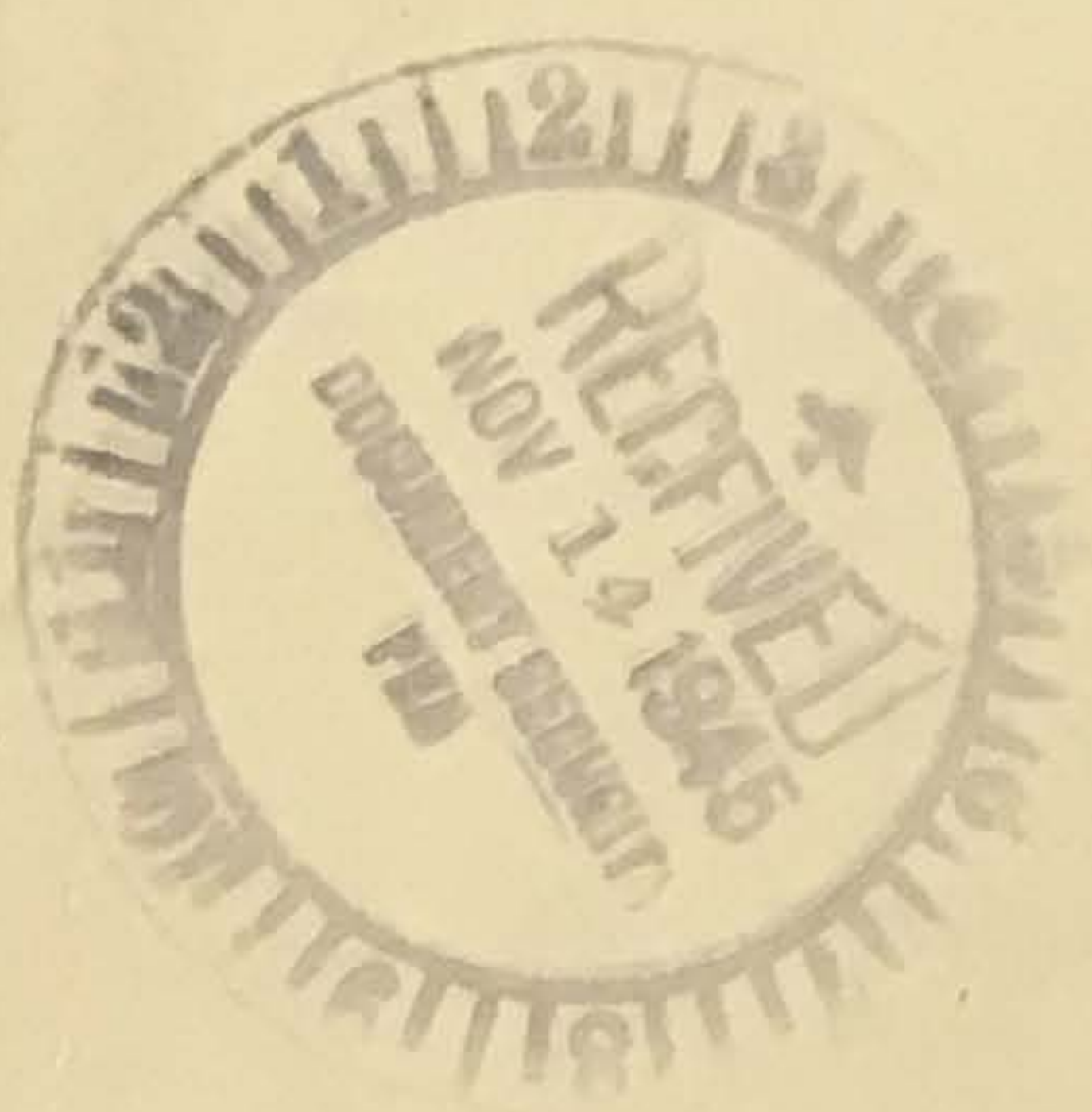


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CRITIQUE OF BRITISH, POLISH, AMERICAN AND  
SOVIET MAPS OF POLISH-RUSSIAN BORDER AREAS.

Description

Selected maps are analyzed with respect to boundaries, population distribution and certain phases of land use affecting the Polish-Russian boundary areas.

Washington, D. C.

23 October 1945

(79129)

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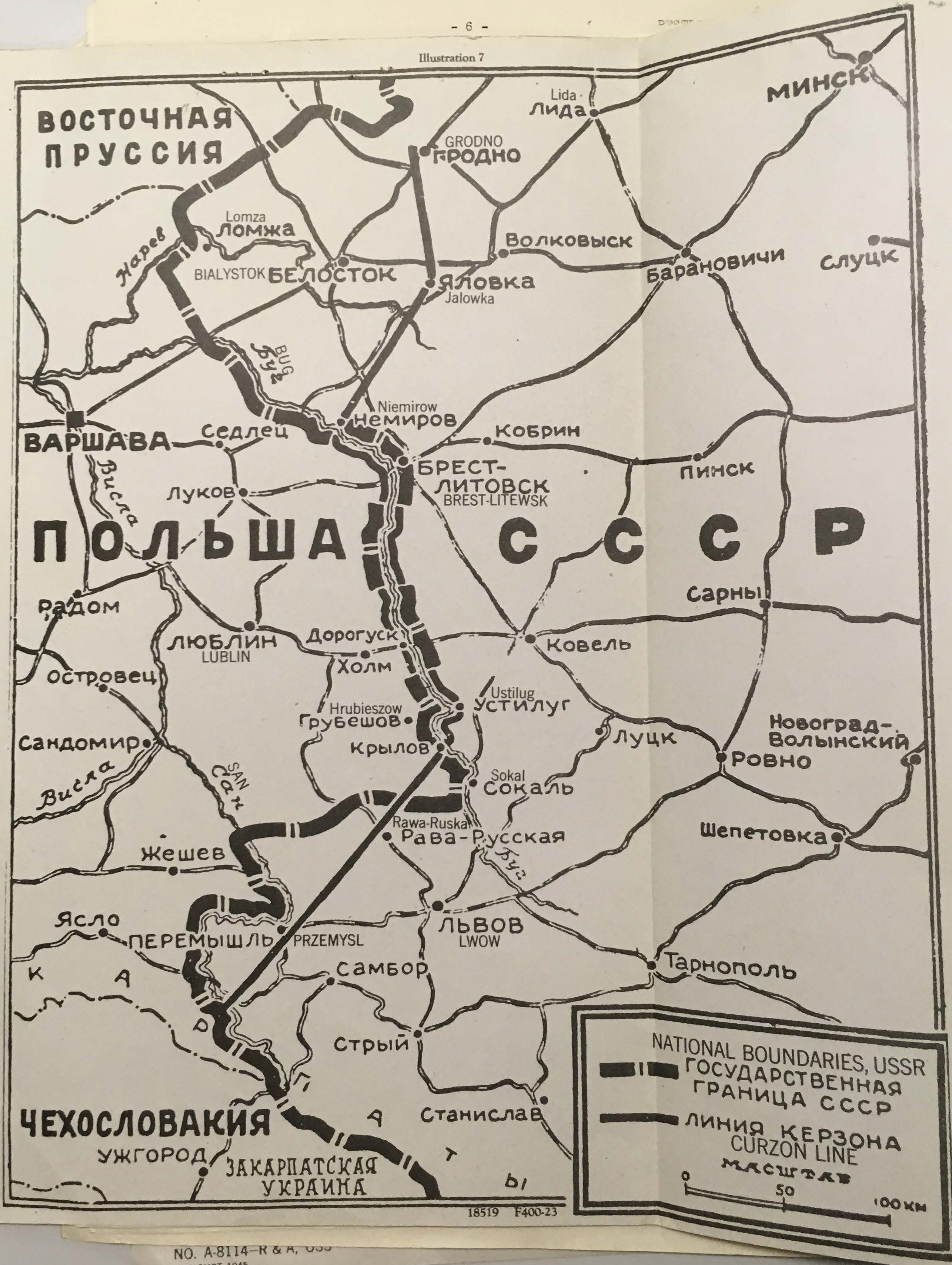
M.P.K.

