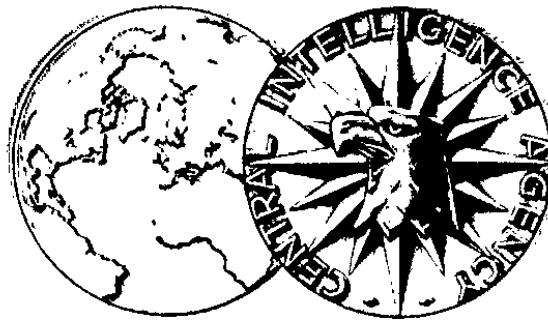


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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This periodic bulletin contains current information on the status and location of international and internal administrative boundaries, the status of territorial claims, new foreign map publications, and other items of primary interest to research personnel in the Government mapping agencies engaged in the compilation of maps pertaining to foreign areas. Although reflecting the policy of the Department of State, statements included in the bulletin should not be interpreted as official U.S. Government policy.

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MAP

The Union of Burma, 1948

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RESTRICTED**I. THE UNION OF BURMA**

Under the terms of the Constitution of 1947, important changes have been effected and others will no doubt be effected in the near future in the political-administrative map of Burma. The independence of the new state, officially named the "Union of Burma", was formally proclaimed on 4 January 1948. Prior to this, a treaty between the government of the United Kingdom and the provisional government of Burma providing for British recognition of Burman independence had been signed, and the United States government had established formal diplomatic relations with Burma.

The new government, as set forth in the Constitution, is partly federal and partly unitary in structure, and is designed to conform to the diversity of cultures and the contrasting historical development in different areas in Burma. Of the total population of Burma, about sixty-seven percent belong to the Burmese group of peoples. The Burmese proper live in the so-called "Dry Zone", the semiarid heart of the country along the middle Irrawaddy watershed. This was the ancient home of the Burmese and the seat of the Kingdom of Burma before its final conquest by the British in 1886. In addition, the Burmese form an important element of the population in the Arakan, Irrawaddy, Pegu, and Tennasserim Divisions, which are also inhabited by other groups closely akin to the Burmese proper.

NOTE: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

Maps referred to throughout the text may be obtained by calling Code 143, Extension 2596 or 2597.

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The mountainous areas that surround the Irrawaddy valley on the east, north, and west are inhabited by more than 100 distinct tribes representing many types and levels of culture. Four of these groups--the Shans, Karens, Kachins, and Chins--among them dominate more than ninety-five percent of these frontier areas. The Shans are akin to the Thai of Siam but also have close historical and cultural ties with the Burmese. The main body of the Shans lives in the Federated Shan States, but some are found in northern Burma. The Karens, also of Thai (Tai) origin, are found in Karenni, the Southern Shan states, Tenasserim Division, Toungoo and Salween Districts, and the Irrawaddy delta. The Kachin and Chin peoples belong to the same Tibeto-Burman stock as the Burmese. They inhabit the hills of the northeast and west, respectively, and many of them, such as the head-hunting Nagas of the north, are quite primitive in culture. Most of the Burmese, Shans, and Karens and many of the Kachins are Buddhist in religion, whereas the majority of the other hill peoples are animists. A notable proportion of the Karens has been converted to Christianity.

The kings of Burma exercised suzerainty over many of the frontier areas but only rarely did they interfere with the internal affairs of the various frontier states. In the Shan States, Karenni, and in some other areas, the British, to a large extent, continued this policy. The three native states of Karenni were not considered parts of British Burma but had a status somewhat like that of the princely states of India. The Federated Shan States were British territories, but the chiefs of the individual states had a large measure of local autonomy as well as a voice in federation affairs.

The Government of Burma Act of 1935, which came into operation two years later, separated Burma from India and established a Burman government under a governor appointed by the Crown, a Council of Ministers, and a Legislature. In most respects, the Council and the Legislature

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exercised jurisdiction over only the central and southern parts of the country--the so-called "Ministerial Burma"--which was inhabited mainly by the Burmese group of peoples. This area in turn was represented in the Legislature. The hill peoples were not considered sufficiently advanced politically to participate in parliamentary government. The hill lands, except Karenni, were designated as the "Scheduled Areas", and the government of these areas was the direct responsibility of the Governor. Except for a few constituencies, the Scheduled Areas were not represented in the Legislature, and the Council of Ministers had no authority over them. The Scheduled Areas included about forty-seven percent of the total area of Burma, but only about sixteen percent of the population. Many of the wilder, more mountainous parts of the frontier areas remained outside effective British jurisdiction until recent times. Northern portions of Myitkyina District were brought under British administration in 1934 and the Naga areas in 1940. The Wa States, lying in the eastern part of the Northern Shan States, were not brought under British administration until the mixed boundary commission of Colonel Iselin between 1935-1937 had explored the undefined border with China in this area (see below).

