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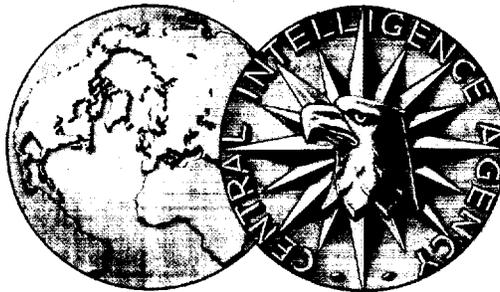
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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

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No. 6

JUNE 1949

DOCUMENT NO. _____
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MAPS

Czechoslovakia: Administrative Divisions, CIA 11229
[The Free Territory of Trieste], CIA 10612

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

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NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In an alleged attempt to give the people more direct participation in the government, the Czechoslovak Republic has been reorganizing the administrative divisions of the country. Beginning on 1 January 1949 the Republic was divided into nineteen kraje (departments, sing. kraj) administered by kraj national committees, and the three old, historic provinces (země) that were administered from Praha (Prague), Brno, and Bratislava were dissolved. Provincial autonomy was liquidated gradually and was completed on 31 March 1949.

Prior to 1938 the administrative divisions of Czechoslovakia were as follows:¹

<u>Order</u>	<u>Czechoslovak Term</u>	<u>English Equivalent</u>
1st	Země	Land or Province
2nd	Správní Okres Samosprávné Město (Soudní Okres)	Administrative District Autonomous City (Judicial District)
3rd	Obec	Commune

The additional term venkov was used to distinguish the samosprávné město from the správní okres that surrounded it, since the two carried the same specific place name. The city of Plzeň (Pilsen), for example, was called Plzeň-město and the surrounding okres Plzeň-venkov (Plzeň county). In Slovakia the

1. See List of References at the end of article.

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synonymous term okolie was used instead of venkov. In the Czech Lands (Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia), the soudní okres was a division of the správní okres. About 75 percent of the správní okresy were divided into two or more soudní okresy. The soudní okres, a judicial division with few administrative functions, was not found in Slovakia.

Before the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, the country was divided into four země--Bohemia (Cechy), Moravia (Morava), Slovakia (Slovensko), and the Carpatho-Ukraine or Ruthenia (Podkarpatská Rus). After the war there were two major changes: (1) Ruthenia was ceded to the USSR, and (2) Silesia (Slezsko) was given the status of země expositury (branch province) within the země and was named Moravia-Silesia (Morava a Slezsko). In early 1948, the three země of Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia, and Slovakia contained a total of 244 správní okresy.

The change from země to kraje is revolutionary because nineteen kraje have replaced the three země and because the boundaries of the kraje in some cases cut across the boundaries of the former země and okresy. The most striking example of this is the complete obliteration of part of the centuries-old boundary between Bohemia and Moravia. (See map CIA 11229 at the front of this Bulletin.)

In addition to the creation of the nineteen kraje, radical changes have been made in the boundaries and names of the okresy. In the Czech Lands thirty-four new okresy were established, ten old ones abolished, and four had their administrative seats and (as a result) their names changed. In Slovakia eleven new okresy were created. These changes make the map of the political and judicial divisions of Czechoslovakia, published in 1948 (item 5 in List of References), almost wholly obsolete.

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On the basis of available information, the new administrative organization of Czechoslovakia is as follows: first order, kraj; second order, okres and statutárne mesto (statutory city, the same as the prewar samosprávne mesto); and third order, obec (plural obce). The soudni okres has been completely eliminated.

The administrative organization described above, however, does not explain the peculiar, semi-autonomous position of Slovakia and its capital, Bratislava. It is reported that the thirteen western kraje are administered directly from Praha (Prague), whereas the remaining six are administered from Bratislava. Bratislava, in turn, is responsible to the central government in Praha. This would suggest that the Czech Lands and Slovakia themselves are administrative divisions of an order higher than the kraj.