**CURZON LINE AND OTHER LINES**

1. Provisional line of December 8, 1919, within which the Supreme Council authorized the Polish Government to organize immediately a regular administration. The declaration concluded that the rights which Poland may claim to territories situated east of the above-mentioned line are expressly reserved. This line was accepted by the Supreme Council in Spa on July 10, 1920, as a basis for decision with regard to Polish-Soviet armistice ("Curzon Line").
2. The demarcation line (A) of the Commission on Polish Affairs in connection with the proposed status of autonomous Eastern Galicia as a kind of Polish mandate under the League of Nations for a term of twenty-five years after which the League had to take a final decision. This line was proposed in June, 1919, and adopted by the Supreme Council in the same month. At the same time Poland was authorized to occupy the whole Eastern Galicia as far as the River Zbrucz. In November, 1919, the Supreme Council adopted a draft of an autonomous statute for Eastern Galicia, elaborated by the Commission on Polish Affairs; it was withdrawn, however, a month later in December, 1919.
3. The demarcation line (B) of the Commission on Polish Affairs in the event of a division of Eastern Galicia between Poland and the Galician-Ukrainian State. This line was proposed as an alternative simultaneously with the line A in June, 1919, but not put into force.
4. The Polish-Russian armistice line proposed by Lenin, Chicherin and Trotsky on January 29, 1920.
5. The Polish Russian frontier established by the Peace Treaty of Riga, on March 18, 1921. This frontier was recognized by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan in a decision of the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris, on March 15, 1923. It was also recognized by the United States on April 5, 1923.
6. Boundary line of Galicia which up to 1919 formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

**Illustration 5**

Illustration 7



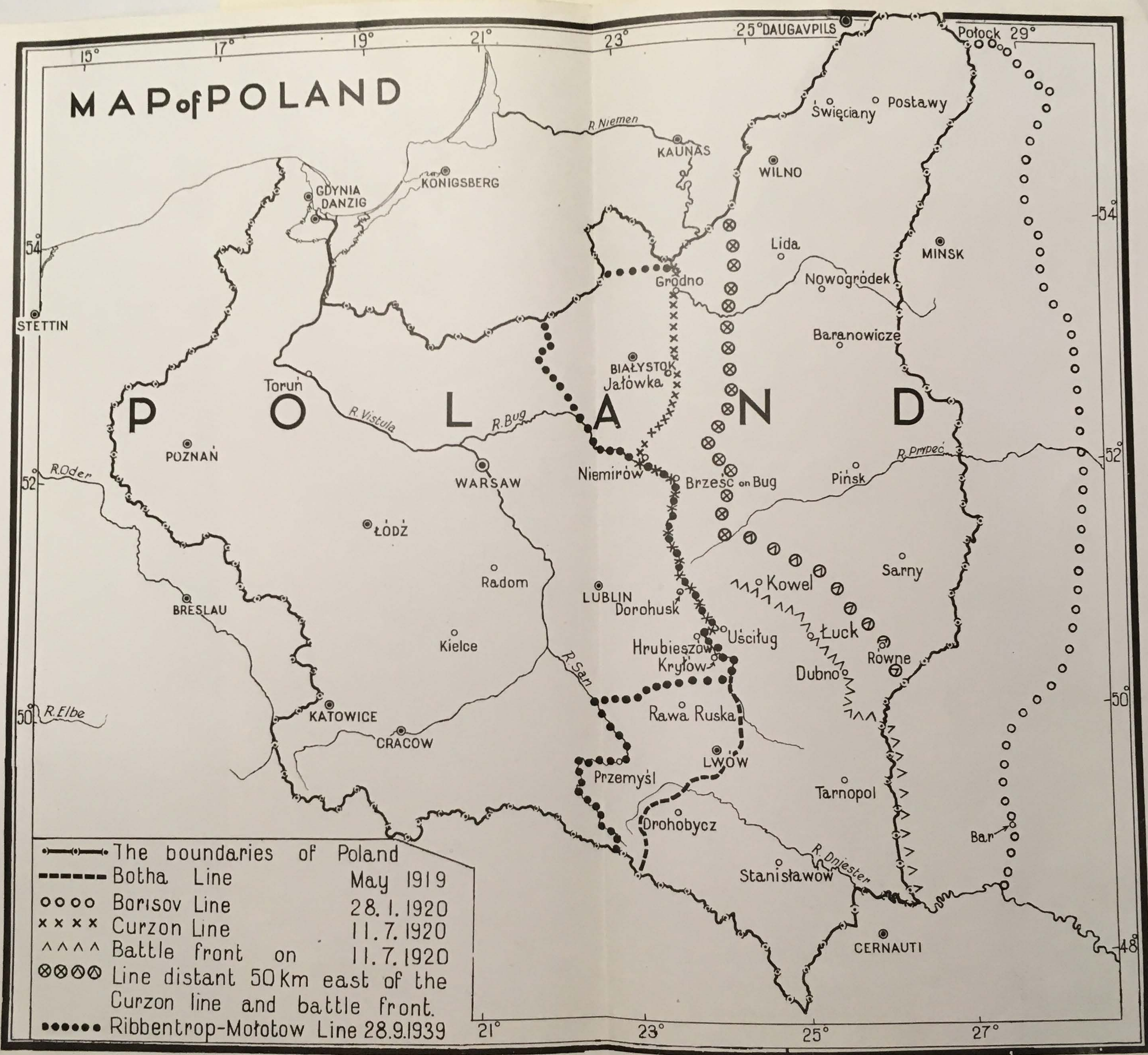


Illustration 6

Juraj-Porczyński  
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Summary

This report presents an analysis of boundary maps selected from readily available reports, historical studies, propaganda publications and official documents defining boundary proposals, agreements and declarations. These include maps appearing as part of the records of the Paris Peace Conference, the Inquiry (a research group organized under Col. E. M. House to conduct pre-peace studies for the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace), in David Hunter Miller's My Diary of the Peace Conference (which consists of official documents, notes, memoranda, and private correspondence on official affairs concerning the Paris Peace Conference), the British Foreign Office Research Department, and the United States Department of State. Also included are quasi-official maps published or distributed by the Polish Ministry of Information, Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodeziy i Kartografiy (Principal Administration of Geodesy and Cartography) of the Council of People's Commissars, USSR (sponsor of the Great Soviet World Atlas), and the TASS News Agency.