For purposes of local administration, Burma was divided into eight Divisions, each under a Commissioner. The Divisions were further subdivided into forty-one Districts administered by Deputy Commissioners. Under these were sub-divisions, townships, and villages. The dividing line between Ministerial Burma and the Scheduled Areas did not coincide with Division or District boundaries in all cases, and some Divisions and Districts lay partly within Ministerial Burma and partly within the Scheduled Areas.

Following the determination, in January 1947, to draw up a constitution for an independent Burma, provision was made in the Panglong Agreement for the representation of the frontier peoples in the interim central government. This Agreement between representatives of the frontier peoples and the Executive Council of Burma

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was framed in February 1947. It also provided that none of the frontier areas would be deprived of the autonomy which it already enjoyed in internal administration, and that citizens of the frontier areas would have the "rights and privileges which are regarded as fundamental in democratic countries". A Frontier Areas Committee of Enquiry, consisting of members from Ministerial Burma and the Scheduled Areas with a British chairman, investigated and recommended methods for associating the frontier areas with Burma proper. In some respects, the provisions of the Constitution of 1947 follow the territorial recommendations of this Committee, but in other respects the Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution pursued an independent course.

The new states for which provision is made by the Constitution and the areas included in each are listed below;

<u>State</u>	<u>Areas Included</u>
Shan State	Federated Shan States Wa States
Kachin State	Myitkyina District Bhamo District
Karenni State	Karenni States of: Kantarawaddy Bawlake Kyebugyi Shan State of Mongpai (if majority of people so desire).

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In addition, the Constitution provides for the creation of a Karen State to consist of the Karenni State, the Salween District, and such adjacent areas occupied by Karens as shall be determined in the future if the majority of Karens desire it. Until such a Karen State may be constituted, the Salween District and adjacent areas occupied by the Karens are to be grouped together as the Kaw-thu-lay¹ Special Region. No state is created for the Chins, but provision is made for the erection of a Special Division of the Chins, comprising such areas in the Chin Hills District and the Arakan Hill Tracts District as may be determined by the President of Burma. This unit as now established is called the Chin Hills Special Division and consists of the entire area of the two districts named.

A unique feature of the Burma Constitution is the series of provisions for interlocking the executive and legislative branches of the Union and State governments. A Union Parliament is created, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Chamber of Nationalities. The Parliament will include representatives of all of Burma, in contrast with the old Legislature in which the Scheduled Areas were, for the most part, not represented. The Chamber of Deputies is to be elected by constituencies and the number of members is to be in proportion to the total population. The Chamber of Nationalities will consist of 125 members, 72 seats being reserved for the Shan State, the Kachin State, the Chin Hills Special Division, the Karenni State, and representatives of the Karens; and 53 seats for the remaining territories of Burma. The legislature of each of the states is called the State Council and in each case is composed of the state's representatives

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1. "Kaw-thu-lay" is the form of the name used in the English version of the Constitution. An official or semi-official news story in the Rangoon Daily Monitor, 25 June 1948, used the form "Kawthulay".

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in the Parliament. The legislative body of the Chin Hills Special Division, called the Chin Affairs Council, will consist of the members of the Parliament from this division. A Karen Affairs Council will be created for the Kaw-thu-lay Special Region. In general, Parliament has the power to make laws for the whole or any part of the Union, but the Constitution gives one list of subjects over which Parliament has exclusive authority and second list of subjects of essentially local concern which fall within the exclusive authority of the State Councils.

Under the President, the executive authority of the Union is entrusted to the "Union Government", composed of the Prime Minister and other ministers. The members of the Government are also members of Parliament and are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. In the Union Government, there is one minister each for the Shan State, the Kachin State, the Karenni State, Karen Affairs, and Chin Affairs, who are chosen from the delegations of these areas in Parliament. The ministers automatically become the heads of their respective states or areas.

