

## CZECHOSLOVAK CARTOGRAPHY IN THE PERIOD FROM THE SECOND WORLD WAR (IN THE YEARS 1945—1960)

Compilation and publishing of maps in Czechoslovakia is regulated by the ever growing demands of the national economy, science and culture. According to these requirements maps for the national economic construction, maps on special subjects and atlases for scientific purposes and for the cultural use of the widest general public, cartographic means of instruction for schools helping the education at schools as well as maps for the state defence are compiled and published. Accomplishing all these tasks the Czechoslovak cartography uses the experiences of preceding generations and in this way continues the many years' tradition of cartographic activity started already in the 16th century by M. Klauďyán and developed then by J. A. Komenský (Comenius), J. K. Müller, S. Mikoviny and others.

In case of maps for the economic construction a new topographic surveying of the territory of the State has been carried out since 1945. At present topographic maps in scale of 1 : 25 000 have been already completed representing the whole-state cartographic work. At the same time the compilation of new topographic maps in scales of 1 : 5 000 and 1 : 10 000 is being continued. In addition to the topographic maps numerous cartographic works are compiled and published belonging to this group and resulting also from the surveying or from their derivatives. All these maps are destined for offices and authorities of the government, for scientific institutions, organizations and enterprises. Thus extensive collections of administrative maps, of nautical charts and others and further on the collections of maps giving — thanks to the close cooperation of scientific and cartographic working places — rise of specialized maps and atlases, as for instance of geological, geomorphological, pedological, climatic maps and others.

Among the cartographic means of instructions wall maps and single sheet maps, school atlases, globes and other special appliances for teaching are being published. After the liberation of our country in 1945 it was necessary to remove first of all the critical lack of all maps and atlases for schools, caused by the fact that these means of instruction had not been published during the war and the reserves of them deposited in schools had been destroyed during the occupation. For this reason the adapted publications of the former edition of maps for schools were being published above all. After the removal of the post-war lack of these maps the planned extension of the collection of the cartographic means of instructions was proceeded also in the respect of subject. In accordance with the changes of the geographical programme new arrangements of types of single maps as well as of their contents were carried out and it was compiled a system of basic geographic school atlases being realized for the greater part. Among the specialized maps a special attention is paid above all to the economic maps, the publication of which has been initiated in recent years. For the purpose of object teaching in schools serve also some types of the issued school globes and single sheet plastic map of the Czechoslovak Republic. For the teaching of history as well historical wall maps and historical atlases for schools are being compiled.

Special attention is paid to the compilation of maps destined for the ge-

neral public and their publication is directed to meet the maximum requirements of the new society. As far as the publication of atlases is concerned, we have issued during the last years the atlases on special subjects, as for instance Atlas coeli, A Historical Atlas of Revolutionnary Movements, A Climatic Atlas of the Czechoslovak Republic, A Forestry and Game Atlas and it was realized the publication of several geographical economic atlases, for the most part of them the statistical economic texts are attached. The rest of the cartographic production for the general public is represented especially by the collection of Political Maps, Collection of Tour Maps, by the Maps for Aquatic Sports, by Mountaineering Maps, Road Maps, Plans of Cities and Astronomical Maps. But due attention is given not only to the maps representing the present times; there are also collected and preserved the cartographic documents proving the high standard of our cartography even in the past centuries. The especially significant cartographic documents are being issued successively as a facsimile, monographs of single cartographers, if need be as the part of the historical cartographic editions.

The development of the maps for schools and for the general public is shown also by the fact that during the last five years the publication of more than 190 cartographic titles was realized in the total number of about 12 000 000 copies. To achieve these results, however, it was necessary to put a number of legal and organizational measures into practice. Even when after the liberation of our country in 1945 a great piece of success was achieved both in the state sector and in the sphere of the other cartographic activity, yet the compilation and publishing of geographical maps and of small scale maps were influenced by the commercial points of view and were not put under the whole-state plan control. That was why in 1954 the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography was founded in the capacity of an organ for planning, directing, execution, control and research on the field of geodetic and cartographic works in the country. During the following year all the civil cartographic activity was concentrated practically in this organ. Some scientific organizations, especially the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Central Office of Geology and Central Administration of Water Economy also issued the cartographic works resulting from their scientific activity.