The following table lists the kraje of Czechoslovakia and shows the number of minor civil divisions each includes, its area, population, and density population.

NEW CZECHOSLOVAK ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION¹

<u>Kraje</u>	<u>Number of okresy²</u>	<u>Number of obce</u>	<u>Pop. in 000's</u>	<u>Area in sq. kms.</u>	<u>Density per sq. km.</u>
Czech Lands					
Praha (Prague)	26-1	1596	2,001	9476	211
České Budejovice	15	1238	507	9230	55
Plzeň (Pilsen)	12-1	1254	549	7877	70
Karlovy Vary	10	712	301	4583	66
Ústí nad Labem	13	785	622	4128	151
Liberec	11-1	649	481	4253	113
Hradec Králové	14	947	557	5200	107
Pardubice	11	756	425	4287	98
Jihlava	12	995	420	6604	64
Brno	18-1	958	931	7379	126
Olomouc	12-1	794	585	6214	94
Gottwaldov	11	526	594	5112	116
Ostrava	10-2	477	790	4526	175
Slovakia					
Bratislava	15-1	458	838	7518	112
Nitra	16	577	690	7966	87
Banská Bystrica	15	585	487	9265	52
Zilina	16	510	509	8269	62
Košice	12-2	473	462	7440	62
Prešov	15	757	448	8496	53

1. Sources: Items 8, 9, 10, and 11 in List of References.

2. The first figure indicates the number of okresy. The figure following the dash (-) indicates the number of statutární města. The number of okresy in Slovakia are reliable estimates.

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LIST OF REFERENCES

MAPS

1. Czechoslovakia, Administrative and Political Divisions; 1:750,000; Vojenský Zeměpisný Ústav (Military Geographic Institute); 1931; photocopy in Czech and English; no grid or coordinates; CIA Call No. 45134.
2. Der Neuen Grenzen der Tschechoslowakei (The New Boundaries of Czechoslovakia); 1:1,125,000; Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung (German Archives for Geographic and Anthropologic Research); 1938; in German; grid and coordinates with longitude measured from Ferro; CIA Call No. 32235.
3. Czechoslovakia; 1:1,000,000; British Geographical Section, General Staff; 1938; stub coordinates, CIA Call No. 25017.
4. Administratívna Mapa Slovenska (Administrative Map of Slovakia); 1:360,000; Nakladateľstvo Pravda (Truth Publishing House, Bratislava); 1947; in Slovak; stub coordinates; CIA Call No. 44713.
5. Politické a Soudní Rozdělení Československá Republiky (Political and Judicial Divisions of the Czechoslovak Republic); 1:800,000; Vojenský Zeměpisný Ústav (Military Geographic Institute); 1948; in Czech; stub coordinates; CIA Call No. 40377.

DOCUMENTS

6. Zprávy--Státního Úřadu Statistického (Reports--Czechoslovak National Office of Statistics), Volume 27, Numbers 1-16, Praha, 1946.

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7. Zprávy (Reports), Štátny Plánovací a Štatistický Úradu (Slovak National Planning and Statistical Office), Volume II, Number 1, Bratislava, 1947.
8. Rude Pravo, (Praha), No. 280, 1 December 1948. (Red Justice; official Communist newspaper.)
9. Rude Pravo, No. 16, 20 January 1949.
10. Rude Pravo, No. 17, 21 January 1949.
11. Pravda (Bratislava), No. 23, 28 January 1949. (Truth, official Slovak Communist newspaper.)

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THE SYSTEMATIC REORGANIZATION
OF BRAZILIAN PLACE NAMES

When plans were being made for the 1940 census of Brazil, the existing confusion concerning internal boundaries and the duplication of place names assumed new importance. Inaccurate knowledge of the boundaries made it impossible to plot census data accurately on maps and, in many cases, the location of a specific place had become a matter of guesswork. As a result of the confusion, Brazil initiated a nationwide program for standardizing place names and defining boundaries. This program has now been in operation for more than ten years and two publications of major importance have been issued. The "Divisão Territorial dos Estados Unidos do Brasil" of 1940 includes all changes that were effective for the period 1939-43, and "Divisão Territorial do Brasil" of 1945 includes additional changes in force during the period 1944-48. With the aid of these two volumes, it is now possible to identify new place names that have appeared on maps of Brazil during the last twelve to fifteen years. Only a few copies of the 1940 and 1945 list of changes, however, are available in the United States, and no description of the program for stabilizing Brazilian place names has heretofore been published in the United States.

