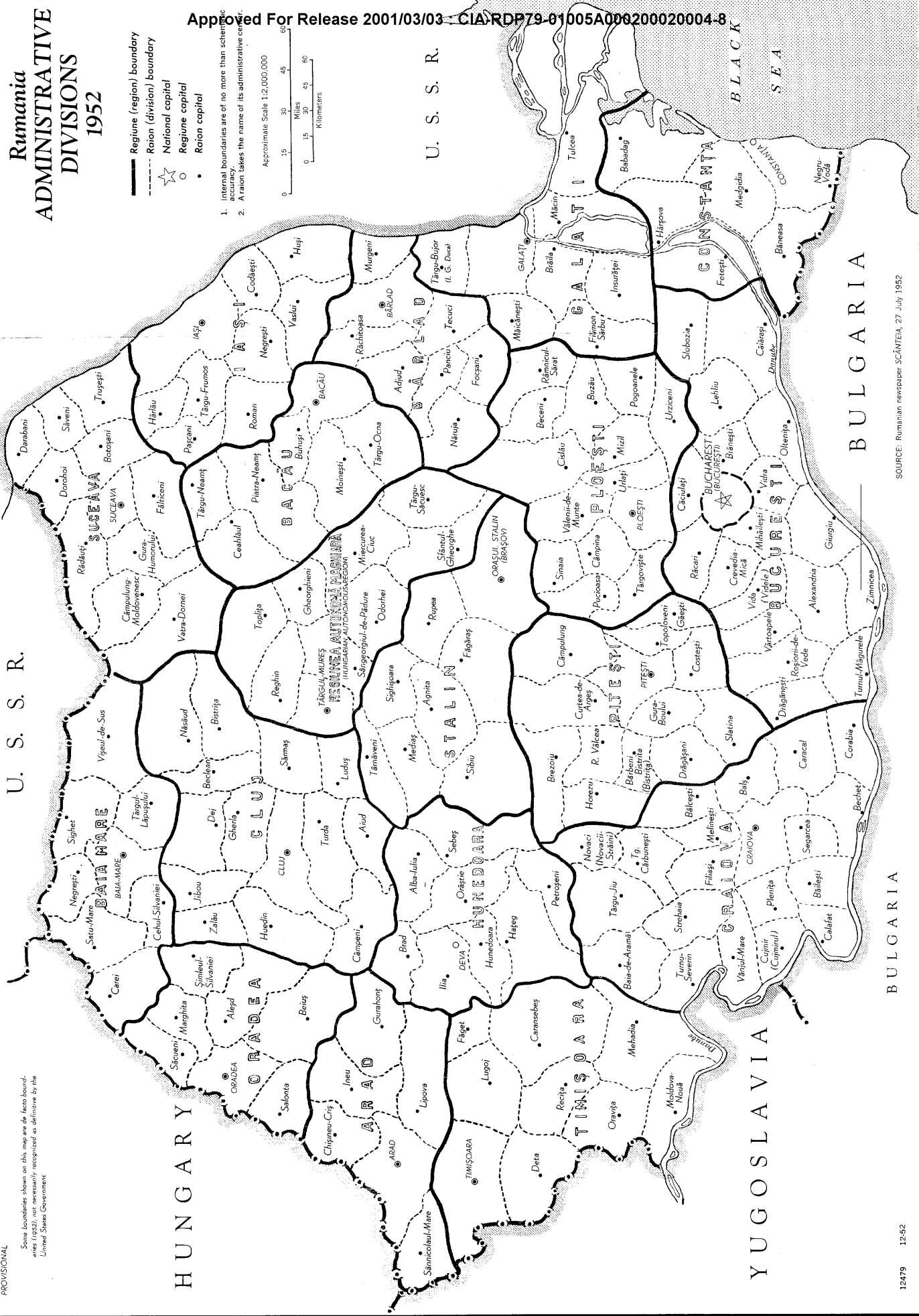
Rumania ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1952