Most of the maps are small in scale, being less than 1:1,000,000. The maps analyzed not only show the different boundaries of Poland from 1635 to 1939, but they also present Polish, British and Soviet interpretations of the Curzon Line. It appears that the differences arise from the incorrect and confusing compilation of an official map attached to the Declaration of 8 December 1919 by the Supreme Council of Allied and Associated Powers.

CRITIQUE OF BRITISH, POLISH, AMERICAN  
AND SOVIET MAPS OF POLISH-RUSSIAN BORDER AREAS

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of the delimitation of the eastern boundary of Poland is centuries old. It is one aspect of the continuous conflicts between western and eastern Slavic cultures in an area where they overlap each other. The modern phase of the problem involves Poland and the USSR and concerns the area between the Riga Frontier and the Curzon Line. The former was the product of Soviet-Polish negotiation in 1921. The latter was proposed in 1920 by Great Britain and was revived by the Soviet Union on 11 January 1944 as the eastern boundary of present-day Poland. It has been accepted in principle by the United States and Great Britain in the Crimea Declaration.<sup>1</sup>

An analysis of Polish, British and Soviet boundary maps reveals significant differences regarding the definition of the Curzon Line. Diplomatic and historical aspects omitted, it is probable that the poorly compiled and executed official map of the Paris Peace Conference may have contributed substantially to the initial ambiguous description of the Line.

This study of selected boundary maps is organized according to the following historical-chronological order:

- A. Boundary Maps of Poland before World War I
- B. The Paris Peace Conference
- C. The Curzon Line
- D. The Riga Frontier
- E. The Ribbentrop-Molotov Line

The arrangement of maps under each of the above headings may appear somewhat arbitrary since some maps show more than one boundary, and could, therefore, be placed elsewhere. However, each map is listed under the subject heading toward which its major emphasis is directed,

1. "The eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line, with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland."



and no attempt has been made to cross-list map titles under other applicable headings.

The analysis includes the title, date of publication, author, color identification, and scale. The OSS call number follows the discussion of certain maps.

Reprints of seven British, Polish and Soviet maps are included for illustrative purposes.

## II. BOUNDARY MAPS OF POLAND BEFORE WORLD WAR I

### A. Maps of Poland before the Partitions

1. Pologne. About 1635. Starovolsk, Beauplan, Hartnoch and other authors.

The component political units of Poland by Palatinates of that period are shown on this map which was compiled by early Amsterdam cartographers. Some of the units -- the Ukraine, Black Ruthenia, and Chelm -- are occasionally injected into the boundary dispute. They are drawn on an inaccurately constructed geographic grid showing place names and a crude drainage pattern. However, this map compares favorably with similar maps prepared at much later dates.

2. Pologne 1696. H. Lallot. Color.

This map is of value because it is accompanied by a chart presenting the political organization of the Kingdom of Poland at the close of the seventeenth century. Lallot prepared it for the Duke of Burgundy which gives it a quality of authoritativeness for its time.

3. Polen und Litauen. 1790. F. Müller of Vienna. Color.

The map shows Poland prior to the Second Partition. It is significant because it presents the voivodships of Poland including Chelm (Kholm), the district of Lodomeria, and Galicia in Austrian Poland. The Ukrainians in attempting to set up a Republic in 1918 referred to these districts.

4. Variations des Frontières de l'Etat Polonais du X<sup>ème</sup> Siècle à 1770. 191-. Color, 1:3,000,000.

Appearing as Plate 5 in the atlas of the French pre-Paris Peace

Conference Study; "Travaux du Comité d'Etude," this map presents a synthesis of the principal territorial changes and presents the following data:

- a. Limits of the Germanic and Slavic Worlds from the Ninth to the Tenth Centuries.
- b. Poland of Boleslaw the Brave, 992-1025.
- c. The Kingdom of Poland at the beginning of the Twelfth Century to the death of Boleslaw III in 1139.
- d. The Kingdom of Poland at the close of the Fourteenth Century (death of Casimir the Great, 1370).
- e. Territory reunited to the Kingdom of Poland in the Fifteenth Century (East Prussia and Podolia).
- f. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania at the close of the Fifteenth Century.
- g. The Crown of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, 1569.
- h. The vassal states with dates of acquisitions.
- i. The frontiers of Lithuania and Moscow in 1449, 1494, 1522, 1563, 1618 (Treaty of Deaulino) and 1667 (Treaty of d'Androusson).
- j. Livonian Poland.

The information is presented in a clear and legible manner.

5. (Untitled.) 194-. Author not indicated. Monochrome.  
1:6,000,000.

An historical sketch, published by the Polish Ministry of Information, presents the political composition of Poland outside its 1939 boundaries from the year 1001 to 1772, distinguishing between its territories and those held in fief. The small scale permits only the identification of selected major component political units.

The material is presented on a simple base consisting of a full coordinate grid system drawn at two-degree intervals, a highly selected stream pattern, and a few place names.

OSS Call Number 7925 (B)

6. Mapa Historyczna Polski (1770) (Historical Map of Poland).  
192-. Author not indicated. Color, 1:4,000,000.

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Illustration 1

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The territorial extent of Poland is shown just prior to the First Partition, and the political structure of its duchies and principalities in 1770. Four insets at 1:10,000,000, show the country: (1) at the beginning of the Twelfth Century, (2) under Casimir the Great in mid-Thirteenth Century, (3) after the First Partition, and (4) a map of the Three Partitions.

The data are crudely interpreted on a base consisting of a geographical grid with two-degree intervals, a relatively detailed stream pattern, relief by generalized plastic shading, and a generous selection of place names.

7. Polska w Wieku XV (Poland in the XV Century) 192-. Author not indicated. Color. 1:4,000,000.

The territorial-political structure of Poland is given by a delineation of the component duchies and palatinates in the Fifteenth Century. The information is shown on a base which includes a geographic grid with a one-degree interval, a well-chosen stream pattern, and an abundant selection of place names which becomes over-crowded in places. The terrain is indicated by poorly-rendered plastic shading.