Before the new program went into effect, estado (state)¹ boundaries were fairly well established, but município (county) boundaries were inaccurate and confused. In many cases, the limits of municípios were not known even to their own officials. Because Brazilian settlements had developed at widely separated points along the coast, the efforts of the central government to

1. Wherever possible Brazilian administrative units are identified in parentheses by the nearest English equivalent. The equivalents are not necessarily accurate translations of the Brazilian terms.

establish boundaries and standards of nomenclature were never effectively enforced. In addition, many areas had inherited confused patterns of overlapping boundaries based on long histories of large autonomous estates, personal properties, faulty deeds, obsolete church records, and local tradition. Occasional efforts had been made to clear up specific problems, but no nationwide program was established until the late 1930's.¹

With the needs of the forthcoming census in mind, the President of the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) recommended to the President of the Republic that national measures be taken toward standardization of place names and boundaries. These recommendations were based primarily on resolutions passed by the Conselho Nacional de Estatística (National Council of Statistics), a division of the Instituto. (See Appendix A for pertinent selections.)

On the basis of the recommendations and other supporting evidence, National Decree-Law No. 311 was passed on March 2, 1938, which provided in detail for a systematic program for standardizing boundaries and place names throughout Brazil. The articles of the Decree-Law are given in Appendix B. Further study by the Conselho Nacional de Geografia (National Council of Geography), another division of the Instituto, brought to light additional complications regarding place names and led

1. Changes in place names that were effected before the adoption of the nationwide program are not considered in this report. In addition, many of the changes that appeared in the mid-1930's were merely changes in spelling following the adoption of simplified spelling by Brazil. See: A.D'A. Marchant, Brazilian Spelling and Place Names, Pan American Union Bulletin, May 1943, pp. 253-261.

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to the presentation of a resolution (No. 61) on July 24, 1939. Its first and most important provision concerned the elimination of duplication of place names not only within states but within the country as a whole. It also set up several criteria for deciding on the acceptability of place names (see Appendix C). The provisions of this resolution were presented too late to be incorporated into the first list of changes published in 1940, but were used in the preparation of the 1945 list.

Because of the enormity of the task of standardizing place names and boundaries, changes may be made over an extended period of years. Revised lists of official place names may be published at five-year intervals if needed, and all place names appearing in the list are to be used for a five-year period. At the end of this period a revised list may be published in the light of more recent investigations. This procedure will continue until boundaries and place names throughout the country have been stabilized.

To date, the program has been highly successful and credit for success should be given primarily to the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, which studied the situation thoroughly, formulated requirements, and presented them for enactment into law. The enactment of Decree-Law No. 311 has been described as "a landmark in the cartographic history of Brazil."

"Divisão Territorial dos Estados Unidos do Brasil" published in 1940 represents the culmination of three years of effective effort on the part of the government to establish a workable system of territorial limits and nomenclature. The volume includes:

- (1) A list giving the number of minor administrative and judicial subdivisions in each of the administrative divisions in Brazil.

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- (2) Regional tables listing for each of the states the judicial (comarca, termo, and distrito) divisions and administrative (município and distrito) divisions. Column 1 lists all of the comarcas; column 2 the termos within each comarca; column 3 the municípios within each termo; column 4 the distritos within each município; and column 5 the zonas within each distrito that is subdivided to this extent.
- (3) An alphabetical listing of all distritos whose names have been changed, giving both the old and new forms cross-referenced to each other, and the names of the states in which they are located.
- (4) An alphabetical guide to administrative seats of distritos, municípios, termos, and comarcas, and the names of the states in which they are located.