- Regime (region) boundary
- - - Raton (division) boundary
- ☆ National capital
- Regime capital
- Raton capital

1. Internal boundaries are of no more than schematic accuracy.
 2. A Raton takes the name of its administrative center.



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SOURCE: Rumanian newspaper SCANTEA, 27 July 1952

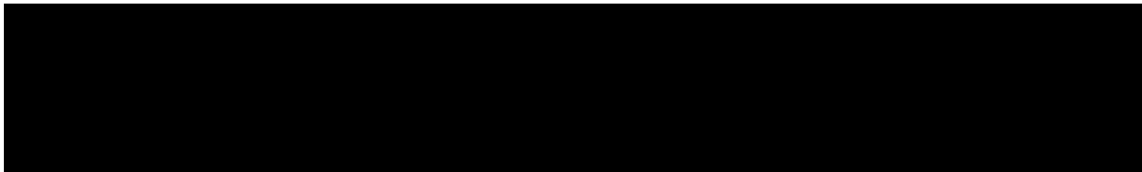
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B. NEW HUNGARIAN GAZETTEER

A valuable new gazetteer of Hungary, Magyarország Helységnevtára 1952 (Hungary -- Geographical Dictionary), published by the official Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office), has recently been received in the United States. 1/ The volume appears to provide the best available summary of the numerous changes in place names and civil division boundaries that have been made since 1948.

The first part of the gazetteer gives in hierarchic outline the names of the vármegyék (counties), városok (towns), járások (districts), and községek (communes). The second part comprises an alphabetical list of communes, including under each the names of the inhabited places within its limits. Data on transportation, postal, and telecommunication services are given for the commune seat and for each constituent community. The third section records changes in the names and boundaries of towns and other units, and the fourth identifies the judicial districts. An alphabetized list of place names forms the fifth and final section. This list includes both current names and names that are no longer in use; thus virtually all town and civil division names likely to appear on maps or in reports can

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be accounted for. For example, Kaposszentbenedek is listed with a cross-reference to the section on place name and boundary changes, where it is indicated that this small village was annexed in 1950 to the nearby town of Bárdudvarnok, eliminating Kaposszentbenedek as an official name. No maps accompany the single copy of the gazetteer that has thus far become available, but older maps can be used to interpret most of the data. (RESTRICTED)

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C. THE STATUS OF BELGIAN ROADS IN 1952

The strategic position of Belgium in Western Europe emphasizes the importance of a closely integrated and well-maintained transportation system. Belgium has achieved that status in its railway system, the densest network in the world. The road system, however, is considered one of the worst in Western Europe, especially in terms of maintenance. Pre-1900 emphasis on railroad construction and the disrupting effect of two wars have prevented the country from even beginning to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing automobile traffic. Despite the huge cost, however, the Belgian Government has inaugurated an extensive road improvement program. This program is considered as part of the rearmament program, presumably because of the current importance of motorized armies.

Several 1952 maps reveal the present status of the highway improvement program. Progress, according to Situation Fin Mars 1952 at 1:300,000 (Ministère des Travaux Publics, Royaume de Belgique, Call No. 79951), has been slow, owing largely to the expense involved. Although an extensive system of four-lane divided "auto-routes" is planned, only the Brussels-Ostend and Brussels-Antwerp routes appear capable of completion within the next few months. When finished, auto-routes will also connect Brussels with Lille and Paris in France,

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Amsterdam in the Netherlands, and the Ruhr and Aachen in Germany. The early completion of routes north and east of Brussels is receiving particular emphasis (Nouvelle Carte Routière, 1:640,000, General Motors Corporation, 1952, Call No. 79952). A supplementary system of two-lane highways connecting the smaller towns with the major Belgian cities is also anticipated (Fonds des Routes, 1:315,000, Ministère des Travaux Publics, Royaume de Belgique, 1952, Call No. 79950).