By means of the concentration in one institution only, the cartographic activity gained a whole-state character. This fact made also foundation of various advisory committees essential, in which took part departments and other organs interested in compilation and publishing of cartographic works. Especially Editorial Cartographic Council was organized by the help of which the whole-state editorial plans as well as the perspective editorial plans in cartography were drafted, then Terminological Commission dealing with the questions of the terminology on maps, Scientific and Technical Council put in charge of the analysis concerning the fundamental questions of the technical development and research in geodesy and cartography and lector's councils were organized for the single types of maps, collections of greater importance or for atlases.

Rising of the cartographic productivity required also the measures to be taken concerning the education of the cartographers-specialists having the university education. Since 1954 these specialists are educated by the Charles' University and also by the Czech Technical College in Prague, where an independent cartographic department has been opened.

Cartographic production in Czechoslovakia is now practised planwise according to the project preparation carried out before. With this new organization of the cartographic service Soviet experiences were being employed for the methodical and technical system of the compilation and publishing of cartographic works as well as the experiences gained of the other countries.

During the last years scientific and research work in cartography has developed with success. Scientific and research works plan and its realization are in close accord with the requirements and perspective plans of the cartographic production. Technology of the map production was modernized essentially during the last years, the design works were mechanized to a great extent, partly replaced by the glass scribing. For the cartographic description photosetters are much more being used, in lithography glass is replaced by astralone, for the map printing the use of bimetallic printing plates is applied, a. o. In harmony with the development of the cartography the contents quality is raising and its problems are discussed on the single scientific working places.

The perspective of cartography in the Czechoslovak Republic is directed by the five year topical plan for the period 1961—1965. During these years there are prepared for the publication A National Atlas of the Czechoslovak Republic, A Historical Atlas of the Czechoslovak Republic, the successive realization of the united system of the cartographic means of instruction is prepared and further works in the maps on special subjects, especially in the branch of geology, geomorphology, gravimetry and other technical large scale surveying and the preparation of the amplified issue of the edition Monumenta Cartographica Bohemiae.

Even this concise enumeration of the future tasks proves the fact of a new social formation in Czechoslovakia which has formed the pre-conditions for the continuous development of cartography thus being able to fulfil its educational and instructional task with ever growing success.

#### ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ KARTOGRAFIE V OBDOBÍ OD DRUHÉ SVĚTOVÉ VÁLKY (V LETECH 1945—1960)

Tvorba a vydávání map v Československu řídí se stále rostoucími požadavky národního hospodářství, vědy a kultury. V souladu s těmito potřebami jsou zpracovávány a vydávány mapy pro hospodářskou výstavbu státu, thematické mapy a atlasy určené vědeckým účelům i nejšířší veřejnosti, školní kartografické pomůcky i mapy určené k obraně státu.

V oboru map pro hospodářskou výstavbu bylo po roce 1945 přistoupeno k novému topografickému mapování státního území v měřítku 1:25 000, 1:10 000 a 1:5 000. Kromě topografických map vznikly a jsou vydávány rozsáhlé soubory map správního rozdělení, map administrativních, silničních, leteckých, plavebních, dále mapy geologické, geomorfologické, půdní, klimatické apod.

V oboru školních kartografických pomůcek bylo po odstranění poválečného nedostatku map přistoupeno k plánovitému rozšiřování souborů školních kartografických pomůcek i po stránce thematické a věnována zvýšená pozornost zejména mapám hospodářským a historickým. Ve shodě s osnovami zeměpisu byly provedeny úpravy typů jednotlivých map, sestavena soustava základních školních atlasů a k názornému vyučování na školách vydáváno několik typů školních globů i plastická mapa ČSR.

Velká pozornost je věnována tvorbě map určených veřejnosti. Z atlasové tvorby byly vydávány v uplynulých letech thematické atlasy jako Atlas coeli, Lesnický a myslivecký atlas, Historický atlas revolučního hnutí, Atlas podnebí ČSR a uskutečněno vydání několika zeměpisné hospodářských atlasů. Veřejnosti jsou rovněž určeny soubory politických, turistických, vodáckých a horolezeckých map, automapy, plány měst i astronomické mapy. Kromě map zobrazujících současnost jsou postupně vydávány faksimile významných kartografických památek. Pro školy a veřejnost bylo v posledních pěti letech vydáno více než 190 titulů v celkovém nákladu asi 12 000 000 výtisků.

Organisováním a prováděním kartografických prací v ČSR byla od roku 1954 pověřena Ústřední správa geodézie a kartografie (ÚSGK) a některým vědeckým institucím vyhrazena možnost vydávat kartografická díla vzniklá z jejich vědecké činnosti. Soustředění kartografické činnosti do celostátní instituce si vyžádalo i vytvoření různých poradních orgánů, zejména Ediční kartografické rady, Názvoslovné komise při ÚSGK a Vědecko-technické rady. Byla rovněž zlepšena výchova kartografických specialistů na vysokých školách a rozvíjí se vědecko-výzkumná činnost v oboru kartografie.

Současná kartografická tvorba je prováděna podle předem připravených projektů, při čemž je využíváno i zahraničních, zejména sovětských, zkušeností. Také technologie výroby map byla v minulých letech podstatně modernisována. Perspektiva kartografické tvorby v ČSR určená pětiletým plánem na období 1961—65 dokazuje, jak nový společenský řád v Československu umožňuje kartografii plnit její výchovný a vzdělávací úkol ještě úspěšněji.

## ЧЕХОСЛОВАЦКАЯ КАРТОГРАФИЯ ПОСЛЕ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ (В 1945—1960 ГОДАХ)

Создание и издание карт в Чехословакии развивается с учетом постоянно растущих требований народного хозяйства, науки и культуры. Согласно этим требованиям составляются и издаются карты для хозяйственного строительства государства, тематические карты и атласы предназначенные для научных целей и общего пользования, школьные картографические пособия и карты предназначенные для обороны государства.

В области карт для хозяйственного строительства мы приступили после 1945 г. к созданию новой топографической съемки территории страны в масштабах 1:25 000, 1:10 000 и 1:5 000. Кроме топографических карт возникли и издаются обширные серии карт административного разделения, карт автомобильных, аэронавигационных, навигационных, далее карты геологические, геоморфологические, почвенные, климатические и т. п.

В области школьных картографических пособий мы приступили после устранения послевоенного недостатка карт этого рода также к планомерному расширению серий школьных картографических пособий по их тематике и усиленное внимание мы уделили особенно хозяйственным и историческим картам. В соответствии с программой обучения географии были видоизменены типы отдельных карт, составлена система основных школьных атласов и для наглядного обучения в школах издано несколько типов школьных глобусов и рельефная карта ЧСР.

Большое внимание уделялось созданию карт предназначенных для общественного пользования. Из атласов были в прошлых годах изданы тематические атласы как Atlas coeli, Лесной атлас, Исторический атлас революционного движения, Климатический атлас ЧСР и несколько географо-хозяйственных атласов. Для широкого пользования предназначены также серии карт политических, туристических, для водных спортов и для альпинистов, карты автодорог, планы городов и астрономические карты. Кроме карт изображающих современную действительность издаются постепенно факсимиле выдающихся картографических исторических произведений. Для школ и общественного пользования было в течение последних пяти лет издано больше чем 190 титулов тиражом около 12 000 000 экземпляров.

Организация и выполнение картографических работ в ЧСР было с 1954 г. возложено на Центральное управление геодезии и картографии (ЦУГК) и некоторым научным учреждениям была предоставлена возможность издавать картографические произведения, возникшие в результате их научной деятельности. Вследствие централизации картографической деятельности в общегосударственном учреждении возникла необходимость создания разных совещательных органов, прежде всего Издательского картографического совета, Терминологической комиссии при ЦУГК и Научно-технического совета. Вместе с тем было улучшено воспитание специалистов по картографии на высших учебных заведениях и развивается также научно-исследовательская деятельность в области картографии.

Современные картографические произведения осуществляются по заранее подготовленным проектам, причем используется опыт других государств, прежде всего Советского Союза. Также технология производства карт была в прошлых годах существенным образом модернизирована. Перспективы в области картографии ЧСР определенные пятилетним планом на время с 1961 до 1965 г. являются доказательством того, что новый общественный строй в Чехословакии позволяет картографии выполнять ее задачи по воспитанию и образованию еще более успешно.