The full texts of forty-six resolutions and decree-laws on which the program is formulated are given in the appendix. State and federal enabling laws are presented in two tables.

According to law, each município was also required to publish a map of its area based on standards set by the Conselho Nacional de Geografia. These maps incorporated the new place names and showed the boundaries that were to be considered as official for the period of five years from 1939 through 1943.

The second list, "Divisão Territorial do Brasil," was published in 1945 and contains the changes that were to be in effect for the period 1944-48. The volume includes the names from the 1940 list that had been accepted, as well as new changes. Approximately 125 municípios were added to the 1,574 presented in the first list, and the distrito changes in the first list, and the

distrito changes in the second list bring into the thousands the total number of new distrito names approved since the initiation of the program. This number includes complete changes as well as variations that were made to distinguish between distritos with identical names.

"Divisão Territorial do Brasil" does not duplicate all the information given in "Divisão Territorial dos Estados Unidos do Brasil." Consequently both must be used in an investigation of Brazilian place names. Between the two, it is possible to determine the current official name for every município and distrito in Brazil. In both cases the names of the administrative seats are the same as those of the corresponding administrative divisions.

A second set of maps was required from those municípios in which any changes had been made since the publication of the 1940 listing. The new maps incorporated the place names and the boundaries that were to be considered official for a period of five years, after which further revisions may be made. About half of the município maps had to be revised.

All official maps published in Brazil since the passage of Decree-Law No. 311 carry the accepted place names and boundaries as of the five-year period in which they were issued. The most detailed information appears on the official município maps. These vary in scale from 1:25,000 to 1:1,000,000, but the majority are at 1:100,000. Those of the first and second series that have been received in Washington are on file at the Army Map Service. A more generalized presentation of the 1,700 or more municípios of Brazil is given on the Cartograma de Divisão do Brasil, 1:5,200,000, October 1945, CIA Call No. 22435. The most recent general map of Brazil showing the new names and boundaries is the Mapa do Brasil, 1:5,750,000, 1945, CIA Call No. 30791. All of these maps were published by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

APPENDIX A

Provisions pertinent to this report selected from the Resolutions presented by the President of the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística to the President of the Republic, on Dec. 15, 1937.
(Free translation)

This Resolution provides for:

- a. A uniform date for revising territorial organization throughout the country, at regular intervals before each regional and general census (every 5 and 10 years, respectively)
- b. The establishment of precise, logical area limits, based on geographical features easily identified, thus avoiding the formerly-used vague lines, such as property boundaries
- c. A uniform system of nomenclature, to avoid confusion between divisions of the same category having the same names, and between divisions and their respective seats
- d. A systematic superposition of administrative and judicial divisions so that the boundaries will coincide and judicial seats will be consistent with the administrative seats within these boundaries
- e. A definition of cidade (city) and vila (town) according to special criteria set by law
- f. A unification of the territorial extensions of the administrative and judicial divisions to avoid extra-territorial jurisdiction or the possession of non-contiguous areas
- g. The exact definition of the area of any new entities (distritos and municípios) created, indicating the divisions from which they were created, and describing their boundaries exactly

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APPENDIX B

Articles from Decree-Law No. 311, March 2, 1938 (Free translation)

- Article 1. The provisions of this law will be observed in the territorial divisions of the country.
2. Municipios will be comprised of one or more distritos forming a continuous area. When necessary, the distritos will be subdivided into zonas.
Paragraph 1. These zonas may have special names.
 3. The seat of a municipio has the category of cidade, and it gives its name to the municipio.
 4. A distrito is designated by the name of its seat, and when it is not large enough to be a cidade, the seat has the category of vila.
Paragraph 1. A distrito will have only one vila.
 5. One or more municipios, forming a continuous area, form a termo judicial, whose seat will be the most important cidade in the area, and the cidade gives its name to the area.
 6. One or more termos form a comarca, on the same basis as outlined in Article 5.
 7. The areas of comarcas and termos will be defined by the smaller areas that constitute them. When a new municipio is formed, it will be defined by the distritos which constitute its parts, and its area will be described giving both the old and new limits of the

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distritos of which it is formed. Likewise, no new distrito will be formed without defining exactly the previous distrito jurisdiction of its area, and describing the limits of each of the distritos which border on it.