Thirty-five percent of the surfaced roads are still made up of stones and paving blocks without foundations or with insufficient foundations (Nature des Revêtements, 1:315,000, Ministère des Travaux Publics, Royaume de Belgique, 1952, Call No. 79953). That proportion represents a reduction of 8.5 percent during the period 1948-51. Major highways that are currently well maintained connect Brussels with Ostend, Ypres, Tournai, Mons, Charleroi, Arlon, Liège, Maastricht (Netherlands), and Antwerp (État des Routes, 1:400,000, Royal Automobile Club de Belgique, 1952, Call No. 79955).

Narrowness is the most critical problem of Belgian roads, most roads averaging less than 30 feet in width at present. The future minimum width for all heavily traveled routes has been set at 46 feet (average American freeway, 48 feet; average American road, 18 feet).

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Only a few kilometers of roads 46 feet wide have been constructed; these are in the vicinity of Liège, Antwerp, and Brussels, and along the North Sea coast. The longest stretch is the partially completed Brussels-Ostend and Brussels-Antwerp auto-routes (Largeur des Revêtements, 1:315,000, Ministère des Travaux Publics, Royaume de Belgique, 1952, Call No. 79954). (UNCLASSIFIED).

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D. DISCREPANCIES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF ITALIAN COMMUNES

The current compilation of a detailed map of Italian population based on the 1951 census has brought to light several errors in comune presentation on maps that had heretofore been regarded as accurate. The map most widely used for base data on administrative divisions-- the two-sheet Carta d'Italia con i Confini dei Comuni, 1:500,000, Edizione G. De Agostini, Milano, 1951 (CIA Call No. 75016, see Map Intelligence Review No. 32, June 1952) -- was found to be somewhat out-of-date. Forty-eight of the comuni listed in the census are not shown, seven others are not named, and several are incorrectly named. The most recent census atlas -- Atlante dei Comuni d'Italia, Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Rome, 1951 (CIA Call No. aF531-23, .17, 1951) -- is more accurate and at a larger scale, but several of the errors listed above have been repeated, notably for Sardinia. The atlas also delimits comune boundaries in a more definitive manner than the De Agostini map.

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III. AFRICAA. ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF FRENCH MOROCCO

The accompanying map (CIA 12380) was prepared to meet the need for an up-to-date, detailed map of administrative divisions of French Morocco. The map shows the boundaries and administrative centers of regions, territories, cercles, circonscriptions, and annexes. Military and civil regions are indicated, in addition to civil regions under military control and military regions under civil control. The administrative divisions are listed on the map apron.

Information concerning some of the lower-order boundaries in the régions of Agadir, Marrakech, and Oujda is incomplete. Where confirmation of boundary alignment is lacking, the map gives either an approximate line or no line at all. (UNCLASSIFIED)

B. "ATLAS GÉNÉRAL DU CONGO ET RUANDA-URUNDI"

Seven additional maps for the looseleaf Atlas Général du Congo et Ruanda-Urundi (CIA Call No. aE302.15, 1948) have recently been received. The first six maps of the atlas were listed in Map Research Bulletin No. 27, September 1951. The new maps are: (1) Carte des Explorations Géologiques; (2) Carte Géologique; (3) Carte des Missions Catholiques; (4) Carte des Productions Animales; (5) Carte de la Densité de la Population; (6) Carte des Eaux Superficielles; and (7) Carte des Tsé-Tsés. These maps, published by the Institut

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Royal Colonial Belge, Brussels, are in color and at the scale of 1:5,000,000. Like the original six, each of the new maps is accompanied by several pages of descriptive text in French and Flemish.