OSS Call Number 13376

8. Polska w Wieku XVII (Poland in the XVII Century) 192-. Author not indicated. Color, 1:4,000,000.

This portrayal of Poland, after its boundaries were shifted northward from the Black Sea represents substantially the country before the First Partition in 1772, with its constituent duchies and principalities. The material is placed on the same base as described above.

9. Rzeczpospolita Polska w roku 1771 (Republic of Poland in 1771). 1925. Professor W. Semkowicz. Color. 1:1,000,000.

The cartographic institute of Professor E. Romer has published an historical wall map showing the international and major political administrative boundaries of the Kingdom of Poland at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. The boundaries included are those of Greater and Lesser Poland, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, condominia

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of the Duchy and the Polish crown, feudal lands, voivodships, counties and territories, with seats of government for each administrative level. Various historical ecclesiastical centers of the Roman Catholic, Uniate and Orthodox Churches are indicated.

The map has been well executed and includes a stream pattern, a geographic grid with two-degree intervals, a selected road network, and a representative number of place names in Polish. Originally printed in color, the map has been reproduced in monochrome with some loss of distinction.

OSS Call Number 14526

B. The Partitions of 1772, 1791, 1795.

1. Les Partages de la Pologne de 1770 à 1914. 191-. Maurice Fallex. Color, 1:3,000,000.

Plate six of the atlas of the French pre-Paris Peace Conference study "Travaux du Comité d'Etude" presents the Partitions of 1772, 1793, 1795, the Duchy of Warsaw of 1807-1814, Congress Poland after the Congress of Vienna, the Free City of Danzig 1807-1814, and the Republic of Krakow of 1815-1846. This is one of the better maps presenting a synthesis of a number of historically significant periods.

A good choice of place names and a stream pattern are shown on the base.

2. Regnum Poloniae et Magnum Ducatum Lithuaniae (The Polish Kingdom and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania). After 1772. T. C. Lotter. Color.

Drawn by a German cartographer the chart presents Poland after the First partition. The new boundaries are interpreted on a base map inaccurately rendered in comparison with present standards of cartography. The place names and territorial divisions are Latinized.

3. Map of the Partition of Poland. 194-. Author not indicated. Monochrome. 1:6,000,000. (Illustration 1.)

This is one of a number of maps distributed by the Polish Ministry of Information. It indicates the various partition boundaries in relationship to the 1939 frontier. The political data are placed on a base consisting of a geographic grid with two degree intervals,

a few selected place names and the major stream pattern.

OSS Call Number 7925

C. After the Last Partition (1795) to World War I.

1. Mappa Krolestwa Polskiego (Map of the Kingdom of Poland) 1865.

M. Nipanicz. Color, 1:504,000.

The Congress Poland and its provincial, district and judicial boundaries are shown on this general map, which also contains abundant place names, a relatively detailed stream pattern, and a geographic grid.

2. Ziemie Polskie po Kongresie Wiedenskim (Polish Lands after the Congress of Vienna). 192-. Author not indicated. Color, 1:4,000,000.

This map includes Congress Poland and its provinces, former Polish lands and their provinces, and the Republic of Krakow. Insets show the country after each partition, and the Duchy of Warsaw. Besides the political data, place names in Polish spelling, a selected stream pattern, and a one-degree geographic grid are given. Relief is indicated by poorly rendered plastic shading.

III. SELECTED MAPS OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

A. Maps of American Pre-Conference Views.

The American views concerning the settlement of boundary problems were formulated on the basis of the studies conducted by the Inquiry.<sup>1</sup> A summary of instructions together with maps prepared for the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace, are contained in David Hunter Miller's My Diary of the Peace Conference in Volume LV, pp. 209-231, as Document No. 246, "Outline of Tentative Report and Recommendations Prepared by the Intelligence Section in Accordance with Instructions for the President and the Plenipotentiaries, 21 January 1919."

Two proposals for an eastern boundary of Poland were envisaged:  
(a) partition of Eastern Galicia between Poland and the Ukraine, or

1. See Summary.

(b) union of Eastern Galicia with Poland. The former proposal is significant because it bears upon the eventual formulation of Lines "A" and "B," two alternative proposals for Eastern Galicia, by the Paris Conference's Commission on Polish Affairs and its Sub-Commission.

Three maps present these views:

1. Plate IV. Proposed Boundaries in Russia.
2. Plate VI. Poland, Lithuania, and Western Ukraine.
3. Plate VII. Ukraine and Transcaucasia.

The maps are reproduced at a small scale in page-size. The lines are highly generalized on a base consisting of a small selection of place names, a highly selected stream pattern, and relief generalized by simple hachures.

B. Maps of Boundary Proposals.

While the study of problems concerning the delineation of all Polish boundaries at the Paris Peace Conference was made the immediate responsibility of the Commission on Polish Affairs, the study of the delineation of the eastern border in the former Russian and Austro-Hungarian lands was assigned to the Sub-Commission for the Study of the Eastern Frontier of Poland. The final decisions were made by the Supreme Council of Allied and Associated Powers.

1. Pologne. 1919. Commission on Polish Affairs. Color, 1:3,000,000.

The Commission on Polish Affairs presented the following four proposals for determining the boundary of eastern Poland: a claim by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, a French proposal, and two plans by the British delegates -- one a minimum provisional frontier defining areas indisputably Polish and the other the area admissible for discussion. The map showing each of these boundaries is included in proceedings No. 43 of 8 April 1919.<sup>1</sup> The lines show considerable variation because of differences in assumptions underlying each one. The Polish proposal was a frontier claim; the French

1. Recueil des Actes de la Conférence, Partie IV, c (2) "Questions Territoriales, Commission des Affaires Polonaises."

plan was based on ethnic considerations and strategic advantages against Russia, while the British proposals were temporary conservative expedients pending a definitive field study.

2. Proposed Provisional Boundary of the Eastern Frontier of Poland, 22 April 1919. Commission on Polish Affairs. Color. 1:1,000,000 with two supplementary maps of urban localities at 1:100,000.

The provisional line delineated by the Commission is shown as submitted in its Report No. 2, 22 April 1919, to the Supreme Council.<sup>1</sup> It served as a basis for the Declaration of the Supreme Council 8 December 1919. The boundary extends from East Prussia southward to the confluence of the Bug and Narewa Rivers at the approximate latitude of the City of Chelm (Kholm). This termination was caused by the separate consideration of the Galician question, which was delayed by the Polish-Ukrainian-Russian hostilities. Two supplementary maps at a scale of 1:100,000 present a refined line in the vicinity of Brest-Litowsk, and of Grodno.

A geographic grid, detailed stream pattern and a few place names constitute the base.