8. Distrito and municipio boundaries will be defined by geodetic lines between easily identified points or geographical features.
9. No division will include any area lying within a neighboring division.
10. There will not be more than one cidade or vila with the same name in one state.
11. No new distrito will be created without previously delimiting the urban and suburban limits of its seat, which will have at least thirty dwellings.
Paragraph 1. These limits will always be accompanied by a city plan.
12. No municipio will be created unless the urban area of its seat has at least 200 dwellings.
13. A year from the installation of this law, each municipio will deposit with the Regional Director of Geography, in two authentic copies, a map of its area.
Paragraph 1. These maps, even when based on crude surveying, must meet the requirements fixed by the Conselho Nacional de Geografia.
Paragraph 2. Any municipio failing to comply with this requirement will lose its autonomy and its territory will be annexed to one of the neighboring municipios, which will assume the requirement; an additional year limit is then applicable to that municipio.

14. The authority of the state governments to create divisions shall not prevent the município governments from subdividing their territories further according to their own administrative needs.
15. The designations comarca, termo, município, and distrito will be adopted for the entire country, with their respective seats; and will include distritos that had been exclusively either administrative or judicial units.
Paragraph 1. The distritos of either order which were already installed by município acts are retained.
Paragraph 2. The various judicial or administrative distritos which had their seats in the same cidade are exceptions, and are subject to the criteria fixed in the last part of Article 2.
16. Only by general laws, as stated in this Article, can the territorial divisions be modified as to the limits, nomenclature, and categories of their parts.
Paragraph 1. In the first half of a current year, beginning July 1, the state and federal governments will fix, according to instructions of the Conselho Nacional de Geografia, a new territorial breakdown with a systematic description of the boundaries of all the distritos and municípios contained therein.
Paragraph 2. Until then, the termos which are at present subdivisions of municípios, will continue; their respective seats will have the category of vila.
Paragraph 3. Once the new territorial breakdown has entered into effect, it may be altered only every 5 years by general laws, which will be promulgated in the last year of each period and come into effect the 1st of January of the next year. The second of these 5-year revisions will take place only if a general census has been taken in the second year of the 5-year period.

17. The installation of the new divisions and establishment of their new seats will be realized within six months, after the enactment of the law which created them, on a date set by the state governments.
Paragraph 1. The governments of the states ... will declare by decrees the expiration of the divisions whose formation, through failure to meet the legal requirements, has not been ordered.
18. The state governments, by decrees handed down up to March 31, 1938, will publish a list of administrative and judicial areas already in existence at the time of the passage of the law, making alterations of the classification and nomenclature and in the category of seats, following the criteria fixed in this law and in accordance with the general model to be formulated by the Conselho Nacional de Geografia.
Paragraph 1. Alterations of names according to Article 10 will be carried out in the new breakdown only as laid down in Article 16, Paragraph 1.
19. This law will apply, where appropriate, to the Distrito Federal and to the Territory of Acre.
20. This law will be enforced from the date of its publication, revoking all conditions to the contrary.