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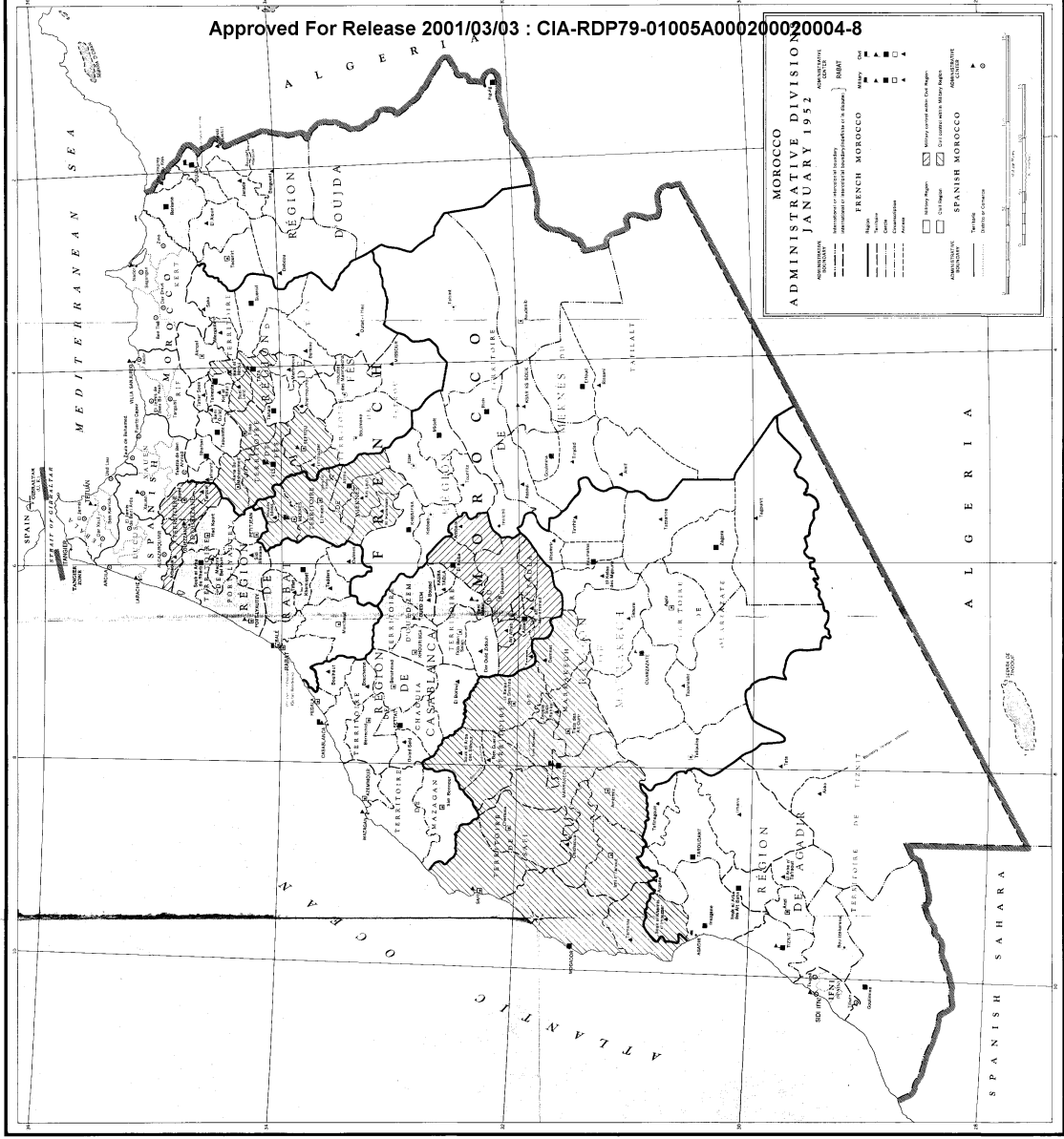
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IV. SOUTH AMERICA

A. NEW DEPARTAMENTO IN COLOMBIA

A new first-order administrative division in Colombia, the Departamento de Córdoba, was established by Law No. 9 of 18 December 1951, effective 10 June 1952. The new unit was created by dividing the Departamento de Bolívar into two departamentos -- Córdoba and Bolívar. Córdoba comprises the western section of the old Departamento de Bolívar, consisting of the basin of the Sinú and upper San Jorge Rivers. Its capital is the town of Montería. The Sinú River basin, a recently developed and rapidly growing cotton-producing area, is being considered by the Colombian Government as the site of a major irrigation and reclamation project. The upper valley of the San Jorge River is one of the important livestock-producing areas of the country.