Aside from the creation of the states and areas described above, there appear to have been few changes in the larger administrative areas of Burma since the end of the war. Toungoo District, which was formerly part of Tennasserim Division, is now administered as part of Pegu Division. For administrative purposes, the Chin Hills Special Division apparently has a status similar to that of Divisions in Burma proper, since it is under a Commissioner in addition to being under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Chin Affairs. The Kaw-thu-lay Special Region has not yet been constituted, although within the last three months a Boundary Commission has been in the field laying the ground work for the delimitation of the Region. Parts of eastern Toungoo District and northern

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Thaton District may be grouped with the Salween District to form Kaw-thu-lay.

The administrative machinery has been set up in the Shan, Kachin, and Karenni States, and in the Chin Hills Special Division. In many cases, however, detailed information regarding the boundaries of the new areas is lacking. The accompanying map must accordingly be regarded as provisional. It is suggested that US government agencies preparing large-scale maps for general use should not attempt to show the boundaries indicated in red on the accompanying map until more information is at hand. If these boundaries are shown, it should be clearly indicated that the boundary information is provisional. In most cases, it seems probable that changes from existing administrative boundaries will be slight.

Parts of the international boundaries between Burma and China and between Burma and India are undemarcated. The Burma-China boundary northward to latitude $25^{\circ}35'N$. was delimited by a convention in 1894, and this delimitation was modified somewhat by an agreement in 1897. The boundary was subsequently demarcated on the ground, but no agreement could be reached regarding the position of the line in the poorly-explored area of the Wa tribes east of the Salween River approximately between the parallels $22^{\circ}N$ and $28^{\circ}30'N$. After an investigation on the ground by a mixed commission headed by the Swiss Colonel Iselin, in 1935-1937, the British and Chinese finally reached agreement in 1941 on a delimitation of the boundary in the Wa area. The boundary still remains undemarcated, however. A Chinese party has been in the field recently to examine portions of the existing boundary, but it has not yet worked on the undemarcated segments in the Wa area or in the extreme north of Burma.

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British official maps show the Burma-China boundary as demarcated northward to about 26°30'N. The Chinese, on the other hand, consider that the provision of the 1894 convention, which omitted a boundary description north of the point where it intersects the parallel of 25°35'N, is still binding. Chinese official maps, in general, do not show a line north of this point. On 27 November 1947, the Director of the Department of Boundaries and Regions of the Chinese Ministry of Interior, issued a statement claiming that the northern portion of the Burma-China boundary should be an irregular line extending from the point on latitude 25°35'N westward to the boundary of India and, in effect, including in China some 77,000 square miles regarded by the British and Burmese as part of Burma. On 1 December 1947, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement toning down this claim somewhat. It merely called attention to the fact that the northern segment of the boundary remained undelimited. It expressed the belief that China and Burma would find a satisfactory solution to the problem in an amicable spirit, through the proper diplomatic channels and in accordance with international law; and that unilateral action by either side could not be considered bidding on the other party. On 2 December 1947, the Burman Foreign Affairs Department issued a statement affirming the intention of the government to take over intact on 4 January 1948, all of British Burma and the Karenni States, asserting that the government of Burma had no intention of surrendering any part of its territories, and that any encroachment would be resisted. A further denial that China intended to settle the Burma border question by force, and a disavowal of any Chinese territorial ambitions against her neighbors, came from the Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in January 1948.

If possible, maps of Burma should indicate that some sections of the international boundaries are demarcated, some are delimited only, and others are undefined. The sections in

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each of these three categories are indicated on the accompanying map. The undefined sections, those regarding which there is no agreement between the two bordering states, include: (1) the Burma-China boundary from latitude $25^{\circ}35'$ northward and northwestward to approximately $26^{\circ}10'N$, $97^{\circ}20'E$, where it joins the undefined China-India boundary¹, and (2) a section of the Burma-India border at the north end of the Naga Hills District lying approximately between meridians $96^{\circ}E$ and $97^{\circ}E$. The Burma-China boundary in the Wa States area is delimited only, that is, there is agreement between the parties concerned as to the location of the line, but the line is not marked on the ground. From British official maps it appears that a section of the Burma-India boundary in the vicinity of parallel $26^{\circ}N$ is in this same category. All other portions of the Burma boundaries are demarcated, or marked on the ground by series of boundary pillars or other appropriate markers.

