

The area illustrated by the maps is nearly 2 million square kilometres, of which the land includes roundly 1 million kilometres. Its length is 1.700 km, its latitude 1.100 km. Central Europe contains one-eighth part of Europe and more than one-fourth of Inner Europe without Russia. The number of its population was roundly 125 million about 1930, which means 24 per cent of the population of Europe, and 31 per cent of the population of the continent without including Russia. The number of its population is almost equivalent to that of the United States, the area of which being five times as large.

Three larger plains, two smaller and several smaller and well-closed basins, as well as hilly regions and highland areas of vast expanse are to be found in Central Europe. The area of our largest plain: that of the Great Hungarian Plain is roundly 100.000 square kilometres, its height above sea-level being on an average 108 metres. The area of the Roumanian Plain is 40.000 square kilometres and is lying about 80 metres above sea level. The area of the Little Alföld of Hungary is 10.000 square kilometres lying on an average 130 metres above sea-level. The arc of the Carpathians embraces both Hungarian plains, as well as the closed basin of Transylvania, and forms thus the entity of the Carpathian Basin. Its area depends on the fact where its southern frontier is drawn. In case of drawing it at the River Sava, where the old boundary of historical Hungary had been running, the area of the Carpathian Basin about 1930 was 325 million square kilometres and its population above 23 million. The area of this large basin is larger than the total area of the British Isles, it is also larger than that of the Italian Peninsula, it approaches that of Poland between the First and Second World War. As for the number of population, it is far behind them all. To the west of the Carpathian Basin the highlands of the Alps occupy some 70.000 square kilometres of our territory with a sparse population. Of the 580.000 km² area and of the 34 million of population of the Balkan Peninsula some 360.000 km² of area and 21 million of population fall to the territory of our maps. Among these areas we do not deal with the northern half of Albania and a small portion of Turkey. Of the outer foreground of the Northern and Eastern Carpathians and the Polish-Ukrainian-Ruthenian

and Roumanian territories our Atlas includes 470.000 km² of area with a population of 40 million. The more densely populated areas of Poland belong here. Of the U.R.S.S. the western half of the Ukraine falls to our territory. In the north-western corner of our map White Russia is also represented with a small portion. The data of this portion are missing in several of our maps. The Bohemian and German regions with a diversified relief lying to the north of the feet of the Alps have an area of 200.000 km², generally with a very dense population. Here, in not even one-seventh portion of our territory one-fourth of the population is living. The most densely populated area and the most important industrial district of Germany after the Rhine district belongs here: Saxony, Silesia, however, apart from the coal reserves of Upper Silesia is from agricultural point of view of a considerable importance.

This territory was shared in 1914 by the Austrian Empire, Hungary, Germany, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Albania, Turkey and Italy. The countries with their total area were as follows:

	Area /Square kilometre/	Population about 1910.
Hungary	324.967	20,886.478
Austria ^x	351.203	30,469.974
Roumania	137.903	7,771.341
Bulgaria	111.837	5,000.000
Serbia	88.605	4,403.315
Montenegro	9.668	238.423

The territory had been rearranged in 1919-20. The data of the newly organised 10 states, 6 of which are represented by our maps with their total or almost total area, are indicated by our following maps.

^x Bosnia-Herzegovina included

In the northern half of Central Europe from west to east there extends a belt of a dense population. The densest population, more than 200 souls per one square kilometre is to be found in the western half of that zone. Especially Saxony, the Bohemian Erz Gebirge and the Sudetenland are thickly populated. Another new focus in that populous west-east axis is the region of Upper Silesia. Moving forward towards the east this densely populated strip of area is getting narrower in the region of Cracow and Lwow, but it is continued uninterrupted towards the big curve of the Dnieper. The high density of population in the northern half of this area is due to the mining and trade. In the eastern portion the majority of the population, however, is devoted to agriculture. The agricultural population of these areas therefore is denser in some places than that of the northeastern part. At the outer feet of the Carpathians we find 120-150 souls per one square kilometre in fairly large territories. This is an overpopulated area, as 80-90 per cent of the population makes his living by agriculture. Agriculture, however, cannot subsist such a dense population in Western Europe either having higher average crops and varied productions. This is the reason why the population of this territory is continuously emigrating in large masses to other regions. /Problem of Jewish, Polish and Ukrainian emigration./ To the north and south of the area depicted above we find a less dense population. In the west, below the Danube-line, the Bavarian-, the Upper and Lower Austrian Basins produce another new series of populous areas having not so many inhabitants though as the Saxonian, Sudeten and Silesian regions. In the Carpathian Basin the density of population is increasing toward the center. The mountainous areas rich in woods but poor in roads and mineral wealth are uninhabited or thinly populated round about. Around the Great Hungarian Plain we find towns of importance and a rather dense agricultural population. The density of population is the highest in the environment of Budapest. The uninhabited belt created by the Carpathians is closed by the Dinaric Alps in the south and by the Alps in the west.

In the south-west corner of our territory Italy shows a high density of population especially in the Po Plain and in the middle portion of the Peninsula facing the Tyrrhenian Sea. In the Balkans we find a population of 60-80 souls per one square kilometre in the Morava Basin, the Roumanian Plain and in the North Bulgarian table land. Similarly densely populated islands are to be found in the smaller and productive basins and valleys. The Dinaric-, and the Balkan Mountains are very sparsely inhabited areas. Dobrudja, the northern border of the Black Sea coast and the region of the Pripyet Moors /Eastern Poland/ -- though no mountainous districts -- are thinly populated areas just as well.

The largest and most densely populated area in Central Europe is that of Saxony, where in 1930 within the region of 15,000

kilometres there lived more than 5 million inhabitants, 356 souls per one square kilometre. Upper Silesia counts 201 inhabitants per one square kilometre, the Morava Basin 133, The Bohemian Basin 130, whereas the region of Montenegro counts 25, Dobrudja 35, the Alps 48 and Transylvania 50 inhabitants per one square kilometre.

The total density of population of our entire territory exceeds twice the European average which about 1930 was 44 heads. The population density of the most thickly inhabited areas exceeds that of Belgium /268/ and the Netherlands /239/, and it approaches the crowdedness of the most densely inhabited industrial regions of England and the Rhine district. The Carpathian Basin is on the whole as densely inhabited as France /76/, and about one and a half times as dense as Spain /47/.

The density of population in the countries falling totally or with their major part to this territory according to the political boundaries is as follows:

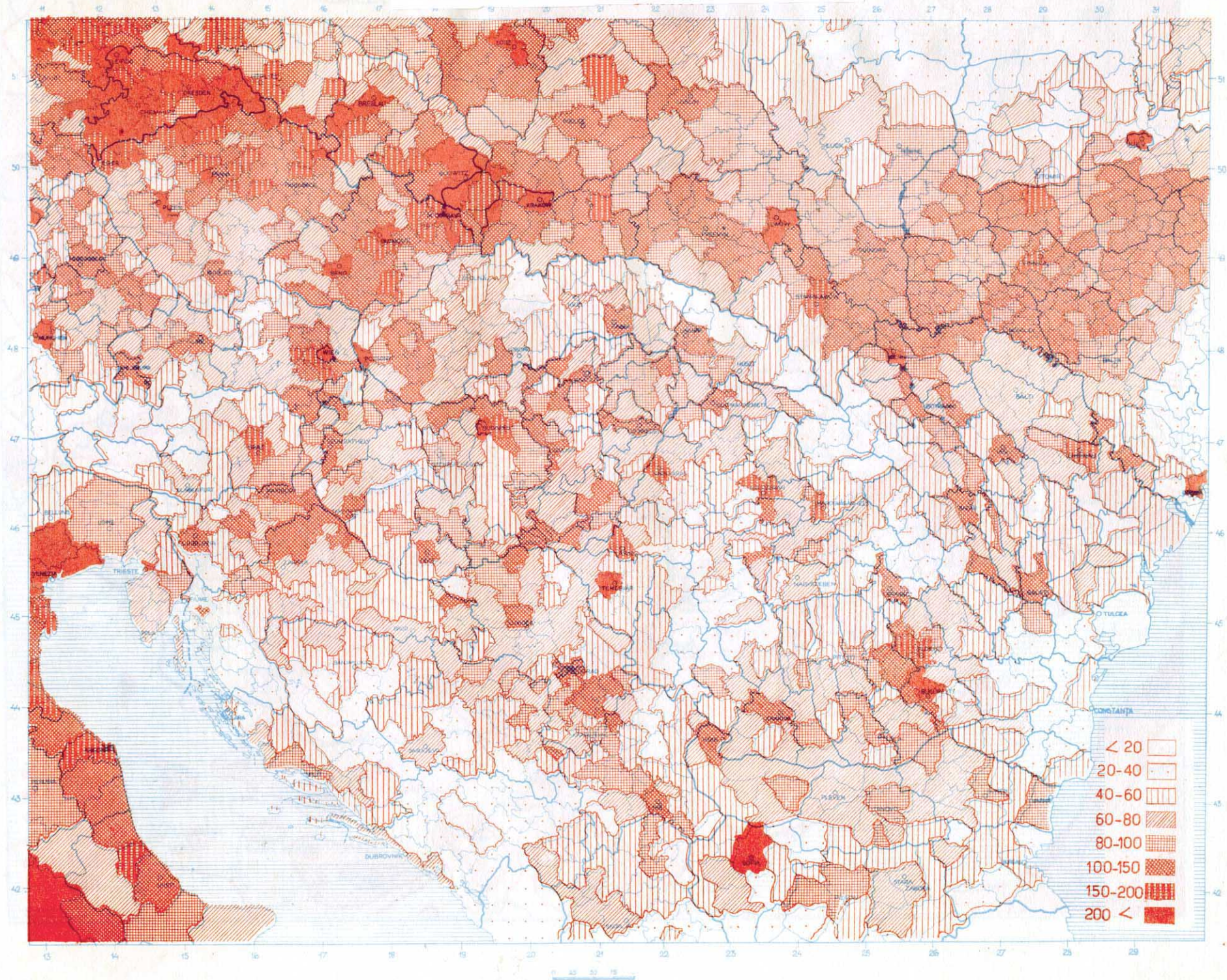
C o u n t r y	Area in square kilometres	Total population	Per one square km.
Germany /1933/	468.787	65,218.461	139.1
Poland /1931/	388.390	31,915.779	82.2
The Ukraine /1926/	451.584	29,018.187	64.3
Austria /1934/	83.868	6,760.233	80.6
Czecho-Slovakia /1930/	140.508	14,729.536	104.9
Dismembered Hungary /1930/	93.073	8,688.319	93.4
Italy /1931/	310.150	41,176.671	132.9
Jugoslavia /1931/	247.542	13,934.494	56.3
Roumania /1930/	294.892	18,057.028	61.1
Bulgaria /1934/	103.146	6,077.939	59.0

The total area illustrated by the map is of 1,500,000 km² with a population of 125 million souls, the average density of population being 85 per one square kilometre.

The map of population density coloured by districts does not give a true picture of the situation of larger cities, it does not illustrate either the differences between the density created by the larger centers and the high density created by the cumulation of small settlements. Our second map representing the distribution of the population makes up for this lack. In the Vienna Basin and in the center of the Carpathian Basin the capitals of Vienna and Budapest increase the population density, while in the Bohemian Erz Gebirge and in the Sudeten the large number of the smaller settlements result in a dense population. There is a very dense population living, though in not large cities, in Saxony, in the Po Plain and in the region of Upper Silesia. However, there are more large cities to be found in the northwest than in the east and south and in the Carpathian Basin. Our map enables us to read off the absolute number of population with a limited accuracy.

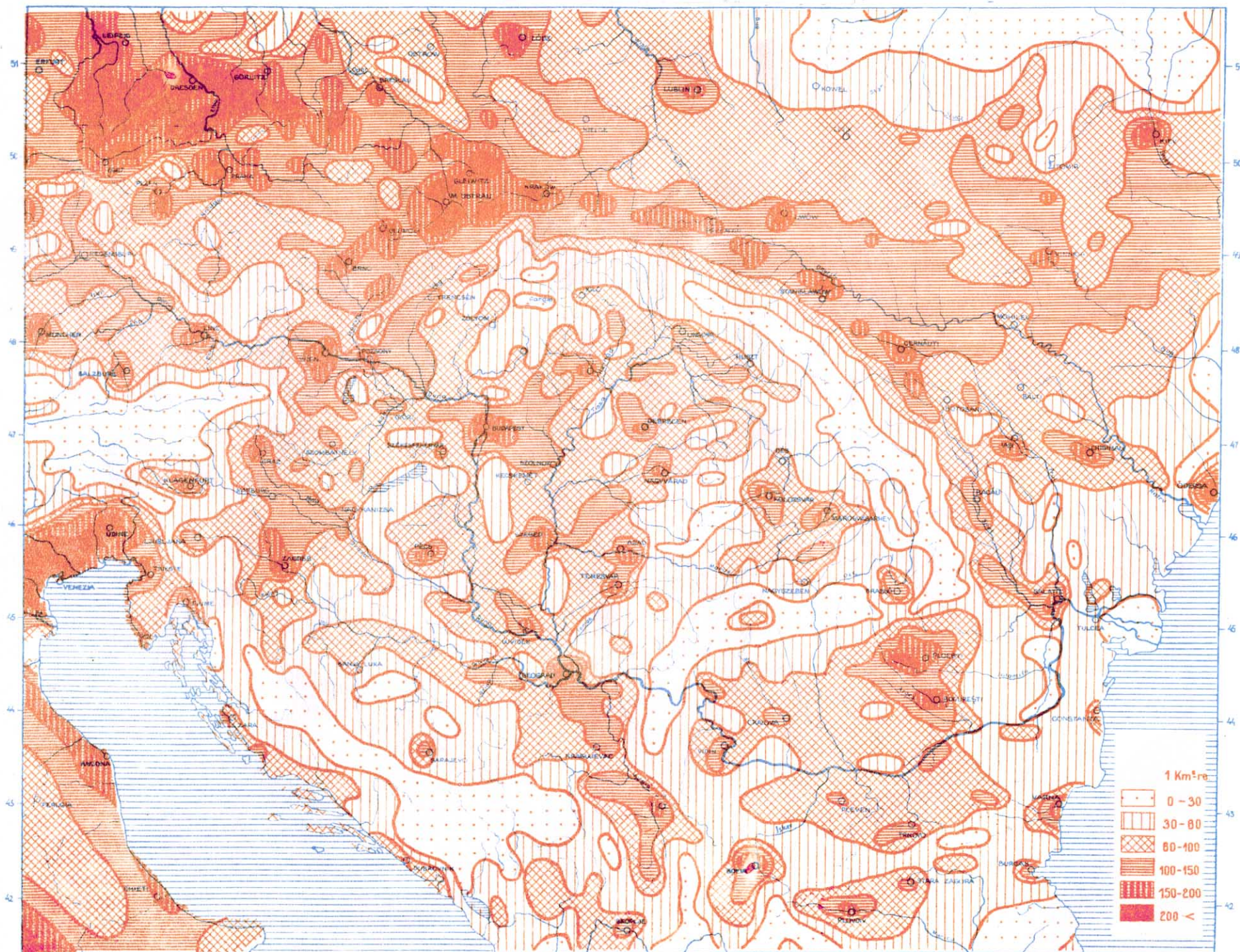
POPULATION DENSITY

Inhabitants per sq. km. by administrative districts

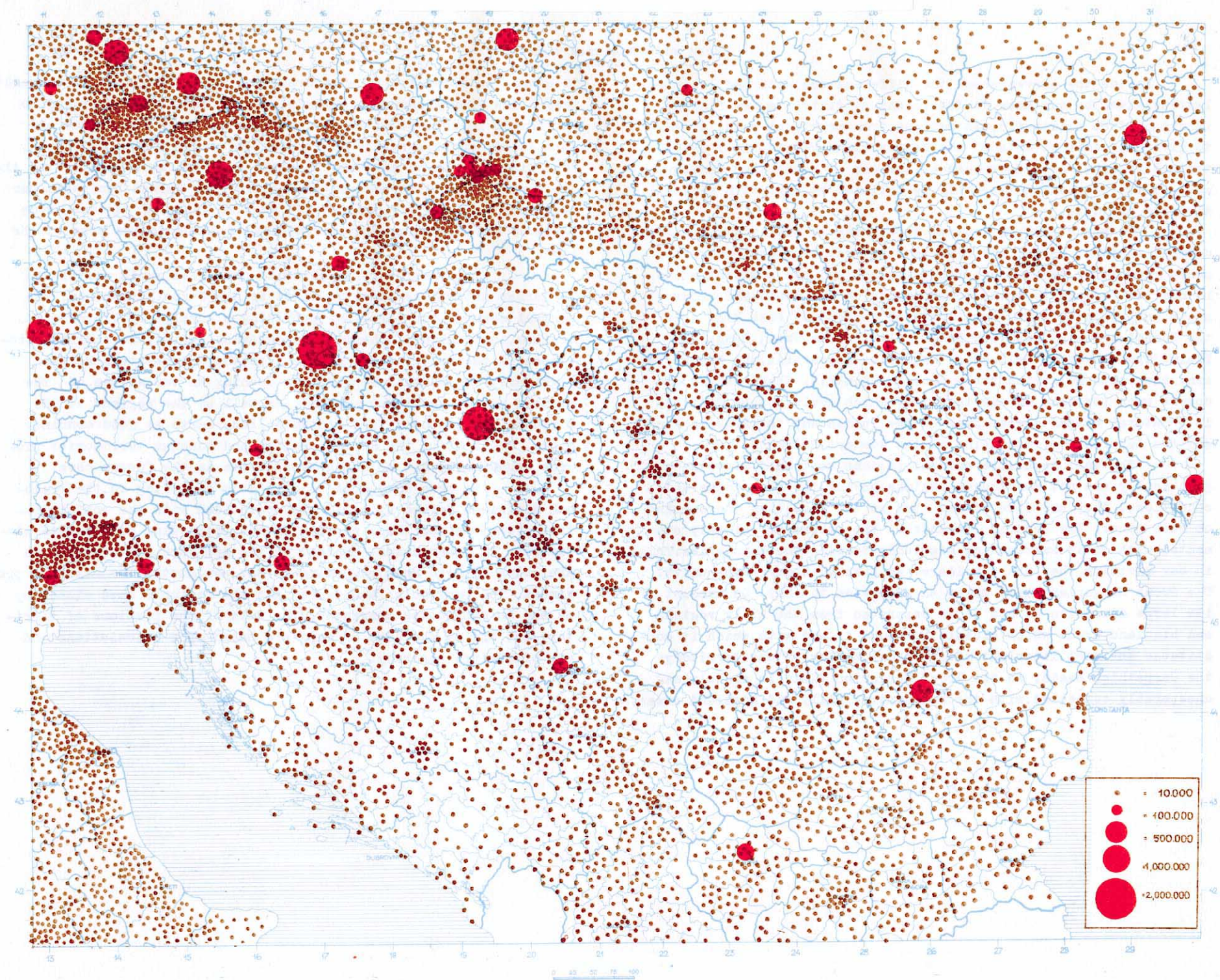


POPULATION DENSITY

Inhabitants per sq. km. in coherent zones



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



Beside the survey about the different subjects and their relations given by our maps in detail and by districts, we find it important from scientific, as well as from practical point of view to give the combined data of the better known geographical or historical regions. As a consequence, the map of population density, as well as the economical maps will be followed by maps with regional division and data.

The major part of Central Europe may be easily divided into natural regions. Relief and river system create natural compartments easy to be recognised; the political and the administrative boundaries conform to these compartments on the whole and recur again and again to them. Small natural regions of such kind are: the Bohemian Basin, Moravian Basin, Silesia, the Great Hungarian Plain, Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, the Morava Basin, the North Bulgarian table land and Rumelia. There exist of course such portions of our territory which could not be divided into natural compartments, such as the Polish and the Russian land and the labyrinth of mountains in the Western Balkans.

The well separable natural regions mentioned above geographically are not monotonous regions having the same forms and conditions. They are diversified, but at the same time encroaching on each other. The central lowlands of the basins are closely connected with their surrounding highlands forming the boundaries. Thus, in our division they are considered as living, homogeneous units. The Great Hungarian Plain makes an exception to this. On account of its large dimension it had to be separated from the hilly regions and highland areas which closely surround it, and with which it constitutes the most important geographical entity of our territory: the Carpathian Basin. As the Great Hungarian Plain is closely and unseparably connected with the surrounding hilly and highland areas,

it cannot be separated by a natural line from them, thus in the east, toward the Transylvanian highlands, a long transition belt had to be formed. In some of the areas some conventional historical and more steady administrative boundaries and units had to be chosen. Thus first of all on the Russian table land and in Poland, in the Alpine provinces and in the western half of the Balkan Peninsula. Our territory has been divided into 47 smaller units of regions, some parts of which are fragment-territories falling to the edge of the maps.

The smaller regional units have been again united in 11 larger natural regions. The first is the Carpathian Basin, the central core of our territory providing a completely closed unit. Besides, the combined Bohemian and Moravian Basins, the Austrian provinces of the eastern ends of the Alps, the Northwestern Balkan highlands, the Roumanian provinces leaning on the slopes of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians, as well as the regions at the northern and southern feet of the Balkans serve as good combinations. The rest of the German, Polish and Russian territories provide organically not so homogeneous units as the former ones.

We were only able to give data according to the regional divisions formed by us if they coincided with the administrative divisions and thus, we were in the possession of adequate statistics. In other cases, instead of the geographical division we are going to give maps according to the administrative units and provinces. The provincial boundaries and the regional ones chosen by us are in many cases congruent. The data of the portions of territory cut off at the edge of maps are based upon calculations and are of limited accuracy.

POPULATION, AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY OF CENTRAL EUROPE BY REGIONS

KÖZÉ



Középeurópa összes lakossága: 125000.000, területe: 1,473000 km², népsűrűsége: 85 ‰/km²

Total population :

total area :

population density :

Sources Referring to the Population:

- Austria: Die Ergebnisse der österreichischen Volkszählung vom 22. März 1934. /Provincial volumes, 1,2,3,103/.
- Bulgaria: Bulgarian Directory, Data of December 31, 1934.- Sofia 1939.- Supplementary source: Résultats généraux du recensement de la population dans le Royaume de Bulgarie au 31 décembre 1926. Tome III. /Sofia, 1932/.
- Czecho-Slovakia: Ceskoslovenska statistika Svazek 104. Seitani Lidu 1930. Povolani obyvatelstva. Statisticky Lexikon obci 1930.
- Jugoslavia: Résultats définitifs du recensement de la population 1931. Livre II. Beograd, 1938.
- Poland: Deuxième recensement général de la population du 9. décembre 1931. Warszawa, 1938. /Provincial volumes/
- Hungary: Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények 83. kötet. /Népszámlálás 1930./ Budapest 1932. /Hungarian Statistical Reports Volume 83./: Census of 1930: / Budapest, 1932. / Statistik des Deutschen Reiches. Band 450. Berlin 1936. Amtliches Gemeindeverzeichnis für das Deutsche Reich. Berlin 1939.
- Italy: VIII. Censimento Generale della Popolazione 21 Aprile 1936.- Roma, 1937. Popolazione residente e popolazione presente secondo le categorie di attività economica in ciascun comune del Regno. Roma 1937. Annuario statistico dell'agricoltura Italiana 1936-1938. Vol. I. Anno 1939.

- Roumania: Recensământul General al populației României din 29 decembrie 1931.- Bucuresti, 1938.
- The Ukraine: Recensement de la population de l'U.R.S.S. /1926/.- Moscou, 1929. Vol. XI.

Sources Referring to the area:

- Austria: Landwirtschaftliche Betriebszählung in der Republik Österreich. 1930.
- Bulgaria: Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie XXX. Année. Sofia, 1938.
- Czecho-Slovakia: Scitanie zemedeskych Zavodov 1930.
- Jugoslavia: Superficies productives et le rendement des plantes cultivées pour l'année 1930.
- Poland: Statystyka Rolnicza. 1931-32. Seria B. Fasc. 10.
- Hungary: Magyarország földbirtokviszonyai az 1935. évben. Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények 99. /The Property Conditions of Hungary in 1935. Hungarian Statistical Reports 99./
- Germany: Landwirtschaftliche Betriebszählung, Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Band 460.
- Italy: Measured from the map, resp. Prof. Stefano Grande: Mundi facies. Torino 1936.
- Roumania: Enciclopedia României II. 1938.
- The Ukraine: Recensement de la population de l'U.R.S.S. /1926/ Volume XI. Moskva. In part measured from the map.

POPULATION, AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY BY LARGE REGIONS

ENT



Összes lakosság: 124,000,000, összes terület: 1,776,000 km², népsűrűség: 84 ‰/km²

In Central Europe there are 42 cities where about 1930 the number of population amounted to 100,000 souls. The largest of them is Vienna which in 1300 counted 247,000 inhabitants. This number rose regularly and gradually up to 726,000 until 1880. From this time on Vienna developed rapidly till 1910, when she had 2,031,000 inhabitants. After the First World War this number diminished to 1,800,000 and it did not rise essentially until 1940.

After Vienna Budapest follows in the row. At the beginning of the XIX. century this city started with 60,000 souls, her development till 1910 being far more rapid than that of Vienna. /880,000 inhabitants/. After the First World War the development of Budapest abated, in 1941 she had 1,200,000 inhabitants. When taking into account the suburbs too, with which she has been built together, Budapest counts today more than one and a half million inhabitants. Thus, she approaches the population of Vienna, where the suburbs had already been joined to the capital.

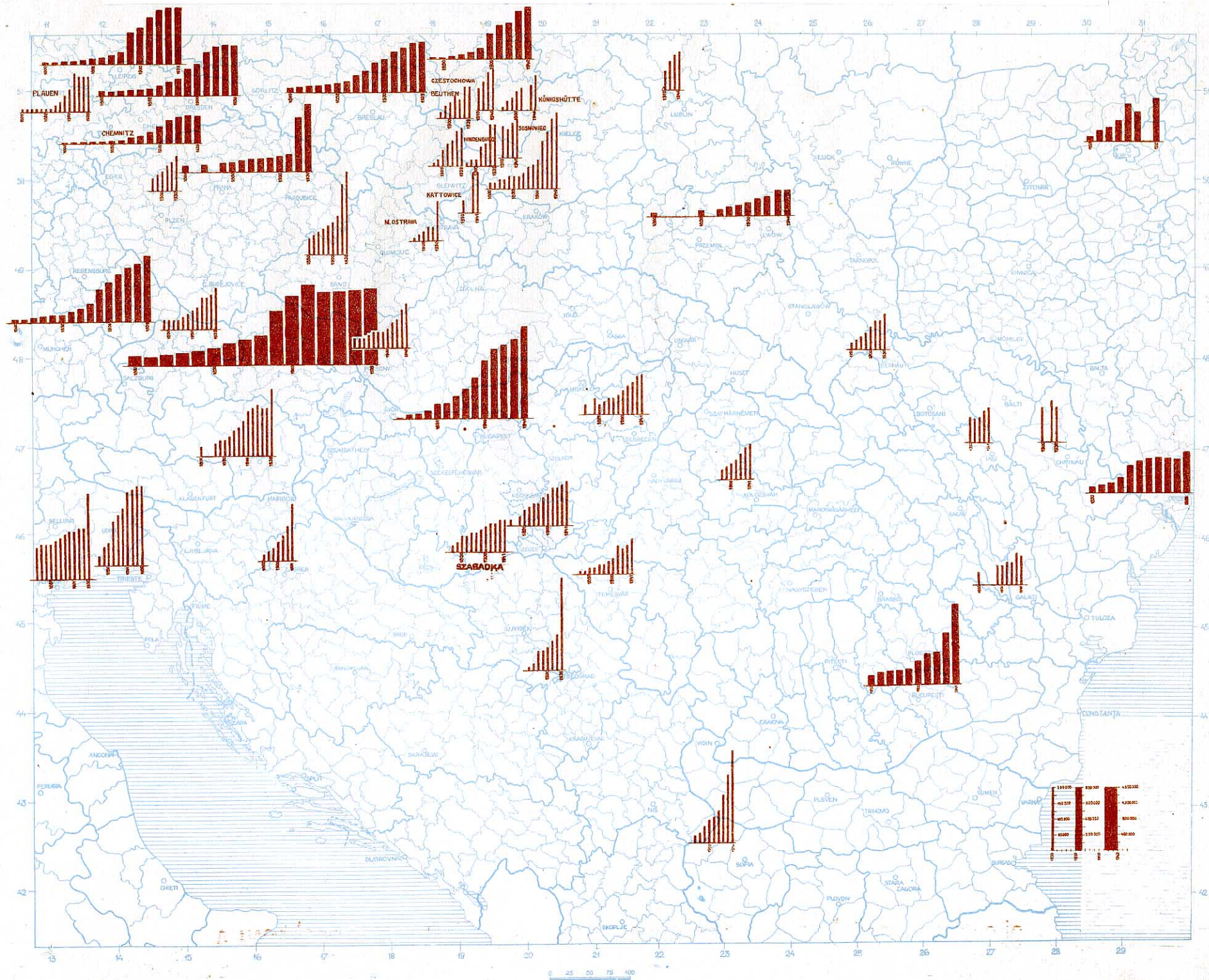
The large cities in the western portion of Central Europe showing a fast development at the end of the XIX. century, were already settled in the XX. century. They scarcely developed, however, in the last few decades /Leipzig, Dresden, Breslau, Plauen, Chemnitz, Vienna, Graz, Trieste/. The only exceptions are the mining towns in Upper Silesia and some political centers which, owing to the new political division, have begun to play a greater role. /Prague, Brno/. Those Southern European towns which could not develop during the Turkish rule, got to a new strength just in the XX. century. The development of these new political centres seems to be somewhat exaggerated, as it is not connected with the development of other cities. They are striking and exceptional cases in regions poor in towns. The development of Belgrad, Sofia, Bucaresti has been also quite considerable in the past decades. Zagreb can also be ranged here.

In the course of the XIX. century we see but a slow progress in the development of cities in the Eastern European area, whereas in the XX. century traces of continuous crises are to be found. Odessa ceased entirely to develop. After the First World War Kiev was on the decline and seems hardly to regain her former dimensions. Lwów's development has been also very slow. The develop-

ment of some important cities in the middle portion of the Carpathian Basin, in the Great Hungarian Plain has been interrupted by drawing new boundaries in 1870, which running along the borders of the Hungarian Plain, deprived these important market-towns /Debrecen, Szeged, Temesvár, Szabadka / of a large part of their consumers.

The western area contains many cities and in general many towns. The eastern area has fewer cities and the southern one still less. This fact is due to the historical past, the occupational distribution and to the general standard of economic culture. The tempo of urbanisation today is naturally faster in the east and in the south than in the west, where conditions in this respect are more advanced. However, this necessary evolution of urbanisation had been disturbed by the political crises and territorial changes of the XX. century. The economic crises and uncertainty again have destroyed the look of the small and medium-sized towns of the eastern and southern areas, and have made them appear uneven and ugly. Irregular rows of streets, houses built in different styles or often without any taste, the unsystematic network of streets are characteristic of the major part of the eastern and southern small and medium-sized towns, and in most cases even of the large cities. Modern quarters built in a hasty way often surround the inner towns consisting of waddering houses with no upper-storey. The wretched and untidy appearance of these towns corresponds to the heterogeneity of their society.

DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION IN LARGE CITIES BETWEEN 1800—1940



The territory presented by the map forms the middle of our continent not only geographically but far more ethnographically. The great nations and a good part of the smaller ones of Europe meet here. From the west towards our territory there extends the language territory of the Germanic people. In the southwest the Romance language territory is to be found; it is represented by the Italians and an eastern branch of it by the Roumanians. The language territory of the Slavs extends far into Central Europe. One group of them is represented by the so-called Western Slavs who belong to the West European civilisation: the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks. The Slovenes and Croatians may be ranged here too. Another group is represented by the Orthodox Eastern Slavs who grew up in the civilisation of Byzantium and Moscow: the Russians, Ukrainians, Bulgarians and Serbians. In the southern portion of this area the Turks of the Near East are to be found, drawing up in sporadic groups even to the Sava and the Lower-Danube line.

Among these people and their numerous representatives another kind of people of foreign origin to all of these nations, the Magyars occupy the middle of Central Europe, the center of the Carpathian Basin. They form indeed a partition wall between the peoples living around them. The language, the racial composition, the ethnical descent and the original habits of the Magyars altogether, represent quite a special colour in Central Europe, and they cannot be compared either to that of the Germanic, or the Romance and Slavic peoples.

Beside the great nations like the Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and Italians, who stretch into Central Europe only with their borderlands, we find some medium and several smaller nations in number in this territory. To the former ones belong the Poles, Roumanians, Hungarians, whose number of population is over 10 million. To the smaller ones belong the Czechs, Serbians, Bulgarians, Croatians, Slovaks, Slovenes and Ruthenians. In the southern portion of our territory in quite a considerable number there also live Albanians, Bosnians, Macedonians, Turks, Tartars, Gipsies and a lot of smaller tribes, like the Bunjevaces, Sokaces, Lipovanes, Gagauces, Cincars, Krassovenes and Huculs.

In some countries the Jews are not regarded as a separate nationality, in other countries, however, it is on the contrary. This distinction has its natural reason, as in the western part the Jews were absorbed both in language and culture by the other nationalities, whereas in the East they live quite separated likewise in their racial character, language and ethnicum. The Jews are living in large numbers mostly in the northeast; going toward the south their number is continuously decreasing.

In the territory of Central Europe represented by our Atlas the Germans live in the largest number. Of 80 million Germans living in Europe there live here about 30 million. The number of the Russians, Ukrainians and Ruthenians combined is almost 20 million in this territory. /Of the 29 million inhabitants of the Ukraine and of its 26 million Russians and Ukrainians about some two-third are living in the territory illustrated by our map, the rest is living in the neighbouring countries./ Of 38 million Italians 8 million, and of 23 million Poles 13 million fall to this territory. The other nationalities -- with the exception of the Turks, Tartars and Albanians -- are located with their majority in the territory of Central Europe. According to the censuses of about 1930 the nationalities in order of size were as follows: Roumanians 13 million, Hungarians^{1/} 11 million, Czech-Moravians 7.6 million, Serbians 6.1, Bulgarians 5.7, Croatians 3.4, Slovaks 2.5, Slovene-Vends 1.5, Turk-Tartars 1.1, Albanians /outside Albany/ 0.6 million.

Note: 1/ Compared to the census of 1910 the censuses of about 1930 decreased the number of the Hungarians by nearly one million heads in the territories detached from Hungary, while they increased the number of the Roumanians, Czechs, Serbians etc. by the same amount.

The number of nationalities living in the entire territory of the states represented by our map, according to the data of the censuses about 1930, was as follows: 1/

1. Germany.			2. Poland.		
		%			%
Germans	63,954.474	98.0	Poles	21,993.444	68.9
Poles	113.010	0.2	Ukrainians	3,221.975	10.1
Germans and Poles	285.092	0.4	Ruthenians	1,219.647	3.8
Mazurs	15.689	0.0	Yiddish and Hebrew	2,732.573	8.6
Germans and Mazurs	24.103	0.1	White Russians	989.852	3.1
Vends /Sorbs/	23.964	0.1	Germans	740.992	2.3
German and Vends	33.203	0.1	"Local" 2/	707.088	2.2
Lituanians	965	0.0	Russians	138.713	0.5
Germans and Lituanians	1.272	0.0	Czechs	38.097	0.1
Czech-Moravians	1.637	0.0	Others	133.398	0.4
German and Czech-Moravians	4.165	0.0	Totally	31,915.779	100.0
Danes	2.826	0.0			
Germans and Danes	1.301	0.0			
Foreigners	756.760	1.1			
Totally	65,218.461	100.0			
3. The Ukraine.			4. Austria.		
		%			%
Ukrainians	23,218.860	80.0	Germans	6,584.574	97.5
Russians	2,677.166	9.2	Czechs	48.251	0.7
Jews	1,574.391	5.4	Croatians	42.354	0.6
Poles	476.435	1.6	Slovenes	31.703	0.4
Germans	393.924	1.4	Hungarians	18.076	0.3
Moldavians and Roumanians	259.324	0.9	Slovaks	3.615	0.1
Greeks	104.666	0.4	Others	31.687	0.4
Bulgarians	92.078	0.3	Totally	6,760.233	100.0
White Russians -	75.842	0.3			
Tartars	22.281	0.1			
Czechs and Slovaks	16.091	0.1			
Gipsies	13.578	0.0			
Others	93.551	0.3			
Totally	29,018.187	100.0			

Note: 1/ It is very difficult to decide the national belonging in Central Europe, as the mingling of nationalities is very strong, and besides, a great many people relative in language and origin are to be found here. For this reason most of the states draw their statistics by mother tongue. This can be fixed without any doubt in case of the majority of the inhabitants, but it cannot be reliable in case of those, who speak several languages equally well. However, this does not make up more than 1 or 2 per cent of the population.

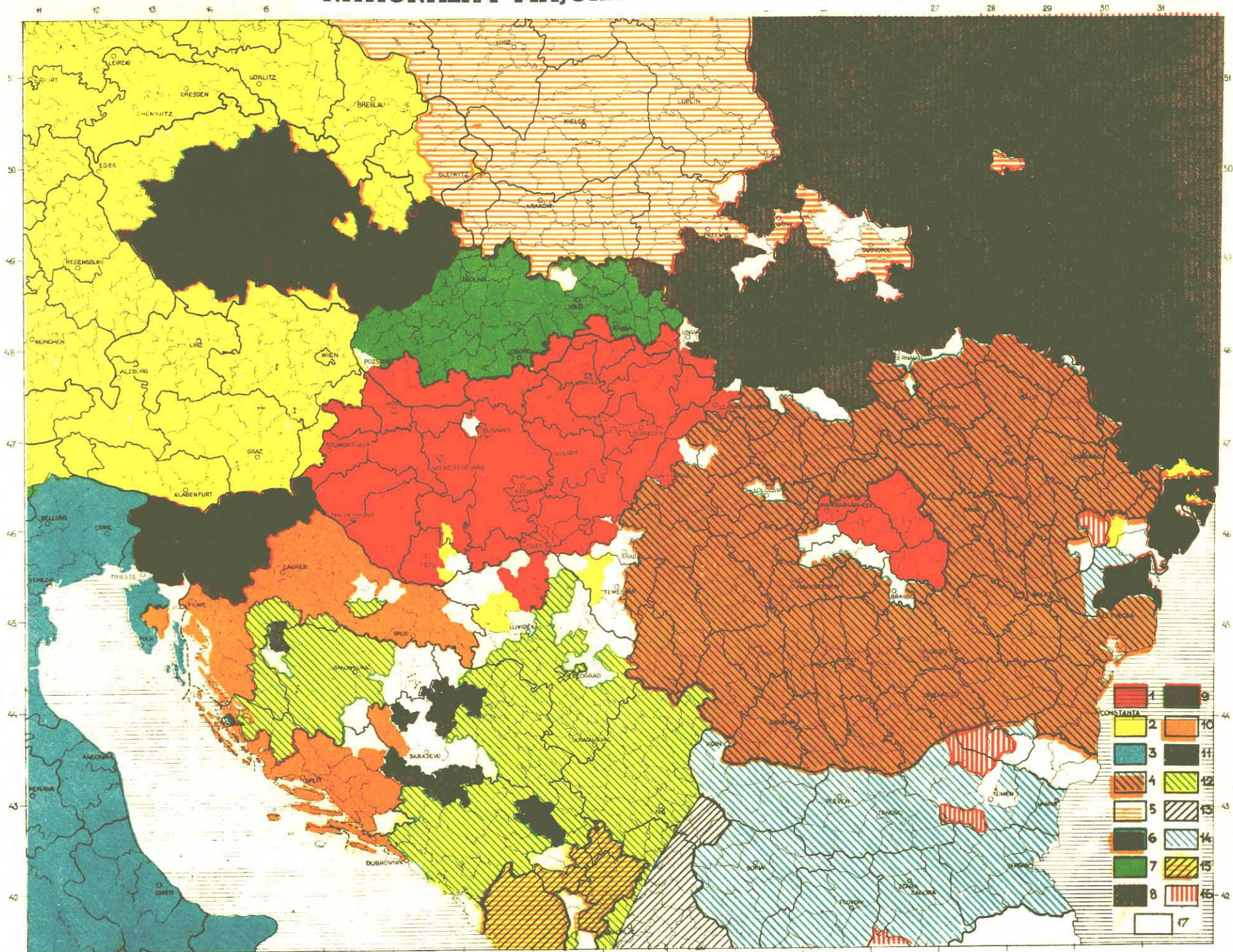
2./ This quaint definition for the mother tongue by the Polish statistics /Polish "tutejszy"/ covers the Ukrainian and White Russian nationalities

5. Czecho-Slovakia.			6. Dismembered Hungary.		
		%			%
Czechs	7,406.493	50.3	Hungarians	8,001.112	92.1
Slovaks	2,282.277	15.5	Germans	478.630	5.5
"Czecho-Slovaks" abroad	67.834	0.5	Slovaks	104.819	1.2
Germans	3,318.445	22.5	Croatians	27.683	0.3
Hungarians	719.569	4.8	Roumanians	16.221	0.2
Ruthenians, Fussians, Ukrainians,	568.941	3.8	Serbians	7.031	0.1
Jews	204.779	1.4	Others	52.823	0.6
Poles	100.322	0.8	Totally	8,688.319	100.0
Gipsies	32.857	0.2			
Roumanians	14.170	0.1			
Others and Unknown..	13.849	0.1			
Totally	14,729.536	100.0			
7. Italy.			8. Jugoslavia.		
		%			%
Italians ^x	37,158.597	95.9	Serbians-Croatians ^{xx}	10,769.320	77.3
Friulians	444.717	1.2	Slovenes	1,133.484	8.1
Ladins	15.686	0.0	Germans	498.630	3.6
Slovenes	351.383	0.9	Albanians	478.854	3.4
Germans	279.187	0.7	Hungarians	467.323	3.4
Serbians-Croatians	176.966	0.5	Roumanians	134.270	1.0
Albanians	93.598	0.2	Turks	132.192	0.9
French	92.088	0.2	Slovaks	71.495	0.5
Greeks	32.449	0.1	Gipsies	64.909	0.5
Katalans	12.577	0.1	Czechs	52.213	0.4
Hungarians	6.269	0.0	Fussians	36.601	0.3
Istrotomans	1.001	0.0	Ruthenians	30.867	0.2
Others	8.779	0.0	Spanish Jews	22.559	0.1
Foreigners	82.279	0.2	Poles	18.637	0.1
Totally	38,755.576	100.0	Italians	9.137	0.1
			Bulgarians	6.199	0.0
			Others	7.804	0.1
			Totally	13,934.494	100.0

Notes: x/ Italians, Friulians and Ladins combined 37,619.000 /97.1 %/

xx/ This figure includes some 6,059.320 /43.5 %/ Serbians, 3,150.000 /22.6 %/ Croatians, 800.000 /5.7 %/ Bosnians, 760.000 /5.5 %/ Macedonians.

NATIONALITY MAJORITY OVER 50 PER CENT



1. MAGY 1. Hungarians 2. Germans 3. Italians 4. Roumanians 5. Poles 6. Czechs 7. Slovaks 8. Ruthenians 9. Slovenes 10. Croatians 11. Bosnians 12. Serbians 13. Serbians—Bulgarians mixed 14. Bulgarians 15. Albanians 16. Turks 17. No majority

9. Roumania.

		%
Roumanians ^{xxx/}	13,180.936	73.0
Hungarians	1,554.525	8.6
Germans	760.687	4.2
Ruthenians, Ukrainians	641.485	3.6
Yiddish	518.754	2.9
Russians	450.981	2.5
Bulgarians	364.373	2.0
Turko-Tartars	288.073	1.6
Gipsies	101.015	0.6
Serbian-Croatians	47.724	0.3
Czecho-Slovaks	43.141	0.2
Poles	38.265	0.2
Greeks	20.861	0.1
Armenians	11.377	0.0
Albanians	4.247	0.0
Others and Unknown	30.584	0.2
Totally	18,057.028	100.0

10. Bulgaria.

		%
Bulgarians	5,274.854	86.8
Turks	618.268	10.2
Gipsies	80.532	1.3
Spanish Jews	28.026	0.5
Roumanians	16.405	0.3
Greeks	9.601	0.1
Tartars	4.377	0.1
Others	45.876	0.7
Totally	6,077.939	100.0

Notes: xxx/ According to the ethnical origin or Roumanian nationality are 12,981.324 /71.9 %/.

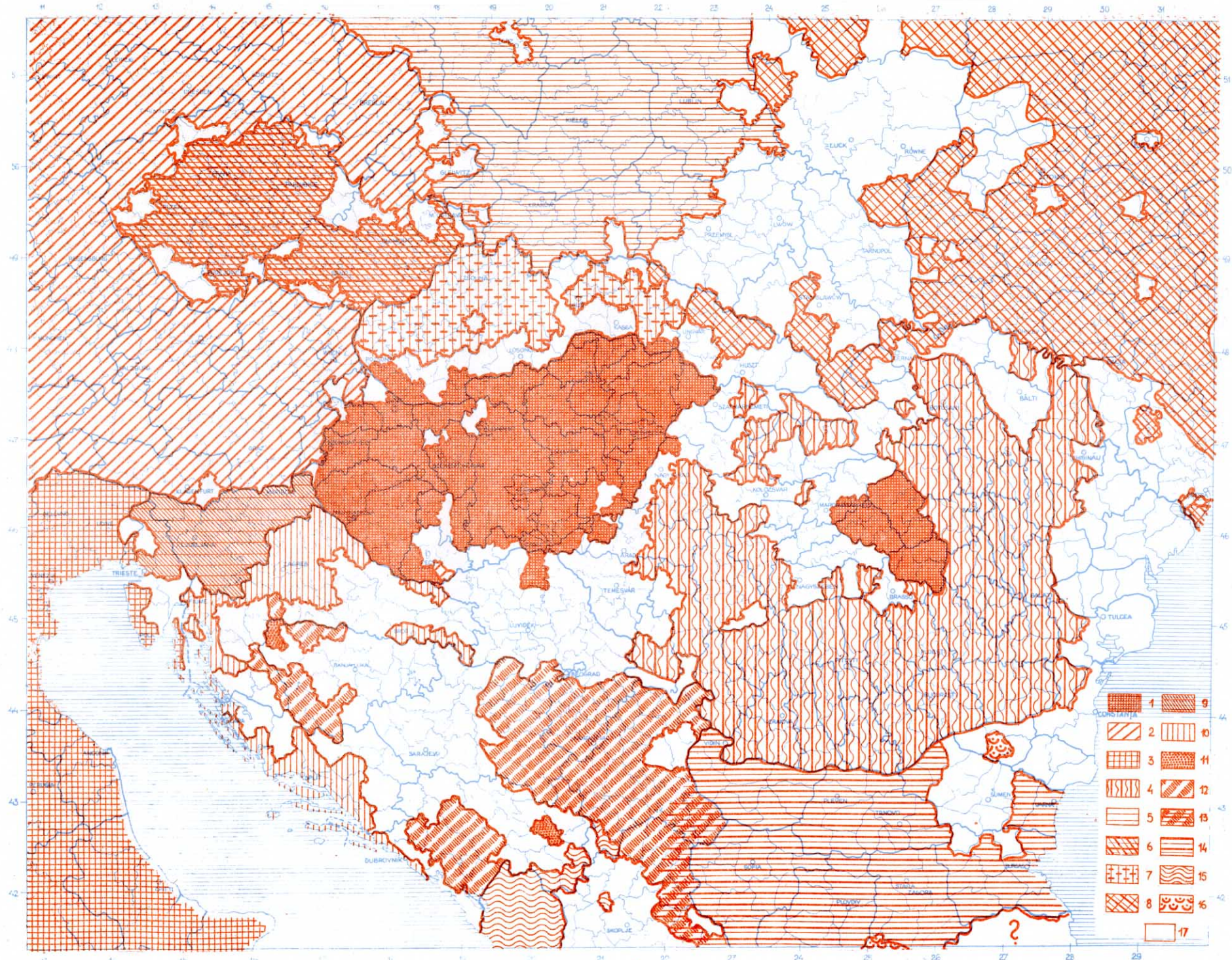
Sources:

- 1/ Die Bevölkerung des Deutschen Reichs nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung 1933. Heft 4. Berlin, 1936.
- 2/ Drugi powszechny spis ludnosci z dn. 9. XII. 1931. R. /Deuxieme recensement général de la population du 9. decembre 1931. /Warszawa, 1937/38/
- 3/ Recensement de la population de l'U.R.S.S. 1926. Groupes ethniques, langues, age, instruction. - Moscou. 1928-29.
- 4/ Die Ergebnisse der österreichischen Volkszählung vom 27. März 1934. Wien, 1935.
- 5/ Statistický lexikon obci v Republice Československe. Uradní seznam míst podle zákona zedne 14 dubna 1920. cis. 266. sb. zák. a. nar. - Vydán ministerstvem vnitřní a Státním úřadem statistickým na základě výsledku scitání lidu z. l. prosince 1930. v. Praze, 1934-37.
- 6/ Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények. Új sorozat. 83. kötet. Az 1930. évi népszámlálás. Budapest 1932. /Hungarian Statistical Reports. New series. 83 vol. - The census of 1930. Budapest, 1932.
- 7/ Binkler W.: Statistisches Handbuch der europäischen Nationalitäten. Wien-Leipzig, 1931.
- 8/ Definitivni rezultati popisa stanovništva od 31 Marta 1931. god. - Sarajevo, 1938.
- 9/ Recensământul General al Populației României din 29 Decembrie 1930. Vol. II.: neam, limba maternă, religie. - București, 1938.
- 10/ Recensement de la population au 31 decembre 1934. Résultats généraux. Tome I. - Sofia, 1938.

In the nationality map the size of the coloured spots of the different nationalities is not in proportion to the number of the nationality in question. The peoples living in dense territories appear, compared to their mass, with smaller coloured spots than the nations of the sparsely inhabited regions. Especially the Germans, Italians and Czechs lose apparently their weight by the fact that the coloured spots cannot illustrate the population density properly. On the contrary, compared to their proportional number, the Bulgarians, Serbians, Ruthenians, Slovaks and Roumanians receive large territories in the map.

In the nationality map of coloured territories especially the population of large cities disappears. For example, 25 million of Slovak inhabitants living in the highlands of the Carpathians have a

NATIONALITIES IN MAJORITY ABOVE 75 PER CENT



1. MAG 1. Hungarians 2. Germans 3. Italians 4. Roumanians 5. Poles 6. Czechs 7. Slovaks 8. Ruthenians 9. Slovenes 10. Croats
 11. Bosnians 12. Serbians 13. Serbians-Bulgarians mixed 14. Bulgarians 15. Albanians 16. Turks 17. No majority

DAR

coloured spot 250 times as large as about the same number of the German inhabitants living in Vienna and its environment. The coloured spot representing one and a half million of Hungarian inhabitants living in Great Budapest receives a spot hundred times smaller than the half million Hungarian inhabitants of the Székler Land and 400 times smaller one than the Roumanians living in Transylvania, whose number is only the double of the inhabitants of Great Budapest.

The nationality map illustrating but the majority areas has another great fault. In the areas with a mixed population the number of the inhabitants living numerically in minority is not indicated which, may be thus 1 per cent, but it might be 44 per cent as well. The best example for this anomaly is offered just by the territory of Transylvania where the rate of the Roumanians exceeds by some per cent half of the population. Thus the major portion of Transylvania has a Roumanian colouring, in spite of the fact that the other nationalities /Hungarians, Germans/ are living nearly in the same number in this territory.

Due to the faults mentioned above, the so-called dotted maps provide some more reliable informations about the nationality conditions. In these maps not only the inhabitants living in a majority, but the ones in minority are represented as well, and the inhabitants of the large cities are represented by adequate number of points.

There is another method of constructing nationality maps; it was used by Count Paul Teleki in his Carte Rouge /Ethnographical Map of Hungary, Budapest, 1919./ This map keeps an accurate proportion between the number of nationalities and the size of the territories painted with different colours. Thus the inhabited or sparsely populated areas are left uncoloured, while each portion of the coloured spots represents the same density of population. The map of such a kind, however, does not indicate the language boundaries and its construction in such a small size is also difficult. x/

Notes: x/ See the detailed nationality map of Central Europe executed on the basis of Count Paul Teleki's method. /A. Rónai-E. Jakabffy: Ethnographical Map of Central Europe, Budapest, 1942. Scale: 1:1,000,000.

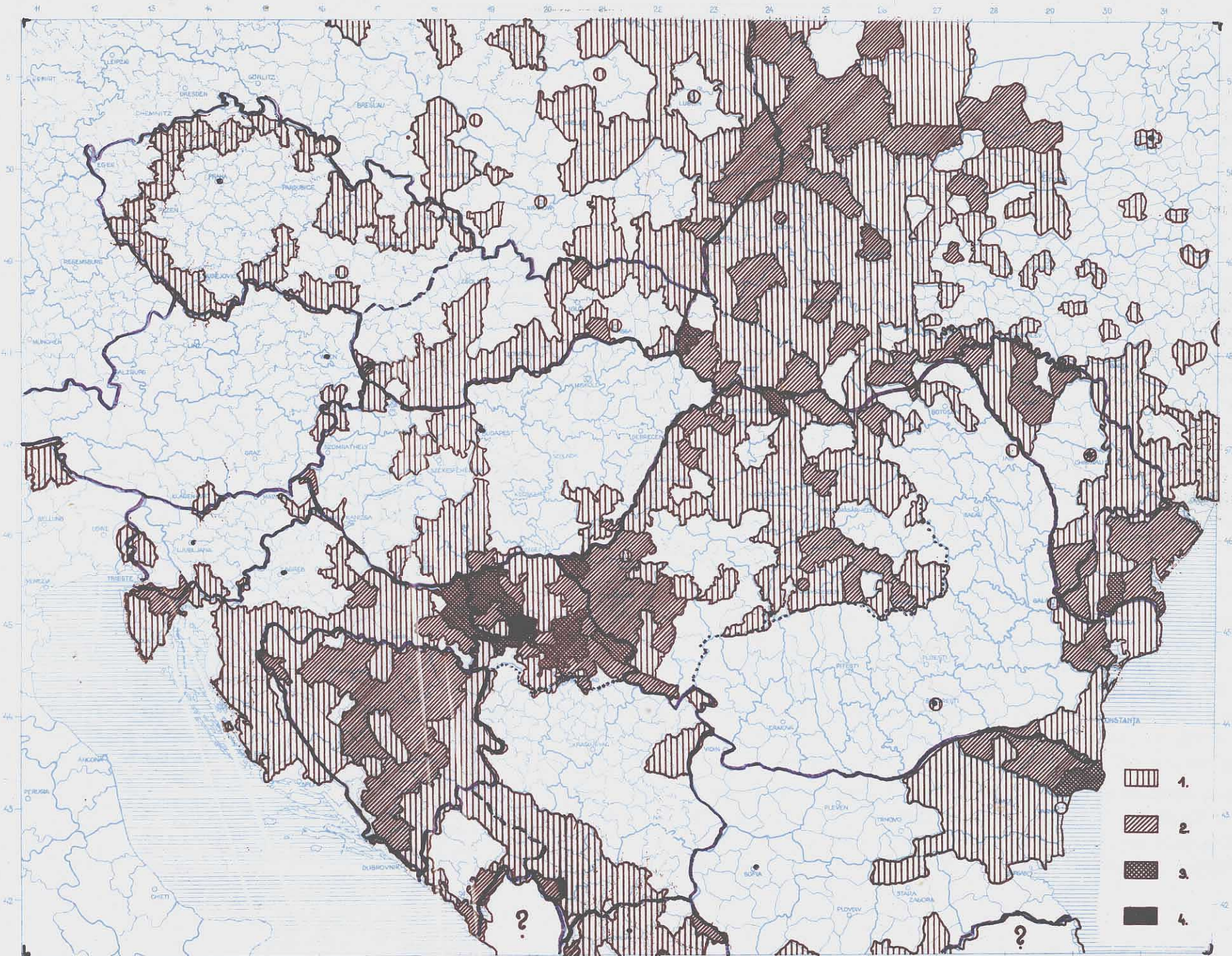
However, from technical point of view it is impossible to provide a proper illustration about the different and mixed nationalities -- as they are found in Central Europe -- by the small-sized dotted maps of our atlas.

Taking into consideration the difficulties met with the construction of a proper nationality map, we are also giving maps indicating the number of nationalities by regions. In addition to that, we also provide a series of maps illustrating the area of the spread of each important nationality.

Beside this, we also represent the territories of a pure 90 per cent nationality in order to point out the core of the nationality areas. We also give a map concerning the nationality minorities according to the conditions of 1930.

We laid especially great stress on the accurate and detailed illustration of the nationality conditions, as in Central Europe the problem of nationalities has become one of the most important political problems. However, we strongly feel the cultural and economical relations of the nationality problem. Beside population density and occupational division, the nationality distribution is today the most important human-geographical factor in Central Europe.

THE MIXTURE OF NATIONALITIES



1. KÉT NEMZETISÉG 10 %-ON FELÜL.

1.	Two	nationalities	above	10	per	cent
2.	Three	"	"	"	"	"
3.	Four	"	"	"	"	"
4.	Five	"	"	"	"	"

3. NÉGY NEMZETISÉG 10 %-ON FELÜL.

Pure Territories of the Nationalities in Central Europe.

The mosaically mixed ethnical aspect of the Central European population is especially striking when we represent in our map but the pure or almost pure territories inhabited by one or the other nationality. Among the coloured spots illustrating the areas inhabited by one nationality group with a majority of more than 90 per cent, the expanse of the white spots forms almost half of the entire territory. The belt of a mixed population runs from the north to the south, widening enormously in the north and divided in the south into several sections.

By illustrating the homogeneous territories of over 90 per cent, the Polish settling area, in each portion of which there are other nationalities of about 10 per cent to be found, breaks up. The Russian ethnic territory stretching into our country breaks up and shrinks the same way. The Roumanian, Bulgarian, Slovakian, Hungarian and Croatian territories have also become smaller in expanse. The German and Italian language territories and of the smaller ones the Czech, Serbian and Slovene language territories keep fairly well their shape

The coloured spots representing the Hungarian and non-Hungarian nationalities of the Carpathian Basin have been affected by the censuses of about 1930. In the territories detached from Hungary the Czechs, Roumanians and Serbians endeavoured by their censuses to prove these exaggerated private statistics which were taken up as a basis, -- quite neglecting the authentic results of the Hungarian censuses -- by the Great Powers at the Peace Conferences at Versailles and Trianon, in 1919. Our map indicates the Czech, Roumanian and Serbian data drawn up in the two-third of the Carpathian Basin with a political tendency.

In the large central compartment of our territory, in the Carpathian Basin the Hungarians have the largest pure regions, while the Slovakian, Roumanian and Croatian territories are small broken spots. The purest Roumanian areas are to be found in Wallachia. This is ^{the} core. The country of the Serbians is the Morava Valley and its surroundings. The Czechs are concentrated in the middle portions of the Bohe-

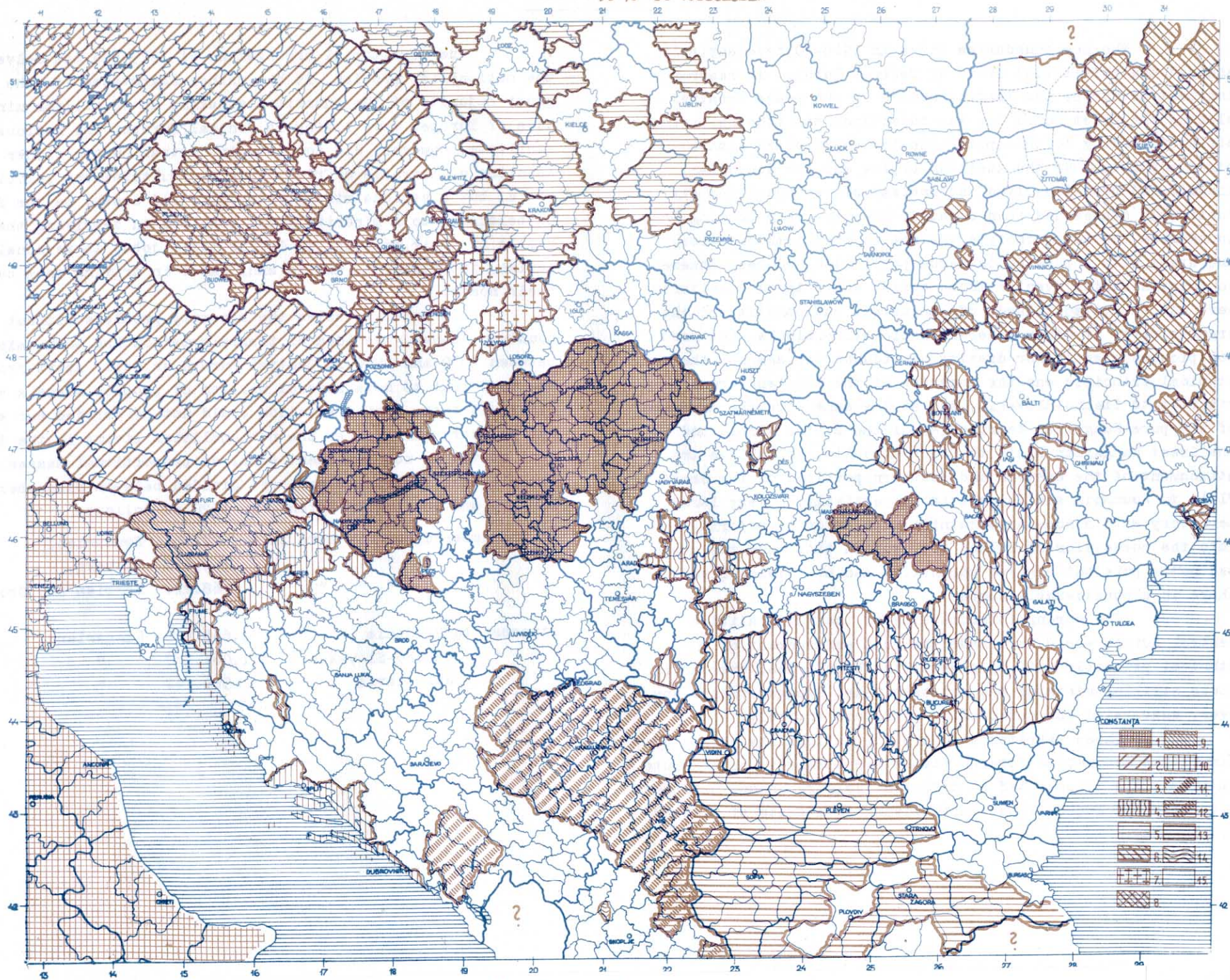
mian and Moravian Basins, the Slovaks in the Western Carpathians. The Croatian pure territories shrink to smaller islands at the Adriatic coast and in the area between the Drava and Sava. There is a pure Bulgarian population in the western part of Bulgaria; pure regions inhabited by other nationalities, however, are not to be found there.

There is hardly any pure and clear-cut language boundary in Central Europe. The language territories change almost everywhere in broad mixed belts. The only longer pure section of language boundary is the Bulgarian-Roumanian frontier along the Lower Danube. A clear-cut Bulgarian-Serbian boundary exists but on paper; clear-cut are -- though at short sections -- the Slovene-German, Polish-Slovak and Croatian-Slovene language boundaries. The largest mixed belt is to be found between the Russian and Polish areas. Even the half of the Carpathian Basin is not a pure but heterogeneous territory from the point of view of nationalities

The white spots of our map indicating the area of a non-homogeneous population from the point of view of nationality illustrate the fact that a territorial arrangement on the base of nationality and language cannot be carried out in the territory of Central Europe. It also demonstrates the fact that if we wanted to turn the mixed regions into homogeneous ones by transplantation, the population would be disturbed in a large part of this territory, the area of which is of half a million square kilometre and makes up one-seventh of the European continent. This sort of transplantation would affect quite a few million peoples and would concern the nationality groups of the most different economic culture, population density and occupation, as well as of civilisation, and would force the inhabitants to leave their original dwelling-places and to get settled in far distances. Beside all this, in general, the agreement and the simultaneous cooperation of three-four or more states would be necessary to solve this difficult problem.

HOMOGENEOUS NATIONALITY TERRITORIES

90 %- OS TOBBSEGBEN



Majority over 90 per cent

1. Hungarians
2. Germans
3. Roumanians
4. Poles
5. Russians—Ukrainians—Ruthenians
6. Czechs
7. Slovaks
8. Ruthenians
9. Slovenes
10. Croatians
11. Serbians
12. Serbians—Bulgarians mixed
13. Bulgarians
14. Albanians
15. No majority of 90 per cent

CGAR

Minorities.

The new boundaries fixed in 1918-20 have entirely changed the territorial order of Central Europe. In rearranging Central Europe the leading motive of the peace treaties closing the First World War was to enforce the ethnical principle. According to this principle the territories with a mixed population of the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom had been dissolved and instead of two countries six "national" states had been created. However, when drawing the boundaries the set principle was not carried into practice, and areas with a pure homogeneous population had been annexed to foreign states even in those cases, where these territories were not separated islands of languages, but constituted the organic parts of other coherent nationality blocks. The most conspicuous example for drawing new boundaries against the ethnical principle was the annexion of the Sudeten-German territories to Czecho-Slovakia, and at the same time the annexion of the pure Hungarian territories of the Little Alföld and the Great Hungarian Plain to Czechoslovakia, as well as the attachment of the eastern and southern portions of the Great Plain to Roumania and Jugoslavia respectively. A very large territory with a Russian-Ukrainian population in majority came into the possession of Poland too, but in that case the areas had not a pure but a mixed population and also Poles lived there in a considerable number.

The strong intermingling of the nationalities in Central Europe would have made the just enforcement of the ethnical principle fail by drawing the boundaries, even as, if these striking mistakes had not been made. Exaggerations, however, aggravated the nationality conflicts entirely.

Those territories where the nationality groups of minorities annexed to foreign states are living in an absolute majority, are illustrated by different colours in our map. Each dot indicates 10.000 inhabitants living in a state of foreign nationality.

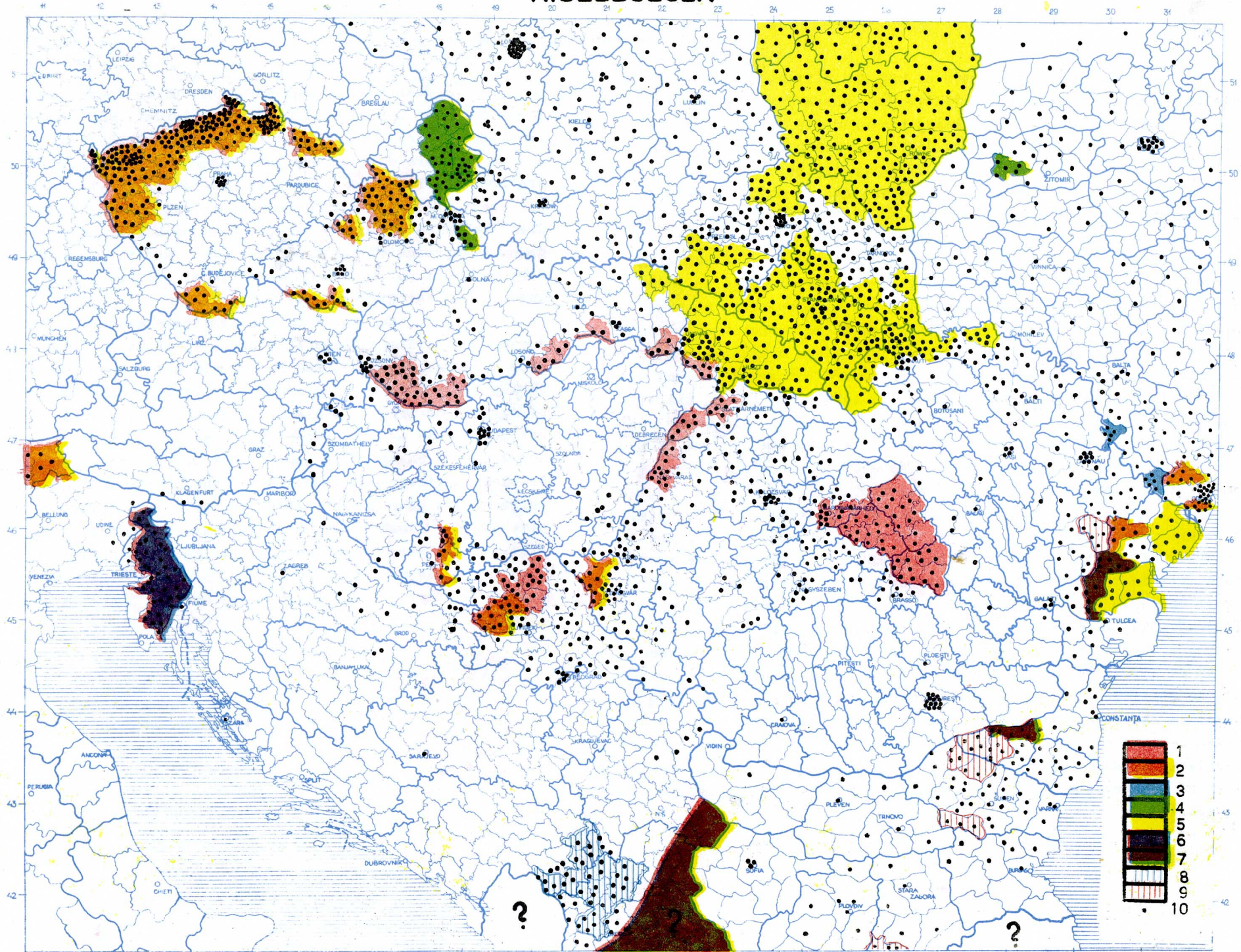
The territorial arrangement of 1919 has not solved the nationality problem, it has rather aggravated it. The great majority of the inhabitants making up 40 million minorities of Europe, were living in Central Europe. The nationality conflicts, however, did not mean in Central Europe either a question of language or rivalry in the cultural and political field, but a serious struggle for life and death, as the fact of belonging to a minority group resulted in depriving the people of their estates, in losing their jobs, in personal injuries, imprisonment, and in many cases in driving them out of their homes.

In order to solve the minority problems without a boundary change, the idea of transplantation had been raised between 1930 and 1940 in Central Europe as well. Apart from the fact that to move several million of peoples means a very difficult task, transplantation could not be carried out without boundary changes, as the nationalities living in the different states do not represent equal or proportional masses. For example, the minorities had been divided between Dismembered Hungary and the Little Entente in 1920 as follows:

In Dismembered Hungary were left	27.854	Roumanian,
" " " "	164.610	Slovaks,
" " " "	68.224	Serbian and Croatians.
Attached to Roumania	1,663.576	Hungarians,
" Czecho-Slovakia	1,066.577	"
" Jugoslavia	565.242	"

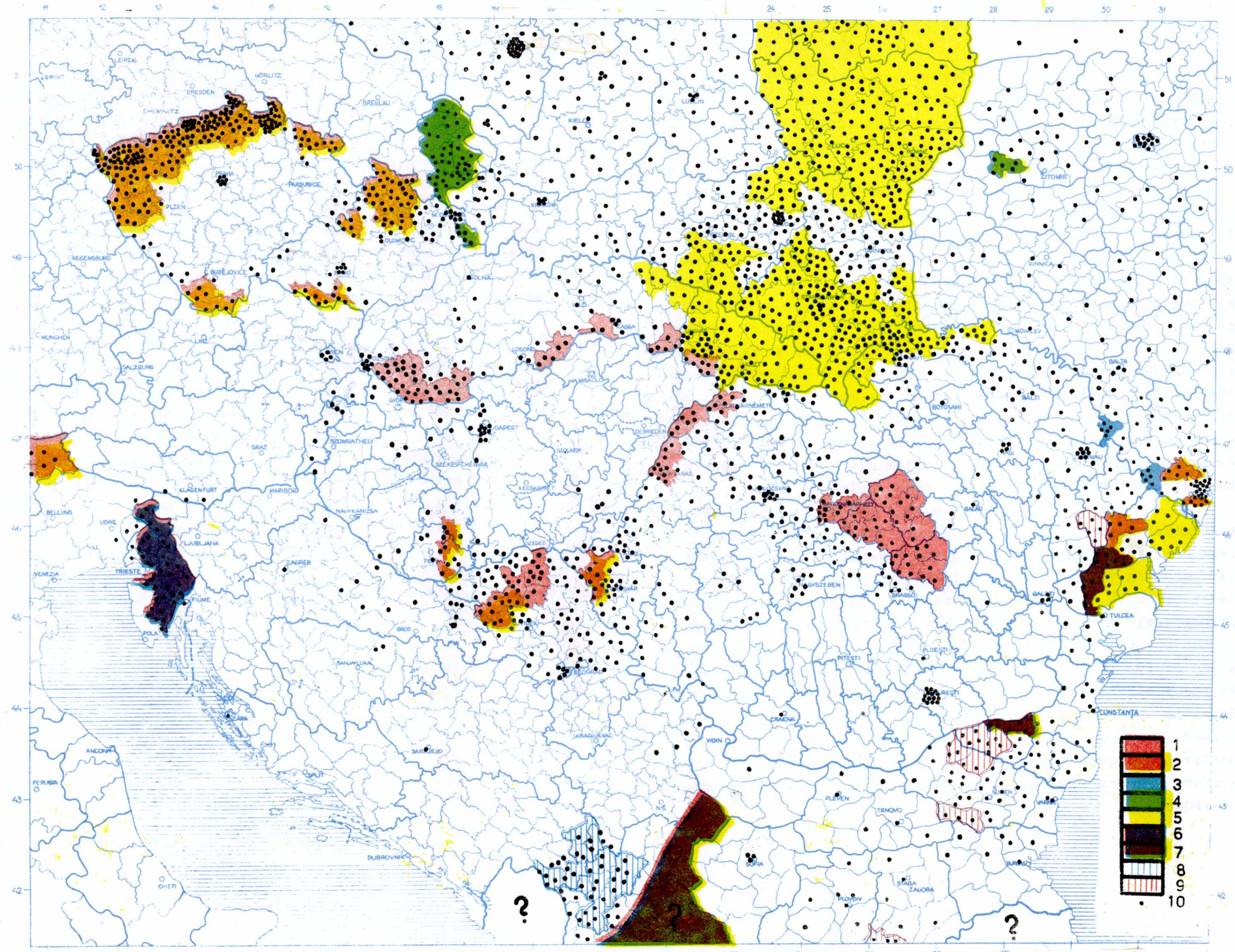
3,295,398

KISEBBSÉGEK



KISEBBSÉGEK: 1. MAGYAR 2. NÉMET 3. ROMÁN 4. LENGYEL 5. OROSZ, UKRÁN, RUTÉN 6. JUGOSZLÁV 7. BULGÁR-MACEDÓN 8. ALBÁN 9. TÖRÖK; ABSZOLUT TÖBBSÉGBEN 10. 10.000 NEMZETISÉGI KISEBBSÉG.

MINORITIES



1. Hungarians 2. Germans 3. Roumanians 4. Poles 5. Russians—Ukrainians—Ruthenians 6. Jugoslavs 7. Bulgarians—Macedonians
 8. Albanians 9. Turks. One dot indicates 10,000 souls. Coloured areas represent minorities in majority

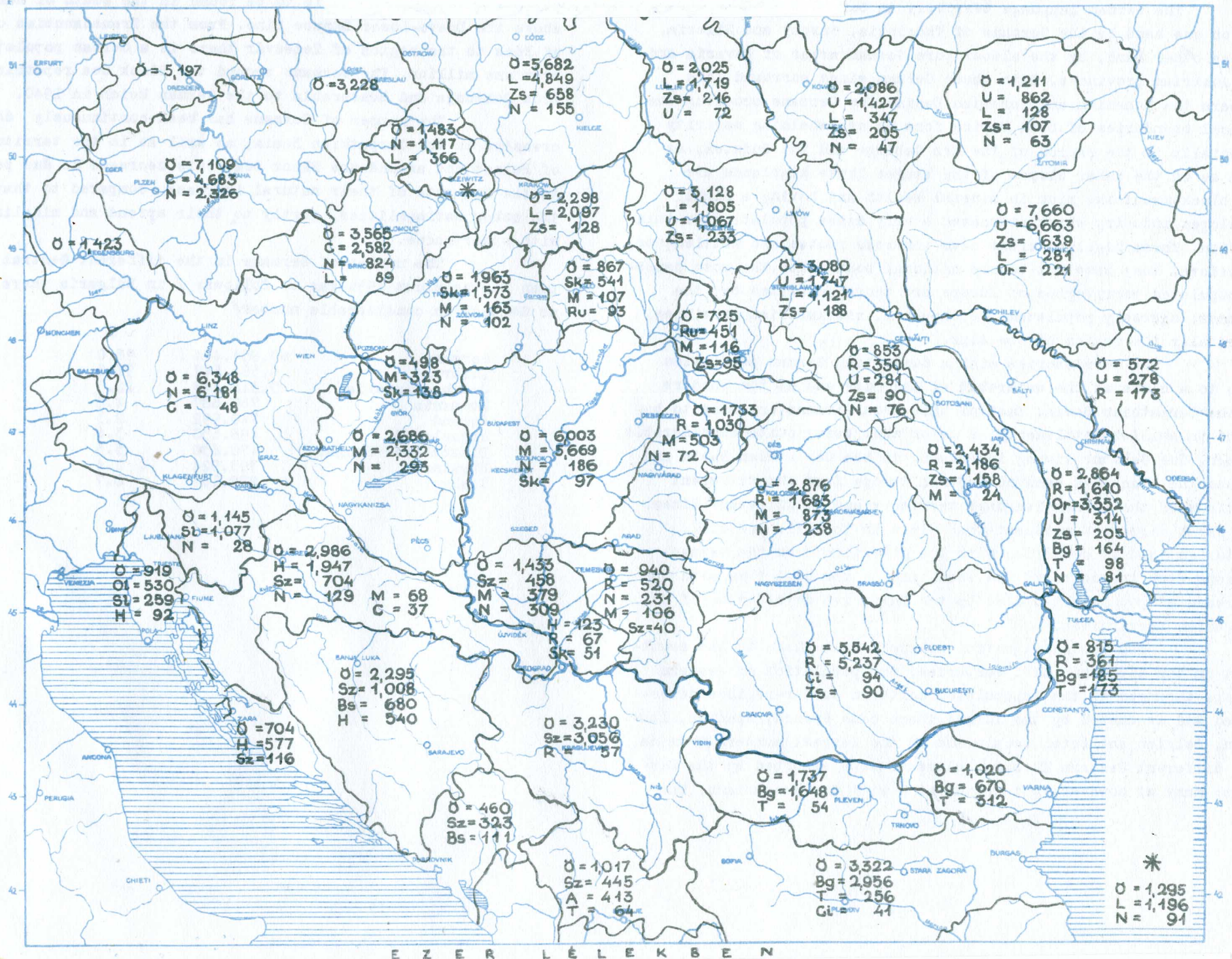
The regional division of our map differs from the one dealing with the population density. The reason for this is that the population of the regions being historically and geographically homogeneous, very often contains different kinds of nationalities in Central Europe. The picture of a region typical of one nationality would blur, if it would be dissolved in the data of regions being geographically homogeneous but of different character from the point of view of nationality. Especially in the mixed Polish-Ukrainian language territory the larger units of regions had to be divided into smaller regional units, in order to be able to point out the different ethnical combination of the population by same special regions. Even the Great Hungarian Plain cannot be regarded - when illustrating the nationality conditions, - as a special unit, its northern and middle portion having a pure Hungarian population, its southern section, however, since the settlement taking place in the XVIII-XIX centuries, is of a mixed population. In other regions again, as in the Austrian provinces and in the Ukraine, the nationality data of larger territories are given combined, showing in their portions completely the same picture.

The figures written within the regional and provincial boundaries indicate the number of nationalities according to the censuses of about 1930. We draw the attention of our readers to the fact that in the northern highlands of the Carpathian Basin, in the territory with a Slovakian majority and in the eastern portion of Transylvania the number of the Hungarian population has been diminished by more than 600.000 heads by the Czech and Roumanian censuses of 1930. The erroneousness of these censuses had been proved by the statistical literature and the recent censuses /1938, 1939, 1941/. Thus, in these territories the number of the Hungarians is much higher -- and accordingly that of the Slovaks and Roumanians respectively is much higher -- than it is indicated by our map. The uniform construction, however, required the illustration of the data of about 1930.

There is the same situation to be found in Upper Silesia and in the German-Polish language borderland, further on in the mixed Polish-Ukrainian territories, in Bessarabia, as well as at the southern edge of the Great Hungarian Plain, where there are great differences between the nationality data drawn by the different states. The differences are not so conspicuous in the Czech-Moravian Basin in the Czech-German borderland, where the dense settlement of nationalities, the fairly pure language boundary, as well as the developed national self-consciousness do not allow great divergencies.

In the course of the transplantation of nationalities during the period between 1939 and 1942 about 300.000 Germans from Bucovina, Volhynia and Bessarabia left their dwelling-places. Nearly 100.000 Turks emigrated from Dobrudja, and the same amount of Bulgarians from Roumania. A great change set in in the distribution of Jews in the course of these years. In consequence of the boundary changes one part of the Czech, Roumanian and Serbian settlers settled on the borders of the Little and the Great Hungarian Plain have also repatriated. All these movements, however have nowhere resulted in essential changes in the nationality picture. The War itself required its sacrifices in different measure among the nationalities; this, however, could not change the expanse of the settling territories and the language boundaries either.

NATIONALITIES BY REGIONS NT



Ö = total population A = Albanians Bg = Bulgarians Bs = Bosnians C = Czechs Ci = Gipsies H = Croatians L = Poles M = Hungarians
 N = Germans Ol = Italians O = Russians Ru = Ruthenians Sk = Slovaks Sl = Slovenes Sz = Serbians T = Turks U = Ukrainians Zs = Jews

The German language territory in our Atlas is represented on one hand by the Germans of Thuringia, Saxony and Silesia, on the other hand, by the almost pure German areas of Bavaria and the Austrian provinces. Both these German wings surround like pincers the Bohemian and Moravian Basins. The Germans crossing the natural boundaries of both Basins form an overwhelming majority especially in the region of the Erz Gebirge and the Sudeten, as well as on the inner slopes of the ranges. These highlands are old block-mountains rich in mineral wealth and having a highly developed industry which attracted a very dense population to this section. These highland areas have numerous routes and settlements, therefore, they have not become national boundaries. The most densely populated territories of Europe are those inhabited by the Germans; sparsely populated are, however, the Austrian provinces, especially the region of the Alps.

The territories with a dominating German population come to a close at the watershed of the Oder and at the borders of the Carpathian Basin. East of this area Germans are only to be found in smaller settlements, some of them being quite considerable though. The Germans living in Poland, in the Carpathian Basin and around the Black Sea came to Central Europe from the different sections of the German language territory and at different times. The first migration movement took place in the XII. and XIII. centuries, and it coincides with the migration from the German regions from the north to the east, and at the same time with the decrease of population caused by the Tartarian devastation of the Hungarian territories.

The second migration movement took place to the south-east in the XIII. and XIV. centuries. The population of Western Europe thronged to the depopulated northern border-regions devastated and evacuated by the Turks; there came French, Spanish, Italian, Belgian and Dutch people and in the largest numbers Germans. The different Western European elements were absorbed by the Germans; many of them however, got assimilated with the Hungarians. The

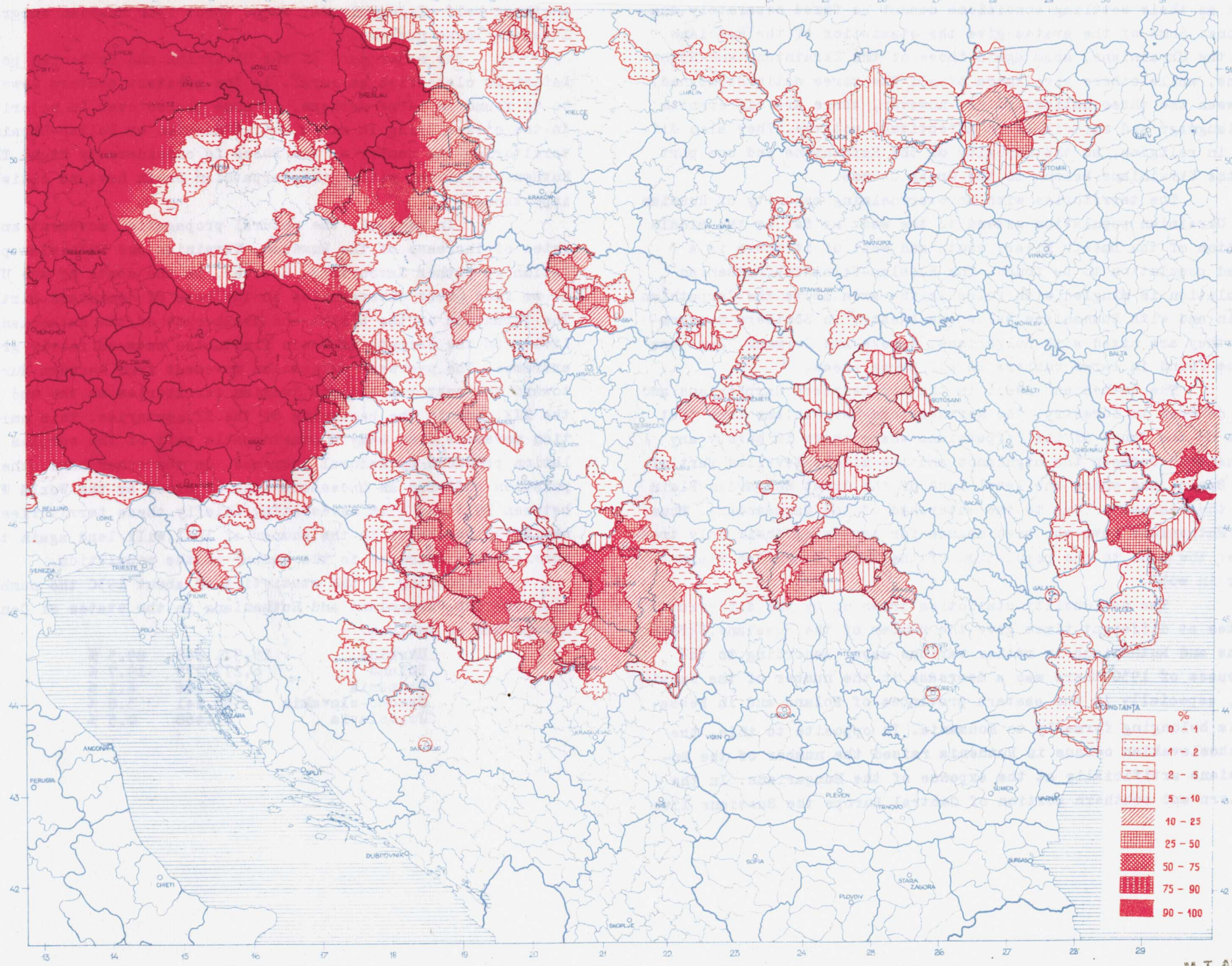
largest group of Germans is to be found in the south of Hungary above the Drava-Lower Danube line. From the Transdanubian city of Pécs to the region of Temesvár there is a German population over one million. The Germans around the Black Sea repatriated from Dobrudja and Bessarabia to the German Reich in 1940.

The number of Germans has been continuously decreasing in the Carpathian Basin, as well as in the territories of Poland and around the Black Sea. This decrease is due partly to the low rate of their natural increase, compared to that of the other nationalities, partly to their spread and mingling with other races.

The number of Germans in the different Central European states about 1930 was as follows: / in Bulgaria there are no Germans in considerable number/

		%
Germany	63,954.474	98.0
Austria	6,584.547	97.5
Czecho-Slovakia	3,318.445	22.5
Roumania	760.687	4.2
Poland	740.992	2.3
Jugoslavia	498.630	3.6
Dismembered Hungary	478.630	5.5
Ukraine	393.924	1.4
Italy	279.187	0.7

GERMANS



0 25 50 75 100

The Russians, Ukrainians and Ruthenians.

The number of the Russians, Ukrainians and Ruthenians, as well as their settling conditions cannot be fixed separately one by one. Some of the states give the statistics of the Russians and the Ukrainians, some again those of the Ukrainians and Ruthenians, while others give those of all the three nations combined. Between the three nationalities, however, there are differences in language and especially in affectional motives. They also differ in religion, as the majority of the Ruthenians and one part of the Ukrainians belong to the Greek Church.

The territories with an overwhelming majority of Russian and Ukrainian population extend to the west as far as the middle section of the Dnestr River; south and west of it there is a mixed population to be found. The Russian-Ukrainian and Ruthenian population is mingled with Poles in the area above the Carpathian Basin and with Roumanians below the Dnestr; in Southern Bessarabia they are mixed with Bulgarians, Greeks and Germans. Jews are to be found in large numbers in all these areas.

The Ruthenians dwell in the Northeastern Carpathians and are devoted to forestry. The Northeastern Carpathians form that part of the range of the Carpathians where there is hardly any transition between the highlands and the middle levelled part of the Basin, and where the level land of the Great Hungarian Plain has the nearest access to the watershed of the Carpathians. Thus, the Ruthenians have the best chance for conveying their only treasure: the wood to the population of the Great Hungarian Plain poor in wood.

The nationality statistics drawn up by the different states at different times give the number of the Russians, Ukrainians and Ruthenians in rather various ways. According to the censuses of 1930 there was a decrease in the number of the Russians, especially in the eastern provinces of Poland and in Bessarabia belonging formerly to Roumania. In opposite to this, the Czechoslovakian census in Ruthenia raised the number of the Ruthenians artificially at the expense of the Hungarians. In the western and southern portion of Central Europe the Russians live

only in small settlements; most of them are to be found in the northern half of Jugoslavia, where about 1930 Russian emigrants lived in large numbers.

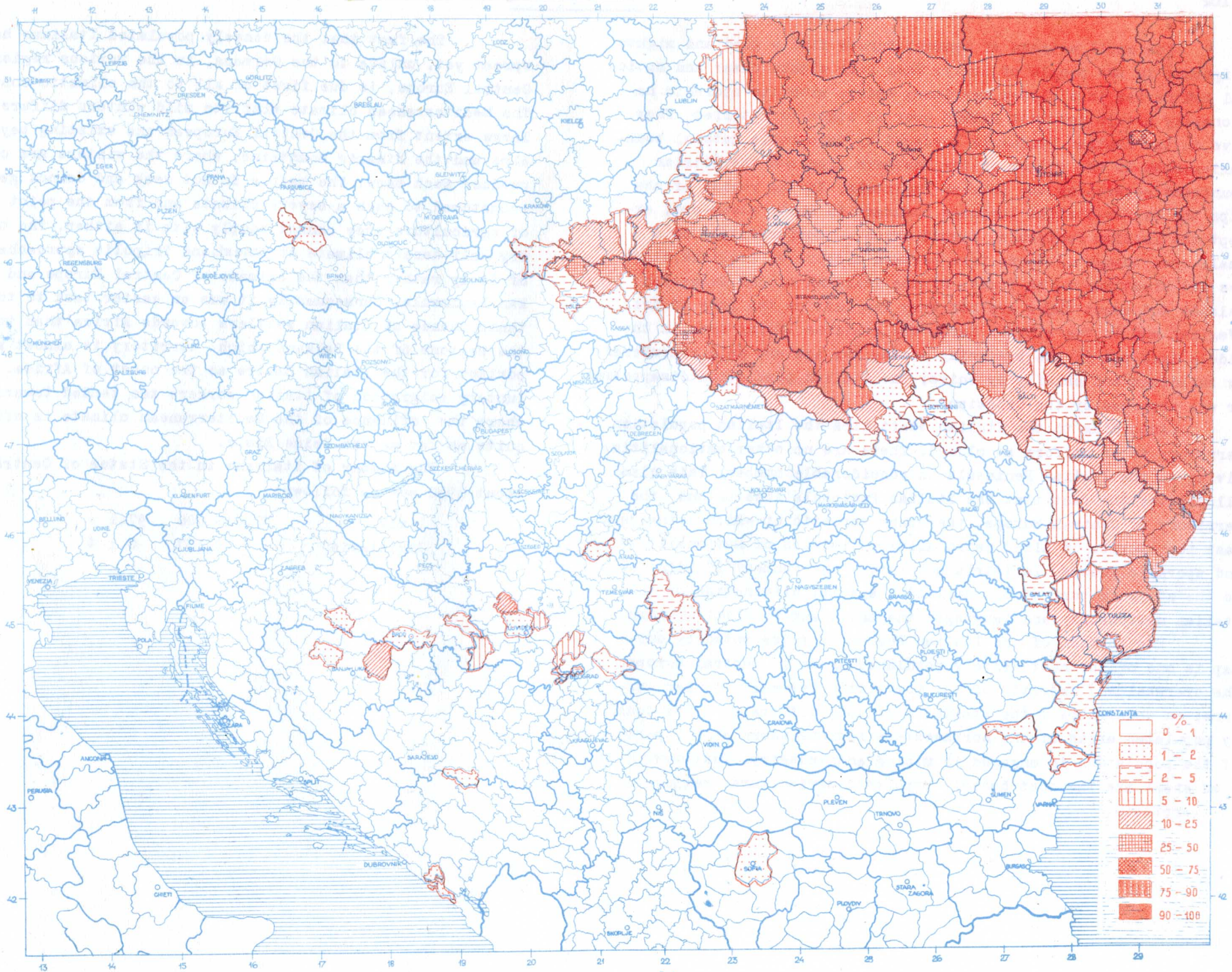
The major part of the Ukrainian and Ruthenian population is classified as rural. In the greatest centers Jews are to be found in large numbers, in some places even in majority. In the cities lying in mixed Polish-Russian or Polish-Ukrainian territories the number of the Poles is considerably high. The Ruthenians living within the Carpathian Basin have no cities of importance.

In general, the natural propagation movement and the rates of increase of the Russian, Ukrainian and Ruthenian population is rather favourable. However, in the south of the Ukraine we find great divergencies in the rate of deaths and births. The formation of the birth- and death-rate of the Ruthenians living in the Carpathian Basin fluctuates between fairly great extremes. The overseas emigration movement from Western Europe toward the east reached the Russian territories at the end of the XIX. and in the beginning of the XX. centuries. This emigration movement drew away a considerable part of the surplus population produced by natural increase. On the other hand, the population suffered an incessant loss of blood by the World War between 1914 and 1918, devastating chiefly these territories. The new World War begun in the summer of 1941, will lend again to a considerable decrease in the number of the population.

According to the statistics of about 1930 the number of the Russians, Ukrainians and Ruthenians in the states of Central Europe was as follows:

Ukraine	25,971.868	89.5 %
Poland	6,277.275	19.7 %
Roumania	1,092.466	6.1 %
Czecho-slovakia	568.941	3.8 %
Jugoslavia	67.468	0.5 %

RUTHENIANS, UKRAINIANS, RUSSIANS



0 25 50 75 100

The small nations of Central Europe find a good and mighty neighbour in the people of Italy. They live within clear and national boundaries in a closed territory which, with its sporadic nationality groups does not extend over to other territories. They live on the Italian Peninsula bordered by favourable natural boundaries, such as the ridges of the Southern Alps and the Istrian Mountains separating the Istrian Peninsula. In the region of the Alps the German-Italian language boundary is quite clear-cut, except the Istrian Peninsula, around which -- comparatively on a small area though -- there is a certain mixture of Italians, Slovenes and Croatsians to be found. Of the Italians of the Dalmatian islands and coast there are but very few left on the Isle of Krk /Veglia/ and in the city of Zara. The Italians living here in the Middle Ages and in the beginning of the New Age are only remembered by buildings and chiefly by ruins; the Italian population disappeared or was absorbed by the Croatsians.

According to the Italian statistics the Italian population territory is as uniform as closed. There are no other nationalities living on the Italian Peninsula in considerable number. This also illustrates the fact that the Italian Peninsula lies beyond the territory of Central Europe, the characteristic of which being just vast territories of mixed nationalities, islands of nationalities and sporadic groups. In Istria and in the environment of Udine up to the southern part of Switzerland a special distinction of the Italian nationality and language: the Ladin and Friulian is known.

The portion of the Italian Peninsula represented by our map is one of the most densely populated areas of Central Europe. The overwhelming majority of the population is devoted to agriculture; in this respect the Italian territory differs from the densely populated areas of the northwestern regions where a good part of the population is engaged in mining and industry. The Northern Italian areas are the most densely populated agricultural regions of our territory.

The fact that the densely populated Italians have not spread yet, unlike to the Germans, in the various region of Central Europe, is due first of all to the climatic conditions. The Mediterranean climate with its mild winters differs to a large extent from the Central European one existing beyond the Alps and the Dinaric Mountains, where the winters are cold and produce much snow. The people do not seek and do not get easily accustomed to such a severe climate and from the point of view of agriculture they cannot comply with it either. The hot and dry half-desert climate of Tunisia and Tripolis approaches that of Italy rather than the climate of Central Europe and the Balkan Peninsula. Consequently it was an easier task to turn the tenths of Italian settlers towards Africa than towards the regions of the Balkans which territory is almost as important for the Italian Empire as the coast of Africa. The voluntary emigration of Italian workers too, tended towards France, where the influence of the Mediterranean climate is effectual quite as far as the Seine Basin.

The number of Italians in the States of Central Europe about 1930 was as follows:

Italy	37,619,000	97.1 %
Jugoslavia	9,137	0.1 %

ITALIANS

(LADINES, FRIULIANS)



Our map represents but the southern portion of the Polish territory, although the Poles, as a whole, could be taken for Central European people. They keep the northern section of the Western Slavic front against the German population territory. The language boundary between the Poles and the Germans is clear-cut, the mixed territories are of a small extent and a mixed population is only to be found in the urban and industrialized regions along the language boundary. In our territory Upper Silesia is first of all of that kind.

Much less definite is the Polish ethnical boundary toward the Russian population territory, in spite of the fact that, apart from the relationships among the Slavic languages, there is hardly any kinship between the two nations. Beside the historical traditions, as well as different social and agricultural conditions, especially great differences in culture and religion form a distinct partition wall between the Poles and the Russians, and between the Poles and the Ukrainians. There is a strong mixture, however, between the two kindred peoples from the point of view of language, making the ethnical boundary quite blurred. Thus, concerning the proportional number of the Polish population we see in the map a slow transition between the Bug running along Lwów toward the north and the Bug flowing from Proskurov toward the east and the southeast. The Polish language boundary is the clearest at the ridges of the Carpathians. In the regions of the Western Beskides and the Tatra Mountains pure Polish villages of 90-100 per cent look from the slopes of the Carpathians toward the north, and in equal shares from the southern slopes quite pure Slovakian villages toward the interior of the Carpathian Basin. In the outer foreground of the Northeastern Carpathians there are areas of a Polish population mixed with Ruthenians. This mixed Polish territory suddenly ends at the ridges of the Carpathians, and in the districts within the ridges the Polish population nowhere reaches one per cent. No Poles are to be found in other places of Central Europe. Along the Sava River there are some Poles living

in the mining districts, and there is also a small patch of Polish miners in the Southern Transylvanian coal-reserves of Petrosény.

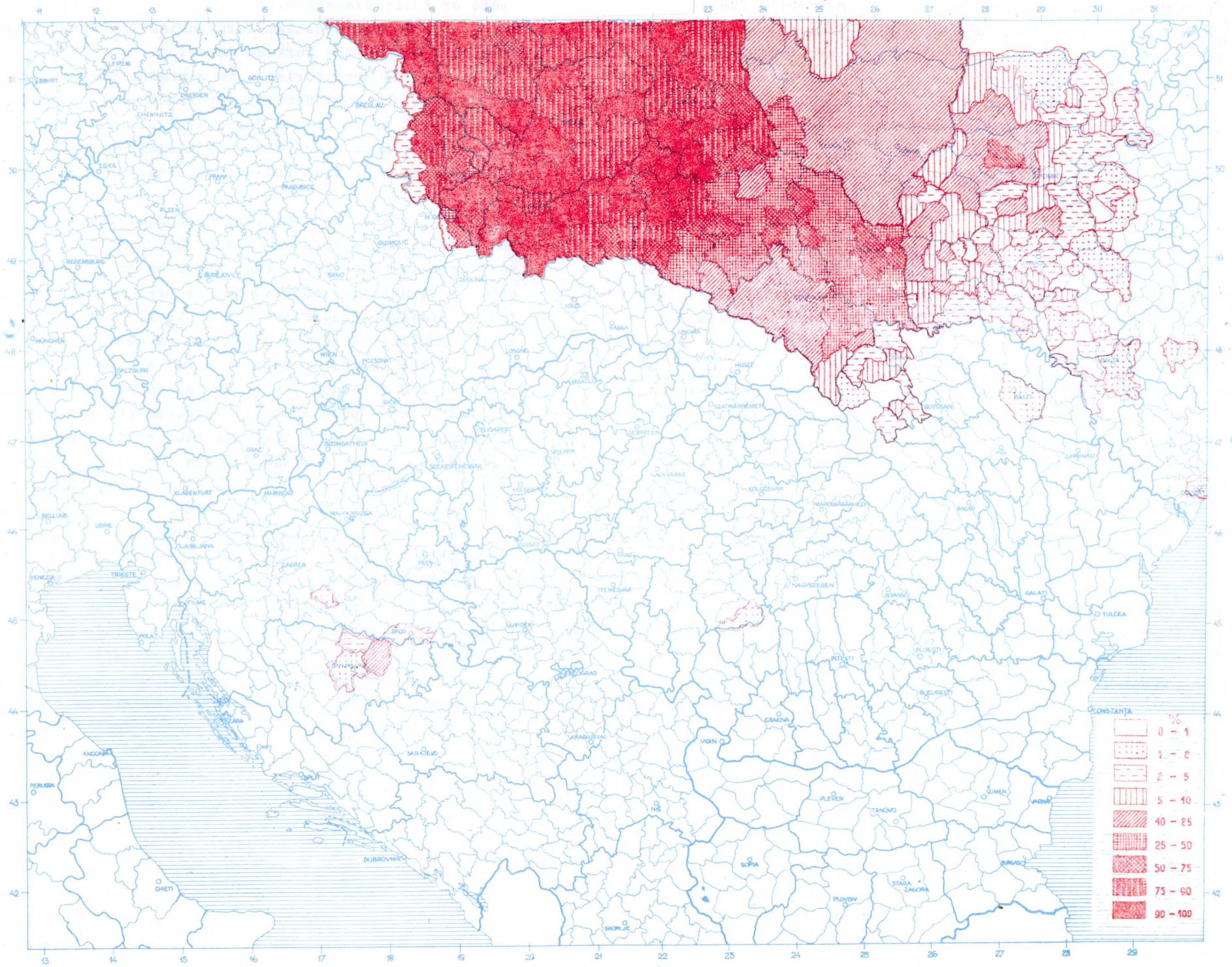
From the point of view of propagation the Polish territories form a transition area between the rapidly increasing Russian and the slowly increasing German territories. The decrease in the natural increase is also due to the greater population density and the high industrialization of the Southern Polish territories extending into the Central European area. In the overseas emigration movements taking place at the end of the XIX. and in the beginning of the XX. centuries also the Poles took a considerable part. Beside the pressing economic conditions this was also due to the fact that, the Poles having no independent country, were politically oppressed everywhere. Especially the German-Polish borderland has become a zone of constant friction. Prior to the First World War the Germans tried to clear these mixed areas from the Poles. After the first World War the Poles have done the same with the Germans.

The number of Poles in the different states of Central Europe about 1930 was as follows:

Poland	21,993.444.	68.9 %
Ukraine	476.435	1.6 %
Germany	398.102 ^x	0.6 %
Czecho-Slovakia	100.322	0.8 %
Roumania	38.265	0.2 %
Jugoslavia	18.637	0.1 %

Notes: x/ It contains 113.010 /0.2 %/ Poles, 285.092 /0.4 %/ Germans and Poles.

POLES



The very middle of Central Europe, the central core of the Carpathian Basin is inhabited by the Hungarians. Their racial origin and linguistical belonging make them apt to serve as buffers between the different languages and different nations. They are alien to all their neighbours. The Hungarians are the people of the Carpathian Basin. Outside the Basin there are no considerable Hungarian settlements to be found anywhere, except along the Siret River in front of the Eastern Carpathians where some 100,000 Moldavian Magyars live. Within the Carpathian Basin however, the majority of the population is overwhelmingly Hungarian.

The purest Hungarian territories are to be found in the Great Hungarian Plain, in Transdanubia and in the Széklerland lying in the southeastern corner of Transylvania. Hungarians in smaller numbers live in almost every part of the Carpathian Basin as far as its natural boundaries, up to the Range of the Carpathians and down to the line of the Sava River.

As it may be seen in our map, the only territories belonging to the Carpathian Basin, but having no considerable Hungarian population, are to be found within the Northern Carpathians, on the elevated and scarcely populated highlands, and around the Zagreb Basin.

To the north, in the Slovakian territory the lack of Hungarians is first of all due to the twenty years period of the Czechoslovakian rule and to the Czechoslovakian census of 1930. During this period a larger number of Hungarians was expelled from the territories annexed from Hungary to Czechoslovakia^{x/} and especially from the cities. Beside this actual decline in the number of the Hungarian population a considerable number of Hungarians disappeared in the hands of the Czechoslovakian census administration, especially at those places, where the Hunga-

garians did not live in large numbers, but in smaller settlements or fully dispersed.

In the Croatian territories the Hungarians had been destroyed during the Turkish invasion.

The territories with a predominant majority of Hungarians are the most densely populated and the most important agricultural areas of the Carpathian Basin. The borderlands, the population of which contains a smaller group of Hungarians, are sparsely populated and even scarcely populated highland areas.

Apart from the Jewish population, among the nationalities of the Carpathian Basin the Hungarians are, for the most part city-dwellers. Even on those borderlands, where today other nationalities constitute the preponderant majority of the population, Hungarians are to be found everywhere in the cities and in the economic centers of considerable importance. Thus, in the cities of Transylvania, even after the twenty years period of Roumanian rule, the Hungarians constitute the majority of the population. As regards culture and schooling, the Hungarians -- with the exception of the Germans -- precede all the other nationalities of the Carpathian Basin.

The Hungarian language boundaries have undergone considerable changes in the course of history. In the XV. and XVI. centuries the areas with an overwhelming majority of Hungarians got nearer to the physical boundaries of the Basin in northern, as well as in eastern and southern direction. At this time some four-fifths of the population of the Carpathian Basin was Hungarian. However, in consequence of the Turko-Hungarian war taking place in the XVI. and XVII. centuries, just the most densely populated and purest Hungarian territories of the Great Hungarian Plain and Transdanubia had been devastated. After the Turks had been driven out in the XVII. century, the

Notes: x/ 106,841 souls between 1918 and 1924.

Hungarians of the borderlands penetrated into the devastated and depopulated areas followed by the non-Hungarian nationalities of the borderlands, consequently the language boundary shifted more inward, towards the middle part of the Basin, and the Hungarian language territory was restricted to a smaller area. At the same time large masses of several millions of foreign settlers immigrated from Western Europe and the Balkans into the liberated territories of Hungary.

From the middle of the XIX. century on a contrasted movement had begun. The Hungarians regaining their strength more and more, began to repress the nationalities of the borderlands toward their former settlements. To this new development was put an end by the new territorial rearrangement in 1920, in consequence of which not only the borderlands of the Carpathian Basin with a non-Hungarian majority, but considerable portions of territories containing Hungarians in majority, had also been attached to the neighbouring states. Owing to expulsion, cruelties and political pressure of the new rulers, a considerable part of the Hungarians fled from the former Hungarian territories annexed to the Succession States to Dismembered Hungary /from 1918 till 1924 about half a million people/. Another part of them was compelled to emigrate. A third and not less considerable part disappeared by the statistics of the Succession States. According to the census of 1910, 3,490.000 Hungarian inhabitants lived in the four neighbouring states /Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia/. According to the censuses of about 1930 there were only 2,760.000 Hungarians. One part of this difference is due to the number of refugees and emigrants; the larger part, however, /altogether half million souls/ to the violent methods used at the censuses.

Our map is based upon the censuses of 1930 and it indicates the rate of the Hungarians in the northern, eastern

and southern portions of the Carpathian Basin in a threefold reduction, as it has been made on the base of the results of the Czech, Roumanian and Jugoslavian official censuses.

The Hungarian population movement shows quite a different natural increase in the different portions of the Carpathian Basin. In the northeastern and in the middle sections of the Great Hungarian Plain there are territories to be found with a rapid increase, while in its southern portion there are areas with a low rate of natural increase. In Transdanubia the development of the Hungarian population changes by smaller regions. The Széklerland, this pure eastern Hungarian island, however, leads as regards propagation power.

According to the statistics, of the states of Central Europe the number of Hungarians about 1910 and 1930 was as follows: /As a comparison the data of 1910 are also indicated/

	1910		1930	
Dismembered Hungary	6,730.996	88.4 %	8,001.112	92.1 %
Roumania	1,819.688	11.4 %	1,554.525	8.6 %
Czecho-Slovakia	1,069.978	7.9 %	719.569	4.8 %
Jugoslavia	571.981	4.7 %	467.323	3.4 %
Austria	26.554	0.4 %	18.076	0.3 %
Italy	6.493	0.0 %	6.269	0.0 %

In the entire Carpathian Basin, that is to say, in the territory of the Historical Hungarian Empire the number of Hungarians amounted to round 10.2 million in 1910. After having mutilated the country in 1920. of 10.2 million 3.3 million of Hungarians were delivered to foreign rule. /Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Austria/ In the new territories detached from the body of the Hungarian Empire, according to the census of 1910, the total population was 13.3 million. /The population of entire Hungary was 21 million at that time./ Hungarians

constituted the major part of the total population delivered to the Succession States /3.3 million/; the other nationalities, in whose behalf Hungary was deprived of a large part of her territories, were all less considerable in number, than the Hungarians. /Roumanians 2.9 million, Slovaks 1.8, Croatians 1.7, Germans 1.5, Serbians 1.1, Ruthenians 0.5, others 0.5 million./

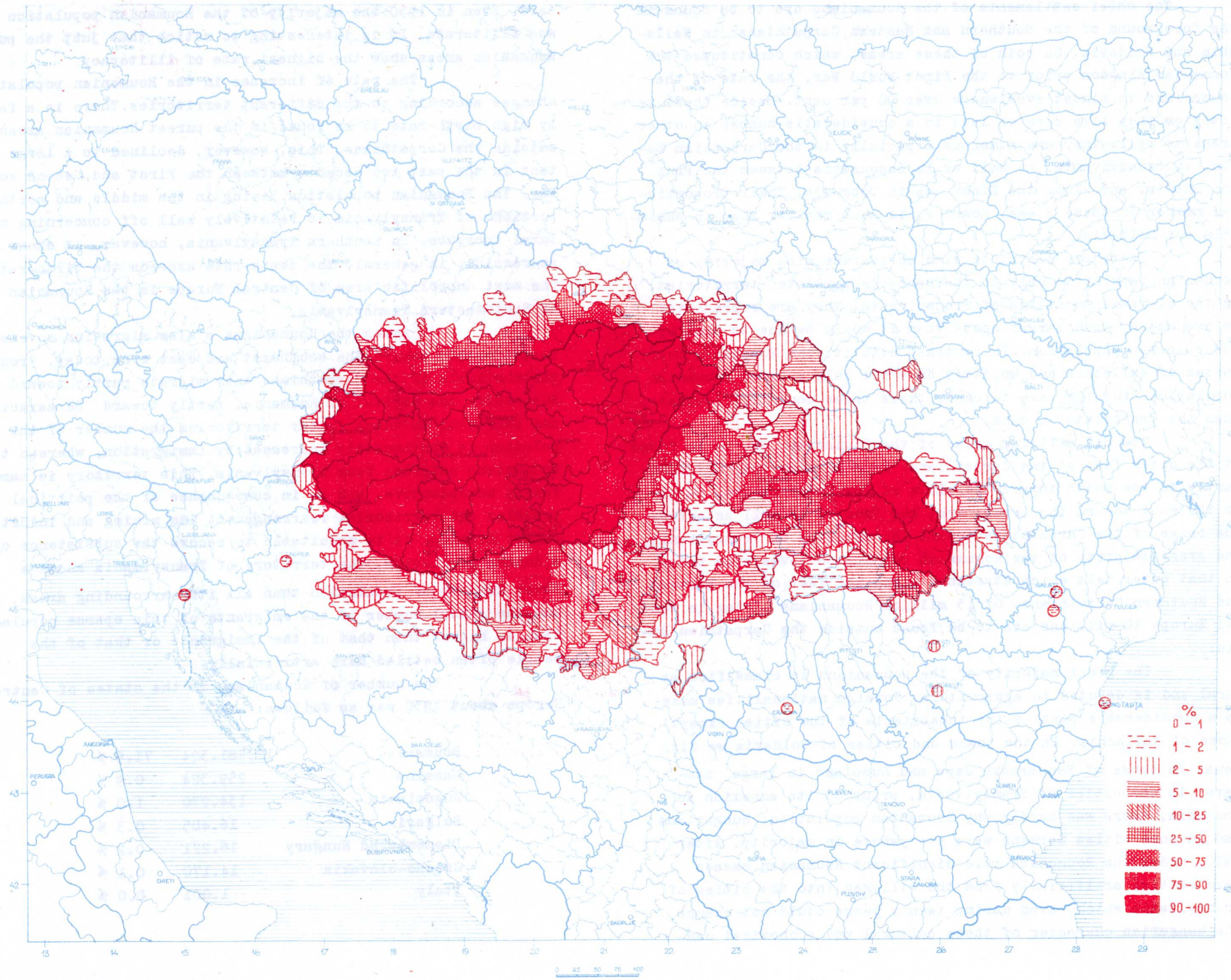
Hungary within her frontiers of 1918 had entirely occupied the whole natural area of the Carpathian Basin. Within this area the district between the Drava and Sava, as well as the Adriatic coast were quite independant by the name of Croatia-Slavonia under the rule of the Hungarian Crown. The overwhelming majority of the population of the latter territory was Croatian /62.5 %/ and Serbian /24.6 %/; the number of the Hungarians was 112.441 in 1910. The rest of the Carpathian Basin made up the strict territory of Hungary. The national statistics of this territory, according to the censuses of 1910 and 1930 were as follows:

	1910		1930	
Hungarians	9,944.627	54.5 %	10,581.452	52.4 %
Roumanians	2,948.186	16.1 %	3,332.156	16.5 %
Slovaks	1,946.357	10.7 %	2,461.427	12.2 %
Germans	1,903.357	10.4 %	1,739.627	8.6 %
Ruthenians	464.270	2.5 %	588.093	2.9 %
Serbians	461.516	2.5 %	509.367	2.5 %
Croatians	194.808	1.1 %	288.236	1.4 %
Czechs	--	.	144.735	0.7 %
Gipsies	--	.	92.979	0.5 %
Slovenes, Vends	--	.	92.566	0.4 %
Others	401.412	2.2 %	377.373 ^{x/}	1.9 %
Totally	18,264.533	100.0 %	20,208.211	100.0 %

In consequence of the rearrangements of the frontiers in the years of 1938-1939-1940-1941, a considerable part of the territories taken away from Hungary in 1920 and of the Hungarian population forced under foreign rule returned to the mother country.

Notes: x/ Of this 278.686 declared himself of Jewish nationality and of mother tongue respectively. The number of Israelites however, was 897.000.

HUNGARIANS



The Roumanians.

The chief settlements of the Roumanians are to be found in the foreground of the Southern and Eastern Carpathians: in Wallachia and Moldavia. On both of these areas, which constituted the Roumanian Kingdom prior to the First World War, the rate of the Roumanians is almost everywhere over 90 per cent. Beside these territories they live more or less in a considerable number on other areas as well. They are numerous especially in the Carpathian Basin, in Transylvania, as well as in Bessarabia between the Prut and Dneestr, and along the Black Sea in Dobrudja. Their proportional number in these areas, however, is much smaller than in Wallachia and Moldavia.

There are districts with an overwhelming majority of Roumanian population only in the sparsely populated territories, in the elevated mountains of Transylvania. They are represented in the map by much larger spots than it would be due to them by their sparse population. In contrast with it, the Roumanian territories of Wallachia and Moldavia have not only a purer Roumanian population, but they are twice or three times denselier populated than the Transylvanian ones.

The old settling areas of the Roumanians are to be found at the outer feet of the Carpathians. From here on they extended partly to the south toward the plain of the Lower Danube, partly to the east toward the Seret, Prut and Dneestr, as well as across the range of the Carpathians toward the interior of Transylvania. The great majority of the Roumanian population lives even today in that outer belt which stretches along the feet of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians. Of 13 million Roumanians living in Central Europe 10 millions are to be found outside the Carpathian Basin.

The great majority of the Roumanians is classified as rural and is devoted to agriculture. Foreign nationalities make up a considerable part of the inhabitants of the cities, except those of Wallachia. In the towns and cities of Moldavia we find Jews, in those of Bessarabia Jews and Russians in large numbers. In the cities of Transylvania, prior to its annexion to Roumania, there was hardly any Roumanian population; Hungarians and in some cities Germans were everywhere in majority. After 1920, under the Roumanian rule significant Roumanian masses were settled artificially from the villages into the cities of Transylvania which, even during twenty years could not change the Hungarian character of these cultural and economical cen-

ters. Even in 1930 the majority of the Roumanian population was illiterate. It is interesting to notice that just the purest Roumanian areas show the highest rate of illiteracy.

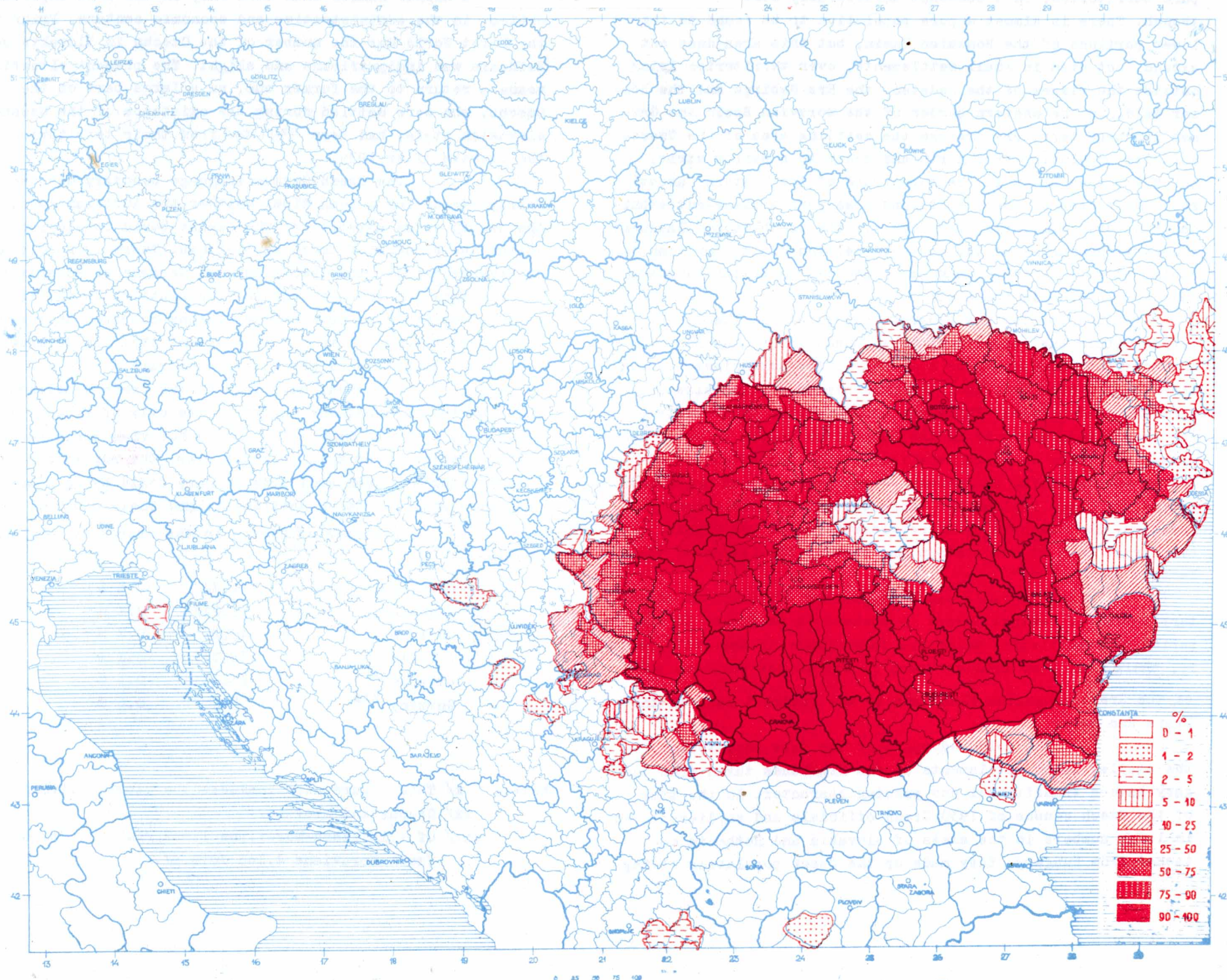
The rate of increase in the Roumanian population changes according to the different territories. There is a fairly high birth-rate to be found in the purest Roumanian areas outside the Carpathians. This, however, declined to a large extent in the past two decades between the First and Second World War. The Roumanian population living in the middle and northern portions of Transylvania is relatively well off concerning natural increase. In Southern Transylvania, however, it shows a regression; in general, the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate. The most unprolific area of Central Europe is the Roumanian one of Southwestern Transylvania.

Among the Roumanians a slow migration movement is noticeable toward the southeast and east even today. From the foothills of the Carpathians they migrate partly toward Bucuresti, the capital of Roumania, partly toward Bessarabia and Dobrudja. In these latter territories the number of the population is continuously increased by immigration, whereas the Roumanians emigrate from Transylvania. This territory is namely fairly unproductive, and as in consequence of the political troubles and territorial rearrangement its mining and industry cannot develop, it is unsuitable to secure the subsistence of a denser population. The territory of Transylvania shows a lower density of population than all its surrounding areas, and the annual number of the emigrants of this sparse population is higher than that of the immigrants or that of the people often settled here artificially.

The number of Roumanians in the states of Central Europe about 1930 was as follows:

Roumania	12,981.324	71.9 %
Ukraine	259.324	0.9 %
Jugoslavia	134.270	1.0 %
Bulgaria	16.405	0.3 %
Dismembered Hungary	16.221	0.2 %
Czecho-Slovakia	14.170	0.1 %
Italy	1.001	0.0 %

ROUMANIANS



The Czechs and Moravians.

The Czechs and Moravians are settled on closed and pure territories, in a somewhat unfavourably stretched-out form though. There is almost a pure population to be found in the lower portions of the Bohemian Basin, but this area does not extend, not even in small settlements, over territories lying outside the ridges of the Sudeten, the Erz Gebirge and the Böhmer Wald. On the western border of the Moravian Basin the German language territory presses the settling area of the Czech-Moravian population from north and south to a narrow strip, which expands again in the foreground of the Western Carpathians. The ridges of the Carpathians also form a clear-cut ethnical boundary. Similarly clear-cut are the Czech-German language boundary running along the southern section of the Moravian Basin, as well as the German-Czech and German-Polish language boundary running in the north

Considering the geographical location, the Czechs living within the splendid natural boundaries of the Bohemian and Moravian Basins, may be compared to the Hungarians of the Carpathian Basin. Here too, the borderlands are inhabited by foreign nationalities. While the non-Hungarian inhabitants of the borderlands surrounding the Hungarians belong to seven nationality groups -- which fact facilitates the situation of the state-sustaining Hungarians -- the natural boundaries all around the Czech regions are inhabited by the same German population. The Czech-Moravian settlements reach the physical boundaries only at one section and that is the region of the Western Carpathians

A considerable Czech population scattered in other territories of Central Europe is nowhere to be found. In the period of resettlement which had taken place in the XVIII. century, there came some smaller Czech groups to the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain and to the district between the Drava and Sava.

The coloured spots of the maps representing the smaller Czech settlements of the Highlands taken from Hungary have a transitional and passing character. In the time of the Czech census of 1930 Czech officials and soldiers lived in large numbers in the areas of Slovakia and Ruthenia detached from Hungary. They made up the Czech population living

in 1-2 per cent in the districts of these regions. They reached a higher number than this only in the most important cities, in the administrative and economic centers. Prior to the First World War the number of the Czechs in Slovakia and Ruthenia was insignificant and slight. The present situation means a return to the former one, as a large part of the Czechs, who were settled during the existence of the Czechoslovakian state, had been expelled from their territories by the Slovaks after 1939.

The Czech-German language boundary has been fairly steady for a long time. Neither the Austrian rule, nor the twenty years attempts of the Czechs could considerably change the expanse of these settlements. There is hardly any difference between the Czechs and the Germans of Bohemia and Moravia from the point of view of propagation. In the movements of emigration, however, the Czechs compared to their rate, have taken part to a larger extent than the Germans even during the twenty years period of Czech rule.

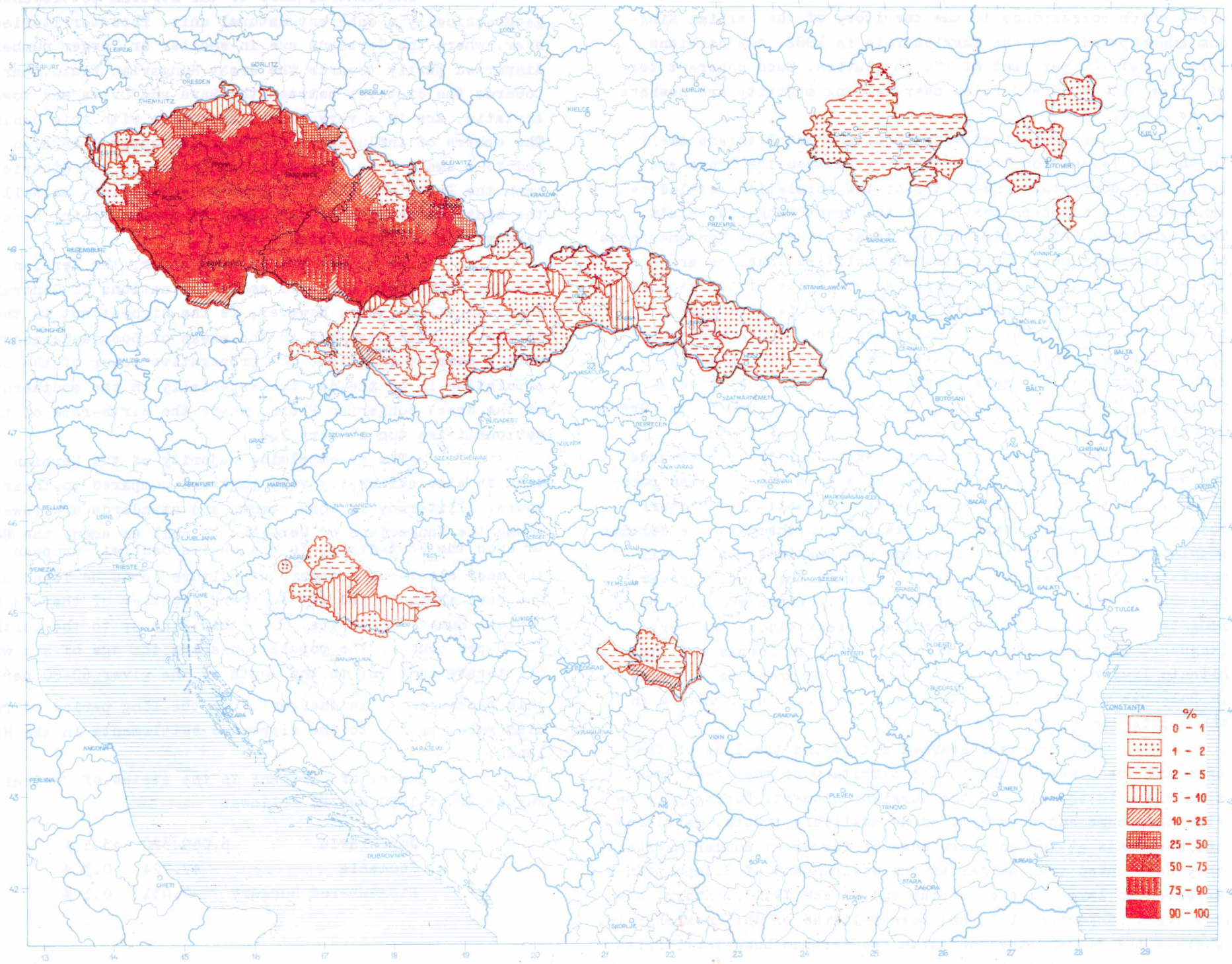
The great advantage of the Czech settlements is their having an excellent centre in the city of Prague. The capital of Moravia, Brno lying in the Moravian Basin has also a good position from this point of view. The population of the territories taken away from Hungary could by no means be connected with the Czech settlements and their capital.

The number of Czechs in the states of Central Europe:

Czecho-Slovakia	7,474,327 ^{x/}	50.8 %
Jugoslavia	52,213 ^{xx/}	0.4 %
Austria	48,251	0.7 %
Poland	38,097	0.1 %
Ukraine ^{xx/}	16,091	0.1 %
Germany ^{xxx/}	5,802	0.0 %

Notes: x/ This figure also includes the Slovaks living abroad.
 xx/ Czechs and Slovaks.
 xxx/ Of this Czech-Moravians 1.637 /0.0 %/, Germans and Czech-Moravians 4.165 /0.0 %/.

CZECHS, MORAVIANS



The Serbians.

The chief settlements of the Serbians are to be found in the basin of the Morava and Kolubara Rivers. In this area, which corresponds to the territory of the Serbian Kingdom emancipated from the Turkish rule in 1882, the Serbians form almost 100 per cent of the population. Such coherent territories with a pure Serbian overwhelming majority are nowhere to be found.

Serbians mixed with Croats and Bosnians dwell in the middle section of the district between the Drava and Sava. They constitute one-fifths of the population settled recently in the southern portion of the Great Hungarian Plain. The Jugoslavian statistics do not treat either the Montenegrans or the Macedonians as separate nationalities. Thus, we are compelled to represent them as Serbians, in spite of the ethnical differences and the contrasts between their feelings and political behaviour. Of the population declared as Jugoslavians by the Serbian census, the Montenegrans and the Macedonians cannot be treated separately even from the point of view of religion, /like the Croats/, as they also belong to the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Serbian settlements extend pretty far towards the west and north of the territories with a pure Serbian population, but they end suddenly towards the east. This picture does not correspond entirely to reality. In the west the Serbian population mixed with the Croats and Bosnians can be well separated on the base of religion. Towards the east, however, they can be hardly separated from the Bulgarians who also belong to the Greek Orthodox Church and speak almost the very language. This accounts for the fact that, in Serbia the inhabitants living along the borders are all regarded as Serbians, in Bulgaria as Bulgarians. The clear-cut ethnical boundary in the map is due to this fact.

The Serbians swarmed out beyond the line of the Sava and the Lower Danube to the territory of the Great Hungarian Plain in the time of the Turkish conquest. During this period they came and were settled as auxiliary troops, garrisons and merchants at the southern edge of the Great Hungarian Plain, they have moved even as far as the environment of Budapest. They appeared in larger masses at the end of the XVIII. century, when the Great Hungarian Plain had been relieved of the Turkish rule, whereas the Balkans together with the Serbian home-territories

remained under Turkish rule for further 200 years.

The central core of the Serbian settlements is geographically a coherent natural unit. Those territories, however, where the Serbians are in smaller or larger numbers fully dispersed partly towards the Great Hungarian Plain, partly towards the district between the Sava and Drava and towards the Adriatic, are in a very loose connection with this central core. The sphere of influence of the Serbian capital is also restricted to a small area. The Serbians living in the district between the Drava and Sava, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as in the southern section of the Great Hungarian Plain, have no centers with a unifying force.

As to the propagative power, the Serbian population is relatively well-off among the nations of Central Europe. The rate of increase, however, is the highest not in the purest Serbian settlements, but in the areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina with a mixed population. The propagative power of the Serbian population is on the decline especially in the southern portion of the Great Hungarian Plain, where the birth-rate of the other nationalities too, is very low.

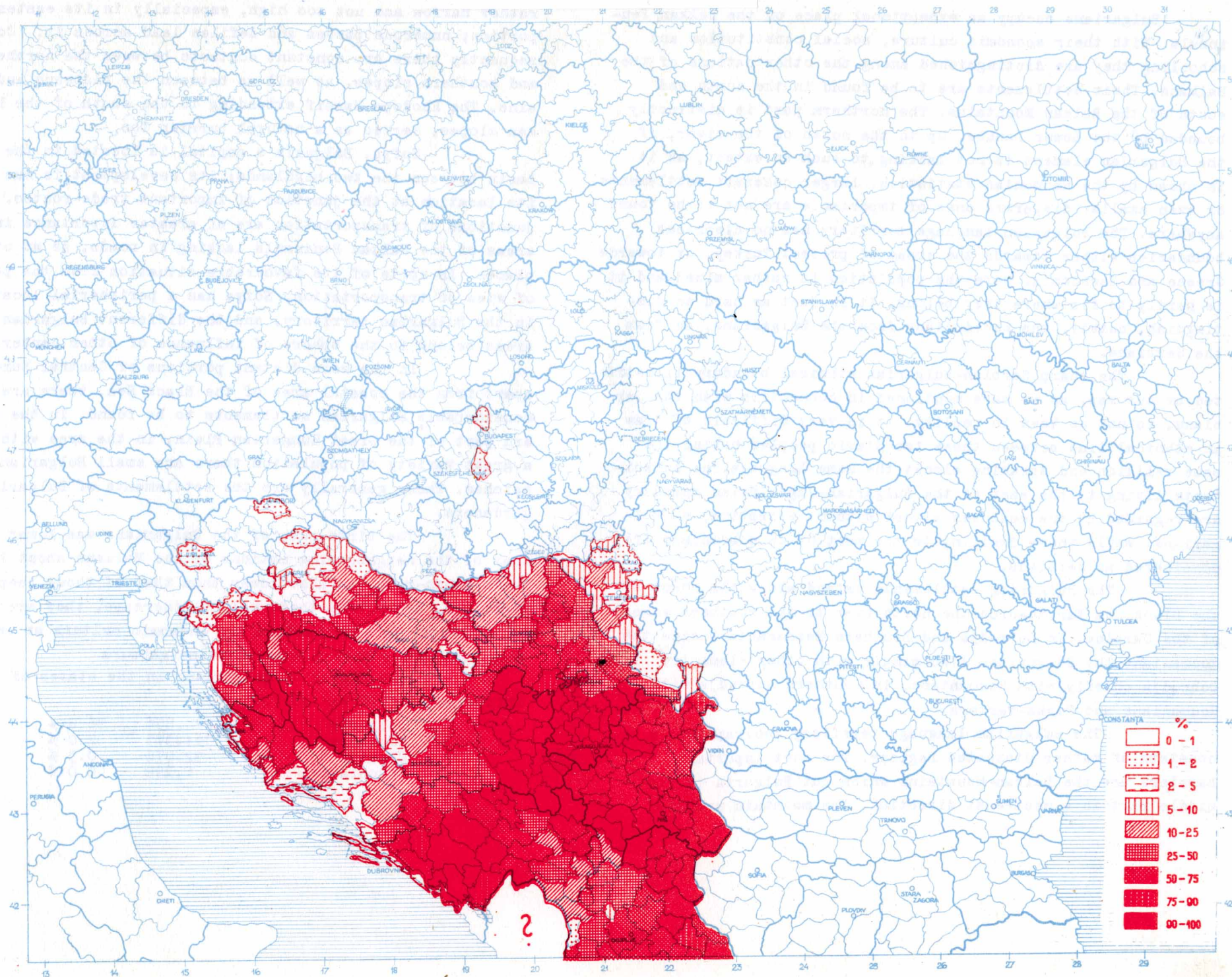
The overwhelming majority of the Serbian population is also culturally very backward compared to their neighbours. Illiteracy is more common and standards are lower than among the Hungarians or Germans, as well as among the Bulgarians or even the Roumanians. In the entire Central European area the most clear-cut boundary of culture is to be found along the Sava which formed the southern frontier of the old Historical Hungarian Empire. From this line up to the north 20-30 per cent of the population above the age of six was illiterate in 1930; to the south of the river 60-80 per cent. This backwardness is due partly to the long period of Turkish rule, partly to the dispersed settlements in the Highlands.

The number of Serbians in the states of Central Europe about 1930 was as follows:

Jugoslavia	6,059.320	43.5 %
Roumania	47.724	0.3 %
Dismembered Hungary	7.031	0.1 %

SERBIANS

(MONTENEGREANS, MACEDONES)



0 25 50 75 100

The Bulgarians.

Bulgarians occupy an exceptional place on the Balkan Peninsula. With their economic culture, social constitution and schooling they are distinguished among the other nations of the Balkans. Their settlements are to be found in the north and south of the Balkan Mountains. The northern part is distinctly bounded by the Lower Danube. Up to the north of the river, if the Bulgarian element is not lacking to such an extent, as it is shown by the Roumanian statistics, larger coherent settlements, or even smaller dispersed ones of importance are not to be found anywhere. The Bulgarian language territory has no clear-cut boundaries either towards the areas of present Turkey, or towards Greece and Macedonia. Here the population is rather mixed and it is hardly to fix where they belong. It is just as hard to distinguish, namely, the Macedonians from the Bulgarians, as from the Serbians.

The sharp Serbian-Bulgarian ethnical boundary illustrated by our map, as we have mentioned in connection with the Serbians, is not so keen in reality. It is very difficult to draw an ethnical line between these two Slavic peoples having the same religion and speaking almost the same language. The inhabitants living to the east of the Bulgarian-Jugoslavian boundary are regarded by the censuses almost without exception, as Bulgarians, while those dwelling to the west of this boundary are considered as Serbians.

The Bulgarian settlements extend along the coast of the Black Sea far towards the north over to the southern edges of the Ukraine. In Dobrudja and Southern Bessarabia beside the Roumanians the Bulgarians also mingle with other elements; in Dobrudja chiefly with Roumanians, in Southern Dobrudja with Roumanians and Turks-Tartars

The Bulgarian language territory geographically consists of rather dissected regions. The most important barriers are the Balkan Mountains which cut Bulgaria in its middle part in a west-east direction. The mountain area is

rather narrow and not too high, especially in its eastern portion; numerous passes and defiles lead across it. Consequently there are constant contacts between the northern and southern slopes, as well as between the plateaus and basins. The Rhodope Massif extending to the south of the Balkan slopes, serves as a natural barrier too.

Sofya, Bulgaria's capital is located in the small basin between the two highlands; its development is due to its location at the junction of important trade-routes. The junctions of transportation are of greater importance in the areas of the Balkan Peninsula lacking in roads, as at other places. In spite of its favourable situation from the point of view of transportation, Sofya has a peripheral location in the Bulgarian territory, and the different Bulgarian areas belong to the sphere of influence of other centers.

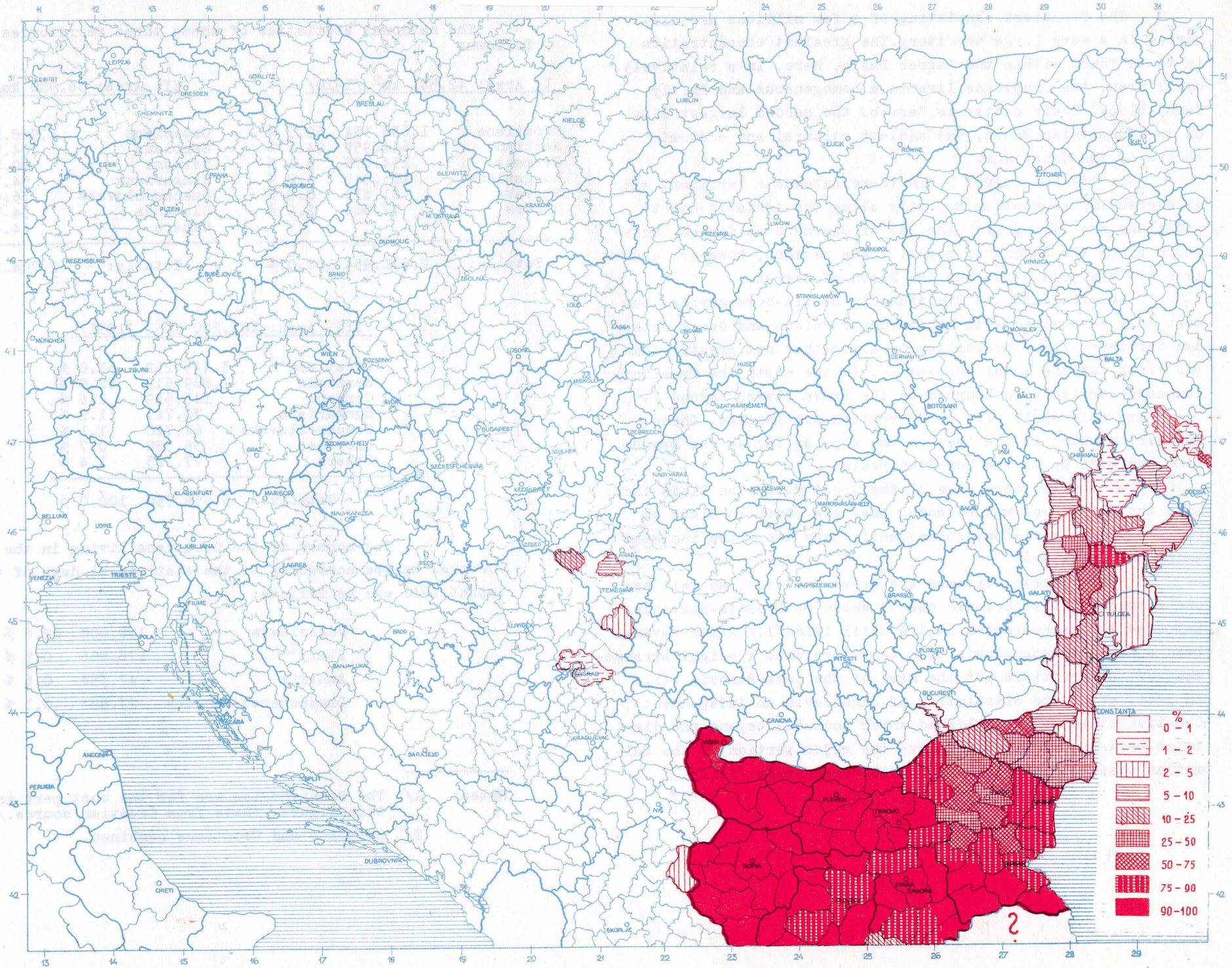
In the more distant portions of Central Europe, apart from the coastal area of the Black Sea, there are no considerable Bulgarian settlements to be found. In the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain, in the area with such a great variety of population there are small Bulgarian patches. These generally are the settlements of Bulgarian gardeners.

The birth-rate of the Bulgarians was lower than that of the neighbouring nations of the Balkans about 1930. Their death-rate was also lower than that of those people, therefore, as regards their natural increase, they are fairly well-off. In civilisation and economic culture as well they are more advanced than their neighbours.

The number of Bulgarians in the states of Central Europe about 1930 was as follows:

Bulgaria	5,274,854	86.8 %
Roumania	364,373	2.0 %
Ukraine	92,078	0.3 %
Jugoslavia	6,199	0.0 %

BULGARIANS



0 25 50 75 100

The Croatsians.

The Croatsians consisting of a few millions are dispersed in a very large territory. The greatest concentration is to be found within the Zagreb Basin. Here, in a relatively small area, the Croatsians live in a homogeneous and fairly dense block. Their center is Zagreb, the second largest city of the Carpathian Basin, the ancient cultural and economic centre of the Croatsians.

Beside the Zagreb Basin there extends a territory with an overwhelming Croatsian majority along the Adriatic coast. Croatsians are living from the Bay of Quarnero as far as Montenegro along the Dalmatian coast. These regions, however, are less densely populated than the Basin of Zagreb.

Numerous are the Croatsians in Bosnia-Herzegovina; but here they have mixed with Mohammedan Bosnians and Greek Orthodox Serbians. Their proportion is altogether not greater than one fifth of the total population. In the north the Croatsian language territory is bounded by the Drava River. Beyond it there are only small dispersed Croatsian settlements. These, however, stretch at the feet of the Alps as far as the Danube line and even up to the Moravian Basin.

At the southern edge of the Great Hungarian Plain there live the Bunjevacs and Sokacs; they are Southern Slavs of Roman Catholic religion, consequently they are often included among the Croatsians.

The district between the Drava and Sava, as well as one section of the Adriatic coast, known as Croatia-Slavonia, belonged to the Hungarian Empire until 1918. /I./ After having been annexed to Yugoslavia this territory with a slight arrangement of the frontiers got the name of the Sava-Banovia /II./ In 1941, after the dissolution of Yugoslavia an independent Croatsian state was established which included beyond the district between the Drava and Sava the major portion of the Dalmatian coast and the area of Bosnia-Herzegovina /III./

The national statistics of these three territories are as follows:

I. Area: 42.541 km ² /1910/			II. Area: 36.900 km ² /1931/		
Croatsians	1,638.354	62.5 %	Croatsians	1,948.394	72.1 %
Serbians	644.955	24.6 %	Serbians	504.911	18.7 %
Germans	134.078	5.1 %	Germans	80.501	3.0 %
Hungarians	105.948	4.0 %	Hungarians	54.754	2.0 %
Slovaks	21.613	0.9 %	Czecho-Slovaks	36.645	1.3 %
Others	77.006	2.9 %	Slovenes	34.765	1.3 %
			Others	44.413	1.6 %
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Totally:	2,621.954	100.0 %	Totally:	2,704.387	100.0 %

III. Area: 101.200 km² /1931/

Croatsians ^{1/}	3,449.252	61.0 %
Serbians	1,809.619	32.0 %
Germans	145.519	2.6 %
Hungarians	70.747	1.2 %
Czecho-Slovaks	64.710	1.1 %
Slovenes	38.580	0.7 %
Others	77.323	1.4 %

Totally: 5,655.750 100.0 %

The number of the Croatsians living in the states of Central Europe according to the statistical data of the censuses about 1930 was as follows:

Jugoslavia	3,150.000	22.6 %
Italy ^{2/}	176.966	0.5 %
Austria	42.354	0.6 %
Dismembered Hungary	27.683	0.3 %

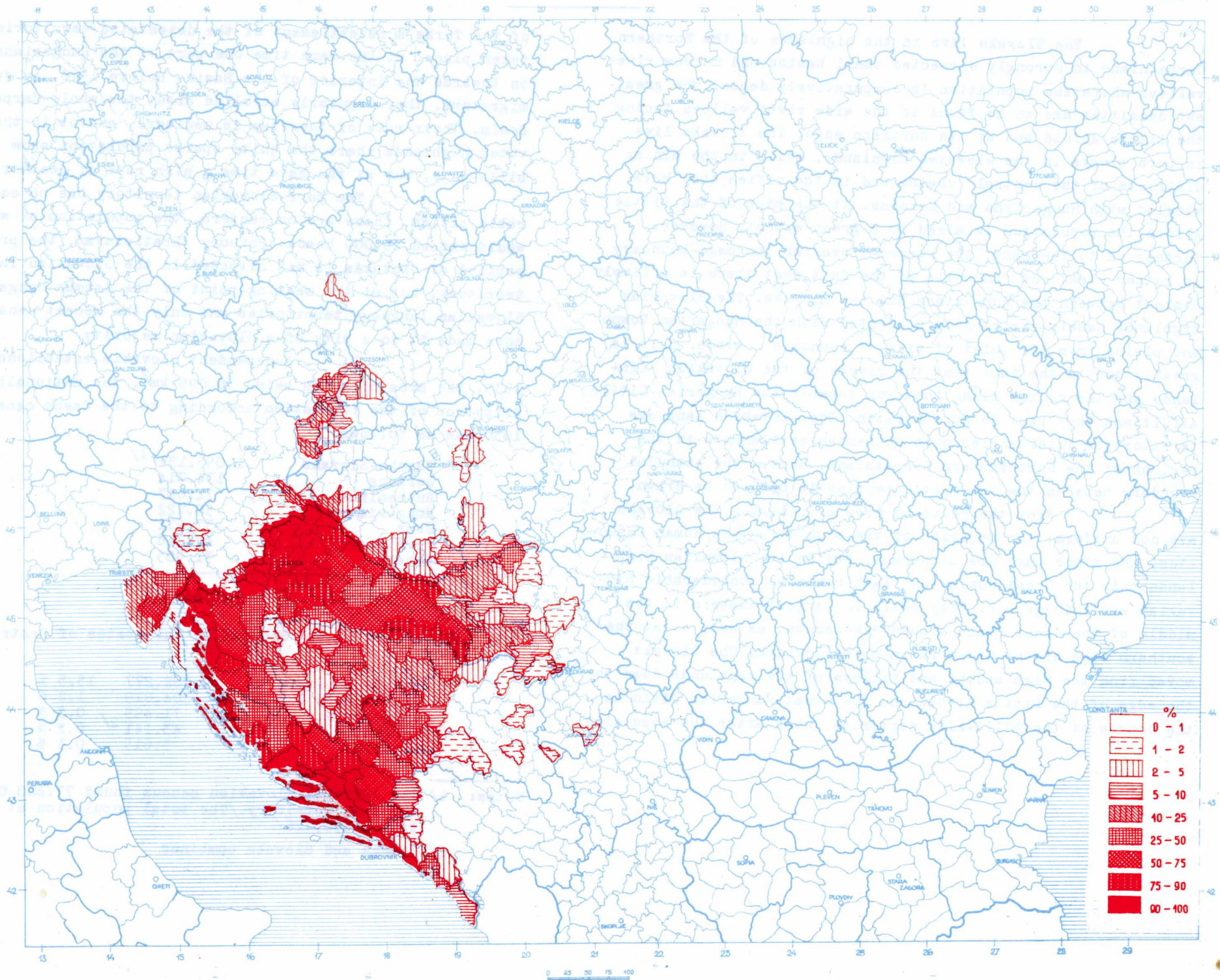
Notes: 1/ The Bosnians, too, are for the most part included in this figure. /Data from Croatsian source./

2/ Serbians and Croatsians combined.

CROATIANS

(BUNYEVACES, SOKACES)

081



The Slovaks live in the highlands of the Northern Carpathians in strongly dissected small basins and narrow river valleys where the population is comparatively dense. The greatest densities are to be found in the wide river valleys facing the Little Alföld and at its northern edge. The Slovaks live in pure blocks in the elevated highlands, while in the mining districts of the central chains and in the cities they have mingled with Hungarians and Germans. At the edge of the Little Alföld the population is mixed to a great extent. However, further on to the east, the Hungro-Slovakian language-boundary is rather clear-cut, in spite of the fact that there is a lively contact between the Hungarians and the Slovaks. The Slovakian highlands namely are closely connected with the Hungarian Downs and plains from the point of view of economic trade. This is greatly due to the fact that the rivers of the Slovakian Highlands and the routes along them run towards the Hungarian Little Alföld and the Great Hungarian Plain. The Slovakian language territory is intermingled with Ruthenian settlements in the regions of the Northeastern Carpathians. Here, the ethnical boundary between the two Slavic peoples is hard to be drawn.

From the point of view of religion the Slovaks are not uniform; the majority of the population are Roman Catholics, the minor part are Lutherans. Beside the Slovakian Highlands only the Great Hungarian Plain contains considerable Slovakian sporadic groups. They dwell in largest numbers in the middle of the Great Plain around Békéscsaba, as well as at the southern edge of the Great Plain above Ujvidék. The Slovaks moved from the high basins and valleys of the highlands down to the edge of the Little Alföld and the Great Hungarian Plain in the course of the XVIII-XIX. centuries, when after the expulsion

of the Turks a resettlement of the devastated territories had taken place; at the same time one part of the Hungarians moved on towards the interior of the Basin. Before 1918, as seasonal migrators, they regularly strolled about the whole Carpathian Basin. Their rate of increase is mediocre, except in the elevated highlands where the quite sparse population show a high birth-rate, but at the same time a high rate of deathstoo.

The pure Slovakian territory has no considerable cities. There are no centers, the population of which would exceed 25.000 heads. Pozsony /Bratislava/, the present capital of Slovakia is not situated in the Slovakian language territory, but at the meeting-point of the German-Hungarian-Slovakian language territories and only the recent censuses have made it to a city of a Slovakian majority.

In independent Slovakia established in 1939, the area of which being 38.095 km², the nationality distribution of the population according to the Czech census of 1930 was as follows:

Czecho-Slovaks	2,055.131	1/
Germans	134.714	
Ruthenians	71.087	
Hungarians	58.722	
Jews	37.671	
Foreigners	47.316	
Others	31.985	
<hr/>		
Totally:	2,436.626	

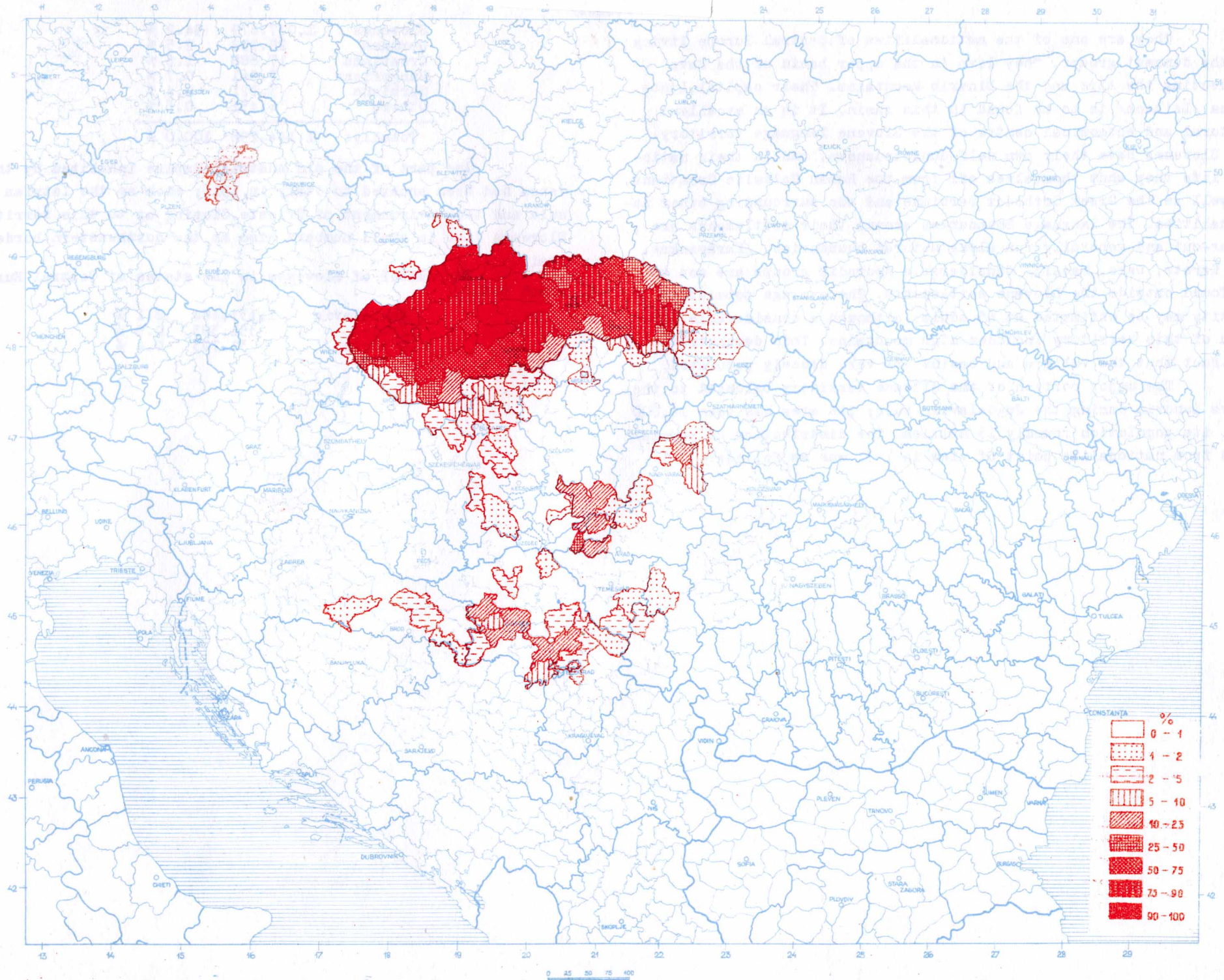
The number of the Slovaks in the states of Central Europe about 1930:

Czecho-Slovakia	2,282.277	15.5 %
Dismembered Hungary	104.819	1.2 %
Jugoslavia	71.495	0.5 %
Roumania	43.141	2/ 0.2 %
Austria	3.615	0.1 %

Notes: 1/ The official Slovakian census found 77.488 Czechs in the same territory./The total population at the same time 2,656.426%.

2/ Czechs and Slovaks combined

SLOVAKS



The Slovenes.

/Vends/

They are one of the nationalities of Central Europe living in the densest groups. They live in the upper basin of the Sava connecting the Alps and the Dinaric Mountains. Their capital, Ljubljana /Laibach/ is to be found in this basin. It is an excellent cultural and economical centre of the Slovene language territory. The Slovenes have their own self-consciousness, and in their national life they shut themselves off from the Roman Catholic Croats, as well as the Greek Orthodox Serbians and the surrounding other nationalities. The language boundaries around their settlements are clear-cut and generally run along natural boundaries. /Karavankas, the Karsts, Usks, Macelj/ Considerable sporadic groups are not to be found outside the Slovene settlements. The average population density may be estimated at 65 souls, although a considerable portion of this territory includes high mountains. This demonstrates the fact that the valleys and basins are very densely populated.

The major portion of the Slovene territory belonged to the Drava Banovia during the Yugoslavian rule; its area has been 16,000 km², its population roundly 15 million. The distribution of population from nationality point of view in 1931 was as follows:

Slovenes	1,077.679	94.2 %
Germans	28.998	2.5 %
Croats	17.888	1.6 %
Hungarians	7.961	0.7 %
Serbs	5.321	0.4 %
Others	6.451	0.6 %

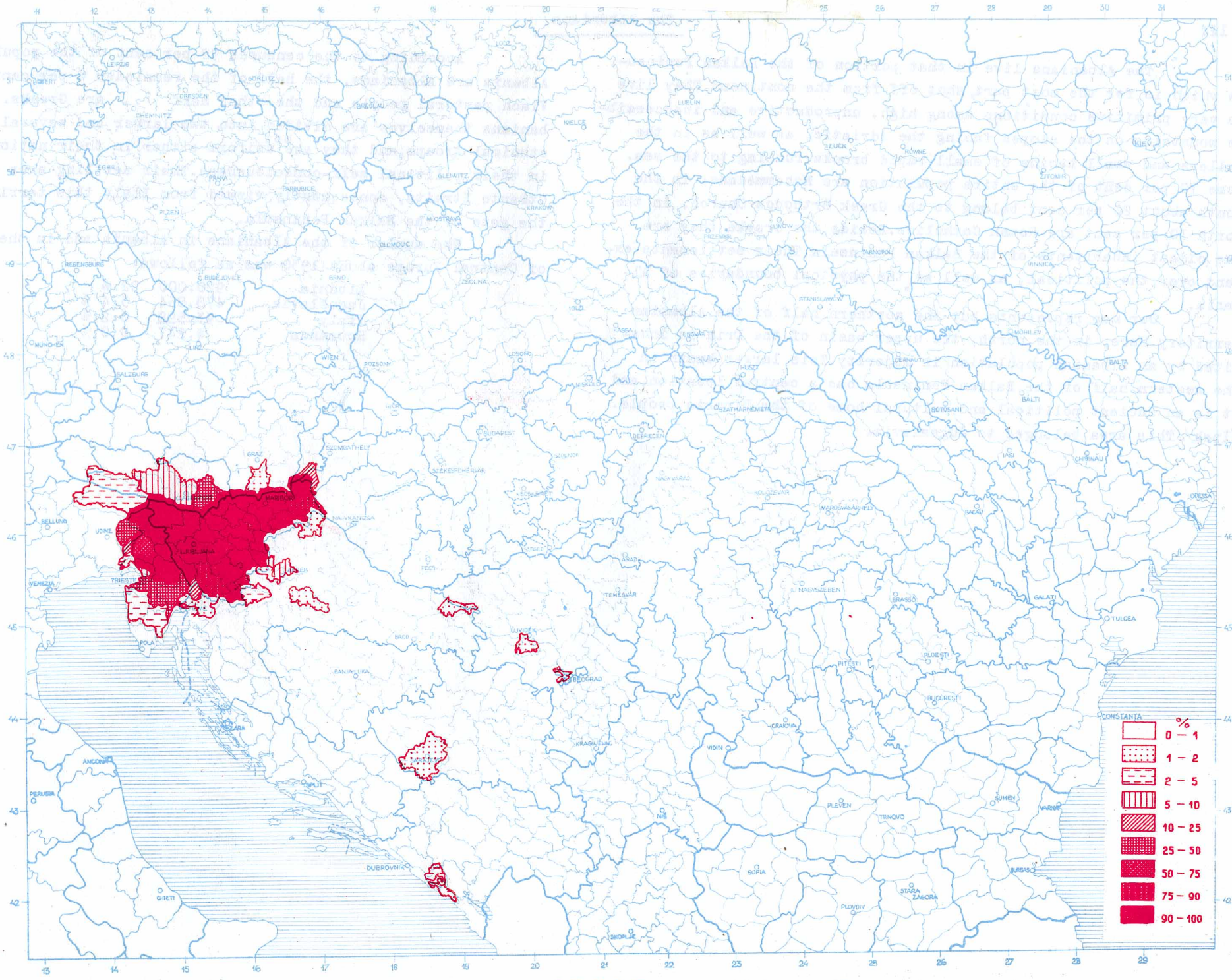
Totally: 1,144.298 • 100.0 %

One part of the old Austrian Empire inhabited by the Slovenes had been annexed to Italy in 1919; such as the Istrian Peninsula and the environment of Trieste. Closing up to this territory, Slovenes live in small numbers also at the northeastern border of Italy.

The number of Slovenes in the states of Central Europe about 1930:

Jugoslavia	1,133.484	8.1 %
Italy	351.383	0.9 %
Austria	31.703	0.4 %

SLOVENES, VENDS



The Albanians.

The Albanians live in that portion of the Balkan Peninsula which is, for the most part, shut off from the continent. They live in very primitive conditions among high, unproductive and inaccessible mountains on the slopes facing the Adriatic, as well as in the valleys and small basins of small rapid brooks running to the sea. Some 70 per cent of the entire population are Mohammedans; in the south about 20 per cent belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, in the north 10 per cent are Roman Catholics. Beside the Greeks they are the oldest inhabitants of the Balkan Peninsula. Their settlements extend over the political, as well as the physical boundaries of Albania.

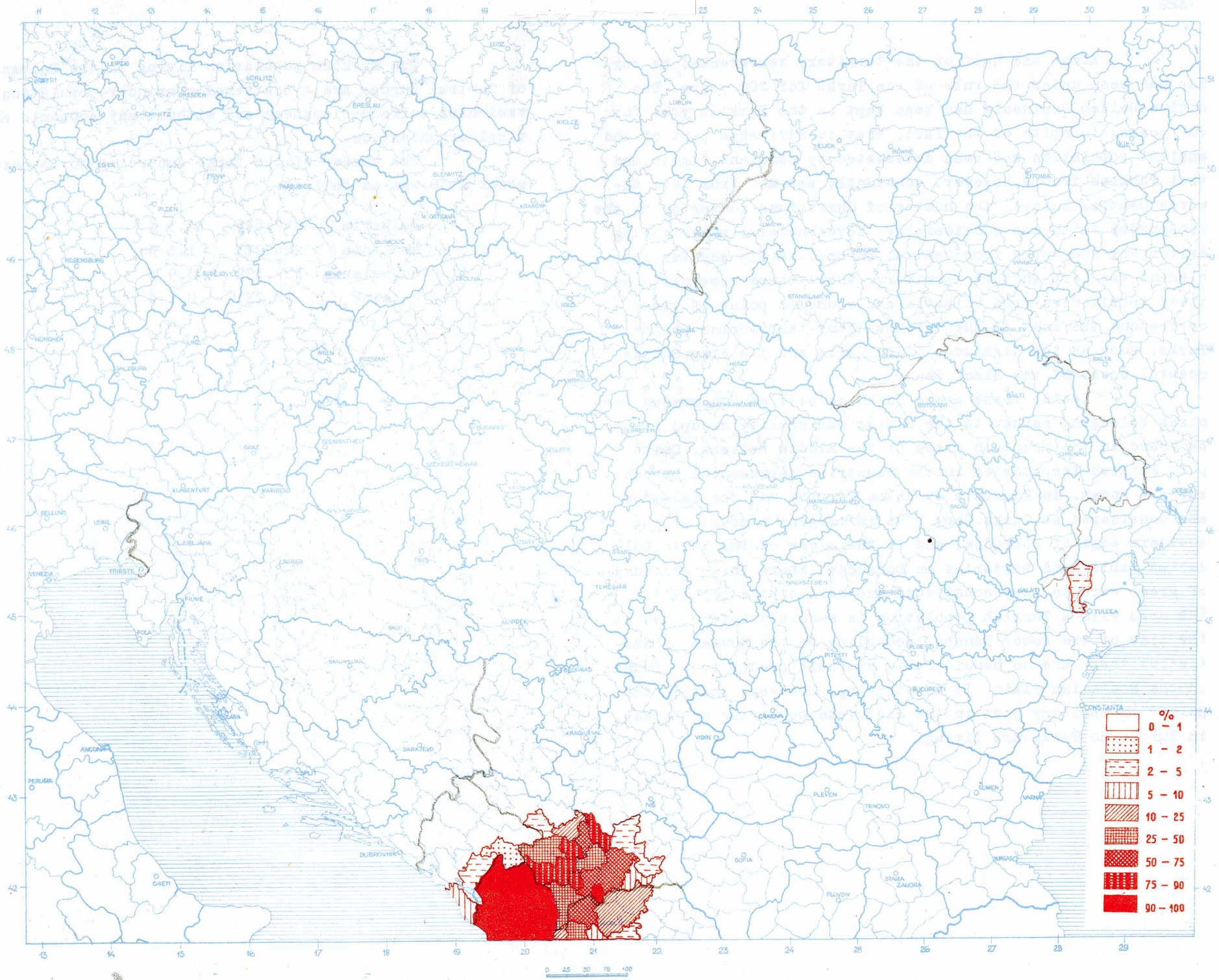
Our map represents but the northern half of the Albanian territory. Here, in the north, the upper basin of the Drin is inhabited by an Albanian population in majority. This larger basin in the western half of the Balkan Peninsula has a central location, and it is an ancient political and cultural home of the Dinaric people. /Ipek/. This area belonged to Jugoslavia.

According to the censuses 92 per cent of the population of Albania are Albanians, the half of the remainder 8 per cent are Vlach pastoral people and the other half are Greeks. The Albanians themselves are divided into two larger and several smaller ethnical groups, and they are ^{not} uniform either in their national, or in their political self-consciousness. Their settling area is the Otranto Straits, consequently viewed from Italy this territory forms the gate of the Balkan Peninsula.

The number of the Albanians in Albania and in the states of Central Europe about 1930 was as follows:

Albania	920.000	92. %
Jugoslavia	478.854	3.4 %
Italy	-93.598	0.2 %
Roumania	4.247	0.0 %

ALBANIANS



About one half of the territory represented by our map had been under the rule of the Turks for 200 years. The entire Balkan Peninsula had been kept on the Turkish yoke for 400 years. In spite of the fact, that considerable part of the ancient population had been devastated by constant fights, and that Turkish troops, however, constantly swarmed from Asia towards Central Europe, the number of Christians converted to the Mohammedan faith was considerable. Nevertheless, after having driven out the Turks from Central Europe, hardly any Turkish element was left in this territory. Where there remained some, those territories from climatic and economic point of view correspond the most to the original home-territories of the Turks: such as the highlands of Bulgaria and the steppe-like coastal areas of the Black Sea.

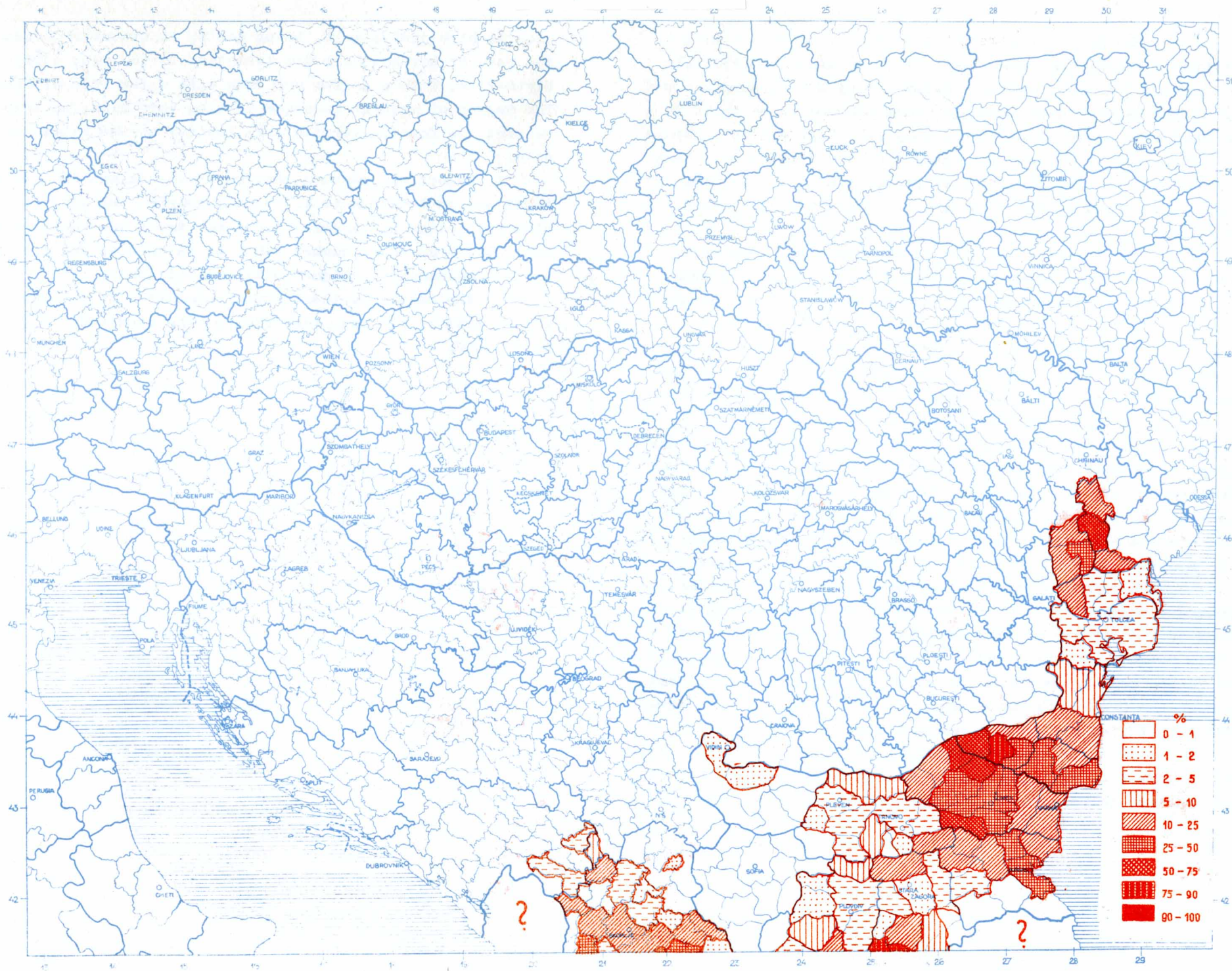
Beside these areas Turks, as well as Mohammedan Bosnians belonging rather to the Slavic nationality group, are to be found in the mountain areas of the Middle Balkans. Quite pure Turkish territories in the countries represented by our map are known. In Roumania even the Tartars and the Gagauces are considered as Turks. They live in largest numbers at the southern edge of Dobrudja, and in the areas of the North Bulgarian table land bordering on Dobrudja, where in a territory of great expanse they constitute one half of the population. The area with a Turkish population is suddenly interrupted at the line of the Lower Danube. According to the Roumanian statistics there are no considerable sporadic groups to be found in the Roumanian Plain. It is striking, however, that in the Bulgarian territory just in the districts bordering on Turkey in Europe no Turks are living.

The Turkish population living in the Balkan areas of Central Europe are a scattered remainder-population with a vanishing selfconsciousness and without any economic and political organisation.

The number of the Turks according to the statistics about 1930 was as follows:

Bulgaria	622.645	10.3 %
Roumania	288.073	1.6 %
Jugoslavia	132.192	0.9 %
Ukraine	22.281	0.1 %

TURKS (TARTARS, GAGAUCES)



The Bosnians are living in the areas of the Balkan Peninsula facing the Sava River. They are of an uncertain, by all means of a mixed ethnical origin. They are Mohammedans and speak the South-Slavic language. They are not to be found in a preponderant majority anywhere, they are mingled with Serbians, Croats and Albanians. As a result of the Turkish rule, they lived in special organisations of property until 1921. The land-reform performed by the Yugoslavian State dissolved these organisations.

The Serbians, as well as the Croats endeavour to range the Bosnians among themselves in order to gain a majority in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina having a mixed population.

The Bosnian settling territory is geographically very dissected and hardly passable. Its major portion is poor and unproductive, while its northern part sloping toward the Sava is fairly fertile, its animal population in relation to the Balkan conditions being high. The special religious organisation keeps the Bosnian population together and results in a strong feeling of self-consciousness. Especially since the establishment of the independent Croatian state /1941/, as the number of the Croats is rather low in the new state, the Bosnians play an important part in politics. Their settling areas have fairly clear-cut boundaries in all directions, with the Sava as natural boundary in the north. Up to the north of the Sava, the proportion of the Bosnian population does not reach one per cent, while south of it there are districts with a Bosnian population of 50 per cent to be found. Sharp is the boundary in the west toward the Croatian coastal area, as well as in the east toward the territories with a preponderant Serbian majority.

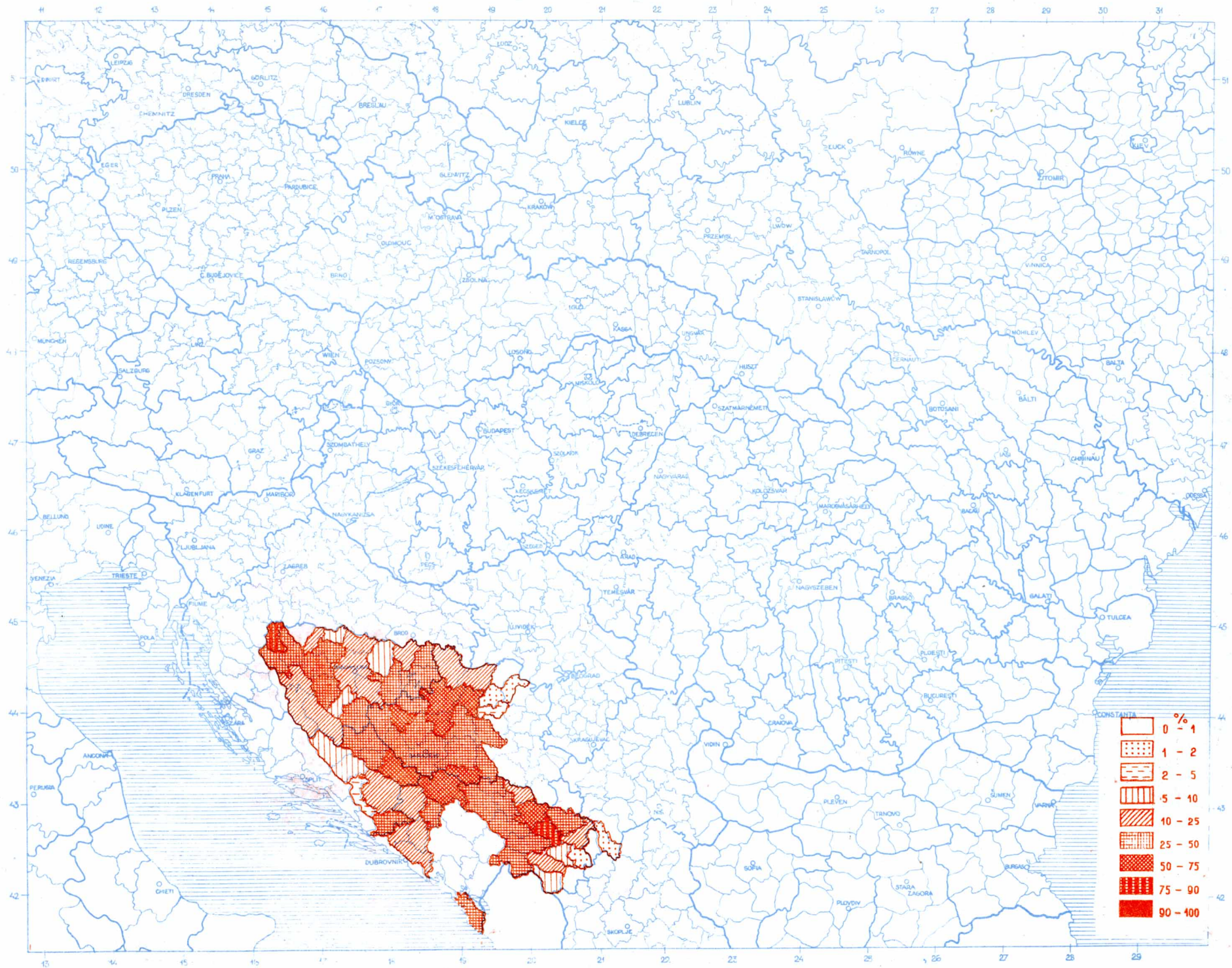
In the Bosnian territories the rate of births is very high. Almost in the entire area there is a birth-rate over 40 per cent to be found on an average of several years. The death-

rate is high just as well, being not so conspicuous though, as the rate of births. There are even territories with a high birth-rate, with a medium and even with a low rate of deaths. The degree of natural increase is also very high; in this respect the Bosnian territory is leading on the Balkan Peninsula.

Except the western portion of the Balkan Peninsula there are no Bosnians to be found anywhere. The official Serbian statistics in Yugoslavia did not treat the Bosnians separately, thus their number could be calculated but from that of the Mohammedan Serbian-Croatian inhabitants.

The number of the Bosnian population in the territory illustrated by our map, according to the conditions of 1931, is 800,000.

BOSNIANS



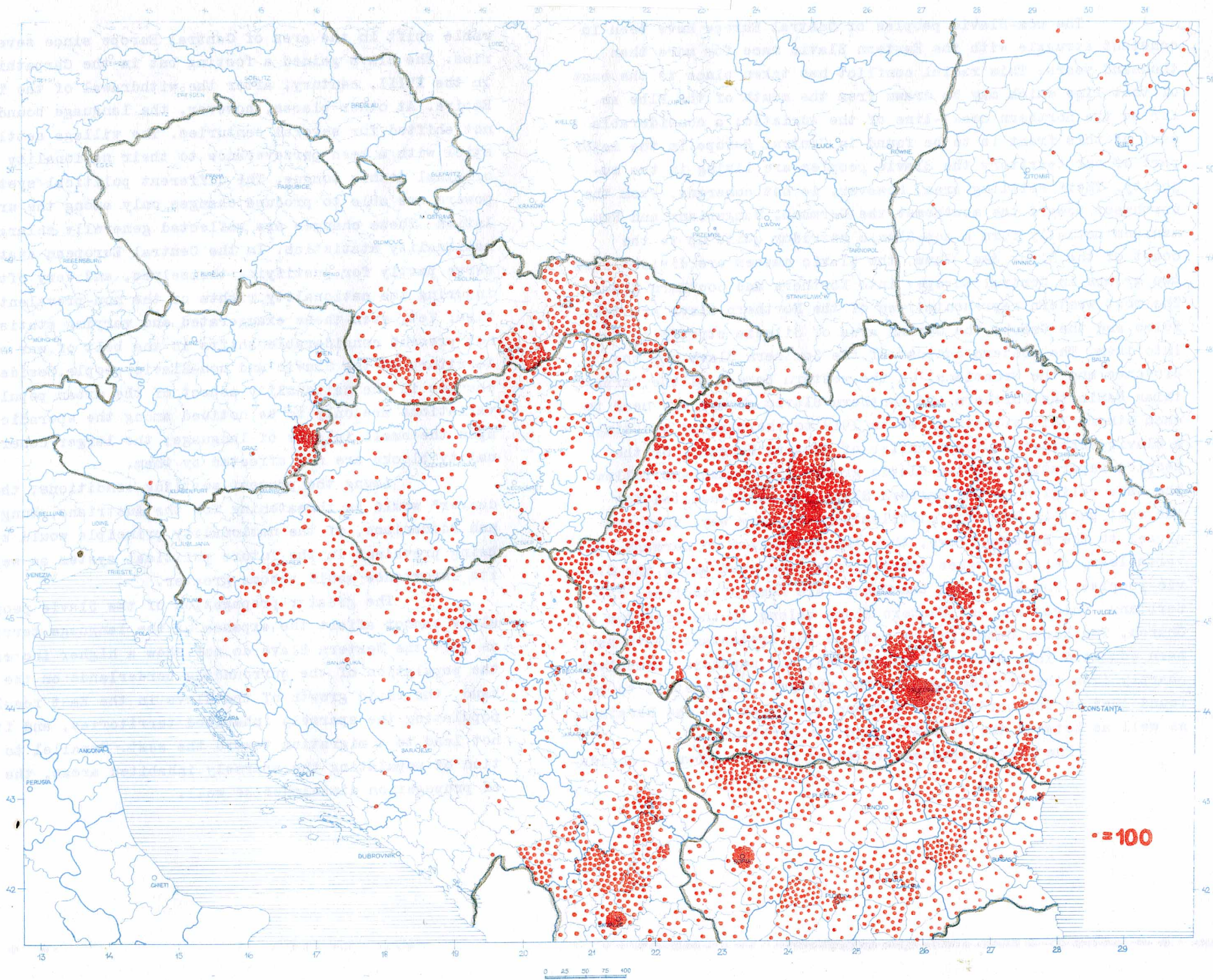
The Gipsies form a special group among the various races of Central Europe. They have come here from the far East and are completely scattered. However, in their scattered state as well as under the most different circumstances they have kept alive their primitive racial characteristics with a remarkable perseverance. They have no state of their own and are not in majority anywhere. There is no department or district in our area, where they would live under a special administration or where they would use officially their own language.

In their scattered state they are similar to the Jews of Central Europe, with the difference that the Jews are in the first place urbans, whereas the Gipsies are rural people. As enterprisers, merchants and bankers the Jews¹ an important part in the economic, as well as in the cultural life of the Central European states. At most places they rose socially as well, getting assimilated with the ruling races. The Gipsies, however, remained poor; as for their occupation, they are village or wandering craftsmen, tradesmen and musicians. From the other people they differ by their dark complexion and hair.

Gipsies are living in large numbers in Transylvania /strolling Gipsies, Gipsies living in tents/, in the Roumanian Wallachia, Moldavia and in the Balkans everywhere; they are also to be found in the northern and western portions of the Carpathian Basin. Several attempts have been made in the western borderlands of Hungary to settle them artificially in one area and together, and make them engaged in agriculture. The result however, was very slight. In the northern and western half of Central Europe no Gipsies are to be found. Their number is hard to be fixed, as they are not always treated separately by the national and linguistic statistics.

The birth-rate of the Gipsies is very high at most places; their rate of deaths being high just as well, they do not increase in an exceeding way. In some states of Central Europe in order to distract the attention of the pointed Jewish problem, attempts have been made to raise the Gipsy question and to start anti-Gipsy movements. These actions, however, had little success, as the Gipsies, although they are rather unpopular on account of their restlessness, unreliability and their bad sanitary conditions, rather arouse sympathy and compassion than hatred by their poverty, good humour and romantic way of living.

GIPSIES



The non-Slavic peoples of Central Europe have been in constant struggle with the Eastern Slavic race for more than thousand years. This racial conflict has taken place to the east of that line which may be drawn from the mouth of the Elbe as far as the northern coast-line of the Adriatic; a considerable part of this front is to be found in Central Europe. In the major part of our territory the Slavic peoples are living in the majority. Their settling area, however, is not coherent. From the northwest toward the southeast the Germans, Hungarians and Roumanians actually form a non-Slavic corridor quite up to the coast of the Black Sea. Thus, the Slavic masses are divided into two groups in Central Europe: into Northern and Southern Slavic. The most western representatives of the Northern Slavs are the Poles and the Czechs, the German area of Silesia stretching far into them. The western outpost of the Southern Slavs are the Slovenes and the Croatians. On the western border of the Carpathian Basin the Northern and Southern Slavic groups are near to each other. This situation led in 1919 to the plan of creating a Slavic corridor on the frontier of Western Hungary. Of the peoples separating the two Slavic groups the Roumanians follow the same religion as the Eastern Slavs and were educated, for the most part, in Orthodox civilisation. In this way, they are closer to the Eastern Slavs, than the Hungarians or Germans. Nevertheless, religion makes great differences even among the Slavic peoples. The Poles and the Czechs are Roman Catholics, the Serbians, Bulgarians and Eastern Slavs belong to the Orthodox Church. The Roman Catholic, as well as the Protestant Slavs have been educated in a western civilisation, and separate themselves sharply from the Orthodox group. The sharpest contrast is to be found just in the borderlands between the Poles and the Russians, as well as between the Croatians and the Serbians.

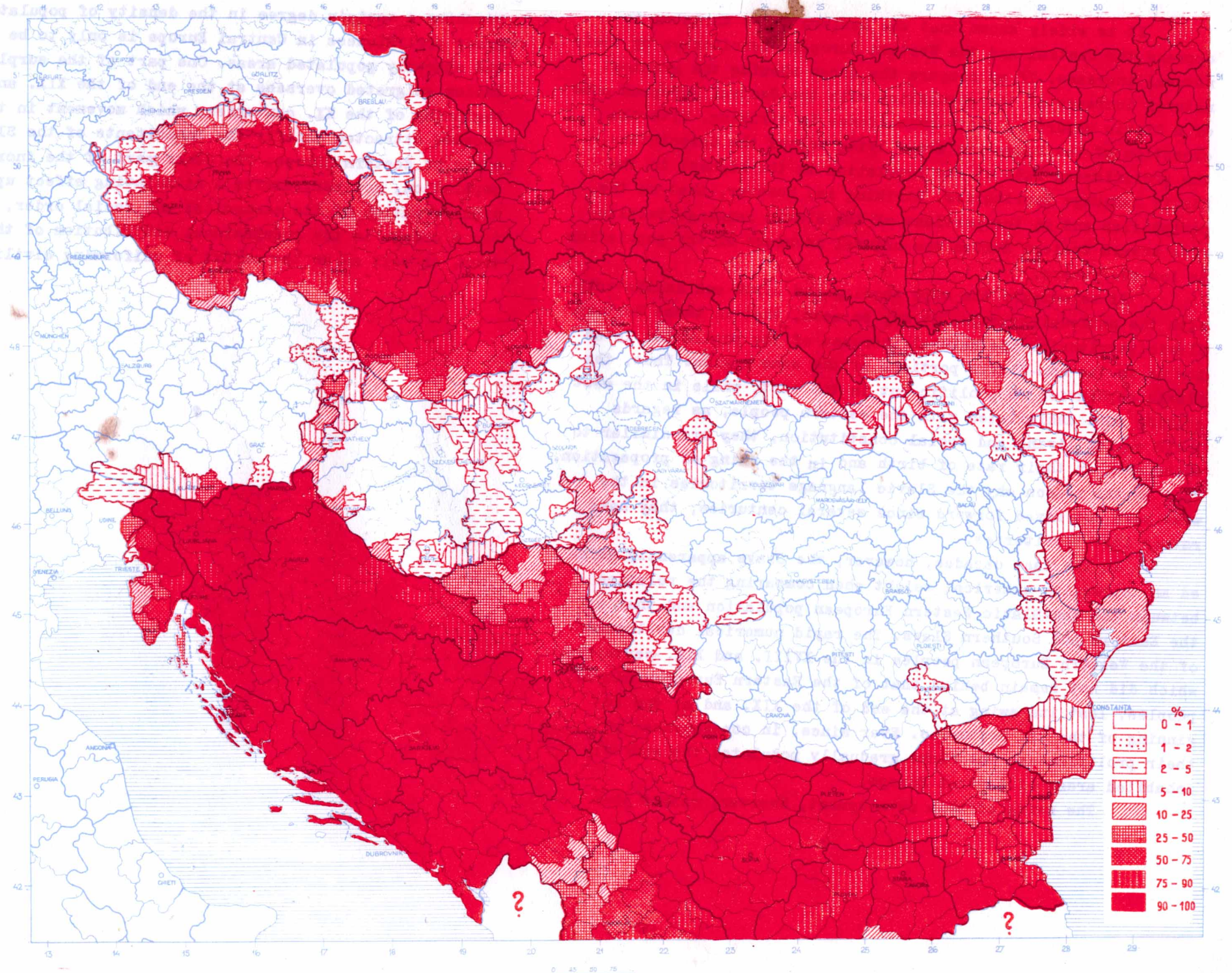
The Slavic language boundary has not shown a considerable

shift in the area of Central Europe since several centuries. The Slavs gained a footing but in the Carpathian Basin in the XVIII. century; after the withdrawal of the Turkish Empire. At other places, however, the language boundary has not shifted for several centuries. The village settlements stick with a keen perseverance to their nationality and their original mother tongue. The different political systems and powers are able to produce changes only among the urban population. These changes are reflected generally enlarged in the nationality statistics. In the Central European states they serve partly for justifying themselves, and very often for injuring the nationality rights of the non-prevalent minorities. Yet, even these exaggerated and varying statistics cannot present considerable shifts in the belt of war of language territory of the Slavic and non-Slavic people. Beside the changes in the nationality aspect of the urban population, variations are only to be noticed among the sporadic groups, upon the small islands of language; the larger coherent nationality blocks are not affected by them.

Among the present settling conditions, the "Slavic danger" would be threatening for the Austrians, Hungarians and Roumanians, if the nationality principle would keep on being prevalent in the future political system as well, or if its importance would become greater.

The greater propagation of the Slavic peoples alone cannot affect the expanse of the language territories, as just the Western Slavs do not shew a higher increase than the population of the surrounding borderlands: on the other hand, the rapid growth of the Slavs in the East results in populating the sparsely inhabited territories, and it does not lead to a migration toward the west. Parallel to the action of populating the sparsely inhabited areas, the swing of propagation diminishes as well.

SLAVS



It is widely known that the Eastern Slavs threaten to oppress the Central and the Western European territories by their natural increase. If we compare the areas showing the greatest natural increase of the population with the Central European ones of a Slavic majority, their coincidence is striking. With the exception of the Roumanian areas lying beyond the Carpathians, the prolificness rate of the population is the highest in the Slavic language territories. Striking is, however, that on the peripheries and in the portions of the Slavic language territories toward Western Europe the natural increase of the population is low everywhere.

If we compare the maps showing the birth- and deaths-rate with the nationality maps, it may be seen, that in these Western Slavic territories the natural increase of the population is as low as in the non-Slavic portions of the same region. Thus, the Slavic population is prolific but in the east, while in the west getting more assimilated with the western people, as regards their way of living and social constitution, they are similar to those even in their rate of birth and in the swing of propagation. That is the reason why the Slavic language territories in the west have not moved forward since several centuries, they have rather lost territories.

In the last decades, however, the Slavs apparently gained an impressive numerical weight when comparing the relation between the non-Slavic Western European population and that of the Eastern and Southern Slavs. The rapid numerical development of the Western European peoples in the XVIII. and XIX. centuries, which did not remain behind that of the Eastern European Slavic peoples, lost its swing at the end of the XIX. and at the beginning of the XX. centuries. Ever since, in consequence of their prolificness, the Slavs gradually populated the sparsely inhabited areas of Central Europe.

The swing of this development, however, ceased when

reaching a certain degree in the density of population. A great prolificness in Central Europe is only to be found in the sparsely populated areas. One part of the surplus population emigrated overseas at the end of the XIX. and in the beginning of the XX. centuries, which movement in the past decades attracted chiefly the inhabitants of the Slavic areas of Eastern Europe. The other part of the increasing population, however, exerts a stimulating effect upon the transformation of the economical and social order, upon making a change in the occupational distribution of the population, as well as on the effort of uniforming civilisation.

SLAVS AND NATURAL INCREASE