The boundary separating Córdoba from Bolívar has not been finally determined, although the municipio boundaries separating the two departamentos are generally expected to be followed. A map at 1:500,000, Carta Geográfica de los Departamentos de Atlántico, Bolívar, y Córdoba (CIA Call No. 76099), prepared by the Instituto Geográfico de Colombia "Augustín Codazzi," is recommended as the best available general reference map showing the areal extent of the Departamento de Córdoba. The boundary is delineated on this map approximately as described in the law of 18 December 1951. (UNCLASSIFIED)



MOROCCO
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
JANUARY 1952

LEGEND

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS:
 - Regions (shaded with diagonal lines)
 - Cercles (dotted pattern)
 - Communes (small squares)

CITIES:
 - Major cities (large squares)
 - Other cities (small squares)

Geographical Features:
 - Mountains (hatched pattern)
 - Rivers (solid lines)
 - Coastline (solid line)

Scale: 0 to 100 Kilometers / 0 to 100 Miles

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FRENCH MOROCCO

As shown in the table below, the administrative, territorial, service, communication and justice do not derive any direct effect from these administrative changes. In view of the fact that the administrative, territorial, service, communication and justice do not derive any direct effect from these administrative changes, the administrative divisions of French Morocco are shown in the table below. The administrative divisions of French Morocco are shown in the table below. The administrative divisions of French Morocco are shown in the table below.

REGION OF FES (Cercles 1-3) - **Mequinez**
 Cercle de Mequinez (1) - Mequinez
 Cercle de Meknes (2) - Meknes
 Cercle de Fes (3) - Fes
 Cercle de Taza (4) - Taza
 Cercle de Beni Mellal (5) - Beni Mellal
 Cercle de Marrakech (6) - Marrakech
 Cercle de Agadir (7) - Agadir
 Cercle de Oujda (8) - Oujda
 Cercle de Tangier (9) - Tangier
 Cercle de Tetouan (10) - Tetouan
 Cercle de Al Hoceima (11) - Al Hoceima
 Cercle de El Jadida (12) - El Jadida
 Cercle de Sidi Bel Abbes (13) - Sidi Bel Abbes
 Cercle de Oran (14) - Oran
 Cercle de Alger (15) - Alger
 Cercle de Constantine (16) - Constantine
 Cercle de Annaba (17) - Annaba
 Cercle de Biskaya (18) - Biskaya
 Cercle de Boumerdes (19) - Boumerdes
 Cercle de Collo (20) - Collo
 Cercle de Saida (21) - Saida
 Cercle de Bordj (22) - Bordj
 Cercle de Ouedjda (23) - Ouedjda
 Cercle de Mascara (24) - Mascara
 Cercle de Relizane (25) - Relizane
 Cercle de Moudonia (26) - Moudonia
 Cercle de Bejaia (27) - Bejaia
 Cercle de Tlemcen (28) - Tlemcen
 Cercle de Bougie (29) - Bougie
 Cercle de Annaba (30) - Annaba
 Cercle de Saida (31) - Saida
 Cercle de Bordj (32) - Bordj
 Cercle de Ouedjda (33) - Ouedjda
 Cercle de Mascara (34) - Mascara
 Cercle de Relizane (35) - Relizane
 Cercle de Moudonia (36) - Moudonia
 Cercle de Bejaia (37) - Bejaia
 Cercle de Tlemcen (38) - Tlemcen
 Cercle de Bougie (39) - Bougie
 Cercle de Annaba (40) - Annaba