The uncertain status of the extreme northern portion of Burma should be indicated cartographically, but the point need not be emphasized. It is probably sufficient on general-purpose maps to indicate that the segment of the Burma-China boundary north of $25^{\circ}35' N$ is undefined.

References

Sources of information on the new political-Administrative areas of Burma that would be useful for cartographic

1. This is the approximate eastern end of the China-India boundary as indicated on British-Indian maps. Most Chinese maps locate the China-India boundary considerably farther to the south.

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purposes are meager. The most important is: Constituent Assembly of Burma, The Constitution of the Union of Burma (Rangoon: Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma, 1947). This should be supplemented by the 1946-1948 files of the Burma Gazette. No recent administrative maps of Burma have been received in CIA Map Branch.

Considerable information on the Scheduled Areas is contained in: Burma, Frontier Areas Committee of Enquiry, 1947, Report Submitted to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and to the Government of Burma, Cmd. 7138 (London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1947).

For the prewar administrative set-up, consult: Government of Burma, Burma Handbook (Simla: Govt. of India Press, 1943). This contains, in a back pocket, a rather poorly drawn map entitled Map of Burma Showing Divisions and Districts, 1 inch = 32 miles (Hind No. 6241, Dec., 1943).

Perhaps the most detailed medium-scale map of fairly recent date is: Burma, 1 inch = 40 miles (Hind No. 1096, first edition, Nov., 1944, from corrected original by Survey of India), CIA Map Branch Call No. 21713. This map shows the status of international boundary demarcation and indicates the Districts, but does not give the Divisions.

A map showing the boundary as agreed upon in the Wa States area is included in: Great Britain, Treaty Series No. 80, Exchange of Notes between...the United Kingdom and...Burma, and...the Republic of China concerning the Burma-Yunnan Boundary, Chungking, 18th June, 1941, Cmd. 7246 (London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1947). No title for map; ca. November 1947; scale about 8 mi. per inch, or about 1:550,000. A Chinese version of the

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Burma-China boundary, showing also the maximum Chinese claim in Burma, is given in the map entitled Condition of the China-Burma Boundary (in Chinese), approximately 1:8,200,000 (Compilation Dept., Chinese Ministry of the Interior, ca. 1946), CIA Map Branch Call No. 38986.

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II. NEW PLACE NAMES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Since 1845 there have been a number of changes in place names in Yugoslavia. The partial list below was compiled after comparing the following maps:

1. Automobiliska Karta Federativne Narodne Republike Jugoslavije (Automobile Map of the Federative Peoples' Republics of Yugoslavia), 1:750,000, Geographic Institute of the Yugoslav Army, 1946, 6 sheets in Serbo-Croatian, CIA Call No. 27809.
2. Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija (Federative Peoples' Republics of Yugoslavia), 1:750,000, Geographic Institute of the Yugoslav Army provisional edition, 1947, 6 sheets in Serbo-Croatian, CIA Call No. 35524.

The two maps are published by the same authority and on the same base. The older one emphasizes roads while the newer map shows relief, the new boundaries (both international and internal) and new place names. The new place names are not necessarily official. The changes in place names fall into three classes:

1. Changes to Slavic Forms:

In territory recently acquired from Italy, Italian forms are replaced by Slavic forms. Some of the Italian forms were Italianized versions of original Slavic names. These have been replaced by the original Slavic forms. Other, originally Italian, names have been replaced by Slavicized forms of the Italian names.

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2. Changes to Partisan Hero Names:

Particularly in the Vojvodina, names commemorating administrations prior to 1941, religious names, and some other names are replaced in most instances by names of Partisan heroes. The Yugoslav government has replaced religious names. This contradicts the government's denial of anti-religious tendencies.

3. Changes to Local Forms:

In Makedonija (Macedonia) and in Slovenija (Slovenia) where name forms had previously been dictated from Beograd, local forms are now used. In both areas the local language differs appreciably from Serbo-Croat. The Slovenian changes are primarily the replacement of Sveti (saint) by the Slovenian form Šent.

