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MAP INTELLIGENCE REVIEW



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MAP INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

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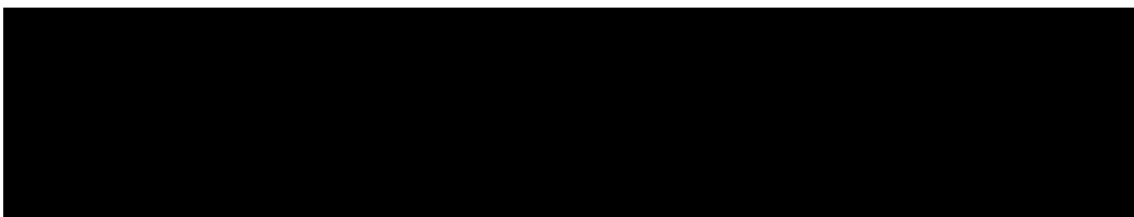
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I. EUROPE

A. TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN THE USSR

The first-order territorial subdivisions, oblasts or okrugs, have recently been abolished in five union republics of the USSR -- the Armenian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Latvian, and Moldavian SSR's. The abolition of the oblasts or okrugs of these republics is a reversion to a former territorial-administrative organization in which rural rayons and urban settlements were directly subordinate to the republic.

The formation of territorial units between the republic and rayon levels in these areas had been effected comparatively recently. Two oblasts had been established in the Georgian SSR in November 1951; 3 okrugs in Armenia and 4 okrugs in Moldavia were formed in January 1952; and 2 oblasts in Azerbaijan and 3 oblasts in Latvia were created in April 1952.* These 5 republics, together with the Estonian

* The use of the term okrug in Moldavia and Armenia, in preference to the usual oblast, is unexplained. The okrugs in these areas apparently differed only in name from the oblast form of territorial division in other republics of the USSR. During the period of their reorganization to conform with the Soviet territorial-administrative system, Moldavia and Latvia were divided into uyezd territorial units, a revival of an old Czarist term. For some time previous to the formation of oblasts or okrugs, however, they followed the pattern of rayons immediately under republic subordination.

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and Karelo-Finnish SSR's, were the last of the union republics so to be subdivided. The dates of abolition of the oblasts or okrugs were April 1953 for Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, May for Latvia, and June for Moldavia. The territorial units were thus in operation for a period of only 12 to 17 months.

At the time the oblasts or okrugs were created, it was assumed that the underlying reasons for the trend toward territorial subdivision were to facilitate the integration of economic regions, to centralize party and republic control over political and economic developments in the local units, and to reduce inefficiency resulting from the supervision of a large number of rayons from the republic capitals. In regard to the formation of the oblasts in the Georgian SSR, it was stated that closer control over local officials was needed to prevent continuing crimes against state property.

It appears likely that the reasons for the abolition of these administrative divisions are political rather than economic. The timing of the abrogation of the oblasts and okrugs, as they had hardly been in existence long enough to prove their economic worth, indicates that the measures taken are probably associated with the political reorganization which has occurred in many republics of the USSR since the death of Stalin. If recent events in these five republics

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represent a reversal of the previous trend, the intermediate divisions of other small republics, such as the Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, and Lithuanian, may also be abolished. (RESTRICTED)

B. AREAL CHANGES IN THE USSR AND SOVIET ORBIT SINCE 1937

The areas of the Soviet Union and the various Satellite countries have changed considerably since 1937 as a result of territorial gains and losses during the war and postwar period. These areal changes, which may be of particular interest in the compilation and comparison of statistics, are summarized in the accompanying tables.

The greatest gains in area have been made by the Soviet Union. In Europe these gains are the result of territorial acquisitions from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Finland, and Germany and the incorporation of the formerly independent states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. In Asia the gains consist of territorial acquisitions from Japan and the incorporation of Tannu Tuva.

In addition to the three Satellite countries that have decreased in area as a result of cessions of territory to the Soviet Union, Hungary has decreased very slightly by a cession of territory to Czechoslovakia. Among the eastern European Satellites only Albania and Bulgaria have gained in area, Albania by the acquisition of the small island

of Saseno from Italy, and Bulgaria by the acquisition of southern Dobruja from Rumania. Despite the acquisition of Taiwan and the Pescadores Islands in 1945, China has decreased in total area through the loss of Outer Mongolia, which since 1946 has constituted an independent country known as the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

The following tables show that many temporary changes in area occurred during the war years as a result of military occupation and awards of territories. National areas for 1937 and 1948 were determined from the sources indicated in the tables. Areas for intervening dates were calculated, using the areas of territories gained and lost. These figures were gathered from various sources. Although they are as nearly accurate as possible, the calculated figures based on them may differ from those in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook. (R E S T R I C T E D)

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Albania

Date	Territory Gained		Territory Lost	
	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)
1937	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	.....	.....	(Occupied by Italy)	.....
1941	Yugoslav and Greek territory	42,924	.....	.....
1945	.....	.....	Yugoslav and Greek territory	14,924
1947	Saseno ^{b/}	28,005	.....	.....
1948	.....	28,748 ^{c/}	.....	.....

a. Area figure to nearest thousand square kilometers, from League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1936-37.

b. By the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947 Italy renounced all claim to the island of Saseno in favor of Albania.

c. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948.

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Bulgaria

Date	Area (Sq. Km.)	Territory Gained		Territory Lost	
		Name	Area (Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)
1937	103,000 <u>a/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	110,696	S. Dobruja	7,696	.....	.....
1941	139,946	Thrace and Macedonia	28,250	.....	.....
1944	110,696	.....	.....	Thrace and Macedonia	28,250
1948	110,842 <u>b/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. Area figure to nearest thousand square kilometers, from League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1936-37.

b. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948.