REGION OF ALGERIA (Cercles 1-15) - **Mequinez**
 Cercle de Mequinez (1) - Mequinez
 Cercle de Meknes (2) - Meknes
 Cercle de Fes (3) - Fes
 Cercle de Taza (4) - Taza
 Cercle de Beni Mellal (5) - Beni Mellal
 Cercle de Marrakech (6) - Marrakech
 Cercle de Agadir (7) - Agadir
 Cercle de Oujda (8) - Oujda
 Cercle de Tangier (9) - Tangier
 Cercle de Tetouan (10) - Tetouan
 Cercle de Al Hoceima (11) - Al Hoceima
 Cercle de El Jadida (12) - El Jadida
 Cercle de Sidi Bel Abbes (13) - Sidi Bel Abbes
 Cercle de Oran (14) - Oran
 Cercle de Alger (15) - Alger
 Cercle de Constantine (16) - Constantine
 Cercle de Annaba (17) - Annaba
 Cercle de Biskaya (18) - Biskaya
 Cercle de Boumerdes (19) - Boumerdes
 Cercle de Collo (20) - Collo
 Cercle de Saida (21) - Saida
 Cercle de Bordj (22) - Bordj
 Cercle de Ouedjda (23) - Ouedjda
 Cercle de Mascara (24) - Mascara
 Cercle de Relizane (25) - Relizane
 Cercle de Moudonia (26) - Moudonia
 Cercle de Bejaia (27) - Bejaia
 Cercle de Tlemcen (28) - Tlemcen
 Cercle de Bougie (29) - Bougie
 Cercle de Annaba (30) - Annaba
 Cercle de Saida (31) - Saida
 Cercle de Bordj (32) - Bordj
 Cercle de Ouedjda (33) - Ouedjda
 Cercle de Mascara (34) - Mascara
 Cercle de Relizane (35) - Relizane
 Cercle de Moudonia (36) - Moudonia
 Cercle de Bejaia (37) - Bejaia
 Cercle de Tlemcen (38) - Tlemcen
 Cercle de Bougie (39) - Bougie
 Cercle de Annaba (40) - Annaba

REGION OF SPAINISH SAHARA (Cercles 1-15) - **Mequinez**
 Cercle de Mequinez (1) - Mequinez
 Cercle de Meknes (2) - Meknes
 Cercle de Fes (3) - Fes
 Cercle de Taza (4) - Taza
 Cercle de Beni Mellal (5) - Beni Mellal
 Cercle de Marrakech (6) - Marrakech
 Cercle de Agadir (7) - Agadir
 Cercle de Oujda (8) - Oujda
 Cercle de Tangier (9) - Tangier
 Cercle de Tetouan (10) - Tetouan
 Cercle de Al Hoceima (11) - Al Hoceima
 Cercle de El Jadida (12) - El Jadida
 Cercle de Sidi Bel Abbes (13) - Sidi Bel Abbes
 Cercle de Oran (14) - Oran
 Cercle de Alger (15) - Alger
 Cercle de Constantine (16) - Constantine
 Cercle de Annaba (17) - Annaba
 Cercle de Biskaya (18) - Biskaya
 Cercle de Boumerdes (19) - Boumerdes
 Cercle de Collo (20) - Collo
 Cercle de Saida (21) - Saida
 Cercle de Bordj (22) - Bordj
 Cercle de Ouedjda (23) - Ouedjda
 Cercle de Mascara (24) - Mascara
 Cercle de Relizane (25) - Relizane
 Cercle de Moudonia (26) - Moudonia
 Cercle de Bejaia (27) - Bejaia
 Cercle de Tlemcen (28) - Tlemcen
 Cercle de Bougie (29) - Bougie
 Cercle de Annaba (30) - Annaba
 Cercle de Saida (31) - Saida
 Cercle de Bordj (32) - Bordj
 Cercle de Ouedjda (33) - Ouedjda
 Cercle de Mascara (34) - Mascara
 Cercle de Relizane (35) - Relizane
 Cercle de Moudonia (36) - Moudonia
 Cercle de Bejaia (37) - Bejaia
 Cercle de Tlemcen (38) - Tlemcen
 Cercle de Bougie (39) - Bougie
 Cercle de Annaba (40) - Annaba

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