3. Pologne (A Provisional Line of the Supreme Council Declaration, 8 December 1919). Cartographic Bureau of the Peace Conference. Color. 1:1,000,000. (Illustration 2).

A provisional line was delineated by the Supreme Council according to its Declaration of 8 December 1919 for the purpose of outlining an indisputably Polish area within which Poland could establish an administration. As an official document the map is poorly executed, incorrect and contains misleading data that are inapplicable to the problem.

Although the Declaration concerns itself exclusively with former Russian lands, the map indicates other non-Russian areas which

1. The report appears as Document 845, in David Hunter Miller's My Diary of the Peace Conference, Volume IX, pp. 14-25, and includes the two inset maps. The entire frontier of this proposal is on Map c at the end of the set.



The entire map

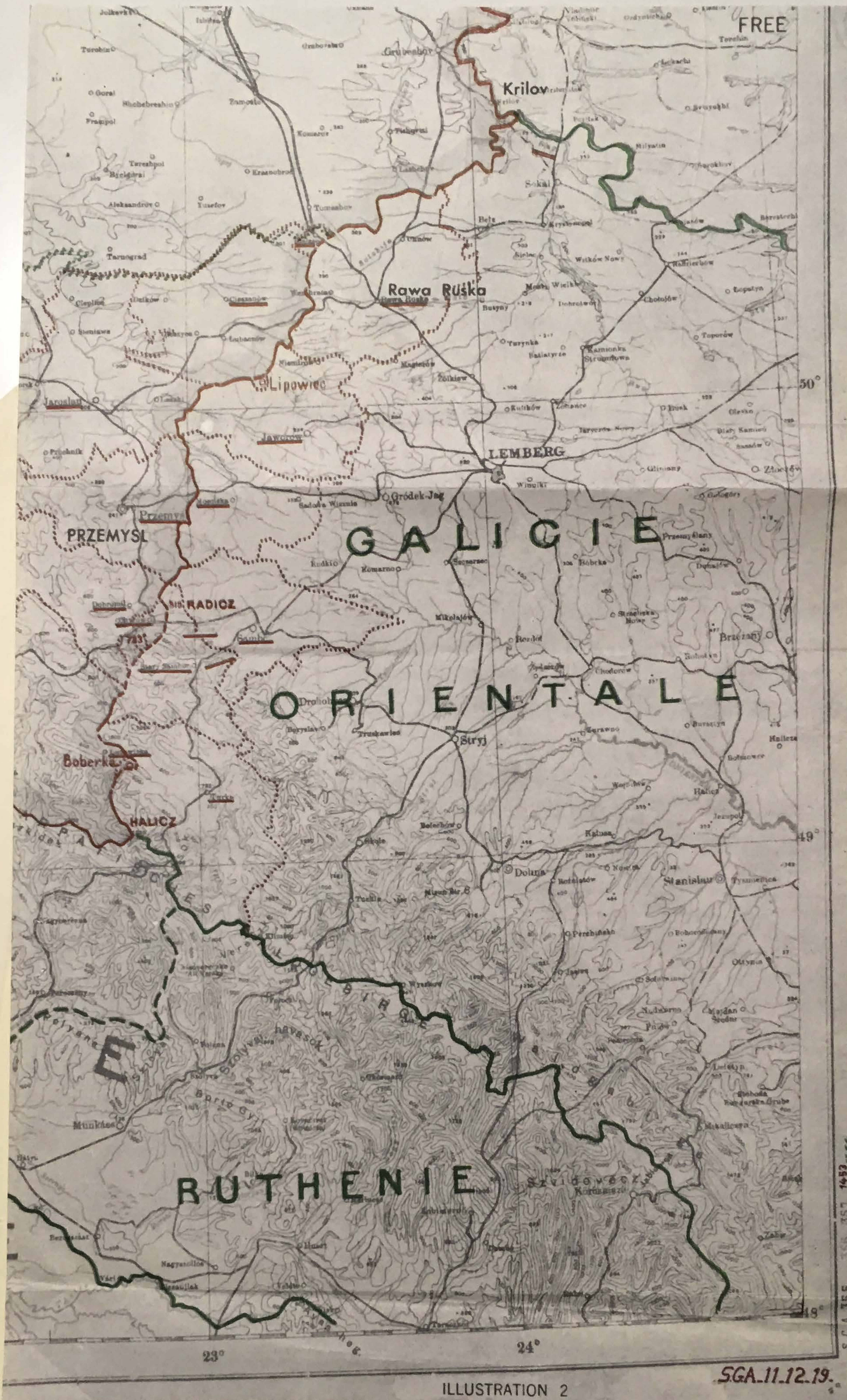
are irrelevant<sup>1</sup> to the Declaration. "Eastern Galicia" as an entity applies only to the Polish-Ukrainian dispute in the former Austro-Hungarian areas and was considered separately by the Supreme Council. Furthermore, it is insufficiently described and incorrectly presented. Illustration 2 is a reproduction of the southeast corner of this map, in which "GALICIE ORIENTALE" with all but its western boundary outlined by the same green line described as "Frontiers of other States," and its name printed in the same type face and color as "TCHECOSLOVAQUE, AUTRICHE, and HONGRIE," appears as a comparable, recognized state although it never possessed such international status.

The confusion is increased by the incorrect and poor execution of the boundary as defined in the Declaration. Notwithstanding its clear statement "From the point where the old frontier between Russia and Austria-Hungary meets the river Bug to the point where it is cut by the administrative boundary between the districts of Byelsk and Brest-Litowsk, the course of the Bug downstream; thence northwards---," the red line on the map is continuous and undifferentiated north and south of the above-described starting point. Its continued projection southward into the western boundary of the extraneous "Eastern Galicia" is very confusing. It is impossible to determine the beginning or end of the Supreme Council's line.

Such poor cartography is not only technically deplorable but is considered to be responsible for the ambiguous nature of the Curzon Line<sup>2</sup> and the international misunderstanding which resulted from it.

1. An opinion is expressed by Sworskowski, Witold: "An error Regarding Eastern Galicia in Curzon's Note to the Soviet Government," Journal of Central European Affairs, IV, 1 (April 1944) pp. 11-12, "One must conclude that the Cartographical Bureau of the Peace Conference which was to prepare the map of Eastern Galicia within the proposed agreement of November 21 (1919) and that conforming to the demarcation line traced on December 8 (1919), simplified its own task by drawing both maps at the same time."
2. U.S. Department of State. The Origins of the Curzon Line. T-462 (Confidential). 6 March 1944. Footnote p. 20 "The Declaration of December 8, 1919 was accompanied by an official map on which a continuous line, extending to the Carpathians was shown. This map may have been responsible for the inconsistencies of Curzon's description of the proposed line."

Sworakowski, Witold, "An Error Regarding Eastern Galicia in Curzon's Note to the Soviet Government," Journal of Central European



The entire map covers an area from approximately latitude 48° to 56° north and longitude 16° to 25° west.