APPENDIX C

Resolutions of the Conselho Nacional de Geografia

July 24, 1939, Preamble and Article I

The General Assembly of the National Council of Geography, in the exercise of its prerogatives;

whereas, Decree-Law No. 311, of March 2, 1938, calls for changing place names which have been duplicated only in the case of cities and towns of the same Federal unit;

whereas, however, it is most fitting that this criterion should be applied as widely as possible so that the elimination of duplicated names should extend to all the localities of the country;

whereas the adoption of long names, as well as of foreign names or those of living persons, is unsuitable for designating localities, except in exceptional cases;

whereas the Fourth Brazilian Congress of Geography, meeting in the City of Salvador, Bahia, ... established the general principal of the preferential use of the indigenous language for Brazilian place-names;

whereas, when it is not a case of cities or towns, it falls to the regional or local authorities to give names to the other localities or features, independent of any general consideration;

RESOLVES:

Article 1 - The National Council of Geography, in the laws or instructions concerning the coming territorial division of the country, to be made in 1943, in accordance with the provisions

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of National Law no. 311, of March 2, 1938, will recommend the inclusion of dispositions having as their objective the following measures regarding names of cities and towns:

1. The elimination of duplications of names, throughout the country;
2. The shortening of long names;
3. The possible elimination of foreign names or names of living persons, respecting the demands of tradition and of the will of the people, as well as legitimate tributes;
4. The preference for the adoption of names in the indigenous language of the region or connected with historical events of the region, in cases where names are being changed;
5. The preservation of the names already sanctioned by the populations of the respective localities when they are not in contradiction with the previous dispositions.

BIOCLIMATIC ATLAS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN¹

The Bioklimatischer Atlas für Schleswig-Holstein published in 1948 is a notable contribution not only to German regional atlases but also to the field of applied climatology. The atlas was prepared under the direction of Dr. Heinrich Hagemann (agriculturalist) and Dr. Heinrich Voigts (meteorologist) and published by the Forschungstelle für Landwirtschaftliche Planung und Landschaftsgestaltung in Lübeck (CIA Call No. F 304.12F).

Research leading to the publication of the atlas was stimulated by a request of the British Military Government for assistance in selecting the most favorable sites for three new sugar beet factories and in increasing the production of sugar beets, corn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. This request was interpreted in its broadest meaning by the authors, and the resulting atlas is based on exceptionally detailed and scholarly study of the agricultural climatology of Schleswig-Holstein. The wealth of detail presented is reliable, and decisions concerning bioclimatic aspects of crop production were made in the field by competent scientists familiar with local conditions. The atlas emphasizes factors of importance to local farmers but omits many types of maps usually found in climatic atlases, such as air pressure and general circulation. It is well suited to serve as a guide to local planning for optimum land use and could also serve as a source of information on beaches, terrain, and the extent of ice in winter -- all of which are important for trafficability studies.

1. Dr. Helmut Landsberg of the Research and Development Board assisted greatly in the interpretation and evaluation of this atlas.

Unfortunately, the atlas was published in a limited edition of only 300 copies which prevents the widespread distribution it deserves. Furthermore, the maps are printed on paper of poor quality and the plates are not bound. All of the maps are printed in black and white, with lines of one other color superimposed. The simplicity of the cartographic presentation, however, does not detract from the scholarly content of the maps.

Four base maps have been used for practically all of the maps in the atlas -- two soils maps at 1:300,000 and 1:1,000,000 and two general maps at the same scales. The soils base maps show five types of soils distinguished according to structure and twelve classes of soils distinguished according to geologic history and vegetation cover (e.g. brown forest soils, young moraines, sandy moors). The areal extent of the various kinds of soils is shown by over-all patterns, and soil boundaries have been used in checking the distribution of climatic data presented on the overprints for each map. The importance attached to the use of the soils maps as background information is demonstrated by the fact that in many cases the same climatic information is overprinted on a general map and repeated on a soils map.

The concept of bioclimatology as used in the atlas includes all available data on climatic factors known to be of significance to plant life. On the basis of these data, the 60 atlas plates are divided into six main sections: I. Climatic maps, II. Phenologic maps, III. Meteorologic evaluations, IV. Climatic survey maps, V. Agricultural-Meteorologic evaluations, and VI. Bioclimatic evaluations.