Other minor changes are found on the 1947 map. Some villages with royal names such as Carev Dvor (Imperial Palace) are no longer shown; some cities with double names such as Stara Kanjiža and Velika Kikinda have had the adjectival part deleted and appear simply as Kanjiža and Kikinda; and the autonomous area of Kosovo-Metohija has been shortened in Russian style to Kosmet. Some of the apparently new forms may be corrected forms of names misspelled on the 1946 map; other new forms may not be new forms at all but the result of typographic errors on the 1947 map.

It is known that there have been many changes in the number of the smaller administrative divisions and concomitant changes in place names but no tangible evidence has been received by this office. The lists below will be found useful as an aid in determining the date of publication of Yugoslav maps.

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RESTRICTED**1. Changes to Slavic Forms:¹**

<u>Present Slavic Form</u>	<u>Italian Form</u>
Ajdovščina	Aidussina
Bai	Valle
Buzet	Pinguente
Fazana	Fasana
Idrija	Idria
Kanfanar	Canfanaro
Karojba	Caroiba
Kobarid	Caporetto
Labin	Albona
Lovran	Laurana
Mošćenice	Moschiena
Opatija	Volosca-Abbazia
Palagruž	Pelagosa
Pazin	Pisino
Plomin	Fianona
Poreč	Parenzo
Postojna	Postumia
Pula (Pulj)	Pola
Rijeka	Fiume
Rovinj	Rovigno
Šempas	Sambasso
Senožeče	Senosecchia
Sežana	Sesana
Št. Peter na Krasu	S. Pietro del Carso
Višnjan	Visignana
Vižinada	Visinada
Vodnjan	Dignano
Vrčar	Orsera
Zadar	Zara
Žminj	Gimino

1. The names in this and the following lists have not yet been approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

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RESTRICTED**2. Changes to Partisan Hero Names:**

<u>New Name</u>	<u>Old Name</u>
Bač. Gračac	Filipovo
Barice	Sveti Jovan
Bašica	M. Bašica
Begejci	Torak
Busenje	Vladičino Selo
Čelarevo	Čib
Dubica	Margitica
Dubrava	Parabuć
Duvno	Tomisla Grad
Dužine	Sečenovo
Itebej	Srpski Itebej
Itebej	N. Itebej
Jagodnjak	Pavlovo
Jakrovci	Moja Bolja
Janošik	Slov. Aleksandrovac
Kačarevo	Ban. Kraljevicevo
Kozarci	Halfeld
Kozjak	Ferdin
Krajišnik	Šupljaja
Kremenica	Kenali
Krivaja	Mali Idoš
Krstur	Srpski Krstur
Lipar	Kulski Sokolac
Livade	Ban. Aleksandrovo
Lovćenac	Cekić
Lovke	Sv. Mihajlo
Lukićevo	Martinica
Mali Kanal	Kanal Kralja Aleksandra
Međa	Ninčićevo
Mićukovo	Karkatur
Miloševo	Dragutinovo
Orahovo	Cenčanski Gunaroš

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Orešković	Tomislavec
Ostrojčevo	Potis. Sveti Nikola
Plandište	Mariojana
Poljanica	Pece Šor
Prigrevica	Prigrevica Sv. Ivan
Radičevićevo	Čikerija
Radojevo	Klarija
Rankovićevo	Ban. Karlovac
Ravno	Nove Šove
Ravno	St. Šove
Savino Selo	Torža
Selište	N. Selo
Sutjeska	Sarča
Šumarak	Emanuelovac
Svetozarevo	Jagodina
Titograd	Podgorica
Titova Korenica	Korenica
Titovo Užice	Užice
Titov Veles	Veles
Topolovac	Katerina
Torda	Bujićevo
Utrine	Nedićevo
Vasiljevo	Despot Sveti Ivan
Veliki Kanal	Kanal Kralja Petra
Veliko Selo	Sveti Hubert
Višnjicevo	Grk
Vološinovo	Novi Becej
Zaselak	Jelisavetovo
Žitište	Becej Sveti Durad
Zmajevo	Pašićevo
Zrenjanin	Petrovgrad (Veliki Bečkerek)

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8. Changes to Local Forms:

Both forms given below may be official.

Local Form

Asamati
Bitola
Gevgellia
Krušje
Krušovo
Modrić
Openica
Ploče
Pula
Skopje
Št. Jurij

Old Official Form

Asamagi
Bitolj
Devdellja or Djevdjellja
Krutje
Kruševo
Modriča
Opejica
Ploča
Pulj
Skoplje
Sv. Jurij

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