#### IV. THE CURZON LINE

The Curzon Line is not a clearly defined boundary. Differences in interpretation are observable in Polish and British maps. Specifically the dispute centers about its definition in former Galicia.

On 10 July 1920 the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs signed an agreement with the British agreeing to a Russo-Polish armistice proposal which then was to have been presented to the Soviets. Among other things it provided for an armistice line consisting of the provisional frontier established by the Supreme Council in its Declaration of 8 December 1919, and the military front in Galicia at the cessation of hostilities. However, the British note, signed by Lord Curzon as Foreign Secretary, presented to Russia on 11 July 1920 contained inconsistencies: it not only included the details of the original above-mentioned British proposal, but also Line "A"<sup>1</sup> was defined in the latter part of the message.

Because no official maps seem to have accompanied the British note, the interpretation of the Curzon Line has been subject to significant differences. There is agreement on the northern portion, i.e. the provisional line of the Supreme Council according to the Declaration of 8 December 1919, but there is complete disagreement on the Galician portion. The British indicate it as coinciding with Line "A" whereas the Poles do not. (Compare illustrations 4 and 6.)

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Affairs, IV, 1 (April 1944), p. 23. "--the insertion into Lord Curzon's note of 11 July 1920, (namely in the topographical description of the December 8th line) of the words: 'and then west of Rawa Rusku, east of Przemysl to the Carpathians' resulted from a mistake in deciphering the course of that line on the map attached to the official Edition of the Declaration of the Supreme Council."

1. One of two lines "A" and "B" recommended by the Commission on Polish Affairs in its Third Report, 17 June 1919, to the Supreme Council as alternative solutions to the Ukrainian-Polish boundary problem in Galicia. Line "A" constituted the western boundary of "Eastern Galicia" for which a Polish mandate was first proposed by the Supreme Council on 21 November 1919 and rejected on 22 December 1919.

A. A Map by the London Times.

1. (Untitled.) London Times. 15 July 1920. Monochrome. Approximately 1:3,250,000. (Illustration 3.)

The proposed British Armistice line on this map is a highly generalized interpretation of the ambiguous topographic and geographic delineation proposed in the Curzon note to the Soviet Union 11 July 1920. It consists of the line of the Supreme Council Declaration of 8 December 1919, and the western boundary of the "Eastern Galicia" mandate (or Line "A") which was suspended 22 December 1919 by the Supreme Council.

The London Times published the map only four days after the transmittal of the Curzon note. Since no official map is known to have been drawn to illustrate the text, this representation is most significant. According to one writer<sup>1</sup> it has served as the primary source of information for the world press and public opinion, propagating the erroneous concept of the Curzon Line.

B. Maps of the British Foreign Office Research Department.

1. Frontiers of Poland, 1815-1940. 1944. Color, 1:3,250,000.

The group of boundary lines includes the frontiers of 1921-1938, 1815-1846, the Curzon Line, the Curzon Line in Galicia (see Line "A"), Line "B," the General Government 1939-1940, the demarcation between the Lithuanian and White Russian S.S.R. 1940, the 1938 provincial (voivodships) boundaries in Poland, the provincial boundaries of Germany and Prussia, and the 1920-1921 plebiscite areas in former German territories.

OSS Call Number 100967.

2. Eastern Boundaries of Poland. 1944. Color. 1:3,000,000.

Outlined on this map are: the frontiers of 1939, 1921-1939, 1815, the former Eastern Galician Boundary, present provincial boundaries with their capitals, Line "B," and the Curzon Line. The Curzon

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1. Sworakowski, Witold. Op. cit., p. 25.

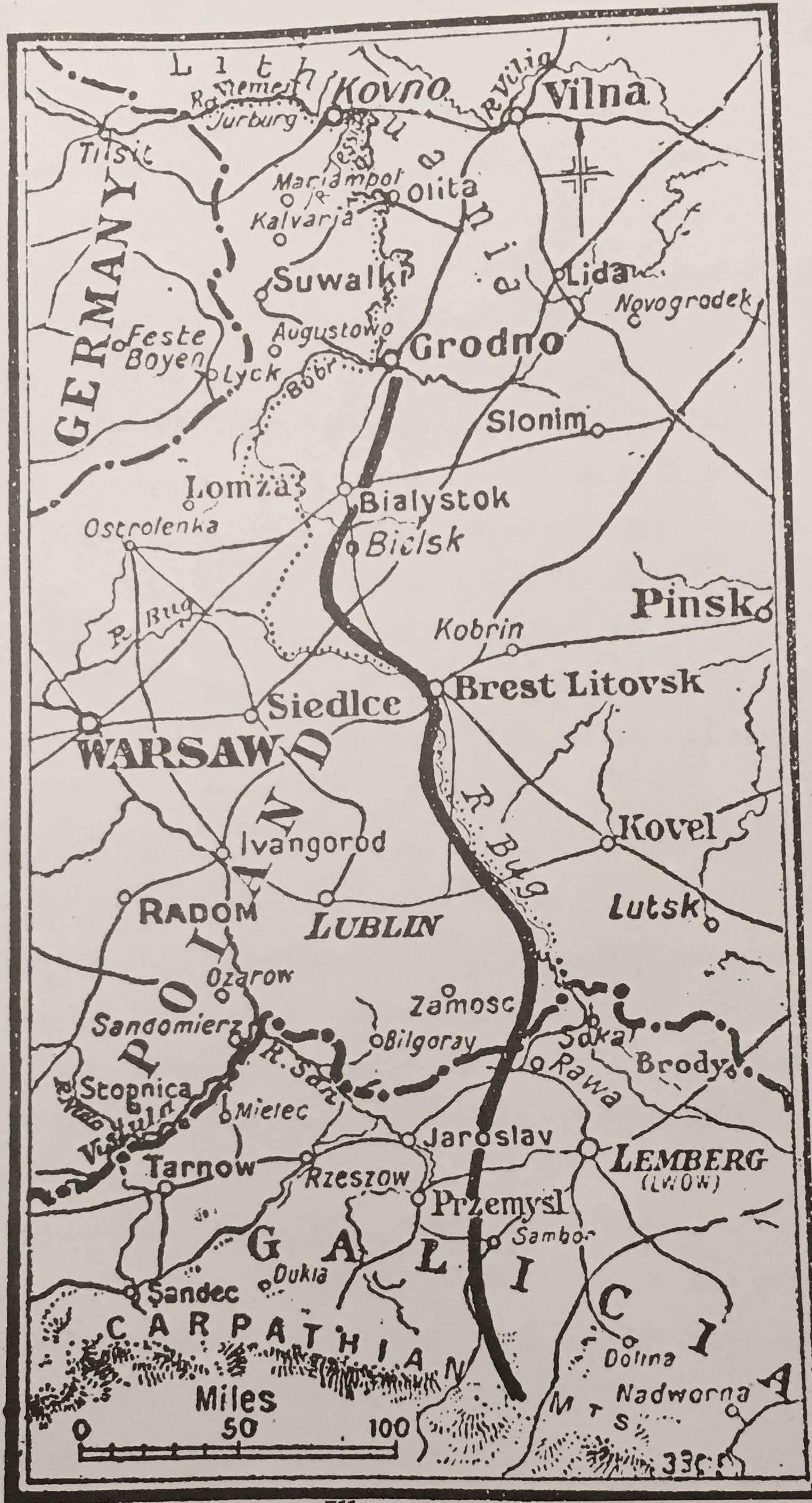


Illustration 3

1. Eastern Frontier of Poland, 1912-1923. April 1944. 1:2,700,000.

The eastern frontier problem is shown on this well-executed map. The international frontiers of 1914, province and district boundaries and names of Austrian and Russian Poland, and the judicial districts of Austrian Galicia are represented. Various other lines

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Line is indicated with a separate symbol to follow an alternate boundary line in Galicia, apparently indicating the British recognition of its dualistic nature. (See the Foreign Office Research Department Map, "The Curzon Line" for comparison.)

OSS Call Number 100950

3. Polish White Russia. 1944. Color. 1:1,650,000.

Selected historical boundaries are shown: the Polish-Lithuanian boundary 1569-1795, Congress Kingdom 1815-1914, the Curzon Line following Line "A" in Galicia, frontiers of 1921-1939, and the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line. These frontiers are shown within one of the problem areas, Polish White Russia (Ruthenia).

OSS Call Number 100966.

4. The Curzon Line. 1944. Color. 1:3,050,000. (Illustration 4.)

The Curzon Line, the two western boundaries for Eastern Galicia proposed by the Commission on Polish Affairs of the Paris Peace Conference and the pre-1938 international frontier of Poland, the oil fields of Boryslaw, and the railway passes in the Carpathians east of the Curzon Line are indicated. The map is most valuable for it reveals the British Foreign Office identification of the Curzon Line with Line "A" in Eastern Galicia.

5. Eastern Galicia. 1944. Color. 1:815,000.

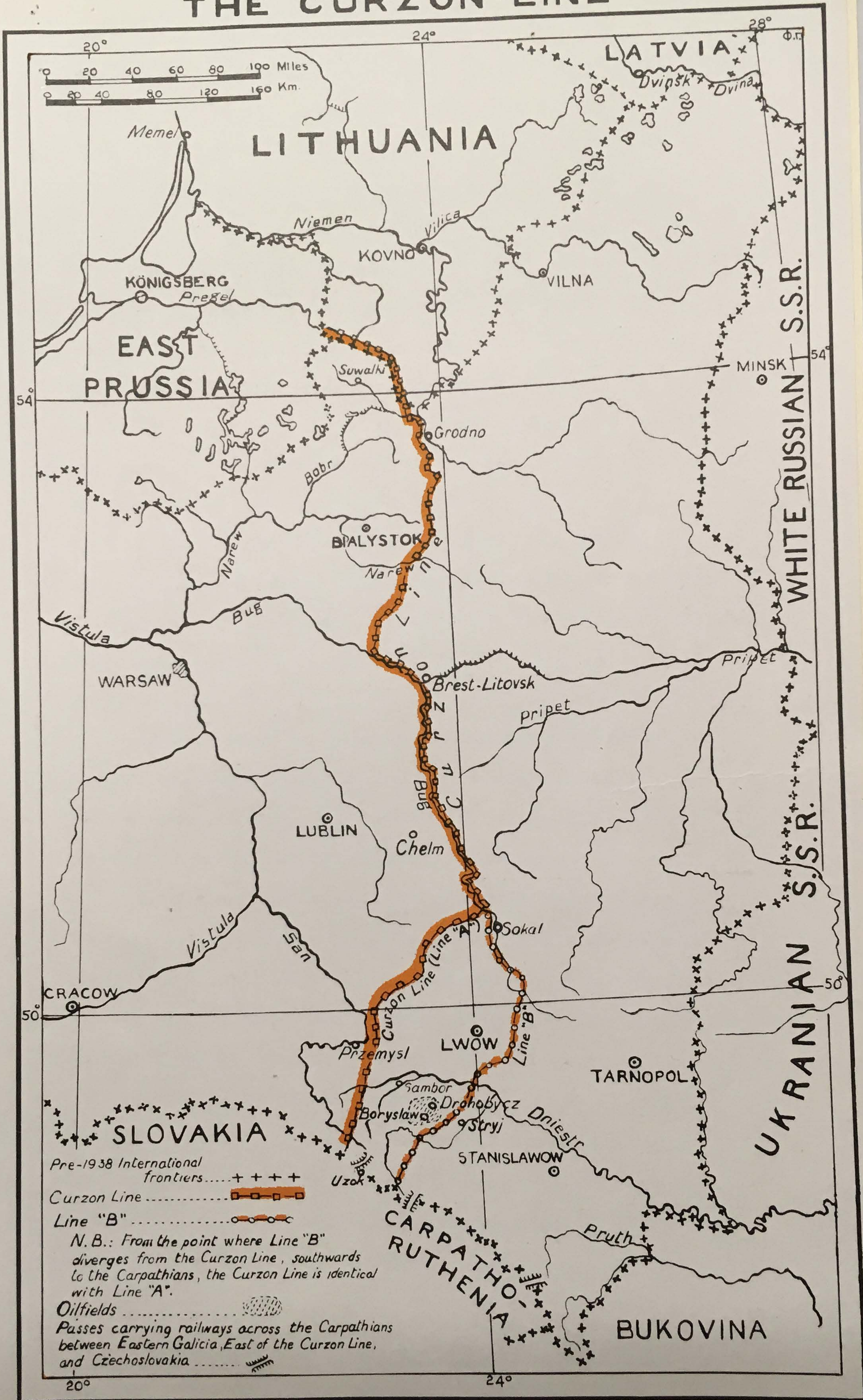
The frontiers of 1938, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Line of 1939, the Curzon Line, Line "B" are shown in relationship to the language-religion composition of the population, and a highly generalized outline of the oil fields of Drohobycz.

C. A Map by the United States Department of State. Division of Geography and Cartography.

1. Eastern Frontier of Poland, 1912-1923. April 1944. 1:2,700,000.

The eastern frontier problem is shown on this well-executed map. The international frontiers of 1914, province and district boundaries and names of Austrian and Russian Poland, and the judicial districts of Austrian Galicia are represented. Various other lines

# THE CURZON LINE



LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

Illustration 4

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are superimposed, including a generalized boundary of the area ceded to Ukraine in 1918, the two proposed western boundaries, Lines "A" and "B," for eastern Galicia, the provisional eastern frontier of Poland in 1919 according to the Declaration of the Supreme Council 8 December 1919, the armistice (Soviet-Polish) line proposed by Lord Curzon, and the Riga boundary.

In the "Armistice Lines Proposed by Lord Curzon," the map fails to take into account the ambiguity in the description of the Curzon Line." The Note to the Soviets describes a line along the western border of "Eastern Galicia" and the battle line at the date of the armistice<sup>1</sup> (See illustration 6 for the location of the battlefront 11 July 1920.)

There is one error. The symbol for the Riga boundary is continued along the Polish, Lithuanian and East Prussian boundary; the Riga frontier established a boundary only between the Soviet Union and Poland.

#### D. Polish Maps.

The Polish maps on the problem of the eastern frontier are distinctive because of certain data included on them which have not been noted on other maps, particularly the interpretation of the Curzon Line, and the Borisov and Botha demarcations.

The Borisov Line is named after the town of Borisov, which was suggested as a meeting place for the unsuccessfully-attempted conclusion of a Soviet-Polish armistice. The line proposed by Lenin, Chicherin and Trotsky 29 January 1920 was considerably eastward of the Curzon Line and the Riga frontier. (See illustrations 5 and 6.)

Another line which occurs on Polish maps is the so-called Botha line. During 1919 when Polish-Ukrainian hostilities were impeding the settlement of the Galician frontier question the Supreme Council formed an Inter-Allied Armistice Commission, headed by a British General Botha. This committee proposed a frontier<sup>2</sup> in May

1. U. S. Department of State, op. cit., p. 20.

2. Miller, David Hunter. My Diary of the Peace Conference, Volume X, p. 321, and Map "Q" in folder of maps.



1919 which left Lwow in Polish hands. Presumably this is taken by Poles to be added evidence of the recognition of Poland's rights to the city and the area between it and Line "A."

1. Curzon Line and Other Lines. 1944. Author not indicated. Monochrome. 1:2,800,000. (Illustration 5.)

The map appeared in a monograph "About the Curzon Line and other Lines" by Casimir Smogorzewski, and published by Free Europe of London. Six boundary lines, identified by lengthy legends, are presented: the provisional frontier of the Declaration of 8 December 1919; Lines "A" and "B" in Galicia; the Borisov Line of Lenin, Trotsky and Chicherin; the Botha Line of May 1919; the Riga Frontier; and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Line of 1939.

The lines have been plotted on a base consisting of a well-selected drainage pattern, a railway net, and place names.

OSS Call Number 7727

2. Map of Poland. 194-. Author not indicated. Monochrome. 1:4,000,000. (Illustration 6.)

The Polish Ministry of Information has published a map presenting six lines with only the briefest identification: the Curzon line, Botha, and Borisov Lines, as well as a composite of lines generalizing the details of the armistice proposal to which the Polish Minister agreed with Lloyd George at Spa, 10 July 1920. These include a line 50 kilometers to the east of the provisional frontier of the Declaration of 8 December 1919 to which the Soviet armies were to withdraw, the provisional frontier of 8 December 1919, and the Soviet-Polish battlefront of 11 July 1920 which was to serve as the armistice frontier in Galicia. This is the Polish presentation of the complex Curzon Line based on the Polish-British agreement of 10 July 1920. It presents a sharp contrast to the ambiguous Curzon Line which the British proposed the following day to the Soviet authorities.

The lines are highly generalized on a simple base consisting

of stub geographic coordinates, a highly-selected stream pattern and a small selection of significant place names.

OSS Call Number 7958

3. Map of Poland and Adjacent Countries, 1940. Author not indicated. Monochrome. 1:6,000,000.

This boundary map of Poland, distributed by the Polish Ministry of Information, presents a group of lines consisting of the international boundaries of 1938 and 1772, the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line of 1939, the Curzon Line, and the Borisov Line. The Curzon Line is drawn to correspond only to the line of the Supreme Council Declaration of 8 December 1919. The southern portion of the Curzon Line is entirely omitted in keeping with the Polish view concerning its nature.

The lines are drawn on a simple base consisting of a highly selected stream pattern, selected place names of the more important towns and cities, and geographic stub coordinates.

OSS Call Number 7957.

E. A Soviet Map of the Curzon Line.

A Soviet map illustrating a TASS News Agency article concerning the Curzon Line appeared in the Soviet publication Izvestiya 13 January 1944.

1. Linya Kerzona (Curzon Line). 13 January 1944. TASS News Agency. Monochrome. 1:2,600,000. (Illustration 7.)

The map shows the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line of 1939 in bold, generalized outline, while the Curzon Line is generalized about the place names mentioned for the provisional frontier of the Declaration of 8 December 1919, and Line "A" in the Curzon note. Because the line is drawn schematically it cannot be compared either with the British or Polish versions. In the article two erroneous remarks are made concerning the line: (a) that the "Curzon Line was accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council"; (b) that the Line "was confirmed at the Conference of Allied Powers at Spa" in July 1920.

V. THE RIGA FRONTIER

The British armistice proposal of Lord Curzon of 11 July 1920 failed to halt Soviet-Polish hostilities which continued until Polish-Soviet armistice and preliminary peace conference were concluded in direct negotiation at Riga, Latvia, September 1920. A definitive frontier and final peace terms were concluded 18 March 1921.

A. Frontière de l'Est de la République Polonaise. 1921. Delineation Commission of the Polish Ministry of Public Works. Monochrome. 1:500,000.

The map was executed according to the provisions of the Mixed Boundary Commission for the Treaty of Riga.

The map is compiled on a base including a geographic grid with one-degree intervals based on the meridian of Ferro. The line of the frontier is oriented to a large number of place-names.

VI. THE RIBBENTROP-MOLOTOV LINE

On 28 September 1939 Soviet Russia, represented by Molotov, and Germany, represented by Ribbentrop, partitioned Poland for the fourth time.

A quasi-official map of the frontier is delineated on five plates of the Great Soviet World Atlas, Volume II.

Politiko-administrativnaya Karta Ukrainskoy SSR.  
Plates 97-98-98A.

Politiko-administrativnaya Karta Byelorusskoy SSR.  
Plates 107-108. 1:1,500,000. 1939. Color. Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, Council of People's Commissars

In addition to the boundary outlined on these administrative maps of the Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussian SSR, the constituent oblasts are shown. Four types of railroads (trunk, other, electrified, in construction), two types of roads (highways, improved dirt), pipelines, sea routes, ports, river landing stages, canals, lighthouses, and dikes are indicated. Populated places are designated by type styles and sizes in six categories: 500,000 to 1,000,000; 100,000 to 500,000; 50,000 to 100,000; 10,000 to 50,000; 2,000 to 10,000; and up to 2,000. A full geographic grid constructed at one-degree intervals is also included.