China

Date	Territory Gained		Territory Lost	
	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)
1937	11,562,184 <u>a/</u>	.....	.....
1940	11,562,184	.....	.....
1945	Taiwan and Pescadores	11,598,145	.....	.....
1946	9,976,944	Outer Mongolia	1,621,201
1948	9,736,288 <u>b/</u>	.....	.....

a. China Handbook, 1937-43. Includes Manchukuo, Tibet, and Mongolia.

b. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948. This figure is for all China, including Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. The area for Communist China can be calculated by subtracting the area given above for Taiwan, which is under Nationalist control.

Czechoslovakia

Date	Area		Territory Gained		Territory Lost	
	(Sq. Km.)	(Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)
1937	140,600	a/	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938	88,912		.....	.....	Sudeten districts, Teschen, parts of Slovakia and Ruthenia	51,688
1939	Nonexistent		.....	.....	.....	.....
1945	127,820		1937 area	.....	Ruthenia b/	12,780
1947	127,882		Bratislava Bridgehead	62	.....	.....
1948	127,827	c/	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. Area figure to nearest hundred square kilometers, from League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1936-37.

b. See Footnote e. under USSR.

c. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948.

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Hungary

<u>Date</u>	<u>Territory Gained</u>		<u>Territory Lost</u>	
	<u>Area</u> (Sq. Km.)	<u>Name</u> (Sq. Km.)	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u> (Sq. Km.)
1937	93,073 <u>a/</u>	.....	.....	.....
1938	105,073	Parts of Slovakia and Ruthenia	.....	.....
1939	117,173	Remainder of Ruthenia	.....	.....
1940	160,273	Transylvania	.....	.....
1941	171,773	Yugoslav provinces	.....	.....
1945	93,073	.....	All terri- tory gained, 1938-41	78,700
1947	93,011	.....	Bratislava	62
1948	93,011 <u>b/</u>	.....	Bridgehead.....	.....

a. League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1936-37.

b. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948.

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Poland

<u>Date</u>	<u>Territory Gained</u>		<u>Territory Lost</u>	
	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>(Sq. Km.)</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>(Sq. Km.)</u>
1937	.....	388,000 <u>a/</u>	.....	.....
1938	Teschén	1,086	.....	.....
1939	.....	Nonexistent	E. provinces (to USSR) <u>b/</u>	194,210
1945	Danzig <u>e/</u> S. East Prussia <u>e/</u> E. Germany <u>e/</u> USSR border <u>f/</u> USSR border <u>g/</u>	311,730 <u>d/</u>	W. provinces (to Germany) Teschén	194,976 <u>c/</u> 1,086
1951	USSR border	311,730	USSR border	480

a. Area figure to nearest thousand square kilometers, from League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1936-37.

b. See Footnote b. under USSR.

c. This figure, the residual area of Poland after the deduction of the Soviet-occupied territory, is presumably the area occupied by Germany, including the provinces incorporated into the Reich and the "General Government" of Poland.

- d. Area reported by the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948, and supported by other sources. The addition of the difference between the postwar territorial gains and loss to the area explained in Footnote c. gives an approximate area of 318,000 sq. km.
- e. These areas were placed under Polish administration by the Potsdam Conference of 1945. In the view of the United States Government, final determination of sovereignty over the areas will not be made until there is a Peace Treaty for Germany.

- f. See Footnote b. under USSR.
- g. See Footnote h. under USSR.

Rumania

Date	Area (Sq. Km.)	Territory Gained		Territory Lost	
		Name	Area (Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)
1937	295,000 ^{a/}	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	193,294	.....	.....	Bessarabia	45,100
				N. Bucovina	5,810
				Transylvania	43,100
				S. Dobruja	7,696
1941	244,204	Bessarabia	45,100	.....	.....
		N. Bucovina	5,810	Bessarabia	45,100
1944	193,294	.....	.....	N. Bucovina	5,810
		Transylvania	43,100	.....	.....
1948	237,384 ^{b/}	.....	.....	.....	.....

- a. Area figure to nearest thousand square kilometers, from League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1936-37.
- b. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948.

USSR

Date	Area (Sq. Km.) <u>a/</u>	Territory Gained		Territory Lost	
		Name	Area (Sq. Km.)	Name	Area (Sq. Km.)
1937	21,420,210	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939	21,614,420	W. Ukraine <u>b/</u> (E. Poland)	93,040	.....	.....
		W. White Russia <u>b/</u> (E. Poland)	101,170	.....	.....
1940	21,881,020	Karelia-Kola Front	43,690	.....	.....
		Bessarabia	45,100		
		N. Bucovina	5,810		
		Estonia <u>c/</u>	46,560		
		Latvia <u>c/</u>	65,690		
		Lithuania <u>c/</u>	59,750		
1941	21,830,110	.....	.....	Bessarabia	45,100
1944	21,881,020	Bessarabia	45,100	N. Bucovina	5,810
1945	22,102,600	N. Bucovina	5,810	.....	.....
		Tannu Tuva	168,940	Polish	21,420
		Kuril Islands <u>d/</u>	10,010	border <u>b/</u>	
		S. Sakhalin <u>d/</u>	33,380		
		Ruthenia <u>e/</u>	12,780		
		Klaipeda Region <u>c/2</u>	2,820		
		Kaliningrad	15,070		
		Oblast <u>f/</u>			
1947	22,113,200	Pechenga	10,600
1951	22,113,200 <u>g/</u>	(Petsamo) Region Polish border <u>h/</u>	480	Polish border	480

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- a. Areal figures for the USSR in this table are taken from Geograficheskoye Obschestvo SSSR, Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo S'ezda, Tom III, Moscow, 1949.
- b. Eastern Poland was incorporated into the USSR by a USSR-Polish Treaty of August 1945. This treaty adjusted the line of Soviet occupation of 1939, returning the area to Poland. The United States was not a party to the agreement.
- c. The United States Government does not recognize the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the USSR. The Klaipeda Region (Memelland) is now included in the Lithuanian SSR.
- d. Japan formally renounced title to the Kuril Islands and southern Sakhalin by the Peace Treaty. These areas are under Soviet administration.
- e. Ruthenia (Subcarpathian Ukraine) was incorporated into the USSR in accordance with an agreement between the USSR and Czechoslovakia in June 1945. The United States was not a party to this agreement.
- f. Kaliningrad Oblast (northern East Prussia) was placed under the administration of the USSR as a result of the Potsdam Conference of 1945. In the view of the United States Government, final determination of sovereignty cannot be made until there is a Peace Treaty for Germany.
- g. Recent corrections in areal calculations by Soviet geographers give the approximate total land area of the USSR as 22, 136, 000.
- h. Equal exchange of territory by treaty of February 1951 between Poland and the USSR.

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Areal Changes in the USSR and Soviet Orbit Since 1937

Area (Thousand Square Kilometers)				
<u>Country</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1948 to present</u>
USSR	21,420	21,881	22,103	22,113
China	11,562	11,562	11,598	9,736 ^{a/}
Mongolia	.....	.....	.....	1,621
Albania	28	28	28	29
Bulgaria	103	111	111	111
Czechoslovakia	141	.....	128	128
East Germany	.....	.....	107	107
Hungary	93	160	93	93
Poland	388	.....	312	312
Rumania	295	193	236	237

a. Includes territory under Nationalist control.

C. RUMORED TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS INVOLVING THE USSR,
POLAND, EAST GERMANY, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Two agreements involving territorial transfers in the USSR, Poland, East Germany (Soviet Zone), and Czechoslovakia have recently been rumored, but neither has been officially confirmed or refuted. The first concerns an impending evacuation of Stettin and its joint administration by the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany. Both the civil authorities and the civilian population of Stettin would be withdrawn and the area turned into a naval base for the Soviet Baltic Fleet. All merchant-ship traffic would be discontinued, with Rostock and Kolberg becoming substitute ports. (See Map A, CIA 12802.)

The second rumor concerns negotiations between East Germany and Czechoslovakia for an exchange of territory. As reported, a Czech area included in the Rumburk Okres of Liberec Kraj is to be transferred to Bezirk (district) Dresden, a part of former Land Sachsen. A new Kreis, to be administered from Sebnitz, will be created from the ceded territory. In exchange, Czechoslovakia would receive the basin of the Zittau, close to the East German--Polish-Czech border. (See Map B.) On the surface, this territorial adjustment would appear quite logical and reasonable. Actually,

part of the territory to be ceded by the Czechs is practically a depopulated and economically dismantled wasteland, whereas the Zittau Basin is densely populated and highly industrialized. Reports also indicate that Czech authorities have begun to move physically handicapped people into the exchange area and that skilled laborers are being transferred to the interior of Czechoslovakia.

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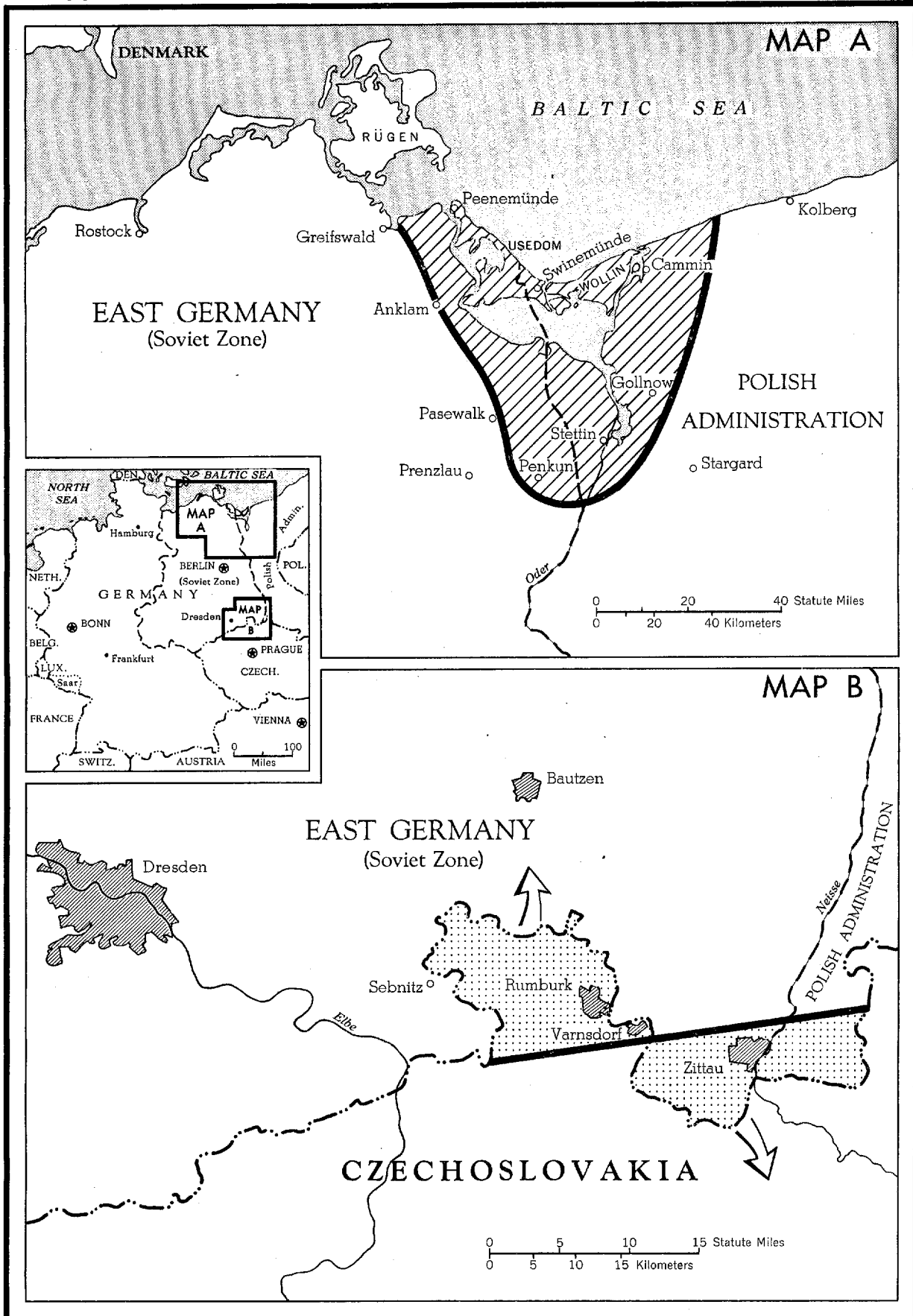
D. NEW MAPS OF THE EAST ZONE OF GERMANY

The recent riots in the East Zone of Germany have focused attention on this part of the Soviet world and have increased the demand for good maps of the area. Several such maps have recently been received in Washington.

Deutsche Demokratische Republik, at 1:500,000, published by Justus Perthes in October 1952 (Call No. 81629),* is one of the best maps of East Germany but is available only in limited quantity.

Although more generalized and showing the pre-August 1952 boundaries, Wandkarte Der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone, at 1:500,000, published by Richard Schwarz in August 1952 (Call No. 81754), is useful and much more accessible, since it is published in West

* Unless otherwise noted, call numbers throughout this Review are for the CIA Map Library.



Germany. The Perthes map shows transportation, cities, and boundaries in better detail, but the Schwarz map is adequate for orientation and general reference. The place names in Polish-administered Germany are in Polish on the Perthes map and in German on the Schwarz map.

For comparison and study of the relationships between East and West Germany and immediately adjacent areas, two other new maps are recommended: 1) Deutschland, 1:750,000, Justus Perthes, September 1952 (Call No. 82801); and 2) Deutschland, 1:700,000, Schaffmann and Kluge, undated but probably 1953 (Call No. 83239). On both maps the number of place names and the detail of hydrographic and transportation data are sufficient for most reference purposes. The Schaffmann and Kluge map shows more detailed information on administrative divisions, including Kreis boundaries and seats. (RESTRICTED)

E. PLACE-NAME CHANGES IN THE EAST ZONE OF GERMANY

The East German Government has recently announced the re-naming of the cities of Chemnitz and Fürstenberg/Oder. By the new order Chemnitz became Karl Marx Stadt and Fürstenberg/Oder became StalinStadt. The new names probably will not be used much

outside of the Soviet-controlled area but will appear in official publications because of the importance of the two cities. Chemnitz has a population of 250,000 and Fürstenberg, the site of a new iron-smelting works, is expected to have a population of 30,000.

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F. NEW MAP OF FINNO-SCANDINAVIAN WOOD INDUSTRIES

The only up-to-date map of the wood industries of Norway, Sweden, and Finland -- The Northern Wood Industries, 1:1,500,000 -- was published in 1952 by AB Svensk Tråvaru-Tidning (The Swedish Timber and Woodpulp Journal), Stockholm, and is now available for reference (Call No. 81232). The map locates and identifies sawmills, box-board mills, house and plywood factories, wallboard factories, woodpulp mills (chemical and mechanical), paper and paper board mills, shipping ports and loading places, shipbrokers, shipping districts, and canals. Selected railways and roads are shown and populated places are identified by size categories. An inset of the Härnösand and Sundsvall districts of Sweden is included.

The various plants are differentiated by symbols, which are keyed by number to an index that supplies the name of the company and mill, postal address, and the atlas grid reference to the map. The index is arranged by countries, which are further divided into

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two categories that together include the various wood-working industries and the pulp and paper industries. A Handbook of the Northern Wood Industry reportedly gives fuller details on firms and mills, but it is not yet available. (RESTRICTED)

G. SOILS MAPS OF THE NETHERLANDS

The North Sea tidal floods of February 1953 focused world attention once more on the Netherlands and its struggle against the sea. The land at the mouth of the Scheldt River had not yet recovered from the floods of World War II when this new disaster wiped out most of the reconstruction that had been accomplished. The Dutch have again begun to rebuild, and in their new reclamation planning they have the advantage of a very detailed postwar soil survey.

Since 1948 the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture has published a series of 10 area studies, De Bodemkartering van Nederland (The Soil Survey of the Netherlands) (Call No. f 233-22, N46, Vols. 1-10). This series covers scattered areas throughout the country and serves as a basis for the Provisional Soil Map of the Netherlands included in the book Soils of the Netherlands (See Map Intelligence Review 34, August 1952, p. 10). The series is particularly valuable for the fine detail with which it treats the areas of Azewijn, Betuwe,

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Bommelerwaard, Didam, Groesbeek, de Noordoost Polder, Noord-Limburg, Wageningen, Westland, and Zuidbeveland.

Although primarily agricultural, the soil surveys furnish current and accurate information regarding trafficability, terrain, cover, crops, and settlement patterns. Maps, ranging in scale from 1:5,000 to 1:50,000, are supplemented by numerous soil profiles and ground and aerial photographs. English titles and summaries of the texts make these detailed data unusually convenient.

The wide variety of useful information contained in the study for the Westland, southwest of The Hague, is typical of the entire series. An illustrated text and 10 maps show the historical development and present use of the land. Maps at 1:50,000 locate old dunes, creeks, tidal gullies, clay deposits, peat depressions, land below sea level, and cultural relics from the Iron Age to the ninth century. A reconnaissance map at 1:25,000 locates a variety of dune-sand types, estuarial clays, muck, peat, and excavated soils. Water and associated features include reservoirs, streams, ditches, jetties, and wharves. Railroads, streetcar lines, and three classes of roads are also shown. A second map of the northern part of the Westland, at 1:10,000, presents such details as "water-logged clay soils; 25 cm. loose clay on sticky sub-soil."

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A particularly useful map gives "suitability for construction of buildings and roads." Some studies also include locational maps for items discussed in the texts, such as soil and crop samplings and boundaries, as well as land-use photographs.

Military-trafficability information is particularly abundant. The series delimits the extremely variegated soil types of the Netherlands, such as the sandy "crevasse wash" of broken dikes, and the interbedded peat, clay, and ochre deposits. Many canals, drainage ditches, and gullied areas are located.

Parts of these recent publications are already being revised. The basic map information and description of reclamation techniques and land use in the present edition, however, will aid materially in planning the rehabilitation of the flooded areas and are a useful addition to the geographic intelligence of the Netherlands.

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H. RECENT MICHELIN MAPS

Within the last few years the famous French Service de Tourisme Michelin has revised its entire road-map series and has issued a number of new maps designed to meet the needs of special types of tourists. The road maps, the major Michelin publications, have long been outstanding for their accuracy and excellent cartographic

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presentation, which are the result of a program of continuous re-
vision by the publishers in cooperation with the French mapping and
road engineering offices. Further improvement of the new maps has
been introduced through the adoption of a system of road checks by
teams using wire recorders. As of February 1953, France was
covered by 38 sheets, of which 33 were issued in 1952 and the re-
maining 5 in 1951.

Additional types of information are included on 6 maps recently
published for the use of cyclists, skiers, canoeists, and campers.
Much of this information is directly applicable to the work of the
Department of Defense, particularly for studies such as those in
the Escape and Evasion series. These maps are described briefly
below.

1) Sorties de Paris, 1:50,000, 1951-52, Call No. 78954, shows
Paris in considerable detail, including the current state of the roads.

2) Carte cycliste, 1:100,000, 1951-52, Call No. 80109, is a
variation of the earlier map, Environs de Paris, and provides
significant detail regarding road gradients, materials, and surface
conditions.

3 and 4) Carte Ski, les Alpes Françaises, 1:200,000,
1949, Call No. 49645, and Ski Suisse, 1:200,000, 1950, Call No.

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78481, are similar, both showing ski lifts, chair lifts, funiculars, and cog railways. Shelter facilities ranging from untended mountain huts to hostels and isolated hotels are located. Road data include gradient, dates for the period during which roads are snowbound, and alternate rail routes available for shipping cars when the roads are impassable.

5) Camping canoë, 1:1,000,000, 1952, Call No. 78794, shows four classes of rivers ranging from "easy" to "impassable" for small craft. Periods of average flow of rivers in different sections of France and numerous camping areas are also indicated.

6) Grottes de France, 1:2,500,000, 1952-53, Call No. 78951, locates most of the major caves. Several newly discovered caves, however, are listed on the back of the map but are not located, and minor caves are neither located nor listed. (RESTRICTED)

I. WATER DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN SPAIN

The critical importance of the water resources of Spain is illustrated by a photostat set of four map sheets contained in Datos Estadísticos Técnicos de Capitación y Distribución de Agua en España (Technical Statistical Tax Information and Water Distribution in Spain), published by the Servicio Sindical de Estadística (Statistical Syndicate Service) on 31 December 1950 (Call No. 78463). Two

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of the sheets are entitled Consumo de Agua por Provincias (Water Consumption by Provinces), and the others Consumo de Agua por Capitales (Water Consumption by Capitals). All four sheets show that the areas between Madrid and the Biscay coast and around Barcelona in the northeast are the heaviest water-consuming regions in Spain. Smaller, but still heavy, demands for water center in the irrigated sections (huertas) of Valencia, Alicante, and the Guadalquivir Valley.

The sheets also show annual and daily water distribution and consumption rates by inhabitant and by subscriber for both provinces and provincial capitals. For purposes of comparison, national averages are given in the legends. Consumo de Agua por Provincias, Sheet 1, indicates that Madrid and Barcelona use much more water than other provinces in Spain, the two consuming annually 84,579,479 and 82,102,075 cubic meters, respectively. According to Sheet 2 of the same map, three provinces lead all others by a wide margin in number of subscribers: Barcelona (195,226), Valencia (135,293), and Vizcaya (82,849). Sheet 1 of Consumo de Agua por Capitales reveals that Madrid and Barcelona are the largest urban-area water users, consuming 81,946,552 and 68,969,384 cubic meters, respectively, in 1950. According to Sheet 2 of the map, industrial

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Barcelona and Valencia are the two Spanish cities having the most subscribers to water, the former with 155,998 and the latter with 70,762. Madrid, in contrast, has a relatively small number of subscribers, 32,951. The lesser economic importance of the city and a consequently greater reliance upon public wells may be the reason for this apparent discrepancy.

The only serious deficiency of the set is the representation of distribution and consumption by administrative subdivisions, rather than by the principal water-distribution and consumption areas. In the case of provinces where water distribution and consumption are heavy immediately beyond the limits of the capitals, this concentration is not evident. For example, in Valencia Province almost half the subscribers reside in the area surrounding the capital.

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II. MIDDLE AND FAR EAST

A. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN NORTH KOREA

A series of decrees promulgated on 22 December 1952 has altered considerably the administrative structure of North Korea at the subprovincial level. In early 1953 these decrees were implemented and resulted in the following changes: (1) the approximately 800 myŏn (townships) have been abolished; (2) the number of gun (counties) has been increased from 91 to approximately 165, and the administrative center of each gun has been designated an up (town); (3) the number of ri (villages) has been reduced from approximately 10,000 to about 3,700; and (4) some 41 nodongja ku or "workers' districts" have been newly established. No maps have as yet been received which show these alterations in the administrative pattern.

All of these administrative changes apparently are designed to simplify and tighten control at the lower administrative levels. In the words of Radio Pyongyang, the myŏn had been "obstructing the quick transmission of guidance from higher levels to lower levels and of opinions of the people to higher levels," and their abolition combined with other administrative changes will bring "guidance of higher level authorities closer to the lower levels." The reduction

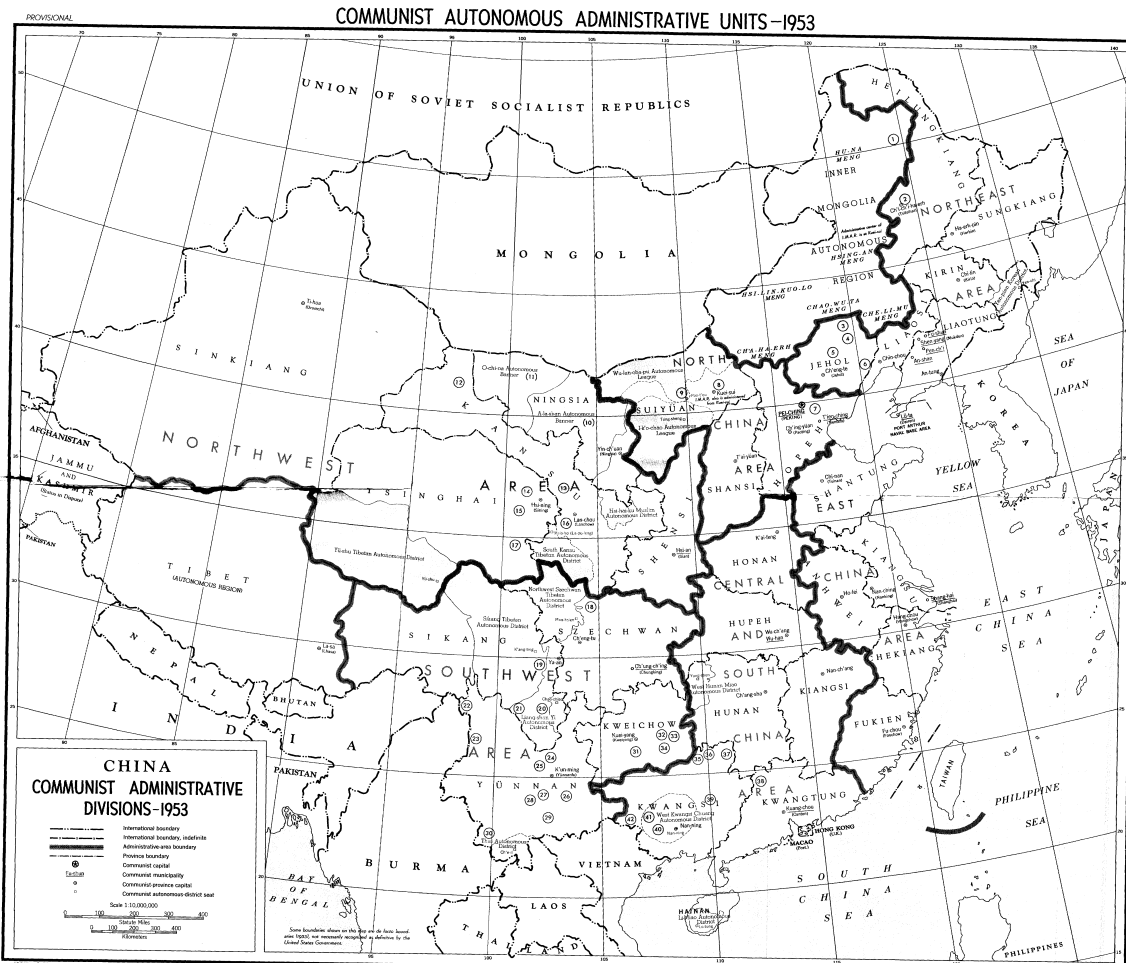
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in the number of ri has been followed by a strengthening of the ri peoples committees which implement the policies of the North Korean regime. The newly established workers' districts are organized in villages of 400 or more in which mining, manufacturing, or fishing is the major occupation and in which 65 percent of the population are wage workers. These workers' districts may eventually be placed under the jurisdiction of a national ministry, which would mean closer control and possibly greater production. The North Korean workers' districts are very similar in form to the so-called workers' settlement (rabochiy poselok) of the USSR, where their establishment has been associated with the opening of new industrial plants or mines. (RESTRICTED)

B. AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN COMMUNIST CHINA

Changes in the administrative pattern of Communist China have been both numerous and rapid. An additional confusing element has been the Communist proclivity to create, particularly since 1951, numerous so-called autonomous administrative units in areas inhabited chiefly by ethnic and religious minority groups. On the accompanying map, CIA 12667, many of these autonomous administrative units have been located, named, and classified, using as a

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COMMUNIST AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS - 1953

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	Type	Minority Nationality
UNDER MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS REGIONS		
1. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	A	Overlaid
NORTHEAST AREA		
SPECIAL DISTRICT LEVEL		
1. Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous District	B	Uyghur
HIGH AND SUB-HIGH LEVELS		
2. Dzungar Autonomous Area	B	Dzungar
3. Wanggiao (Manchurian) Autonomous District	A	Manchu
4. Anshan (Anchurian) Autonomous District	B	Manchu
5. W. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous District	B	Manchu
6. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous District	B	Manchu
NORTH CHINA AREA		
SPECIAL DISTRICT LEVEL		
1. K. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous League	A	Manchu
HIGH AND SUB-HIGH LEVELS		
7. Ts. Manchuria Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
8. N. Manchuria Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
9. S. Manchuria Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
NORTHWEST AREA		
SPECIAL DISTRICT LEVEL		
10. Xinjiang (Uyghur) Autonomous District	A	Uyghur
11. Tibet (Tibetan) Autonomous District	B	Tibetan
(10-11 to be established)		
12. H. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous District	B	Manchu
HIGH AND SUB-HIGH LEVELS		
13. Xinjiang (Uyghur) Autonomous Area	B	Uyghur
14. Tibet (Tibetan) Autonomous Area	B	Tibetan
15. H. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
16. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
17. S. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
18. T. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
SOUTHWEST AREA		
SPECIAL DISTRICT LEVEL		
19. Tibet (Tibetan) Autonomous District	B	Tibetan
20. Xinjiang (Uyghur) Autonomous District	B	Uyghur
(19-20 to be established)		
HIGH AND SUB-HIGH LEVELS		
21. Tibet (Tibetan) Autonomous Area	B	Tibetan
22. Xinjiang (Uyghur) Autonomous Area	B	Uyghur
23. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
24. S. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
25. T. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
26. W. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
27. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
28. S. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
29. T. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
30. W. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
31. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
32. S. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
33. T. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
34. W. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA AREA		
SPECIAL DISTRICT LEVEL		
35. Tibet (Tibetan) Autonomous District	B	Tibetan
36. Xinjiang (Uyghur) Autonomous District	B	Uyghur
(35-36 to be established)		
HIGH AND SUB-HIGH LEVELS		
37. Tibet (Tibetan) Autonomous Area	B	Tibetan
38. Xinjiang (Uyghur) Autonomous Area	B	Uyghur
39. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
40. S. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
41. T. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
42. W. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
43. N. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
44. S. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
45. T. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu
46. W. Manchuria (Manchurian) Autonomous Area	B	Manchu

*TYPES OF AUTONOMOUS AREAS:
 (A) Areas established by the minority nationality.
 (B) An area established predominantly by one minority nationality but also including other groups of other minority nationalities.
 (C) An area established primarily by two or more minority nationalities.
 (D) An area established primarily by these Chinese, but including concentrations of minority nationalities.

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base a map of the major administrative divisions of Communist China.

The Chinese Communists have a policy of professed "equality" toward the approximately 40,000,000 minority peoples of China and, in many minority-inhabited areas, autonomous governments have been organized or are in the process of organization. Although the areal extent of the autonomous units is comparatively large, most units are relatively sparsely populated. Altogether they include an estimated 15,000,000 people. Autonomous areas are not inhabited exclusively by minority peoples; most units contain a few Chinese settlements, and in some types of autonomous units the Chinese comprise a sizeable proportion of the total population.

The so-called autonomous administrative units are in no way independent of the central government; each is fitted closely within and subordinated to the Chinese administrative system. The basic Chinese administrative organization remains intact, with autonomous units merely superimposed upon the existing administrative framework. Unless a very detailed administrative map of China is desired, there is little need to indicate the autonomous administrative units at and below the chuan-ch'u or special district level. Furthermore, information on the location, extent, and number of

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autonomous units is at best preliminary and provisional because of the fragmentary and unverified nature of much of the administrative data concerning Communist China.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (IMAR), the largest and one of the oldest autonomous units, is at an administrative level perhaps comparable to the ta-hsing-cheng-ch'ü or major administrative areas. The status of Tibet is somewhat anomalous. Some Chinese sources have listed it as an autonomous unit, presumably at the IMAR level. Although Tibet was promised regional autonomy at some unspecified date by the Sino-Tibetan accord of 1951, it appears that Tibet had not been granted regional autonomy as of July 1953. Recent press releases from Communist China, however, indicate that ethnically diverse Sinkiang Province may be elevated to the status of an autonomous unit in the near future. On the basis of size and population, the many autonomous units of lower administrative rank are classified as special districts, hsien (counties), or any one of a number of units at the sub-hsien level. Reportedly, there are a great many more autonomous units at sub-hsien levels than are shown on map CIA 12667. (RESTRICTED)

C. RECENT ATLASES OF INDIA

Since the separation of India and Pakistan, a number of atlases of various types have been published by state and national agencies of India. Six of these atlases, which have recently become available in Washington, are reviewed in this article. Briefer mention is made of two atlases currently being prepared for publication.

Atlas on Live-stock and Live-stock Products, Delhi, 1950

(Call No. aH306-1 .152 1950), consists of 31 black-and-white maps at a scale of about 1:10,600,000, none of which have geographic grids. Statistics from which the maps were compiled were obtained from the 1945 agricultural census and are presented on a state basis for all of India. Many of the maps have appeared in earlier publications of the Indian Ministry of Agriculture. In the atlas, however, the maps are for the first time published in a single volume. As the maps were compiled from relatively recent statistics and printed by the Survey of India, they are the latest and most accurate available maps on Indian livestock and livestock products.

The maps in the atlas are grouped in four sections: population, production, market and fair, and directional-movement maps. In the first section, 9 dot maps indicate the distribution of oxen, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and pigs. The distribution of bulls, cows,

and young stock is shown for oxen and buffaloes. Small map insets give the location of the centers of distribution areas for each type of animals, and tabular insets show the number of each type in the various Indian states. In the second section, 8 dot maps show the distribution of production of livestock byproducts, fowl eggs, and animal bones, with production by state and per capita consumption in tabular and graphic insets. Markets and fairs for various products are located on 7 maps in the third section. In the last section the direction of movement of livestock and livestock byproducts from the producing to the consuming areas and shipping ports is indicated, as well as roads and track routes traditionally followed by traveling herds and flocks.

The Statistical Atlas of Bombay State (Provincial Part), revised edition, Bombay, 1950 (Call No. aH306.5a .B6 1950), contains 62 maps compiled on a district basis. (A second part, entitled District Part, to be published in the near future, will use the taluk, the basic revenue division, as the mapping base.) Most of the maps are at a scale of about 1:4,000,000, are in black and white, and have no geographic grids. Statistics used in the compilation of most of the maps were derived from 1943-45 studies and censuses. For the demographic maps, however, figures used are

from the 1941 census, which does not show recent population changes. Although the many maps and detailed text make the atlas a welcome addition to map holdings in Washington, its value is reduced somewhat because the maps are based on the state and internal boundaries prior to the mergers and integration of the former Indian states and principalities. These changes have resulted in a number of alterations in the boundaries of both the state and its constituent districts.

The atlas is divided into 4 sections: geographical features, agriculture, industrial development, and demographic and social trends. Maps in the geographical-features section include administrative divisions, geology, relief and drainage, rainfall, soils, vegetational zones, and geographical regions. In the section on agriculture, 28 dot and pie-graph maps depict distribution of forests, crops, water wells, and famine zones. The industrial-development section consists of 6 maps, which show the distribution of industrial labor, handlooms and powerlooms, gasoline consumption, electrical supply, and membership in agricultural and nonagricultural cooperatives. In the last section, 1941 census figures are used to show population density, distribution, rate of growth in each district since 1891, and the number of students attending various types of educational institutions.

Hyderabad in Maps, Hyderabad, 1953 (Call No. aH306.5d .H91953), consists of 25 maps at a scale of about 1:2,900,000, which are in color but without geographic grids. Information is as of 1951 and 1952 and is presented on a district basis. The page of supplementary text that accompanies each map includes statistical tables based on 1951-52 information and greatly enhances the value of this atlas. On most of the maps, total figures by districts are shown by symbol for topics such as crop acreage or number of cattle. Since these totals are repeated in the accompanying text, dot maps showing actual distribution within each district would have been of more value to the user of the atlas.

The first map of the atlas is an administrative-divisions map showing the boundaries of districts and taluks; the supplementary text gives the population of each taluk as of 1951. Three additional maps indicate the total population, urban and rural population, and the population of principal towns, respectively. In the agricultural section are maps of the 1951-52 acreage of important crops, the location of irrigation and power projects in operation and proposed under 5-year and 15-year plans, and the distribution of cattle. Mining and industrial activity are represented by 6 maps that indicate geological features of the state, the location of principal

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minerals, and industrial factors such as the number of factories, employees, and industrial equipment in each district. Railways and bus routes and the number of various types of vehicles in each district are shown on two transportation maps. On the last 3 maps the number of banks and cooperative societies, educational institutions and students, and government hospitals, dispensaries, and doctors for each district are given.

The Statistical Atlas of the Madras Province, revised edition, Madras, 1949 (Call No. aH306.5e .M2 1949), is a massive reference volume which is published by the Government of Madras. It consists of about 1,000 pages of text, statistical tables, graphs, and maps. Although maps are a minor feature of the atlas, 25 are included -- one of the state as a whole, and one for each of the districts. The former is at a scale of about 1:2,000,000, and the latter are at about 1:380,160. All are in black and white and have geographic grids. The features mapped include political boundaries, roads, railways, rivers, canals, and spot-height elevations.

The atlas is valuable chiefly for the mass of official information found in the text. For each district, detailed information and statistics are given on political divisions, terrain, drainage, climate, agricultural practices, population, and industries. In many

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instances, such information is given for each of the taluks within the individual districts. It is regrettable that maps which would illustrate the distribution of various subjects dealt with in the text have not been compiled from the statistics found throughout the publication. It should be noted that although the atlas was published in 1949, the data are for the decennium ending 1940-41. Therefore, recent changes in district areas or in place names are not indicated.

The Economic Atlas of Andhra Desa, Calcutta, 1949 (Call No. 21EU/5 631.01.R1), contains 18 maps which show on a district basis the distribution of the physical and cultural elements of the Telegu-speaking area of the State of Madras, an area which will be officially proclaimed a new state on 1 October 1953. Each of the rather sketchy black-and-white maps is at approximately 1:6,300,000 and is accompanied by a page of text. The maps are of poor cartographic quality in comparison with those in the atlas on livestock. Nevertheless, the atlas is useful as a single source for a variety of information on the area which will become India's twenty-eighth state.

The atlas includes a political map that shows districts and taluks; it is the only map in the volume that has a geographic grid. Terrain, rainfall, mean annual temperatures (for several cities), and soils and natural vegetation are represented on 4 maps. On

another group, land use, irrigation facilities, acreage of main crops, distribution of livestock, and deficit and surplus food areas are mapped. Industrial and commercial aspects of the area are represented by maps giving the location of mineral deposits, industries, railways and roads, and the chief export ports and the hinterland zones from which export materials are drawn. Population distribution is shown on a dot map, and two insets indicate density per square mile and rate of increase during the period 1901-41. On the final map in the atlas, land use is shown for the 8 districts of the neighboring state of Hyderabad which form the Telugu-speaking area known as Telangana.

The Plan For Development in Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1950 (Call No. aH306,34f-1 .U7 1950), is an atlas containing 10 black-and-white dot maps, which have no scales or geographic grids. Information, shown on a district basis, was compiled from 1948-49 statistics. In spite of the sketchy character of the maps, this atlas is valuable as a single source for various types of information on Uttar Pradesh. Six of the maps express, in terms of percentages, the relationship of the forested areas to the total area of each district, of the irrigated area to the total cultivated area, and of the areas irrigated by canals, wells, tube wells, and other sources to the total cultivated area. Another map gives the number of

irrigation and power facilities in each district and the number of each type proposed under the 15-year plan. The remaining maps indicate the normal yield of wheat, rice, and sugarcane per acre in each of the districts. Since most of the maps show relationships in terms of percentages for each district, a generalized picture is given, and the user cannot distinguish areas irrigated by canals from those irrigated by wells.

Two other atlases are being prepared for publication in the near future -- Indian Agricultural Atlas and An Album on Indian Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Research. The former, being prepared by the Indian Directorate of Economics and Statistics, will consist of several general maps on such factors as terrain, climate, and political divisions, and 33 maps on various aspects of agriculture. All the maps will be at a scale of 1:15,000,000. The second atlas, being prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, will consist of 19 maps at various scales. Four will show distribution of natural vegetation, soils, climatic zones, and geological features. Fifteen maps will be agricultural maps covering topics such as agricultural regions, crop distribution, and animal husbandry. (RESTRICTED)

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