The climatic section is the longest and most detailed. Numerous maps illustrate: (1) yearly and monthly distribution of precipitation; (2) cloud types and the duration of periods

of sunshine and cloudiness; (3) relative humidity; (4) mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; (5) mean number of summer days with temperature maxima over 25° C and the number of days with frost; (6) average dates for the beginning and ending of periods with temperatures of 5° C and 10° C; (7) wind velocity and direction; and (8) annual and seasonal frequency of calm weather, thunder storms, and snow. The tables on the backs of the maps give annual variations in the climatic factors mapped, and in addition state the relation between air-mass movement and late frosts in May and June, and the relation between the extent of ice in the Baltic Sea and the beginning of the growing season.

The phenologic section includes maps giving the average dates of blooming of eight plants for 1936, 1937, and 1947. Additional maps give the dates of blooming and of harvesting of winter rye. On the backs of the maps are tables providing data on typical seasonal conditions, and a special study of Lübeck presenting typical weather conditions and blooming dates for selected plants.

The section on meteorologic evaluations was designed primarily for determining the frost hazard in spring and fall and for estimating the date of the beginning of the growing season.

The climatic survey section is concerned primarily with the important problem of determining the amount of moisture available for plant growth at critical periods during the growing season, as well as for the year as a whole. Actual mean monthly temperature is also related to the extent of ice during the first four months of the year. The responses of natural vegetation to climate are shown by maps of hedgerow and ditch vegetation conditions. The section also includes a

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map of Central Europe at 1:3,000,000 showing climatic regions and subregions, with supplementary tables on precipitation, temperature, character of the landscape, forest types, agricultural distribution, etc.

In the section on agricultural-meteorologic evaluations, data presented in the foregoing sections are applied specifically to increasing the production of sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, corn, and tobacco. Areas of possible production of each of these crops are described climatically and problems of cultivation are carefully explained. In a survey table, the locations of fruit growing centers are given.

The final section of the atlas presents a very detailed and typically German study of climate in relation to the location of health resorts and vacation areas. The only map in the section is a summary of climatic conditions in Schleswig-Holstein which presents tables of climatic data at appropriate points on the face of the map and divides Schleswig-Holstein into six health zones.

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MAP OF THE BRITISH-UNITED STATES ZONE AND THE
YUGOSLAV ZONE IN THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

Accompanying this issue of the Map Research Bulletin is map CIA 10612 showing the Free Territory of Trieste as divided between the British-United States Zone and the Yugoslav Zone. The map indicates the outer boundary of the Free Territory and the so-called Morgan Line separating the two zones.

The Morgan Line was originally defined shortly after the end of the war to serve as a line of demarcation in Venezia Giulia between Yugoslav forces and British-American forces. It extended in a southerly direction from a point near the northeastern corner of prewar Italy to a point east of Trieste, then turned westward to the Adriatic Sea south of Trieste. As defined by the Italian Peace Treaty, the Free Territory of Trieste lies partly to the north and partly to the south of the latter part of this line. When the Peace Treaty came into effect in September 1947 the British-American forces withdrew from the area they had been occupying between the Morgan Line and the new Italian-Yugoslav boundary. They moved south into the British-American Zone of Free Territory. Yugoslav forces advanced westward from the Morgan Line to positions along the new Italian-Yugoslav boundary and the Free Territory-Yugoslav boundary. Yugoslav forces also remained in the Free Territory south of the Morgan Line. The portion of the Morgan Line that now remains is thus only the southern and western end of the original line. This segment of the line lying within the Free Territory was marked on the ground by representatives of the British-United States and Yugoslav military governments in September 1948.

The area of the Free Territory of Trieste is approximately 282 square miles. Of this, about 197 square miles lie within the Yugoslav Zone and about 85 square miles within the British-United States Zone.

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Was prepared under direction of the Chief of Engineers by the Army Map Service, 1948 from OS28 51A, sheet numbers 95A, 10A, 85A.

11234 Map Branch, CIA, 4-49

Approved For Release 1999/09/26 : CIA-RDP79-01005A000100080001-6

RESTRICTED

Approved For Release 1999/09/26 : CIA-RDP79-01005A000100080001-6

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE