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Anexo a la nota Nº 17 de 5/9/943, de la Legación Argentina ante el Gobierno Yugoeslavo con sede en Londres.

Bueble 6
Casilla 2

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Folio 304

ETHNOGRAPHY

of the

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF JUGOSLAVIA

with Germany on the North,
and Italy on the West.

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A SKETCH HISTORY OF THE SLOVENES.

After Dr. Vaughan Cornish, D.Sc., Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., Foreign Office Handbook No. 13, and others.

In his book, "Borderlands of Language in Europe," Dr. Vaughan Cornish writes : "After the defeat of Attila, and his death in A.D. 453, the Huns dispersed from their seat of power, the Great Afold (the part of the Hungarian plain beyond the Danube), and the region was occupied for about a century by the Teutonic Gepidæ, who came from north of the Carpathians." "They adopted Christianity in the Arian form and were not predatory nomads." "Thus there was no hostile pressure upon the population of the Little Afold or western portion of the Hungarian plain or of the districts west thereof in the region so long known as the Roman province of Pannonia." "But after a quiet century another horde of heathen Asiatic nomads, the Avars, arrived in the Great Afold, overcame the Gepidæ, and raided and oppressed the country on the west of the middle Danube." "The westward movement of the Slovenes which resulted in their occupation of the valley of the Drave and adjacent parts of the Eastern Alps has been attributed to the pressure of the Avars."

"The Lombards,(1) Christians of the Arian sect who inhabited Noricum and Pannonia, invaded Italy in A.D. 568, and founded the Lombard Kingdom of Italy which lasted until A.D. 774." "Istria did not fall under their dominion." "The invaders exchanged Arianism for Catholicism and adopted the language of their Italian subjects." "When the Lombards evacuated Pannonia, heathen Slovenes and Croats followed close upon their footsteps and pressed forward into the eastern part of Friuli."

In "The Historical Geography of Europe," 1903, E. A. Freeman writes on page 113, p. 4, "Settlements of the Slavonic Nations" : "The movements of the sixth century began to bring into notice a branch of the Aryan family of Nations which was to play an important part in the affairs both of the East and of the West. These were the various nations of the great SLAVONIC race." "But their main importance began in the sixth century, when the movements of the AVARS seem to have had much the same effect upon the Slaves which the movements of the Huns in the fourth century had upon the Teutons." "The inroads of the Avars had, as we have seen, checked the growth of Teutonic powers on the Lower Danube, and had led to the Lombard settlement in Italy." "But the Avars only formed the vanguard of a number of Turanian nations, some of them, at least, Turkish, which were now pressing westward." "The real importance of all these migrations consists in the effect which they had on the great Aryan race which now begins to take its part in history." "The Slaves seem to have been driven by the Turanian incursions in two directions, to the north-west and to the south-west." "The south-western division plays a great part in the history of the sixth and seventh centuries." "The Slaves playing in the east, though less thoroughly and less brilliantly, the same part, half conquerors, half disciples, which the Teutons played in the west." "During the sixth century they appear only as ravagers, in the seventh they appear as settlers." "There seems no doubt that Heraclius encouraged Slavonic settlements south of the Danube, doubtless with a view to defence against the more dangerous Avars." "A number of Slavonic states thus arose in the lands north and east of the Hadriatic, as SERVIA, CHROBATIA or CROATIA, and CARINTHIA." "They pressed within the borders of the ancient and even of the modern Italian kingdom, Istria and much of Venetia became largely Slavonic." "So did DALMATIA yet more thoroughly, with the exception of the maritime cities, which among many vicissitudes, clave to the Empire.(2) And even among them considerable revolution took place." "In many of these inroads Slaves and Avars were mixed up together ; but the lasting settlements were all Slavonic." "And the state of things which thus began has been lasting, the north-eastern coast of the Hadriatic is still a Slavonic land with an Italian fringe."

The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Information Paper No. 26, entitled, "South Eastern Europe," published December, 1940, states : "Two main currents of Southern Slavs passed over the Danubian plain in the seventh century, when one branch passed through Slovakia and Western Hungary and settled in Slovenia and Istria. The descendants of these invaders are the present Slovenes of Yugoslavia and Italy."

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(1) Langobards.

(2) Roman.

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E. A. Freeman, page 127, "Historical Geography of Europe": "To the South Charles(3) overthrew the kingdom of the Avars, he thus extended his dominions on the side of the south-eastern Germany, and here he came in contact with the southern branch of the Slaves, a portion of whom, in CARINTHIA and the neighbouring lands, became subjects of his Empire."

Dr. Vaughan Cornish: "The three provinces of Carinthia, Styria and Carniola in the Austrian Empire of 1914 were all comprised in the Carinthian Mark or Margravate, constituted by Charlemagne at the close of the eighth century outside his German-speaking dominions." "The western neighbours of the Slovenes in their State of Carinthia were the Bavarians." "In the days of Charlemagne both Bavarians and Slovenes had adopted Christianity in the Catholic form, but whereas Bavaria was a State under native Christian rule, Carinthia was a country of Christian people under the oppressive domination of an alien and heathen race, the Asiatic Avars." "Then the Avars were hurled back by the mighty hand of Charlemagne and Carinthia was constituted a Margravate or military frontier province, garrisoned to protect the purely German State of Bavaria." "The Slovenes appear to have acquiesced in a new regime greatly preferable to the barbarous domination of the heathen Avars."

"This was a new political organisation but not a new unit in political geography, for the whole area had been a single Slavonic State, named Carinthia, since early in the seventh century."(4)

"There is reason to suppose that the whole area was then Slovene speech." "In 1914, however, only Carniola was entirely of this language. In Styria a considerable portion in the south-east was Slovene speaking, the greater part German-speaking." "In the province to which the name Carinthia had become restricted all was German-speaking except a relatively small part in the south, known as the Klagenfurt area, where Slovene speech predominated."

"This brief summary is sufficient to show that the bi-lingual character of the provinces of Styria and Carinthia in the Habsburg dominions of 1914 originated in the conditions near the end of the eighth century, when this region was on the Christian frontier."

E. A. Freeman writes, pages 308-309: "Historical Geography of Europe": "The beginnings of the Austrian State are to be found in the small MARK on the Danube, lying between Bohemia, Moravia and the Duchy of Kärnthen or Carinthia," . . . "the original DUCHY OF AUSTRIA," . . . "Itself primarily a mark against the Magyar, had to the south of it the lands where the German Kingdom marched at once upon the Magyar, the Slave, and the Kingdom of Italy." "Here lay the great Duchy of Carinthia, a land where the population was mainly Slavonic, though the Slaves on this frontier had been brought into much earlier and more thorough subjection to the German Kings than the Slaves on the north-eastern frontier." "At the time of the foundation of the Duchy of Austria, the Carinthian Duchy had begun to split in pieces, and its northern part, hitherto the UPPER CARINTHIAN MARK, grew into the Duchy of STEYERMARK or STYRIA."

Foreign Office Handbook No. 13, 1920, prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office, states:

"Ancestors appeared in the region still occupied by the descendants in the latter part of the sixth century. Their settlement extended northwards into Lower Austria and westwards into Tirol, but they formed a compact mass only in what later became Carantania, South Styria, South Carinthia, whence they spread southward into the lands of the littoral."

"They are first found in subjection to the Avars. But in the next century they threw off the yoke and became part of the Czecho-Slovene Kingdom under Samo (627-658). Separated from the Czechs after his death they maintained themselves against the Frioulians, Bavarians and the Avars only by submission to the Franks who had felt the pagan Monarchy to be a menace. Ultimately their lands were divided by Charlemagne between the Dukes of Bavaria and Friuli. An era of German colonisation followed and the work of Christianisation was carried out entirely by the German clergy."

"In 952 Emperor Otto I created the Duchy of Carantania with the Slovenes as main population—as a bulwark against Magyar invasion."

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(3) Charlemagne.

(4) See E. A. Freeman, "Historical Geography," and Spruner-Menke, "Historical Atlas," Plate 78 (A.D. 622-750), in which the area of "Carentanum" is clearly outlined. The name is derived from that of the early Celtic inhabitants.

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Dr. Vaughan Cornish writes : " In the days of the Lombard Kingdom of Italy, Friuli was a military duchy on the border." " The Slovenes were not converted to Christianity until the eighth century, so that the territorial bi-lingualism of the region comprised in the former Lombard Duchy of Friuli is the legacy of a long halt between the recession and subsequent advance of Christendom." " The conversion of the Slovenes to Christianity resulted in the embodiment of their language in literary form, thus ensuring its permanence, although they soon became a subject race."

During the long uninterrupted German domination since then, the Slovene nationality was not allowed to develop, but signs of continual endeavour to assert themselves are not lacking. Thus in the ninth century the missionaries Cyril and Methodius coming from Byzantium (Thessalonica) preached in the native (Slovene) tongue.*

An attempted emanicipation in the thirteenth century under Premysl Ottokar the Second of Bohemia was immediately suppressed by Rudolph of Habsburg.

Quoting Foreign Office Handbook No. 13: " After Ottokar the Second's failure to unite the Slavs in 1278, the Slovenes came under the Habsburgs (1282-1382).

" The Counts of Celje threatened to be formidable rivals but with the murder of the last Count of Celje in 1456 the possession passed again to the Habsburgs."

" In the thirteenth century, however, Slovene language still possessed legal status and was spoken at the Court of Vienna, and many Slovene titled names are preserved in the records of that period."

" Primoz Trubar, a native of Carniola, spread the Lutherian religion. His first book printed in the Slovene language was issued in 1551 by printers Urach of Tübingen. Then followed in 1584 the translation of the Bible and the first grammar of the Slovene language. The interesting thing about Trubar's movement is its Yugoslav character, spreading down to Dalmatia, Croatia and Serbia."

During the Reformation and Counter Reformation there was a certain political movement of an evolutionary nature, also signs of reaction against the Germanising policy of Joseph II and risings after 1789. Then again during the occupation of the Kingdom of Illyria by Napoleonic troops a new desire for independence arose.

Quoting Foreign Office Handbook No. 13 :—" The year 1809 is a turning point in the history of the Slovenes. Napoleon has created a new State, called Illyria, comprising Carinthia, Carniola, Gorizia, Istria, part of Croatia with Dubrovnik. The capital of the State was Ljubljana. It included all the Slovenes who were then treated for the first time as a racial unity and were brought into contact with their kinsmen in Croatia. The Slovene language was encouraged, introduced into schools and at Ljubljana an Academy and High School were founded. Native officials were employed. The period was one of just and competent government and still lives in local tradition as an age of gold."

" In 1813 this State has been destroyed and the Slovenes, whose autonomy was again destroyed, came back under the Habsburgs."

" In 1848 the Slovenes awake to national Yugoslav and even Pan-Slav ideals, but without political leadership and definitely formulated aims."

" The petition drawn up by the Committee of the Slav Congress in Prague on behalf of Slav nationalities, demanded the creation of a kingdom of Slovenia which was to include Carniola, all Slovene districts of Styria, Carinthia, and the Littoral, with Ljubljana as capital."

In 1868-69 there was again agitation for a Kingdom of Slovenia to include South Styria, South Carinthia, Carniola and the Littoral, and a demand was presented to the Emperor that Slovene language be used for purposes of local government and education.

In 1872, the Slovenes, in agreement with the Serbs and Croats, formulated a Yugoslav Programme. This programme gained in reality especially during the Balkan Wars of 1912-14. The Yugoslav efforts were particularly developed during the last World War, when the whole Slovene and Croat delegation in the Vienna Parliament declared for Yugoslavia. Ultimately after the end of the last (first) World War, a large part of the Slovene population(5) and the greater part of the Croatian population were finally granted their independence within the present Triune (Jugoslav State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes).

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* Note.—Methodius later became Bishop of Pannonia covering the areas of the valleys of the Raab, Drave and Save, which approximately conform to the territory of the Duchy of Slovenia of Duke Kocelj.

(5) Approximately two-thirds.

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ETHNOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND CLAIMS.

The case for the Slovenes and Croats, whether in Jugoslavia, Austria or Italy, can best be presented by passages from the works of well-known authorities and historians who have dealt with this particular subject, namely, from :

Sir Arthur Evans : " The Adriatic Slavs " ... ... London, 1916.
Leon Dominion : " Race and Nationality in Europe " ... New York, 1917.
R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt. : " Europe in the Melting Pot " London, 1919.
Isaiah Bowman, Ph.D. : " New World " ... ... New York, 1921.
Dr. Vaughan Cornish, D.Sc. : " Borderlands of Language in Europe " ... ... London, 1936.
Royal Institute of International Affairs, Information Paper No. 26. South-eastern Europe... London, 1940.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR NO. 1.

Leon Dominion, pages 81-82 : " For more than twelve centuries Austria's geographical position has made her the protectress of Europe from successive onslaughts of barbarian hordes pressing from the east ."

" In one sense Austria's mission of protecting Europe ended as soon as the Ottoman Empire ceased to be a source of danger. To consolidate Danubian nationalities in a single group capable of withstanding the Turkish advance had constituted Austria's most glorious part in Modern history. With the elimination of the Turkish danger, the necessity of political union among the peoples occupying the valley of the Danube was removed. The chief reason for the maintenance of an Austrian State thereby ceased to exist."

" The passing of Austria's usefulness as a nation has been marked by the country's growing vassalage to the leading Teutonic power. At Berlin, the center of Imperial Germany, the aim of every leader is to further the easterly expansion of the Empire. Austria, commanding the natural route to the south-east, figures as a precious asset in these Imperial estimates. But success to German ambition spells defeat to the dreams of political independence cherished in the minds of the peoples of Austria-Hungary. A conflict of vital importance to each contestant is raging. The struggle is likely to be maintained wherever more than a single language continues to be spoken."

ITALY'S POSITION DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR NO. 1.

Dr. Bowman, pages 260 and 261 : " The term ' Jugoslav ' includes Croats and Slovenes as well as Serbs, and while Serbia fought most gallantly in the World War on the side of the Allies, many Croats and practically all the Slovenes fought with equal tenacity on the side of the Central Powers " (for reasons indicated later on by R. W. Seton-Watson). " Italian armies faced Slovene and Croat divisions for more than three years." " Yet when the Austro-Hungarian Empire fell apart and a Jugoslav Kingdom was created, Slovenes and Croats who had been fighting against the Allies were suddenly thrown by a mere political phase . . . ' the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ' . . . into the ranks of the Allies."

JUGOSLAVIA'S (respectively SLOVENIA'S and CROATIA'S) POSITION DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR, NO. 1.

Dr. Seton-Watson (Chapter, " Italy, Jugoslavia and the Secret Treaty ") pages 298-301 : " The root of the whole evil lies in the secret treaty concluded on April 26th, 1915, by Great Britain, France and Russia with Italy." " The territorial concessions thus secured by Italy include, not merely Southern Tirol to the Brenner, Gorizia, Trieste, the line of the Julian Alps to near Fiume, and the whole of Istria (with the islands of Lussin and Cherso), but also the whole of northern Dalmatia, including Zara, Sebenico and their hinterland, and even the southern islands of Lissa, Lesina, Curzola and Meleda. This involves the annexation of nearly three quarters of a million Slovenes and Croats, living in compact masses with a keenly developed national consciousness."

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"The secret treaty was based upon entirely false premises, which have long been proved incapable of supporting sound conclusions. It was drawn up in an entirely different world, which three more years of war have literally blown to fragments, and only the blindest of the blind could delude themselves with the belief that it could be executed under present conditions. Not merely was it a secret contract, concluded behind the backs of the peoples upon whom it is alleged to be binding." "But what gives this treaty a peculiarly flagrant character is the fact that its framers were, from the first, well aware that it could only be imposed in direct defiance of the wishes of the populations most immediately concerned, and that Serbia in her position of trustee for her kinsmen could never become a party to such a betrayal."

"Consequently, the Italian Government insisted, as a preliminary to negotiations, that the whole transaction should be concealed from the knowledge of the Serbian Government." "By abandoning to an alien rule something like 700,000 of the very Slavs among whom the movement for national unity had struck deepest root, and by allowing strategic reasons to outweigh the wishes of the inhabitants, the Entente statesmen stultified the programme of the Rights of Small Nations which they had so often and so loudly proclaimed. Moreover, they paid for Italy's adhesion not with their own property, but with the property, and indeed the very life-blood, of other nations whom they did not deign to consult. If those statesmen to-day are embarrassed by the refusal of the Jugoslavs to be used as the small change in an illicit bargain, the least that they can do is to buy out Italy with property of which they are entitled to dispose ; and they may be thankful if the Allied peoples do not punish them for a transaction which in private life would render its authors liable to penal servitude."

"Thus the only critics who can be found to justify the treaty are not the sailors and soldiers, but the politicians who framed it and who see their reputation at stake. History will pass upon it the verdict that it combined the maximum of immorality with the minimum of advantage whether military, naval, political or economic."

Dr. Bowman, page 263 : "But confusion, misunderstanding and the causes of endless disputes and ill-feeling were increased by the secret treaty of London, signed 1915, between Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, under the terms of which Italy agreed to enter the war. By this treaty Italy was to receive :—

(1) The Austrian Tyrol, to the Brenner Pass.
(2) All of Goritzia, Gradisca and Istria, and the city of Trieste (but not Fiume).
(3) Dalmatia to Capa Blanca, with practically all the Dalmatian islands.
(4) Valona in Albania, with the surrounding region," etc., etc.

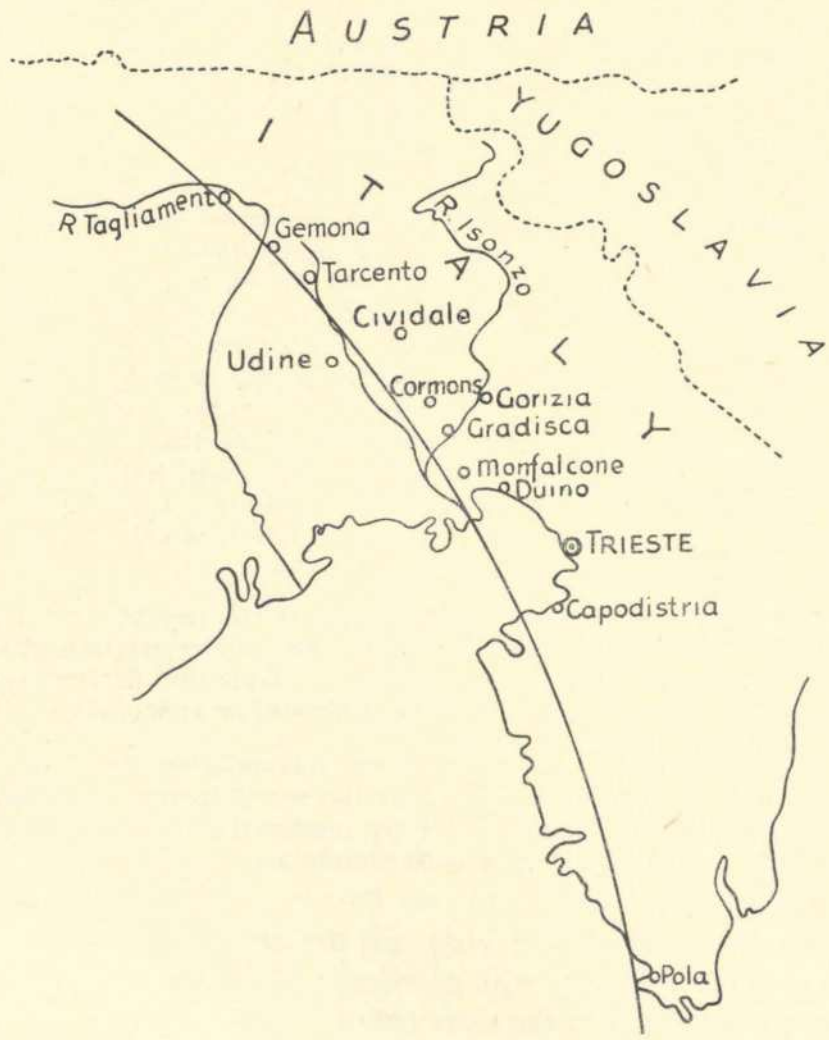
"According to the Treaty of London, Italy was to get not only Trieste, but Istria, Goritzia and Dalmatia as well, and in all these districts the proportion of Italians was less than Jugoslavs, save along the western margin of Istria. On the other hand, in Dalmatia, out of a total population of 635,000 there were only 18,000 Italians as opposed to 611,000 Slavs. Of the 18,000, Italians 11,738 were in the district of Zara and 2,357 in the district of Spalato, every other Dalmatian town having less—generally much less—than 1,000 Italians."

Dr. Seton-Watson (Chapter "Italy, Jugoslavia and the secret treaty"), page 301: "The effect of the treaty, when hints as to its contents trickled through to Austria, were exactly that which all competent observers had prophesied at the time. Italy who by unreservedly entering the war upon the basis of the Mazzinian principle of liberation,(6) could have rallied all the subject-races of Austria-Hungary to her standard, saw herself regarded by them with alarm and suspicion, which Viennese and Magyar intrigue did everything to inflame." "Nothing can better illustrate the unnatural situation this produced than the fact that while Austria-Hungary was employing every measure of repression and persecution against the Jugoslavs at home, and while thousands of their volunteers were fighting heroically in the ranks of the Serbian army in Macedonia and the Dobrudja, other Slav regiments stubbornly defended the Carso against Italy, in the belief that they were saving their national territory from foreign imperialistic designs. The absurdity of denouncing as Austrophil this action of a race of Austrophobes is at last becoming clear even to the most wilfully blind ; for the Serbs of the kingdom are

(6) Incidentally Giuseppe Mazzini, the leader of the Italian Risorgimento and fighter for Italy's unity, on 23rd April, 1860, in his address to the Italian workers, titled "Man's Obligations" (Doveri degli uomini) in the 5th Chapter, "Obligations towards the Fatherland," stated as follows : "To you who were born in Italy, God gave, as though He would have created you before all others, the most clearly marked Fatherland with its boundaries in Europe." "Take a pair of compasses and set one end on Parma in Northern Italy, and the other end set on the estuary of the river Var and describe a semi-circle, towards the Alps. The end of the compass which through this semi-circle reaches the Estuary of the river Isonzo shows you the frontiers given to you by God. Up to this frontier your language is spoken and understood—beyond that frontier we have no rights at all." (See sketch plan over page.)

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absolutely solid with their kinsmen of Croatia and Slovenia in resisting Italian aggression. An ominous proof of this is provided by the intimation addressed on the 15th November, by the Voivode Mišic in the name of the Serbian army and of the Zagreb National Council to the Italians marching upon Ljubljana, warning that any attempt to occupy the Slovene capital will be resisted by force of arms.''



Dr. Bowman, page 264 : '' It would have been easy for everybody to accept the terms of the treaty of London had the Austro-Hungarian Empire hung together. Instead it broke up into its ethnic divisions, one of which was Carniola, the country of the Slovenes. This district was joined (by decision of the Peace Conference of Paris) to Serbia and Croatia to form Jugoslavia. As a result, when Italy sought to annex the territory, she found herself dealing not with an enemy (Austro-Hungary) but with an ally (Serbia).''

RIVAL TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

AUSTRIA.

Dr. Bowman (''New World,'' page 209) : '' Only a small portion of the Austrian frontier was left to a decision by plebiscite—the Klagenfurt area. In trying to separate Jugoslavs (Slovenes at this point) from Austrians, there was one feature of the physical geography that gave much trouble. The Klagenfurt basin is enclosed by high land. It would seem wise to treat as a unit a region so well-marked by nature and by commercial relations. But the southern side of the basin is peopled by Slovenes, the northern side by Austrians. The City of Klagenfurt, with a population of 29,000, has a German majority, though this condition is of recent development.''(7)

Dr. Bowman, page 210 : '' The following table, based on the Austrian census of 1910, shows how the 28,500,000 total population of Austria was distributed among the seventeen provinces.''

(7) Foreign Office Handbook No. 13, prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office, states :— '' The Germanising tactics have met in Carinthia with considerable success. The frontier which runs from Villach (Beljak) slightly north of Klagenfurt (Celovec) to Radgona on the Mur, lay fifty years ago decidedly further to the north. Moreover, the Germans are beginning to form important islands in the towns south of it. It is, however, to be noted, that the Austrian official returns are based on the famous ' Umgangssprache,' which does not necessarily coincide with the nationality of the individual.''

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EXTRACTS FROM TABLE.

Province.	Population.	Nationality.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Styria	1,444,000	71 German	29 Slovene.
Carinthia	396,000	79 ,,	21 ,,
Carniola	526,000	—	94 ,,

Leon Dominion, page 79 : '' The Slovenes settled on the calcareous plateau of Carniola cluster around Laibach (Ljubljana) and attain the area of German speech, on the north, along the Drave between Marburg (Maribor) and Klagenfurt.'' (See further details under explanation to Fig. 12a, which gives the approximate line from west to east as St. Hermagoras, Dobrac, Villach, Kostenberg, Moosburg, Gurk, Diex, Greutschach, Griffen, St. Pancrace, Arnfels, Radkersburg.)

De Agostini's Geographical Institute (Novara, Italy): The latest Austrian statistics give for the Slovenes a total of 1,349,222 individuals, of which 1,252,940 were in Austria and 93,174 in Hungary. The greater number dwelt in Carniola (94·4 per cent.) ; in Styria (29·4 per cent.) : and in mid-east Carinthia 21·2 per cent.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish, page 13 : '' We see therefore that the seventh and eighth century Slovene State of Carinthia has become a linguistic borderland, two of the three divisions into which the area had long been partitioned being of German speech in the north, north-west and centre of their combined area, and Slovene-speaking in the south and south-east.''

Sir Arthur Evans, in '' The Adriatic Slavs, 1916,'' writes : '' The Slovenes had formerly a much wider extension occupying the Pustertal in Tyrol with branches reaching to the neighbourhood of Linz and Vienna. In the eighteenth century Slovene was actually the ' House Speech ' of the Habsburgs as to-day the Swabian of Vienna. This element still stretches sporadically far into Carinthia and Styria, and in recent years has been gaining on the German.''

'' At the present moment Ljubljana (Laibach) is even more than Zagreb (Agram) the pivot of the South Slav national movement. It cannot forget that it was made capital of Napoleon's Illyrian kingdom and the seat of a national university suppressed by Austria.''

HUNGARY.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish, page 49 : '' In the south-west corner of the Hungarian kingdom in 1914, lay the two small districts of Prekmurje and Medjumurje on the left and right bank of the river Mur. The population in both is mainly Slav, in Prekmurje Slovene, in Medjumurje Croat. The Prekmurje is now included in the Slovene division of the Triune kingdom of Yugoslavia.'' '' The Medjumurje, a triangular area between the Mur and Drave, was outside the old Croatian kingdom which was established before the coming of the Magyars, the northern boundary of this kingdom being the river Drave. During the century which intervened between the fall of the Avars and the arrival of the Magyars, a creative epoch in the historical geography of east-central Europe, the Medjumurje was part of the empire of Great Moravia which culminated in the reign of Svatopluk (d. 894 A.D.). Its capital was Nitra in Slovakia, and the river Drave was the southern boundary separating the peoples of Great Moravia from their Slavonic kindred of the Croatian kingdom. The intrusion of the Magyars cut off the people of the Medjumurje from their northern compatriots in the region which is now Czechoslovakia, with the curious result that a thousand years later they have been joined up with their Slav kindred on the south, the Medjumurje being part of Croatia in Yugoslavia. But for the coming of the Magyars it might well have happened that the people of Medjumurje would now be capitaled at Prague, not at Belgrade.''

ITALY, ISTRIA AND DALMATIA.

Sir Arthur Evans, 1916 : '' The Slovenes further extend into the upper part of the Isonzo valley and even intrude into a part of Friuli.''

Leon Dominion, pages 76 and 77 : '' The Adriatic provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are peopled mainly by Italians and Slavs. German and Hungarian elements in the population consist of civil and military officials and of merchants. From an ethnological and linguistic standpoint the maritime district is Italian or Slav according to its elevation. The Romanie stock forms the Piedmont populations, while the dwellers of the hilly coast chains are of Slavic issue and speech. The western coast of the Istrian peninsula, however, is an area of Italian speech which is generally confined to urban centres.''

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"The Istrian region of predominant Italian speech consists of the western peninsular lowland extending south of Trieste to the top of the promontory beyond Pola. Trieste and its environs are peopled mainly by Italians. The suburbs are inhabited by crowded Slavic settlements. The Census of 1910 shows 118,960 Italians ; 57,920 Slovenes ; 11,860 Germans and 2,400 Croats. For Istria returns of the same date give—Italians 147,417 ; Serbo-Croatians 168,184 ; Slovenes 55,134."

"Settlement by Slavs of the hills dominating the Adriatic appears to have taken place continuously from the ninth to the seventeenth century."

Leon Dominion, page 79 : "Practically the entire eastern coast of the Gulf of Trieste lies in the area of Slovene speech. The group thereby acquires the advantage of direct access to the sea, a fact of no mean importance among the causes that contributed to its survival to the present day in spite of its being surrounded by Germans, Hungarians, Croats and Italians."

Leon Dominion, page 91, "Inhabitants of Italy speaking non-Italian vernaculars" :—

Slovene.	Cividale del Friuli (Udine)	3,769	families.*
,,	Gemona	120	,,
,,	Tolmezzo	990	,,
,,	Tarcento	1,371	,,
Serbian.	Larino (Campobasso)	1,069	,,

* Average of four persons to the family.

Leon Dominion, page 92 : "The proportion of inhabitants of Italian (including Ladin) speech in the Adriatic lands claimed by Italy, is given as follows according to the Austrian Census of 1910."

EXTRACTS OF TABLE.

Coast Provinces and Dalmatia.	Total number of Austrian subjects.	Number of Italian (and Ladin) speaking Austrian subjects.
Trieste (City)	190,913	118,959*
Gorz ,, ...	29,291	14,812
Gorz (District)	73,275	2,765
Gradisca ,, ...	31,321	26,263*
Monfalcone ,, ...	47,858	45,907*
Sesana ,, ...	30,078	343
Tolmein ,, ...	38,070	29
Rovigno (City)	11,308	10,859*
Capodistria (District)	87,652	38,006
Lussin ,, ...	20,450	9,884
Mitterburg ,, ...	48,243	4,032
Parenzo ,, ...	60,368	41,276*
Pola ,, ...	85,943	40,863
Veglia ,, ...	21,136	1,544
Volosca ,, ...	51,363	953
DALMATIA.		
Benkovac (District)	44,054	84
Cattaro ,, ...	36,014	538
Curzold ,, ...	29,695	444
Imotski ,, ...	42,086	46
Knin ,, ...	54,936	186
Lesina ,, ...	26,902	586
Makarska ,, ...	27,649	117
Metkovie ,, ...	15,475	32
Ragusa ,, ...	38,632	526
San Pietro (Brazza)	22,865	265
Sebenico ,, ...	57,658	968
Sinj ,, ...	57,021	111
Spalato ,, ...	98,509	2,357
Zara ,, ...	83,359	11,768

* Indicates an Italian majority, i.e., in two towns (Trieste and Rovigno), and three districts (Gradisca, Monfalcone and Parenzo).

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R. W. Seton-Watson ("Europe in the Melting Pot," page 310) : "The actual territory in dispute between the Italians and Jugoslavs is situated in the former Austrian provinces of Gorizia, Gradisca, Trieste, Carniola, Istria and Dalmatia. The total number of unredeemed Italians amounted, at the Census of 1910 to 768,422. From these the 385,700 Italians of Tirol have to be subtracted, since their case is not even open to discussion. The remaining 382,722 are distributed as follows :—

	Italians.	Jugoslavs.	Total.
Gorizia-Gradisca ...	90,009 — 36%	154,564 — 61%	260,721
Trieste	118,959 — 62%	56,916 — 29·8%	229,510
Istria	147,417 — 38%	223,318 — 57·7%	403,566
Dalmatia	18,028 — 2·8%	610,669 — 96%	645,666

"Let us state as briefly as possible the salient facts behind these statistics : (1) The right bank of the river Isonzo and a strip of the left bank as far as Monfalcone are purely Italian. The town of Gorizia has an Italian majority (roughly, 14,000 as against 11,000 Slovenes). In the remainder of the province there is not even an Italian minority. (2) The city of Trieste, in addition to 62 per cent. of its native population, has a permanent addition of 30–40,000 Italian immigrants from the Kingdom of Italy, who accentuate still further its Italian character. Yet even inside the bounds of the municipality there is a strong Slav minority of between 25 and 30 per cent., progressive, well-educated, and highly organised ; and the moment the suburbs are left the traveller finds himself in purely Slovene territory. (3) In Istria the races are more mixed, but it is none the less possible to identify two zones—the western predominantly Italian (129,903 Italians, as against 58,373 Croats and Slovenes), and the eastern, which is almost exclusively Slav (135,290 Croats and Slovenes as against 6,686 Italians). In other words, the Italians predominate in the western coast towns, Pola, Capodistria, Rovigno, etc., whereas the rural districts of the interior are incontestably Slav. (4) In Dalmatia the Italians are a negligible minority of less than 3 per cent. in a purely Serbo-Croat population ; and even this minority is confined to half-a-dozen towns along the coast, of which Zara alone accounts for one-third. In all the Dalmatian islands together the total number of Italians does not run into four figures. (5) There remains the town of Fiume, where there are 24,212 Italians and 15,687 Slavs. If, however, the important suburb of Susak be included (and the two are every bit as inseparable as Edinburgh and Leith), the population consists of 24,870 Italians and 27,393 Slavs (with about 10,000 Magyars, Germans, etc.), while the whole surrounding country is purely Croat."

"There is a not unnatural tendency in both sides to insist on the inclusion of the entire race within the national territory, and to overlook the consequences which this would involve for its neighbour. On this basis no human ingenuity can solve the problem ; for the Italians, in order to satisfy the demands of every Italian minority along the coast, would be obliged to annex territory containing at least 700,000 Slavs, while the Jugoslavs, in order to unite all their kinsmen to the new State, would have to annex not less than 350,000 Italian Irredenti, and, in addition, a corner of the Kingdom of Italy, containing 30,000 Slav-speaking Friulians. We have never hesitated to insist, with our Slav friends, that the latter claim (which in its extreme form has never been seriously put forward) would be at once monstrous and inadmissible ; but for that very reason we are entitled to expect that our Italian friends* should not put forward equally inadmissible claims in the opposite direction. If the Italians for the sake of a minority of 3 per cent. (even the most daring controversialists do not claim more than 10 per cent.) are entitled to annex Slav Dalmatia, obviously the Jugoslavs would, on the same basis, be entitled to annex Italian Trieste for the sake of a minority of 30 per cent. In reality, neither argument is valid ; but, unhappily, the extreme Italian claim (with the single modification of Fiume) had acquired the sanction of the Secret Treaty."†

"The essence of the problem is to leave as few minorities as possible on the wrong side of the final line and to strike an average between ethnography and geography. Historic rights will not bring us far towards the solution for while Dalmatia might conceivably be claimed in the name of her Venetian conquerors—hardly a title which the League of Nations is likely to accept—it would then be necessary to renounce Trieste, which voluntarily placed itself under the protection of the Habsburgs in 1382, and has ever since owed its entire prosperity to the connection with its hinterland to the north. It is neither on historical nor on economic, but on moral and spiritual grounds that Trieste must be assigned to Italy, as a centre of Italian culture and sentiment. But political union must immediately be followed by the proclamation of Trieste as a free international port under the Italian flag. Any attempt to make its trade subject to the tariff system of Italy would mean not only disaster for the great commercial interests of the city itself, but infinite trouble with the landlocked States which depend upon it as their commercial outlet."
Author's Note.—The last three sentences applied at a time when Italy was an ally of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and Jugoslavia.

* Author's Note.—Now enemies of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and Jugoslavia.

† Author's Note.—Which, through the recent march of events and Italy's own attitude in this World War No. 2, could now hardly be held to apply.

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Dr. Bowman, "New World, 1921," page 210 : "The following table based on the Austrian census of 1910, shows how the 28,500,000 total population of Austria was distributed among the seventeen provinces" :—

EXTRACTS FROM TABLE.

Province.	Population.	Nationality.	
Trieste	230,000	62% Italian.	30% Slovene.
Goritzia	261,000	36% Italian.	62% Slovene.
Istria	404,000	38% Italian.	44% Croatian.

Dr. Bowman, pages 259-261 : "The most serious zone of friction is the Istrian Peninsula, Dalmatia and the uplands of Carniola bordering on Italy."

"Let us begin with an examination of the map which shows the ethnic distribution of Jugoslavs and Italians (Fig. 131)"—See Plate 13 at end of book. "The Slavs are indisputably predominant up to and beyond the Isonzo. Trieste is, so to speak, an Italian island in a Jugoslav sea, and by far the greater part of the population of Istria is Jugoslav. (Fig. 132.)"

"The Italians claimed the Dalmatian coast on the ground that the culture of the whole eastern fringe of the Adriatic is Italian. It is true that Italians predominate :

(1) In the narrow western fringe of Istria.

(2) In the towns of Fiume (not including Susak) and Zara.

(3) In the islands of Lussin and Unie."

"But it is true also that the Italians scattered along the eastern Adriatic littoral are city and not country dwellers, traders and not farmers. They cannot be said to occupy the region. A like criticism may be made of the cultural argument. The evidences of Italian culture in the towns belong to past importations and give no basis for true regional development."

"The extent of Italian cultural influence is greater than the area in which Italians live. Italy was historically and culturally far advanced when, behind the coastal fringe, the uplands of Jugoslavia were a primeval wilderness."

"Cultural considerations here form a peculiarly weak basis for national claims, because the ties of race, language, and political faith are stronger than the ties of culture, even though that culture be long established. The people are Jugoslavs and wished to remain Jugoslavs, and they did not wish to accept Italian sovereignty merely because from early times the coast of the region, formerly known as Illyria, had attracted Roman warriors and ship-builders, traders, travellers and priests. The Jugoslavs asked : 'How many thousands of Jugoslavs are you going to claim because the architecture is Italian, and because the Romans hundreds of years ago cut timber on our coast, sent missionaries, raised large buildings and traded with our people ?'"

"The difficulties of the dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia arose in large part because the ethnic, cultural and military lines do not coincide. It is hard to select a line that gives equal attention to these three considerations. If the best military line be selected, the ethnic principle is violated ; if a cultural line be followed, military and naval considerations are set aside."

"A situation so complicated as this is could hardly have been settled to the satisfaction of both sides under the most favourable conditions."

Leon Dominion, page 76 : "The following figures for the population of the Dalmatian islands show the numerical inferiority of the Italians :—

Italians.	Population according to Census of 1910.	Inhabitants speaking Serbo-Croatian dialects.		Inhabitants speaking Italian.	
			%	Number	%
Lissa, St. Andrea and Busi	10,041	9,939	98·98	92	0·92
Lesina, Spalmadori and Torcola	16,861	16,340	96·91	494	2·92
Curzold, Vazza, Lagosta and adjoining reefs ...	21,628	21,186	97·95	436	2·01
Stagno district, including Medela Island ...	9,424	9,393	99·67	9	0·1

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Dr. Bowman, pages 266-268 : '' The Jugoslavs assert that the justice of their claim to Dalmatia is further supported by the results of the plebiscite taken (1919) in all the communes occupied by Italian troops. More than three hundred and fifty towns participated in the elections, and the result was a vote of 96 per cent. in favour of union with Jugoslavia. The nine islands all gave majorities above 95 per cent. for union. Except for Zara, there is no town with an Italian majority in Dalmatia, and none other with more than 10 per cent. of Italian population.''

'' Some of the islands, notably Lagosta, depend entirely upon their trade with the Jugoslav coast. Fishing and grape culture are their two principal industries, and their products are abundant in Italy and needed in Jugoslavia. In some instances the people of the islands asserted that to give them to Italy would be to destroy their economic life.''

Dr. Vaughan Cornish, pages 43, 44 : ISTRIA.—'' The region owes its economic and strategic importance to its harbours, particularly Trieste and Pola. It was conquered with difficulty by the Romans in the second century B.C., in order to put down the piracy of the native Illyrian tribes. In the administrative division of the Empire under Augustus, the river Arsa, flowing from north to south and reaching the sea to the east of the terminal promontory, was chosen as the boundary between Pannonia and the province called Italia. The name Istria was restricted to the part west of the river.''

'' The choice of the river Arsa as the boundary indicates the respective facilities of communication to east and west, and it is significant that the boundary between Italian and Slavonic speech runs from north to south (but westward of the river Arsa). Most of the Slavonic area is of the Serbo-Croat language, only a small part near the base of the peninsula being Slovene.''

'' The Croats occupied the interior during the first half of the seventh century : they were Christianized under the civilizing influence of the coastal cities by the end of this century, and the language thereafter became literary and was thereby stabilised. Thus the present boundary between Italians and Croats in Istria is a relic of the frontier of Christendom thirteen centuries since.''

Leon Dominion, page 78 : '' Slavic dialects are found in the Friulian sections of eastern Italy as well as in the Abruzzi and Molise regions. The Slavic population of Friuli was estimated in 1851 at 26,676. The census of 1901 records the existence of 5,734 Slavic-speaking families scattered in sixteen communi and consisting of about 36,000 individuals.''

Dr. Vaughan Cornish, page 41 : FRIULI.—'' In 1914 it was shared between Austria and Italy. Since the Great War the parts have been reunited under Italy. As defined by the political boundaries of 1914 Friuli comprised the Italian province of Udine together with the district of Portogruaro, and the Austrian province of Gorz and Gradisca with the district of Idria.''

'' The Gorz and Gradisca region is traversed by the boundary of Slovene and Italian language. The latter is, however, a distinctive variety of Italian known as the Furlanian dialect. It contains a notable proportion of Celtic words, and when we enquire into the origin of this peculiarity we are at once brought to the beginning of the history of the region as a debatable borderland.''

R. W. Seton-Watson, page 72 : '' If Italy should succeed in establishing her claim to Trieste, she must, alike in her own interests and in those of European peace, convert the city into a free port for all commerce. Its inclusion in the Italian tariff system would rapidly reduce a flourishing port to ruin and create an intolerable situation for its entire hinterland '' . . . '' its proclamation as a free port would give scope to every legitimate aspiration of German commerce in the eastern Mediterranean.''

R. W. Seton-Watson, page 190 : '' A special arrangement must be guaranteed for the Port of Trieste, and free linguistic and cultural development must be secured to the national minorities on either side of the new Italo-Slav frontier.''

R. W. Seton-Watson, page 71 : '' A guarantee of linguistic rights in schools, churches, local bodies and cultural institutions must be a sine qua non in the settlement of every problem.''

"Thus—the Slovenes in Italy—must enjoy the same privileges as—the tiny group of Italians in the new Jugoslavia.''

Finally the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Information Paper No. 26, states : '' There are about a million Slovenes in Slovenia, half-a-million over the frontier in Italy and about 80,000 in Carinthia. The Italian Slovenes, do not apparently enjoy the privileges promised by Italy when the reconciliation between Italy and Yugoslavia took place in 1937. In the Ostmark their national existence is ignored.''

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COMMENTARY.

These well-known authorities, both British and American, who, over a period of time from 1916 to 1936, have recorded their deductions on the main points of dispute in printed word, have been briefly quoted here. Little comment is necessary, and the fair-minded and unbiased reader can draw his own conclusions.

It is, however, necessary to point out that when this question of the Slovene and Croatian borderlands was settled after the conclusion of the first World War, then of the two countries against whom the Slovenes and Croatians now have territorial claims, only Austria was then an enemy of the Allies, while Italy was one of the Allies and had fought against the Slovene and Croat troops for more than three years. These Slovenes and Croats were then a subject race under the domination of the Central Powers and only joined the side of the Allies later as one of the Triune, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later Jugoslavia.

However, in this present World War No. 2 the position is reversed. These same Slovenes and Croats, now of the Triune of Jugoslavia, are on the side of the Allies as friends, fighting, actively resisting, and suffering at the hands of both the Italians and Austrians, who to-day are the common enemies of the British Empire, the United States and the other United Nations, including Jugoslavia.

Apart from this very important consideration, when endeavouring to settle this very difficult problem, other factors should be taken into consideration, i.e., an equitable division based on ethnographical principles whereby the least harm is done to either side, a proper consideration of the future economic welfare and prosperity of the various towns, industries, settlements, and agricultural districts, and the maintenance intact within these boundaries of the chief transport routes to the ultimate common benefit of the inhabitants of these lands. All too often after World War No. 1 (through failure to appreciate economic as well as ethnographical principles), the faulty fixing of national frontiers has meant decay and slow death to what was once a flourishing town and flourishing agricultural district.

To illustrate the foregoing remarks a series of interesting ethnographical maps is included. There are sixteen in the Series, thirteen of which are reproduced twice. The top illustration in each case is an actual enlarged photographic copy of an existing published map, either as map, atlas, or book illustration, with, below, the ethnographical boundaries of the top map traced almost exactly on a more up-to-date map which shows important physical and economical features, such as main railway communications and junctions, principal towns, etc., and the pre-second World War political frontiers. These latter maps are necessary to demonstrate the importance of other factors as well as the ethnographical boundaries.

The Series consists of ethnographical maps of American, British, Jugoslav, Swiss, Italian and German origin and, consists of the following :—

1.	Ethnographical Map by	Heinrich Berghaus	1845	German origin.
2.	,, ,, ,,	Spruner-Menke	1850	,, ,,
3.	,, ,, ,,	Dr. Nabert	1887	,, ,,
4.	,, ,, ,,	Freytag (Dr. Fischer)	1919	,, ,,
5.	,, ,, ,,	Freytag and Berndt (Dr. Haberlandt)	1929	,, ,,
6.	,, ,, ,,	Gabrys	1919	Swiss ,,
7.	,, ,, ,,	de Agostini	1917	Italian ,,
8.	,, ,, ,,	R. W. Seton-Watson	1911	British ,,
9.	,, ,, ,,	Stanford	1915	,, ,,
10.	,, ,, ,,	Sir Arthur Evans	1916	,, ,,
11.	,, ,, ,,	Dr. Vaughan Cornish	1936	,, ,,
12.	,, ,, ,,	Leon Dominion	1917	American ,,
13.	,, ,, ,,	Bowman	1921	,, ,,
14.	,, ,, ,,	The Slovene Minority Institute of Ljubljana	1940	Jugoslav ,,
15.	Map showing Field of Trade		1921	German and American origin.

16. Composite Map of the Ethnographical Boundaries of the above Maps.

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Reference can also be made to the modern (published 1940) "Library Atlas," edited by George Goodall, M.A., and H. C. Darby, M.A., Ph.D., and published by George Phillips & Sons, Ltd. Map on page 21 : "Linguistic Divisions and Political Frontiers of Europe."

These maps, in some localities, show a wide diversion of views, although the general average is approximately the same. They are meant to serve as definite proof of the existence of a Slovene-Croatian minority in Austria and Italy, and to serve as an indication of what general area is involved rather than as a definite clear cut claim which can only be determined after more detailed and exhaustive enquiries.

NOTES.

The following reproductions of actual maps have been coloured to conform to one common scheme for all maps, in order to simplify the reading and interpretation thereof ; and therefore, as regards colouring only, do not necessarily conform to the colouring of the actual maps.

No particular attention has been paid to ethnographical boundaries other than those between Jugoslavia (Slovenia and Croatia) and Italy, Germany (Austria) and Hungary.

As a conclusion to this brief survey of the ethnographical position of the Croatians and Slovenes of Jugoslavia, it might not be out of place to include a few brief quotations from a recent article in the "Empire Review"—entitled, "Friends and Foes."

"One of the most reassuring developments in the field of foreign policy is the evident determination of the Government not to be taken by surprise when peace comes, in the same way as was its predecessor twenty-three years ago. It would be impossible to call attention either too often or too strongly to the dire consequences which have ensued from the fact that we were as little prepared for the end of the Four Years' War as we had been for its beginning, and the frequent consultations which are now taking place with our Allies show clearly that Mr. Churchill and his colleagues are following the earlier and sounder precedent set by Lord Castlereagh."

"Not the least of the weaknesses of our position abroad at the present time is the widespread belief that we shall not be too hard on the nations which have thrown in their lot with Germany."

"A contemporary, 'The Sunday Times,' has recently performed a public service by pointing out in a series of leading articles that as a nation we have a duty to our Allies as well as to ourselves, and the consideration is an important one. In the past we have too often laid ourselves open to the charge that we have neglected our friends, and have cultivated our enemies ; indeed, many of our diplomatic difficulties of recent years have been due to this widespread belief. We cannot afford to run such a risk again, and no appeals to the heart can be allowed to affect the decisions of the head. We must be just to our friends before we can afford to be generous to our foes."

London, June, 1942.

G. M. S. Leader

F.R.G.S., A.I.M.M.

(Formerly of Mežica, Slovenia.)

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GERMAN ORIGIN. 1845.

Enlarged photographic copy of a section of Map No. 10 in the "Allgemeiner Ethnographischer Atlas," by Heinrich Berghaus, 1851 ; being an "ethnographische Karte der Oesterreichen Monarchie 1845," after Bernhardi, Safarik and own (Berghaus) investigations, February 1845. From the original Berghaus Physical Atlas 11 in the map library of the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London.

The ethnographical boundaries of the above map have been traced approximately on a more up-to-date map showing railway communications, pre-1941 frontiers and chief towns.

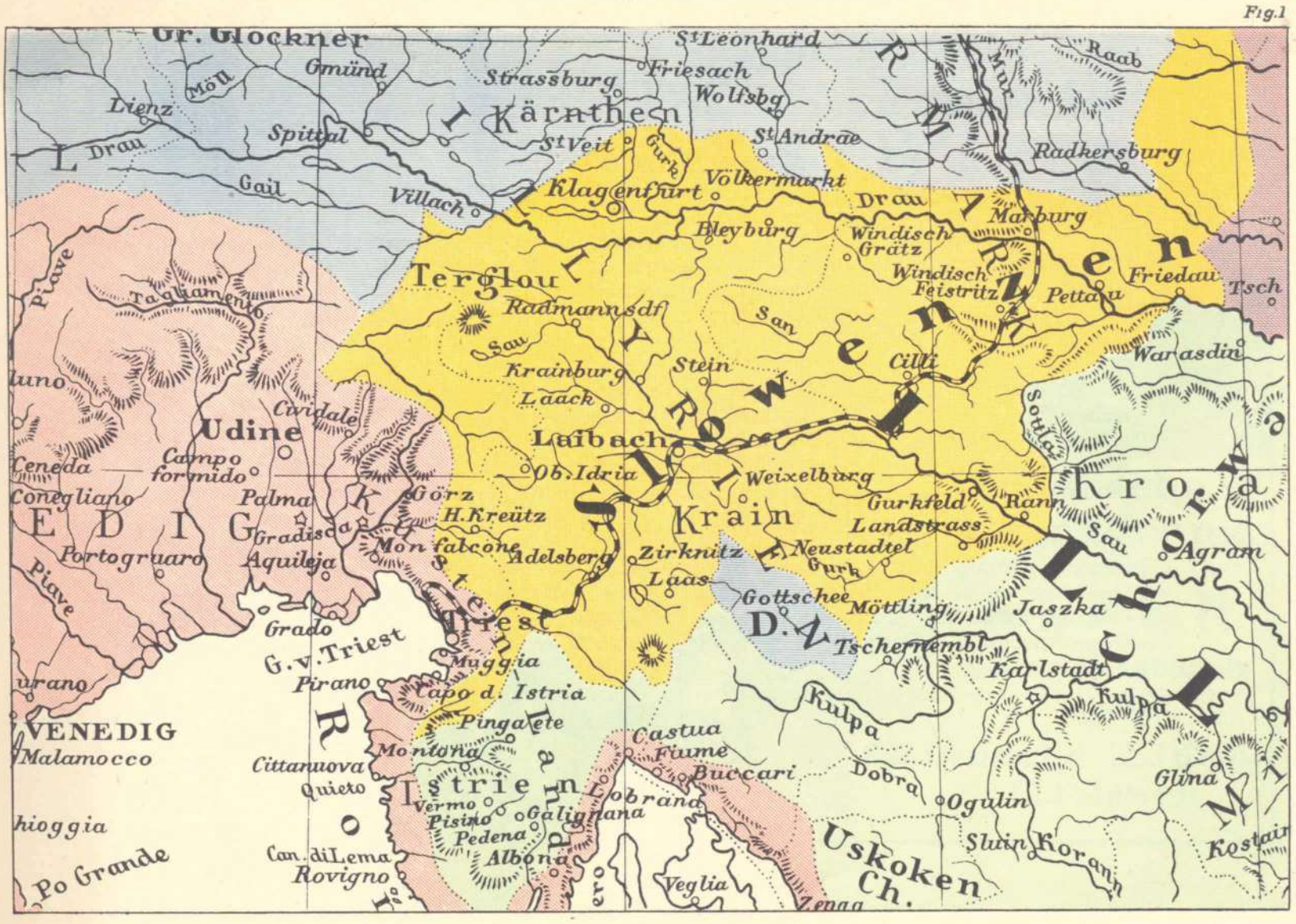
The map illustrates, from the German point of view, the general trend of ethnographical boundaries nearly 100 years ago.

The western ethnographical boundary shows a strip of Italian-speech all round the Istrian peninsula and Trieste, with Duino, Gorizia, Cividale and Tarvis on the Italian side and Tolmein and Caporetto (Karfreit) on the Slovene side. The northern ethnographical boundary places Villach, Gurk, Wolfsberg, Arnfels, Leibnitz and Radkersburg on the Austrian side and Klagenfurt, Moosburg, St. Veit, Griffen, Völkermarkt and St. Gotthard on the Slovene side.

This map shows how the Slovene lands formerly (100 years ago) extended well into Southern Carinthia, and this fact is admitted by a well-known German authority. Only a very small area south of the River Drave at Mureck, which at present is in Jugoslavia, is indicated as of German speech. A small island of German speech (in reality mixed Slovene and German) is shown around Kocevje (Gottschee).

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Fig.1



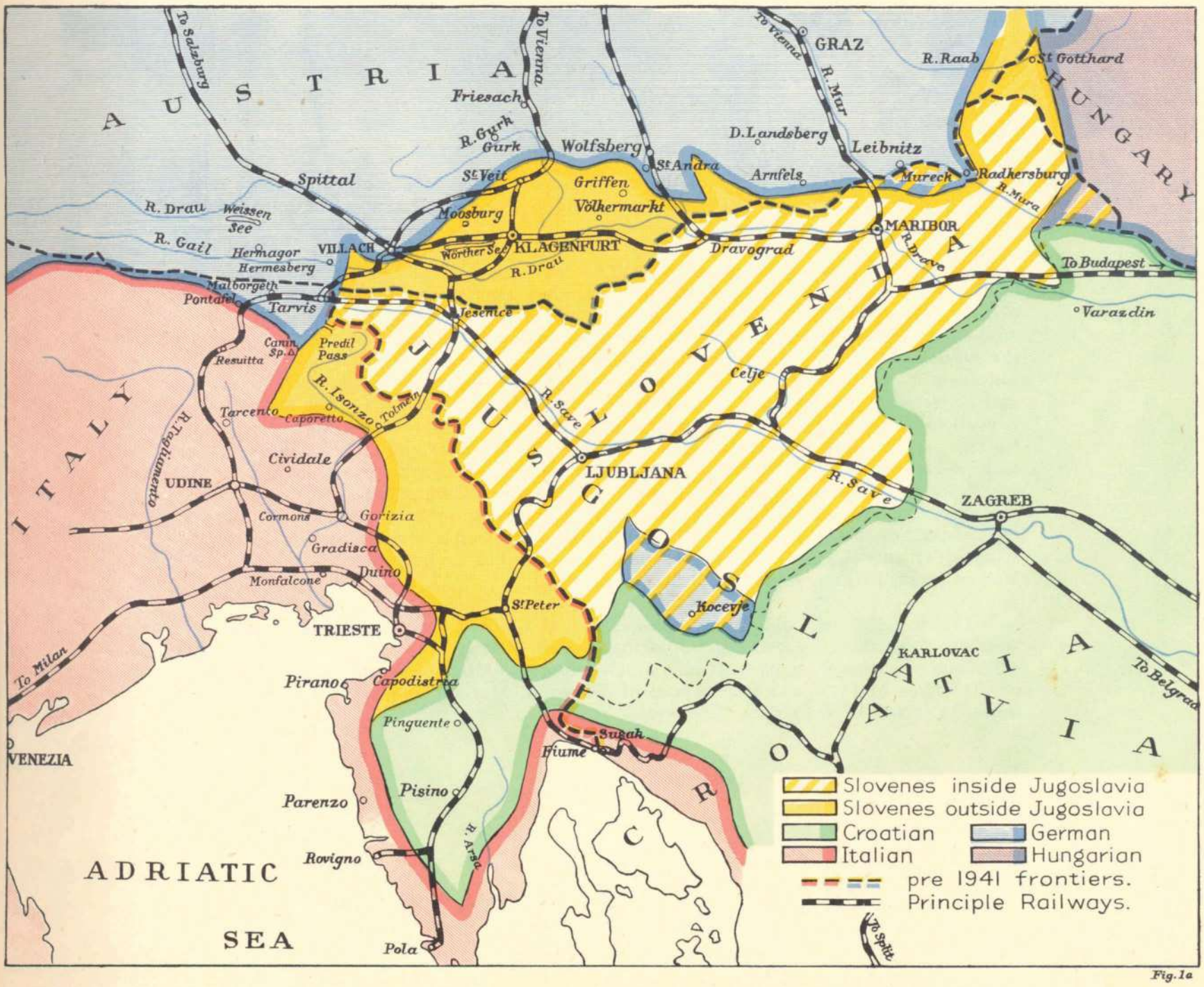


Fig.1a

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GERMAN ORIGIN. 1850.

Photographic enlargement of an insert map in Spruner Menke's "Hand Atlas für die geschicthe des mittel alters und der neurenzeit." Map No. 13.(1) "Deutsche Sprachgrenzen in den Alpen." Printed and published by Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1880. From the original map in the map library of the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London.

(1) Author's (Spruner's) commentary to Map No. 13. Europe nach seinen ethnographischen Verhältnissen in der Mitte des XIX Jahrhunderts (ethnography of Europe in the middle of the 19th century): Die Anerkennung des ethnographischen Princips in der erwähnten Neugestaltungen rechtfertigt die Beifügung dieser Nummer. Sie wurde bearbeitet nach den ethnographischen Karten von Köppen, Czörnig, E. Böckh, Kutscheit, Kiepert, K. Bernhardi, Lejean (Ergänzungsheft 4) (1861), von Petermann's Mittheilungen), A. Petermann, sowie nach Heinrich Berghaus' Ethnographischem Atlas. (Translation : The acknowledgment of Ethnographical principles in the previously mentioned new arrangement justified the inclusion of this number. It was prepared from ethnographical maps of Köppen, Czörnig, E. Böckh, Kutscheit, Kiepert, K. Bernhardi, Lejean (revised volume 4 (1861), from Petermann's journal), A. Petermann, also after Heinrich Berghaus' ethnographical Atlas.

Ethnographical boundaries of the above map inserted in a more up-to-date map of north-west Yugoslavia and adjacent territories, showing railway communications and pre-1941 political frontiers.

The ethnographical boundaries shown on this map are those ruling nearly 100 years ago, but somewhat later than Berghaus, and they indicate a greater westerly extension of Slovene speech, but somewhat less northerly extension. The western ethnographical boundary commencing from south shows a narrow strip of Italian-speaking territory on the west coast of the peninsula of Istria with the Croatians and Slovenes reaching the seaboard in the vicinity of Pirano. Further north another narrow strip of Italian-speech extends from Pirano to just north of Trieste from whence the sea-coast to Monfalcone is occupied by Slovenes. The boundary then runs in a northerly direction leaving Duino, Gorizia and Predil on the Slovene side and Gradisca, Cormons, Cividale, Tarcento, Resuitta and Tarvis just over on the Italian side, with a northern ethnographic boundary continuing east from Tarvis on the Italian side with an island of Slovene-speech west of Tarvis in the neighbourhood of Malborgeth. The northern ethnographic boundary continuing east from Tarvis generally follows the line of the present frontier except in the area between Klagenfurt and Maribor, where Slovene speech reaches to the outskirts of Klagenfurt, Völkermarkt, Griffen, Arnfels and St. Gotthard.

This is a 100-year-old ethnographical map of German origin, showing a considerable westerly extension of Slovene speech at the expense of Italy and a somewhat less northerly extension at the expense of Austria. Small minority islands of German-speech are shown in the towns of Ljubljana (the capital of Slovenia), Maribor and Celje, also the German minority island of Gottschee (Kocevje).

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GERMAN ORIGIN. 1844—1887.

Photographic copy of a section of a map showing '' Verbreitung der Deutschen in Europa nach osterreichischen, russischen, preussischen, sächsischen, schweizerischen und belgischen amtlichen Quellen, Reiseberichten des Dr. Lotz und anderer sowie nach eigenen Untersuchungen in den Jahren 1844-1887. Im Auftrag des Deutschen Schulvereins(1) und unter Mitwirkung von R. Böckh, dargestellt von Prof. Dr. H. Nabert. Published by Carl Flemming in Glogau. (Translation : Distribution of Germans in Europe, according to Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Saxon, Swiss and Belgian official sources, travel reports of Dr. Lotz and others, also according to own investigations during the years 1844-1887. At the request of the German Schools Union and with the assistance of R. Böckh, by Prof. Dr. H. Nabert.)

Ethnographical boundaries of the above map traced on a more up-to-date map of North-west Jugoslavia and adjoining territories showing railway communications and pre-1941 political frontiers.

This map shows a very broken northern boundary generally in favour of Slovene-speech, but a much more clearly defined western boundary much in favour of Slovene-speech. Trieste and Gorizia appear as very isolated Italian towns practically surrounded by Slovene-speech. It should be noted that this map was prepared for the German Schools Union and therefore probably for propaganda purposes,(2) hence the numerous south-reaching islands and tongues of German-speech on the northern boundary.

(1) According to Foreign Office Handbook No. 13, 1940 : '' ' The German Schulverein ' has been founded in 1880, its purpose was to build German private schools in Slav countries bordering the German linguistic bloc.''

(2) Foreign Office Handbook No. 13: '' The Germanising tactics have met in Carinthia with considerable success. The frontier which runs from Villach (Beljak) slightly north of Klagenfurt (Celovec) to Radgona on the Mur lay fifty years ago decidedly further north.'' (See Maps 1 and 6.) '' Moreover the Germans are beginning to form important islands in the towns south of it. It is, however, to be noted, that the Austrian official returns are based on the famous ' Umgangssprache,' which does not necessarily coincide with the nationality of the individual.''


KÄRNTHEN
Karnische Alpen
Julische Alpen
Kagenfurt
Villach
Völkermarkt
Bleiburg
Marburg
Radkersburg
Pettau
Friedau
Windische Bacher Geb.
Karawanken
Steiner Alpen
KRAINISCHE ALPEN
KRAINISCHE UND WINDISCHE BÜHEL
Laibach
Krainburg
Gurkfeld
Agram
Sichelburg
Karlstadt
Petrinia
Weiden
Cividale
Görz
Gradisca
Monfalcone
Aquileja
Pordenone
Portogruaro
TRIEST
Golf von Triest
Pirano
Capo d'Istria
ISTRIEN
Histerreich
Parenzo
Rovigno
Cittanuova
Veglia
Novi
Fiume
Golf von Fiume
St. Veit am Flaum (Fiume)
Ogulin
Tschernembl
Reifnitz
Zirknitz
Adelsberg
Birnbaumer Wald
Windische Bühel
Weichselburg
Neustadtel
Rann
Bistricze
Krapina
Zabok
Drachenburg
Steinbrücke
Cilli
Windischlandsberg
Rohitsch
Erlachstein
Peilenstein
Ratschach
Hörberg
Reichenberg
Kerschdorf
Haselbach
Landstrass
Möttnig
Seisenberg
Franzdorf
Hinnach
Kukendorf
Gottschee
Friedrichstein
Graflinden
Mitterdorf
Mitlaag
Moschitsch
Boschitsch
Seisendorf
Mayerle
Waidendorf
Marienthal
Verbovsko
Dellnicze
Ravnagora
Jasenak
Loqua (Lokva)
Plaschi
Novi
Veglia
Pinguente
Montana
Passberg
Cittanuova
Parenzo
Mitterburg (Pisino)
Pedena
Schönberg
St. Peter im Walde
Rovigno
Contanaro
Albona
Kästau (Castua)
Volosca
St. Jakob am Meer (Abbazia)
Porto Re
Ravnagora
Jasenak
Ogulin
Loqua (Lokva)
Plaschi
Primislje
Glina
Petrinia
Karlstadt
Alt-Sisseg
Kulpa
Dobra
Mrenicaer
Gr. Beriasicza
Glinica
Korana
Verginmost
Mustaib
Laas
Reifnitz
Deutschdorf
Grafenbrunn
Gottschee
Friedrichstein
Graflinden
Tschernembl
Mitterdorf
Mitlaag
Moschitsch
Boschitsch
Seisendorf
Mayerle
Waidendorf
Marienthal
Kästel
Altenmarkt
Unterlag
Mosel
Rieg
Graz
Winkel
Massern
Tiefenbach
Gabor
Rosenthal
Laase
Mitterdorf
Seisenberg
Franzdorf
Hinnach
Kukendorf
Obergurk
Pösendorf
Oberdorf
Nassenfuss
Haselbach
Landstrass
Neustadtel
Rudolfswerth
Breitenau
Möttnig
Kulpa
Gurk
Neuenegg
Reichenberg
Kerschdorf
Haselbach
Rann
Bistricze
Krapina
Zabok
Gr. Krapina
Drachenburg
Steinbrücke
Cilli
Windischlandsberg
Rohitsch
Erlachstein
Peilenstein
Stadtlerndorf (Semeno)
Ratschach
Hörberg
Lichtenwald
Littai
Sagor
Lustthal
Steinbrücke
Cilli
Franz
Oberburg
Leutschdorf
Franzdorf
Neuhaus
Schönstein
Prassberg
Laufen
Seisdorf
Oplotnitz
Donnobitz
Feistritz
Pragerhof
Wind. Pettau
Ober-Pulsgau
Bergentha
Janschendorf
Lutteneberg
Friedau
Täubling
St. Leonhard
Wernsee
Zoggendorf
Mautha (Manthod)
Ofenitz
Ober-Limbach
Kaltenbrunn
Radkersburg
Murau
Neuhaus
Neumarkt
Feldberg
Wildon
St. Florian
Landsberg
Sinnersdorf
Sinnersdorf
Wies
Eibiswald
Mahrenberg
Gross Walz
Fresen
Unter-Drauburg
Eberndorf
Pinkdorf
Gutenstein
Rechberg
Kappel
Schwabenbach
Gratz
Windisch
Bleiburg
Griffen
Völkermarkt
Moosburg
Wolfsberg
St. Andrae
St. Paul
Griffen
Eberndorf
Unter-Ferlach
Ober-Ferlach
Rosenbach
Tainach
Velden
Loibach
Ober-Ferlach
Unter-Ferlach
Rosenbach
Tainach
Velden
Loibach
Klagenfurt
Viktring
Krumpendorf
Ebenthal
Pörtschach
Reifnitz
Maria Wörth
Keutschach
Leonstein
Leopoldskirchen
Tainach
Velden
Loibach
Ober-Ferlach
Unter-Ferlach
Rosenbach

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GERMAN ORIGIN. 1919.

Enlarged photographic copy of a section of G. Freytag's Map, " Europas neue Staatsgrenzen bearbeitet von Alois Fischer, Wien, 1ten Oktober, 1919, nach G. Freytag's Völkerkarte von Europas." (Europe's New State Frontiers, prepared by Alois Fischer, Vienna, 1st October, 1919, from G. Freytag's ethnographical Map of Europe.).

The western ethnographical boundary again shows a wider Italian-speech strip on the west coast of Istria and around Trieste. From Duino, on the coast, the boundary passes west of Gorizia, Cividale, then through Caninspitz, Malborgeth, Hermagor, to the Eastern end of Weissen Lake.

The northern boundary passes north of Hermesberg through Villach, skirting south of the Wörther Lake and Klagenfurt, then north-east to Diex, south-east to Dravograd, then in a general north-easterly direction through Mureck, leaving Radkersburg to the south and St. Gotthard to the north.

The Klagenfurt Plebiscite area is shown by vertical hatching, and the disputed boundary areas by red dots.

The railway communications are held intact with the possible exception of the Dravograd-Maribor line. Only the Gottschee (Kocevje) German-speech island is shown.

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Fig 4



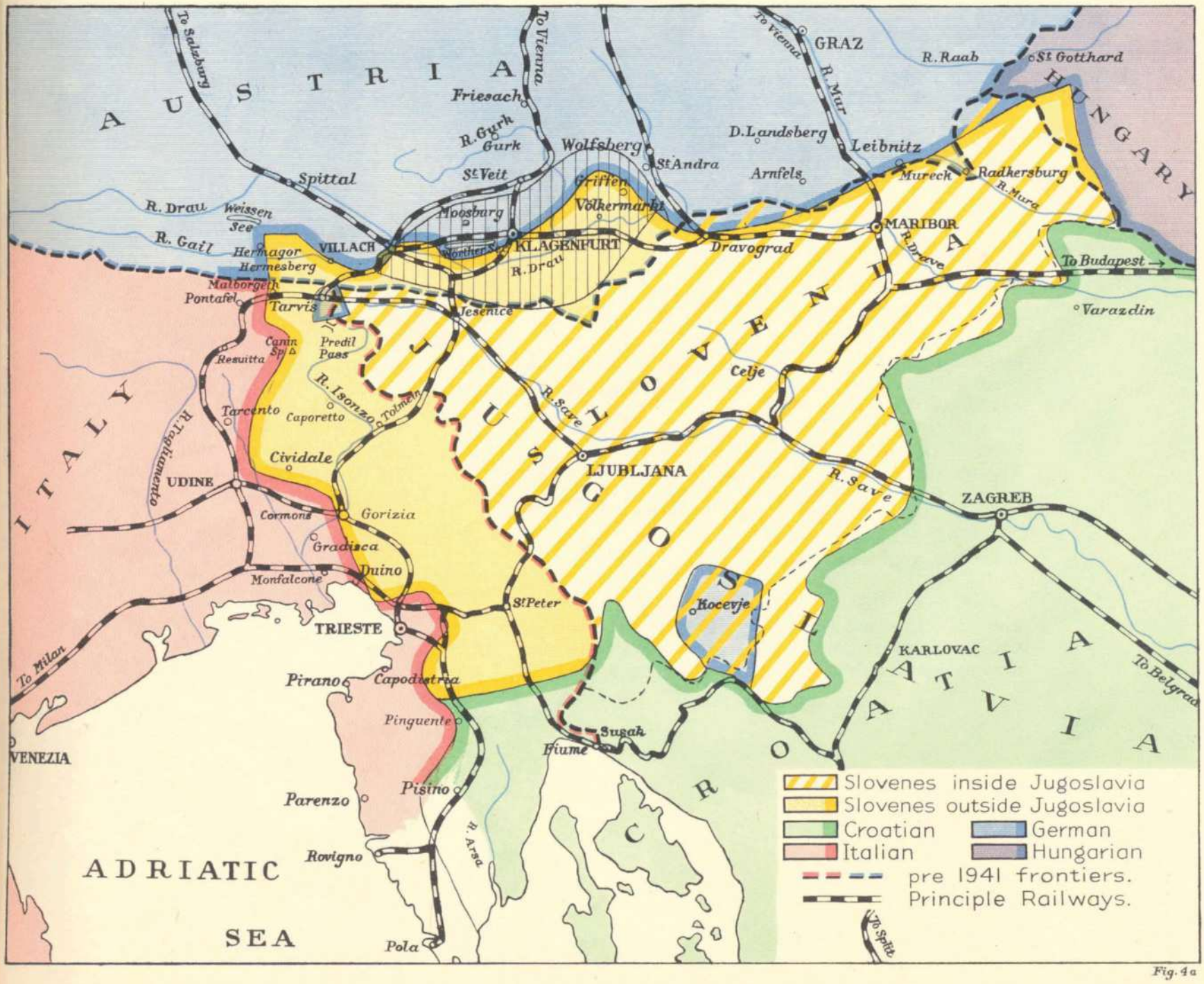


Fig. 4a

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SWISS ORIGIN. 1919.

Enlarged photographic copy of a section of "Carte Ethnographique de l'Europe," by J. Gabrys, Secretaire General de l'Union des Nationalites, published by the Librairie Centrale des Nationalities, Lausanne, 1919. The original map is in the map library of the Royal Geographical Society at Kensington, London.

Ethnographic boundaries of the above map traced on an up-to-date map of North-west Yugoslavia and adjoining territories, showing railway communications and pre-1941 frontiers. The northern ethnographic boundary is shown as running approximately through Spittal, Pressingberg (2,364 m.), Pfann nock (2,247 m.), Eisenhut (2,441 m.), Friesach—Zirbitzkogel (2,397 m.), Ober Lavanttal, St. Leonhard, Stainz, Wildon and south of Feldbach. The western ethnographic boundary is shown as running approximately through Spittal, then west of Hermagor, Malborgeth, Wischberg (2,666 m.), and Caninspitz (2,592 m.), east of Cividale, through Gradisca, east of Trieste, and west of Pisino.

The railway system supplying the port of Trieste is kept intact within Slovene (Jugoslav) territory until just on the outskirts of Trieste. Klagenfurt, Villach and Gorizia with their respective market areas also fall intact within the Slovene ethnographic area. No Austrian (German-speaking) minority is shown in the neighbourhood of Kocevje (Gottschee).

This map shows a very considerable extension of Slovene speech towards the west, and particularly towards the north, very much more so than any other neutral authority.

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Fig 6



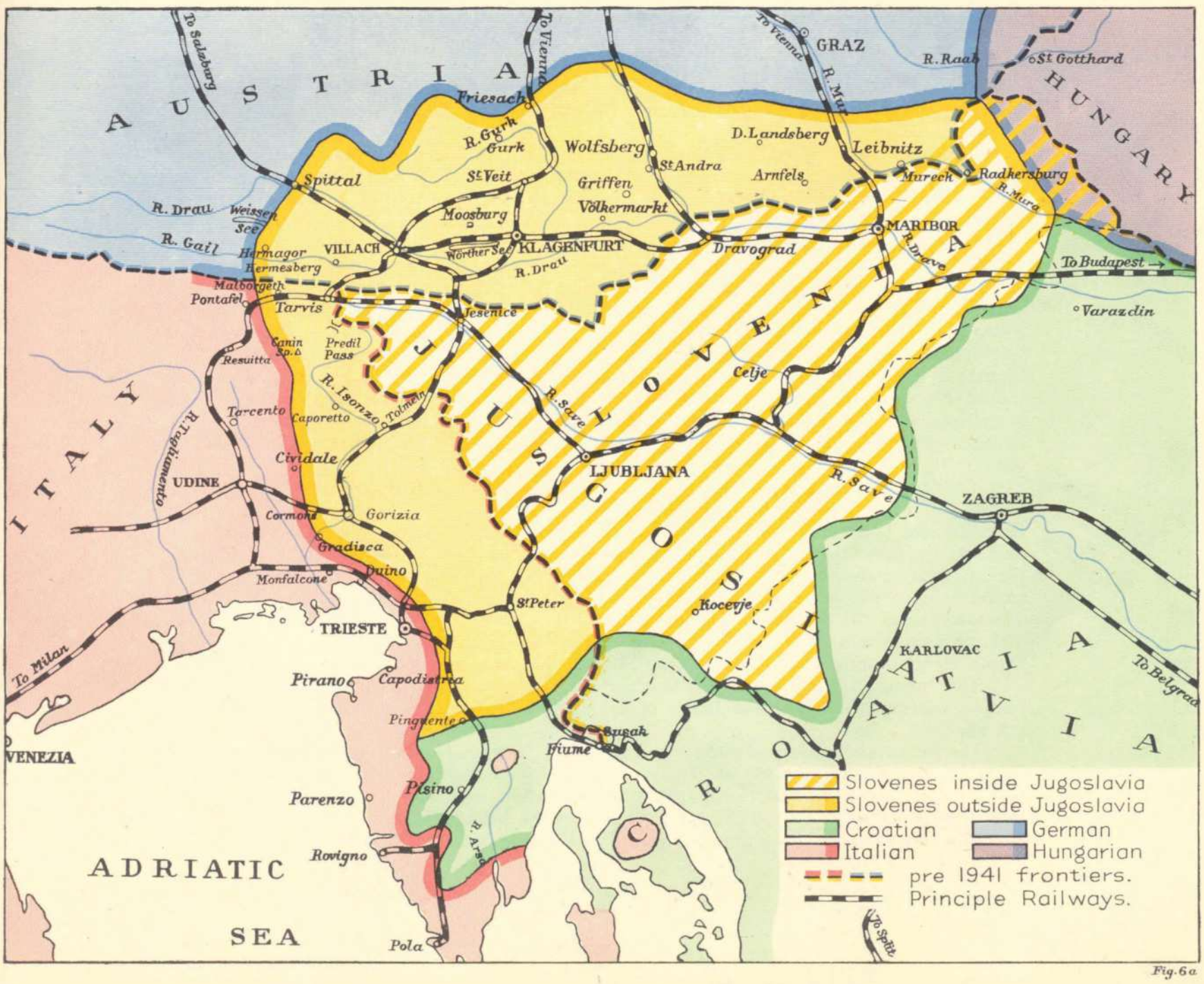


Fig. 6a

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ITALIAN ORIGIN. 1917.

Enlarged photographic copy of a section of "Carte Ethnique et Linguistique de l'Europe centrale," published by De Agostine's Geographical Institute, Novara (Italy), 1917. The original map is in the map library of the Royal Geographical Society at Kensington, London.

Ethnographical boundaries of the above map traced on an up-to-date map of north-west Jugoslavia and adjoining territories, showing railway communications and pre-1941 frontiers.

The northern ethnographic boundary of Slovene speech is shown running approximately from a point north of Hermagor to Villach with a deep indenture towards south, leaving part of the Gailtiztal and Schlitztal in former Austrian (German-speaking) territory. From Villach, towards east, the boundary places an extensive part of the north shore of the Wörther Lake within the Slovene-speech area, while a south indenture places Klagenfurt and the immediate outskirts in Austrian (German-speaking) territory. From there the boundary continues north-east to the Speikkogel (1899) then south-east to Dravograd where the ethnographic boundary is shown running south of present Jugoslav territory. From thence the ethnic boundary corresponds roughly with the present Jugoslav-Austrian frontier with the exception of slight tongues in favour of Austria (German-speech). The boundary then leaves Radkersburg on the west and forms a tongue reaching almost to the river Raab. The eastern ethnographic boundary falls somewhat west of the present Jugoslav-Hungarian frontier. Small isolated islands of German-speech are shown at Maribor, Celje, Völkermarkt, etc., but these are only small islands in a general Slovene sea.

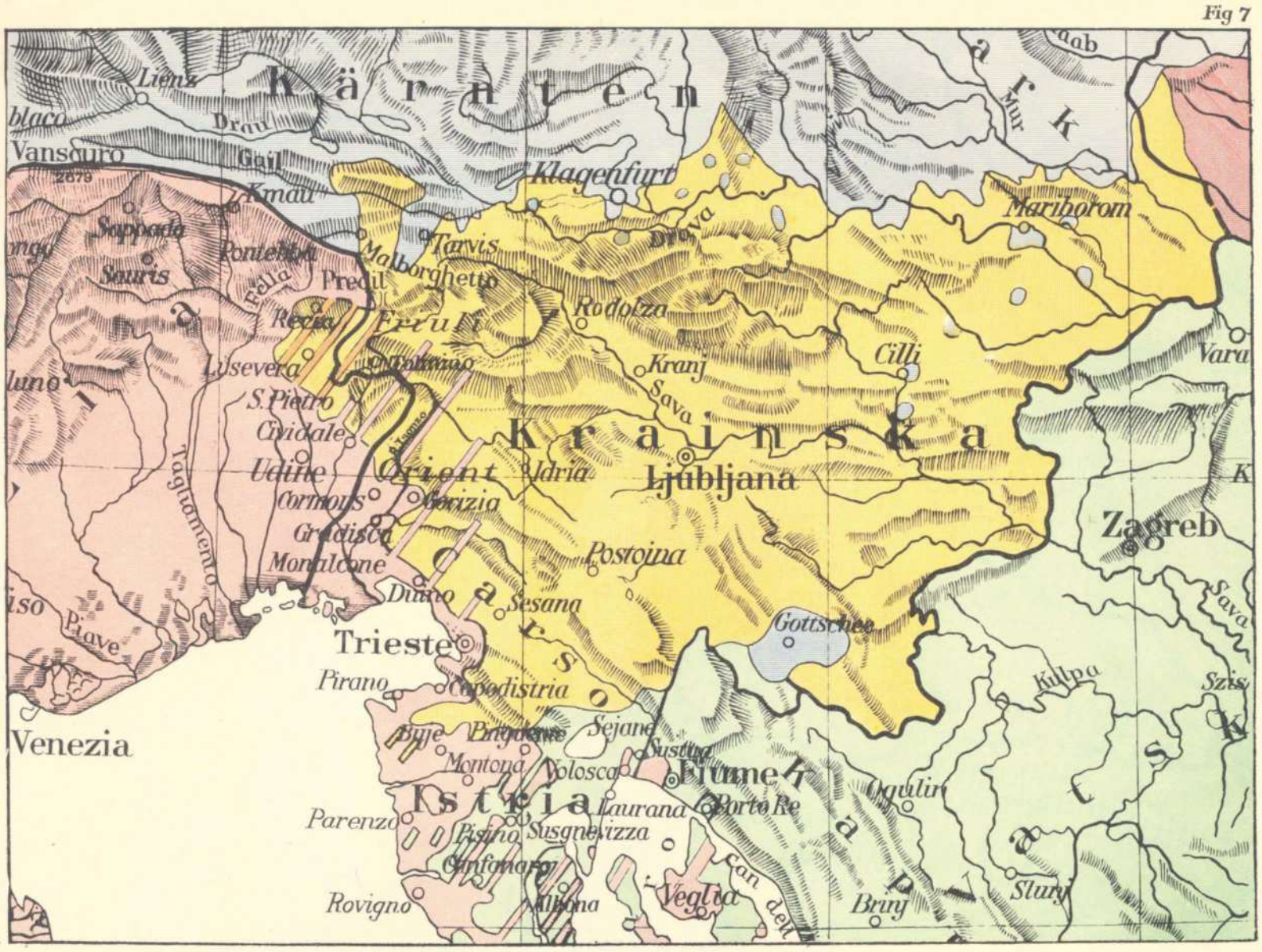
The western ethnographic boundary runs approximately from a point west of Hermagor to the Caninspitz (2,592 m.) then due west past Resiuita (Resia) then south leaving Resiuita and Lusevera well to the east, then in a south-easterly direction skirting just east of Cividale, Cormons, Gradisca, Monfalcone, with a tongue towards east placing Gorizia just inside the Italian-speaking area. From thence the ethnic boundary skirts round the coast of the Gulf of Trieste leaving the port of that name within the Italian-speaking area. The area between the western ethnographic boundary just described and an approximate line from the Predil Pass through Kuk (2,086 m.) and Sesane is shown as containing an Italian minority in a predominant Slovene area.

The towns of Klagenfurt and Gorizia are thus almost entirely cut off from their natural market areas, and the towns of Cividale, Villach and Radkersburg are partially cut off.

The important railway systems via Klagenfurt-Jesenice-Gorizia, and Villach-Jesenice-Gorizia supplying the port of Trieste are badly interrupted before reaching the port ; i.e., going from Austrian to Slovene, to Italian, again to Slovene, and finally to Italian territory at Trieste. The same applies to the Villach-Tarvis-Udine railway route. The small German-speaking minority island at Kocevje (Gottschee) is shown.

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Fig 7



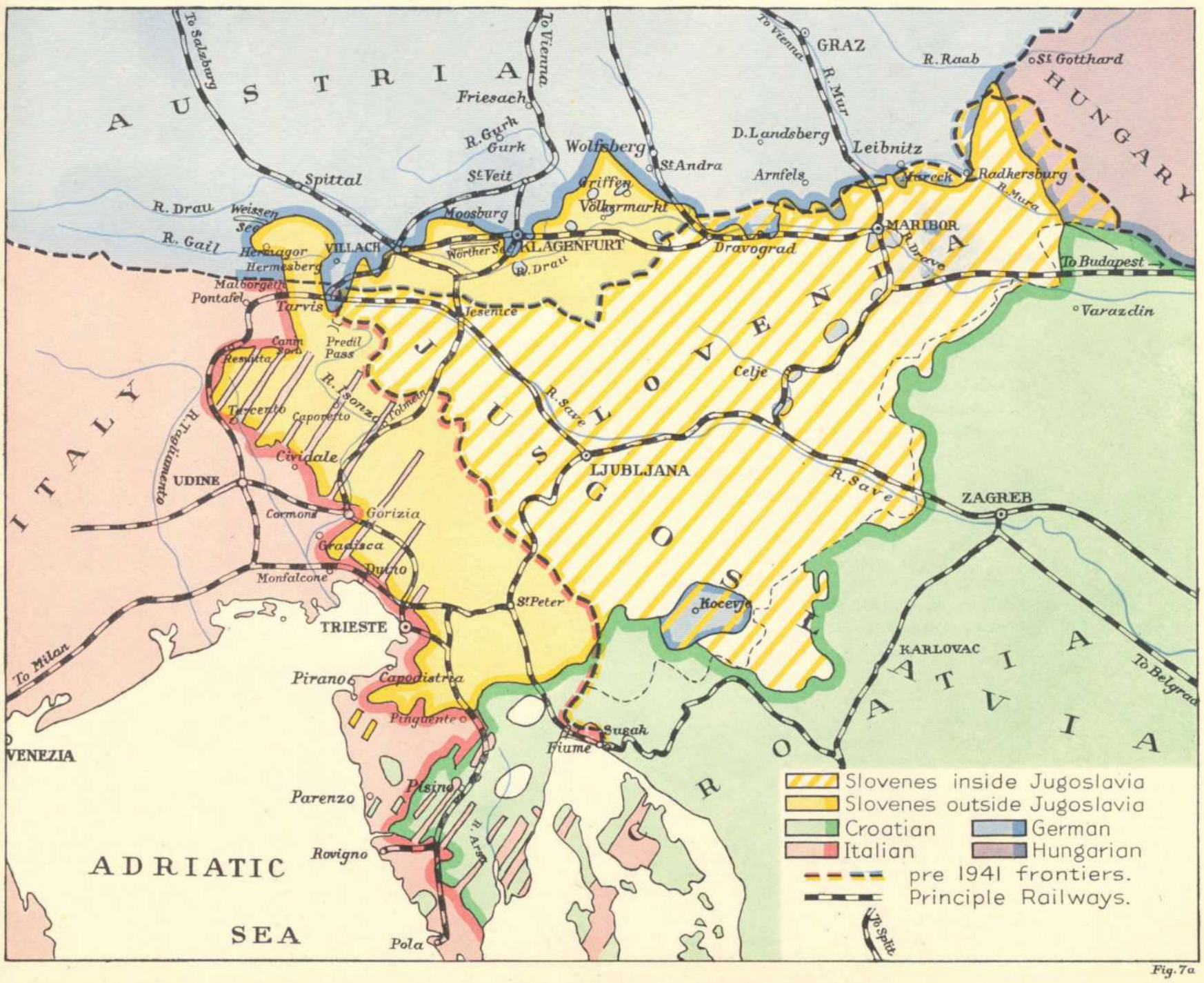


Fig. 7a

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BRITISH ORIGIN. 1911.

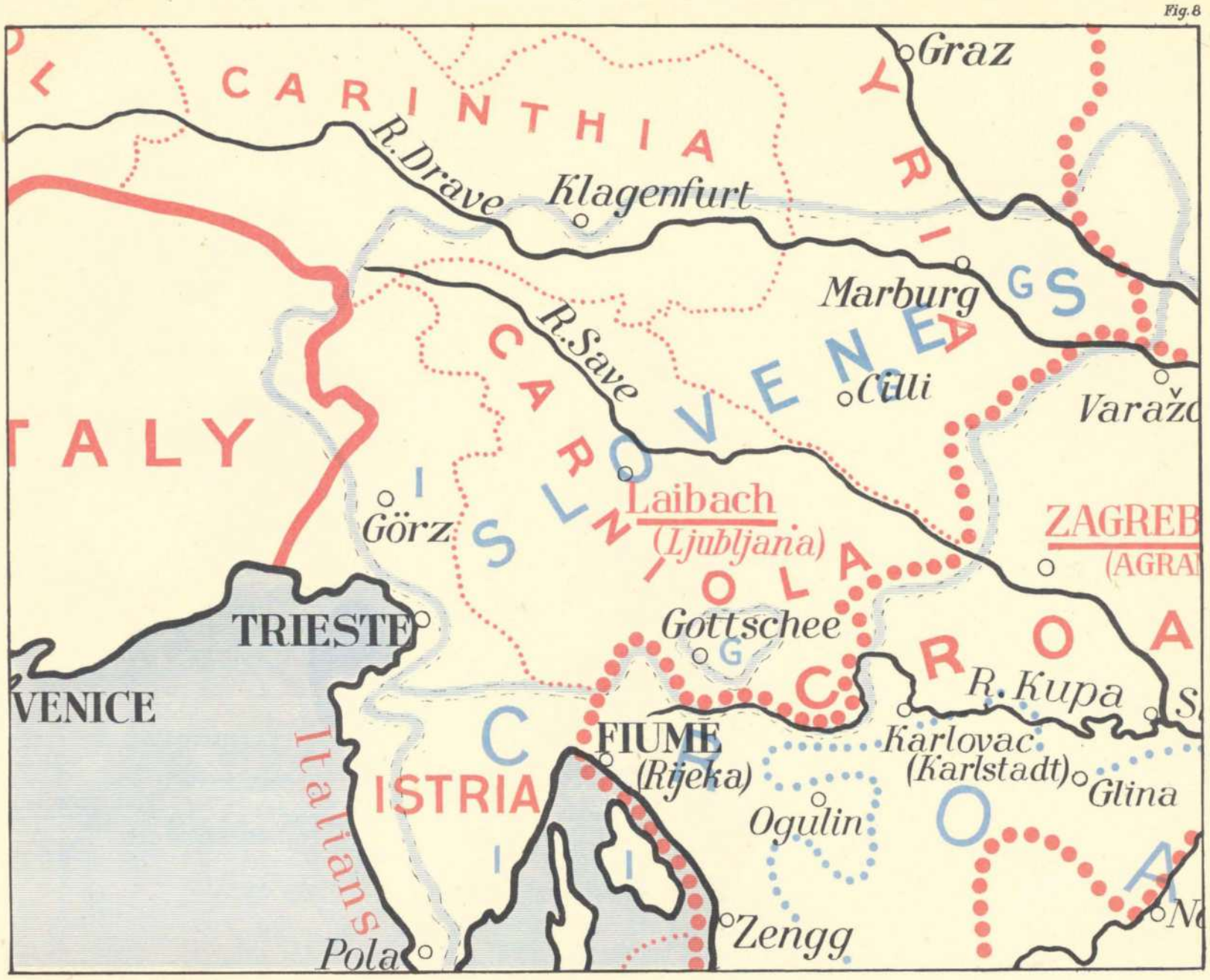
Enlarged photographic copy of a section of a map included in the work : "The Southern Slav Question," by R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt., 1911. He writes : "In preparing the map I have been materially assisted by my friend, Dr. Joseph Smodlaka, who represents Spalato (Dalmatia) in the Austrian Parliament."

The approximate trend of the ethnographical boundary on the above map is as follows : A narrow strip of Italian-speech on the west coast of the Istrian Peninsula with the western ethnographical boundary skirting round Trieste to the sea at Duino. From Duino the boundary continues north-west leaving Gorizia on the Slovene side to Cividale and Tarcento, thence in a northerly direction towards Resuitta, then east to the Caninspitz, and north to Hermesberg. The northern ethnographic boundary is shown running at first north from Hermesberg, then turning east to skirt south of Villach, then North-east past the Wörther Lake to Moosberg, again south-east to skirt south of Klagenfurt, then to Diex in the north again. From Diex to Griffen and Radkersburg, leaving Arnfels and Mureck to the north, and from there north-east to a point just south of St. Gotthard. The small German-speech minority at Kocevje is shown.

With the exception of the interruption of the Klagenfurt–Villach line, the main railways are kept intact within the ethnographical boundaries until the outskirts of Trieste. Neither Klagenfurt nor Villach are too well placed with regard to their natural market areas, both being cut off from the southern half.

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Fig. 8



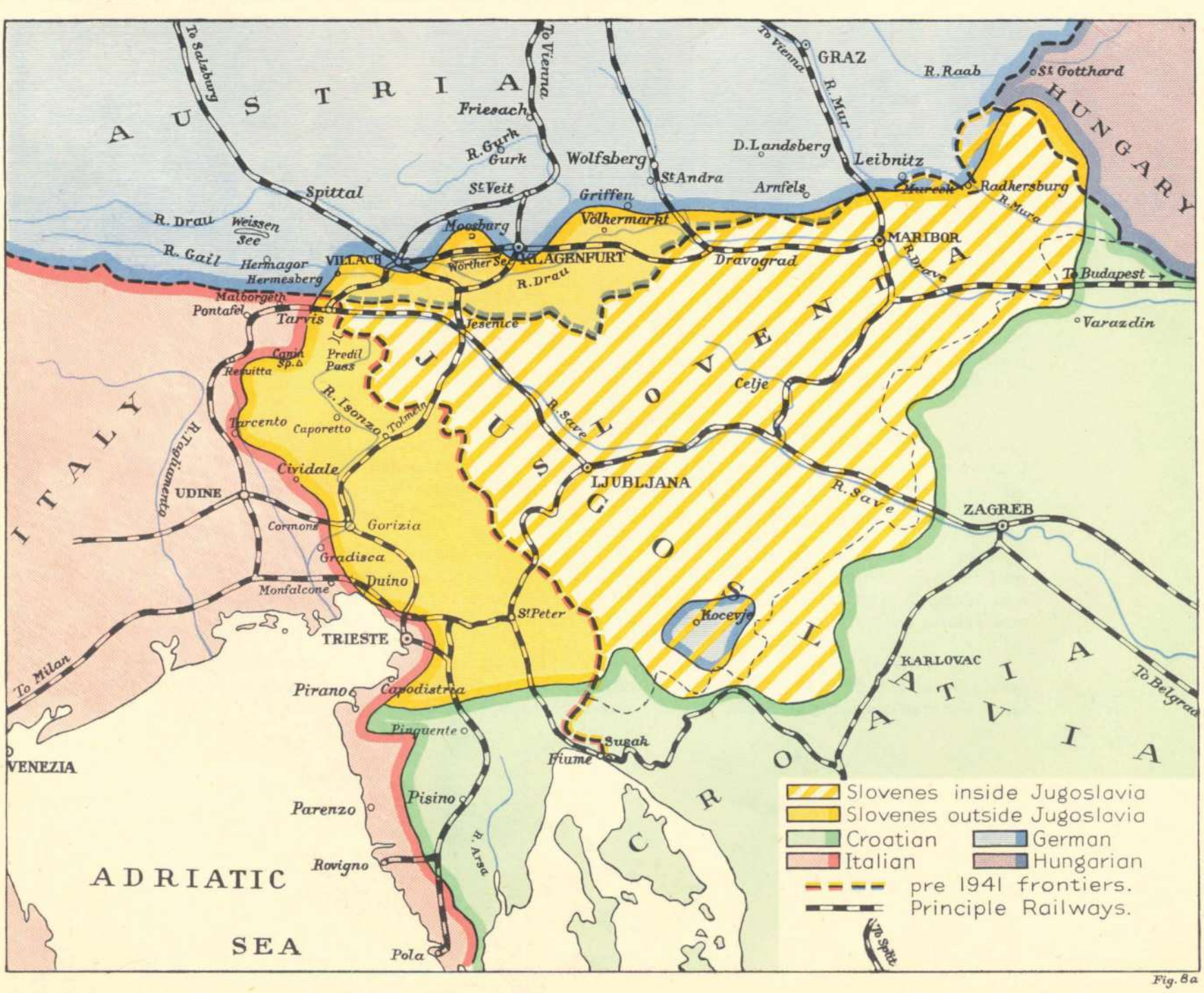


Fig. 8a

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BRITISH ORIGIN. 1915.

Enlarged photographic copy of a section of " A sketch map of the Linguistic areas of Europa," published by Stanford. The boundaries sketched on this map are based upon the late Prof. Keane's Ethnological map of Europe in Stanford's Compendium of Geography, maps accompanying the valuable contributions made by Leon Dominion to the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society for 1915, map accompanying the paper on the Adriatic Slavs by Sir Arthur Evans (Geog. Journal, XLVII, No. 4), map by B. C. Wallis on Distribution of Nationalities in Hungary (Geog. Journal, XLVII, No. 3); Ethnographische Karte der Balkanhalbinsel, von Prof. Dr. J. Cvijic, a sketch of southern Slav history, the southern Slav library iii, The Southern frontiers of Austria, by Douglas W. Freshfield (Geog. Journal, XLVI, No. 6).

Ethnographical boundaries of the above map traced on an up-to-date map of North-west Jugoslavia and adjoining territories, showing railway communications and pre-1941 frontiers.

The northern ethnological boundary adjacent to German-speaking territory leaves Villach, Klagenfurt, Völkermarkt just within the Austrian (German-speaking) territory with Mahrenburg and Radkersburg on the boundary. The eastern ethnographical boundary runs somewhat to the west of the actual Yugoslav frontier.

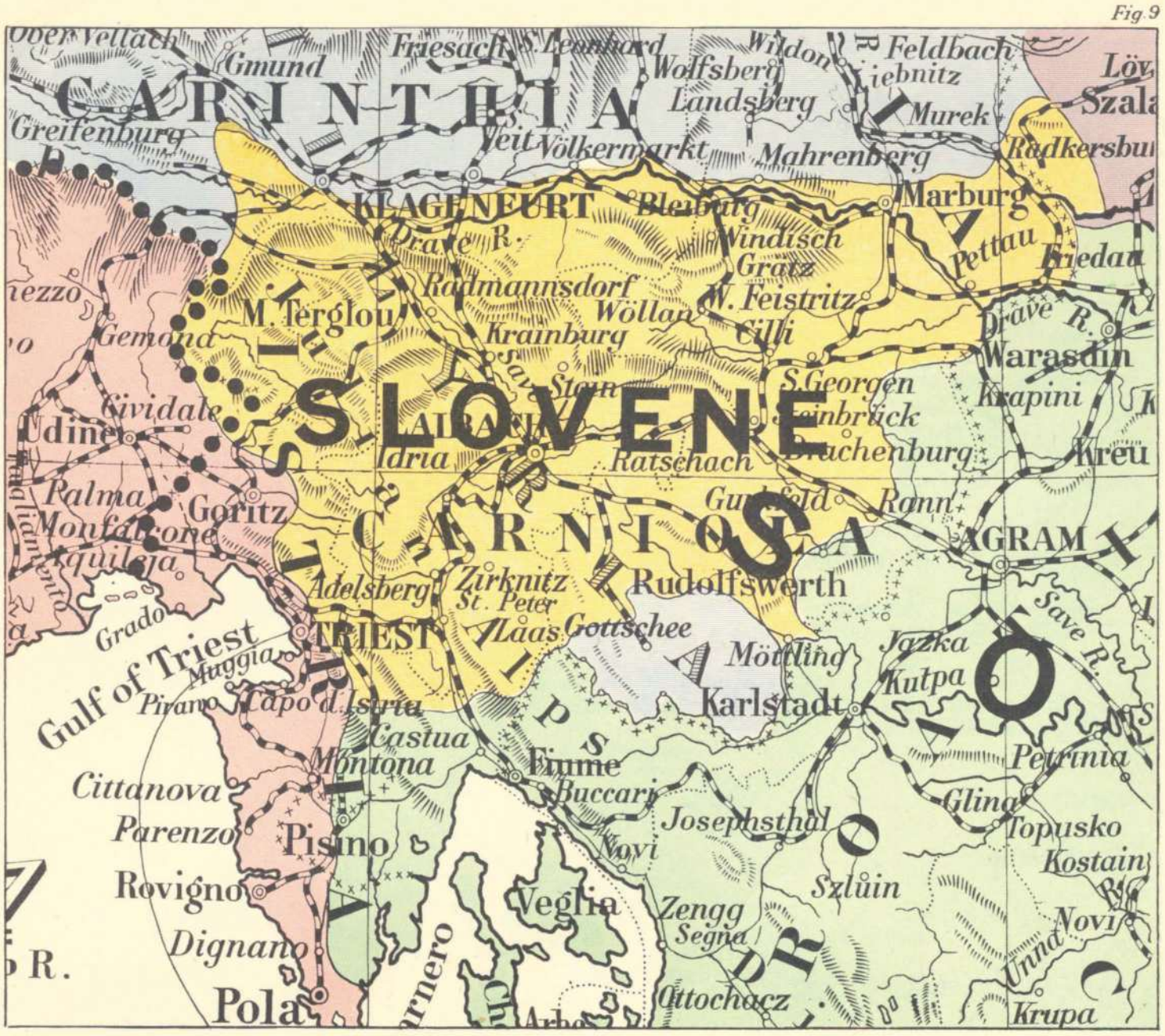
The western ethnographical boundary adjacent to German-speaking and Italian-speaking territory runs from a point south of Spittal to just east of Tarvis, then to the Caninspitz, then in a southerly direction, leaving Cividale, Gorizia, Duino and Trieste on the west (Italian-speech) side and Pinguento and Pisino on the east (Slovene-speech) side.

On the northern boundary Villach and Klagenfurt, are cut off from the southern half of their natural market areas, Radkersburg from the eastern and southern halves, and Maribor from the northern half ; while on the western boundary Tarvis, Gorizia and Trieste are cut off from the eastern half of their natural market areas.

The railways from Villach and Klagenfurt to Trieste, via Gorizia, are also cut by the exclusion of this Slovene town (Gorizia) from the Slovene-speaking area. An abnormally large German-speaking minority island around Kocevje (Gottschee) is shown.

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Fig. 9



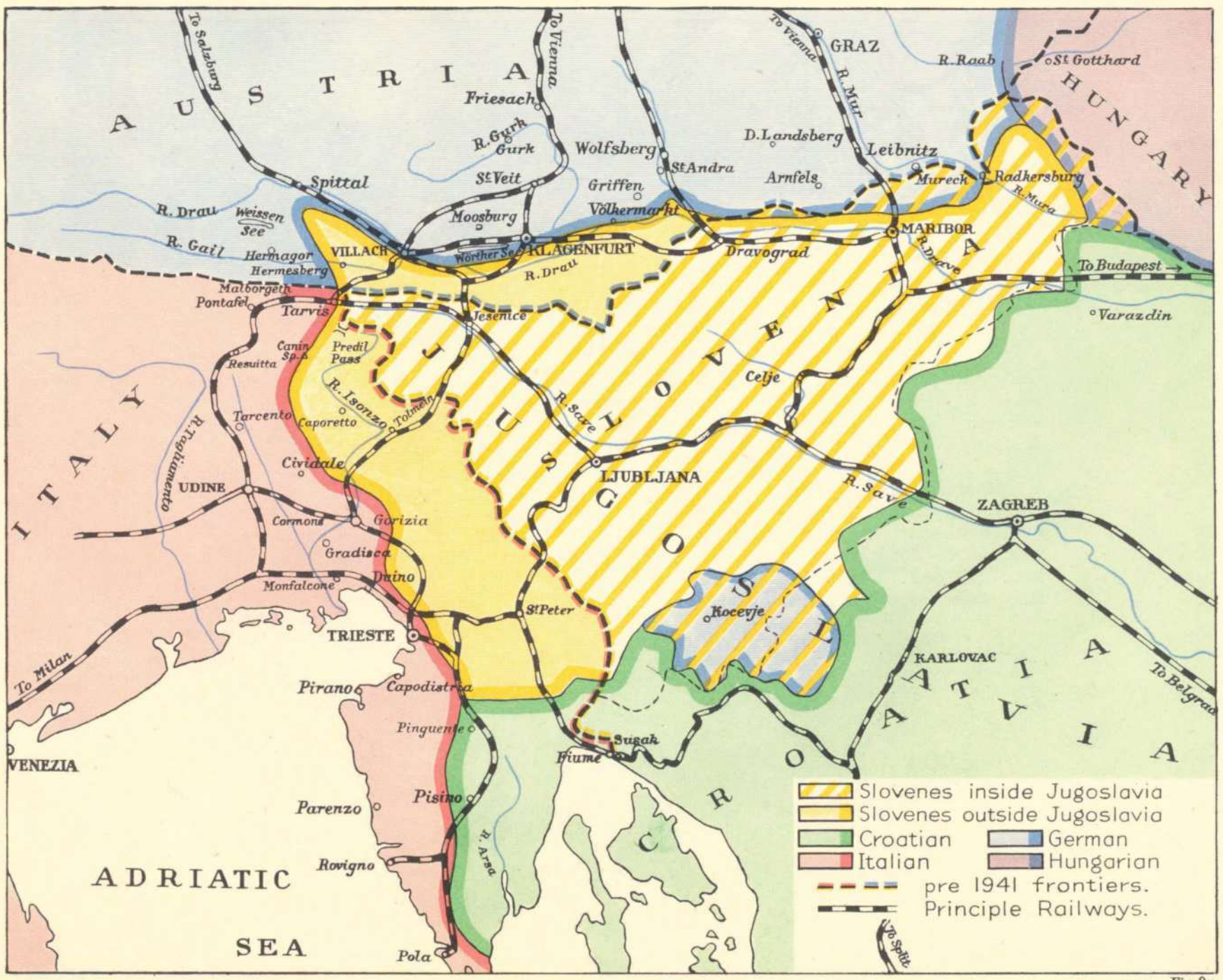


Fig. 9a

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BRITISH ORIGIN. 1916.

Enlarged photographic copy of a section of a map attached to Sir Arthur Evans' papers on "The Adriatic Slavs," in the Geographical Journal of 1916. Sir Arthur Evans in his paper writes as follows :

"The Slovenes had formerly a much wider extension, occupying the Pustertal in Tyrol with branches reaching to the neighbourhood of Linz and Vienna."

This element still stretches sporadically far into Carinthia and Styria and in recent years has been gaining on the German. The Slovenes further extend into the upper part of the Isonzo valley and even intrude into a part of Friuli.

A compact Slovene population occupies a great part of the valley of the Drave and extends beyond the river.

Maribor (Marburg) is another principal centre, though in this and other towns like Cilli and Radmansdorf there is a German nucleus.

There is also a compact German colony at the small town of Gottschee in South Carniola and in the immediately surrounding district, but these are only islands in a Slavonic sea.

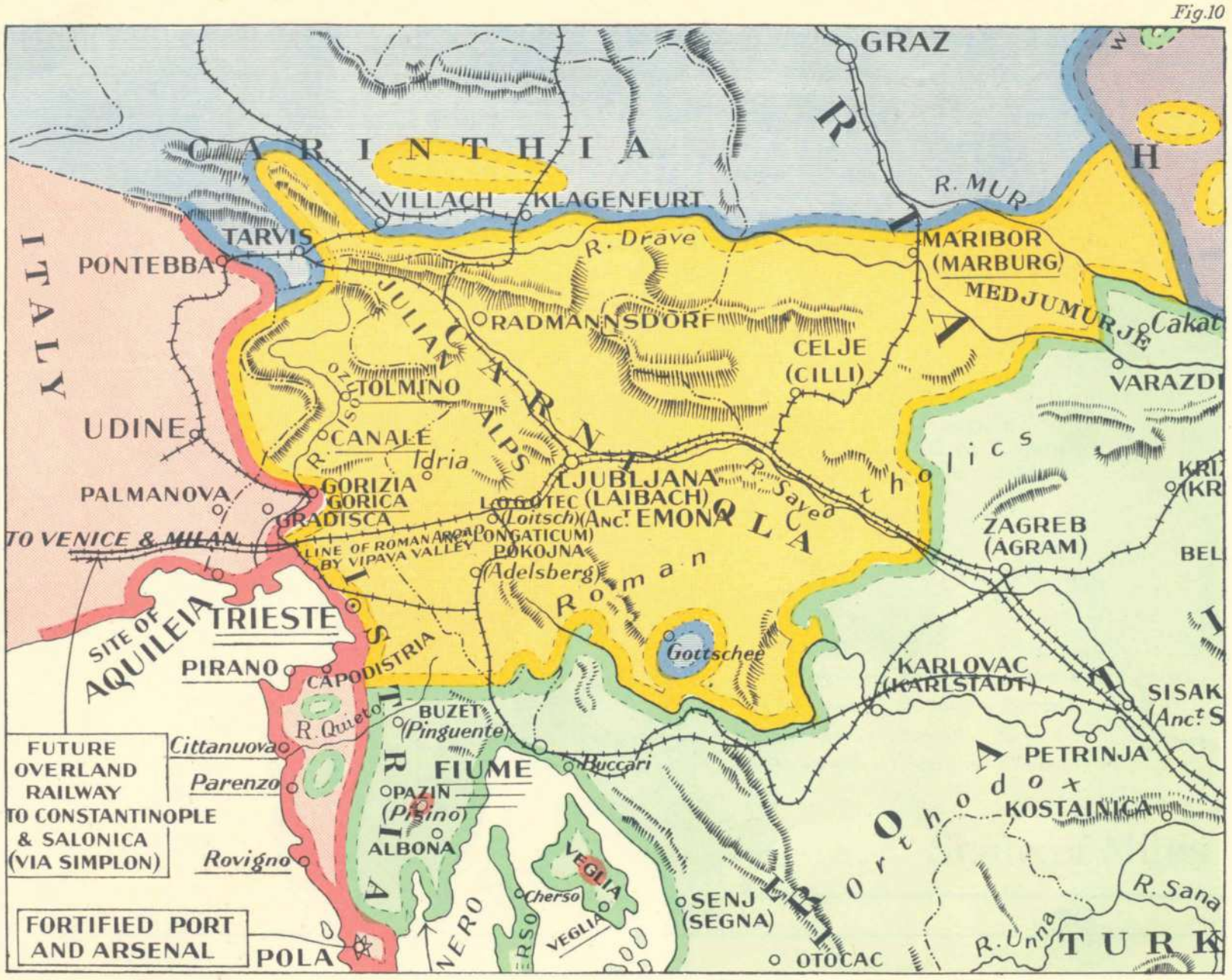
The western ethnographical boundary shows Slovene-speech reaching to the outskirts of Trieste, Duino and Gorizia, but including Cividale in the Slovene speech area, while on the northern ethnographical boundary Slovene-speech reaches almost to the Weissen Lake and Spittal, and to the outskirts of Villach, Klagenfurt and Radkersburg. A large Slovene-speech island north of Villach and Klagenfurt is indicated.

A small German-speech island at Kocevje (Gottschee) is shown.

Apart from the junction at Gorizia the main railway system is held intact until it reaches the outskirts of Trieste. Villach, Klagenfurt and Radkersburg on the northern boundary and Tarvis, Gorizia and Trieste on the western boundary are partially cut off from their respective natural market areas.

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Fig.10



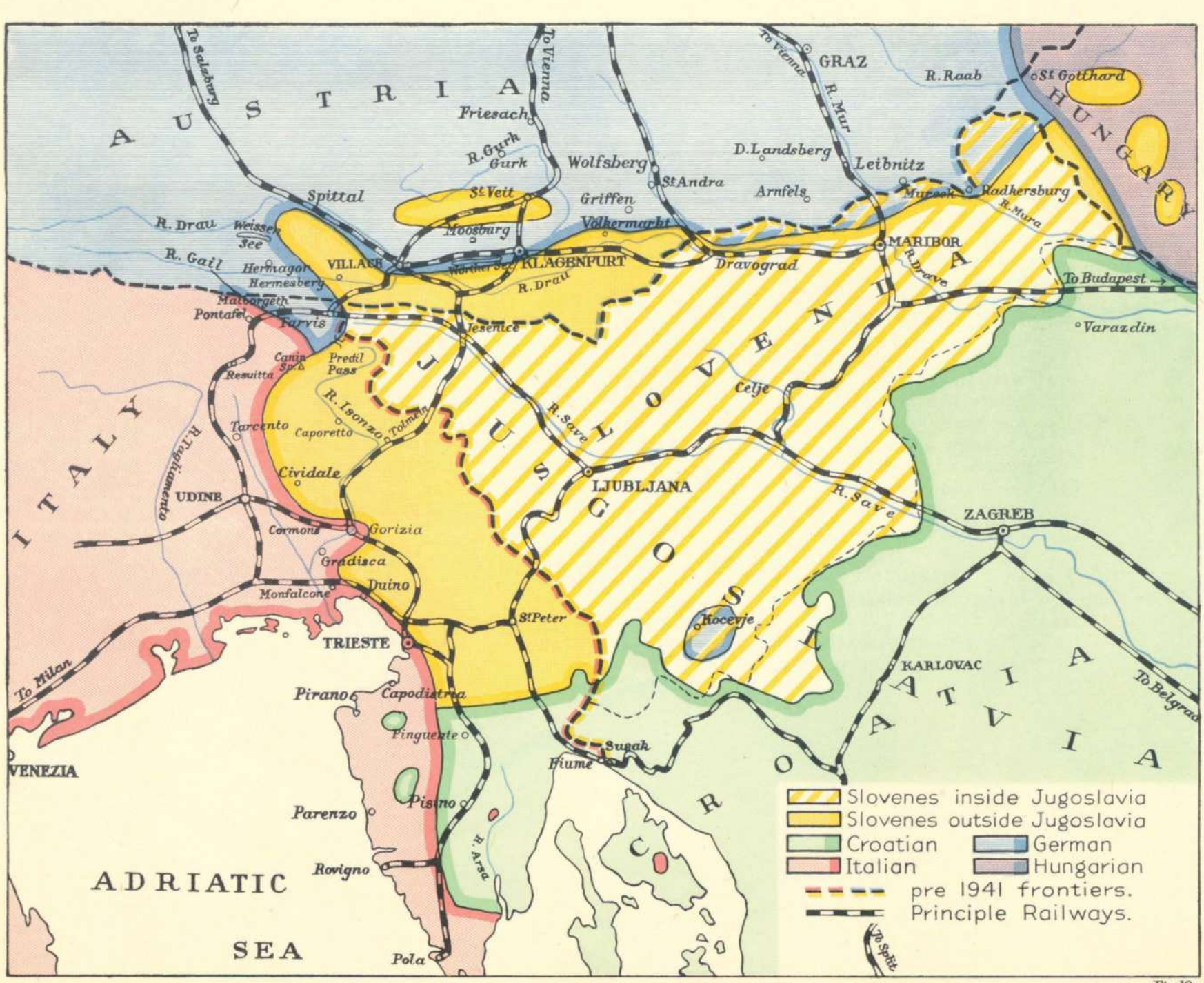


Fig.10a

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BRITISH ORIGIN. 1936.

Enlarged photographic copy of map on page 18 of "Borderlands of Language in Europe," by Dr. Vaughan Cornish, D.Sc., under the title : "The Alpine focus of Slavonic, Teutonic and Romance Languages."

Ethnographic boundaries of the above map traced on a map of North-west Yugoslavia and adjacent territories showing railway communications and pre-1941 frontiers.

The western ethnographical boundary shows a wide strip of Italian-speech on the west side of the Istrian Peninsula with the boundary skirting round Trieste to Duino, where the Slovenes reach to the coast. From Monfalcone the boundary runs almost due north to Caporetto, Predil and Tarvis, leaving Gorizia on the east side (Slovene) and Gradisca and Cormons on the west side (Italian). From Tarvis the boundary gradually turns east leaving Hermesberg on the north-west and Villach to the north. From Villach the boundary turns north-east to the Wörther Lake, St. Veit and the Kienberg, then south-east through St. Andra, and due east, leaving Arnfels and Radkersburg on the south (Slovene), then again north to the present frontier.

The eastern boundary runs parallel and somewhat west of the pre-1941 Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier.

With the exception of the Villach-Tarvis and the Trieste-Venice lines, the main railways are kept intact in each country.

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Fig.11

CARINTHIA
Klagenfurt
rnic Alps
Karawanken
R. Drave
Julian Alps
Cividale
Udine
VENEZIA GIULIA
Laibach
R. Save
ruaro
TRIESTE
NICE
Fiume
German – Slovene Boundary
Italian – Slovene "
Italian – Croat "
Croat – Slovene "
Scale of Miles
0
50

Fig.11a

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AMERICAN ORIGIN. 1917.

Enlarged photographic copy of the map under Fig. 31 : "The area of Slovene speech in Austria and adjacent parts of Italy," from Leon Dominion's "Race and Nationality in Europe (1917). Published for the American Geographical Society of New York, 1917.

The ethnographic boundary of the Slovene race on the above map traced on an up-to-date map of north-west Yugoslavia showing railway communications and pre-1941 frontiers.

The western and northern ethnographic boundaries are shown running approximately as quoted by Leon Dominion on Pages 79-80 of his book, "Race and Nationality in Europe (1917)" . . . "Starting from the Adriatic Sea in the vicinity of Trieste the boundary of Slovene territory, according to Niederle, extends to Duino, Montefalcone, Gradisca and Cormons. From the last locality it heads for Italian territory, within which it cuts off the districts east of Tarcento and Resia from the area of Italian speech. At Kanin, the line is once more on Austrian soil. It now proceeds to Pontafel, Saint-Hermagoras, Dobrac and Villach, the latter city being mainly German. Beyond the Drave, the linguistic frontier passes close to Wörther Lake and then by Kostenberg and Moosburg. From this town the divide is prolonged to Gurk and extends towards Diex, Greutschach, Griffen and St. Pancrace. It next attains Arnfels. Fifty years ago, according to the same authority, the environs of this village were inhabited by Slovene populations. The district has since then been reclaimed by German speech. The same is true of the right bank of the Mur in the vicinity of Radkersburg. At Radgona, the Slovene territory crosses the Mur once more and extends northward into Hungary as far as the German village of St. Gotthard, which it leaves to the north. Thence it turns southward at the Raab and heads for the Mur, which it crosses at Gornia Bistrica. The line then runs close to the provincial boundaries of Croatia and Carniola before attaining the sea again in Istria. The Slovene area thus delimited comprises the duchy of Carniola, excepting the Gottschee enclave, Northern Istria, the Udine region, south-eastern Karinthia, Southern Styria and part of the Hungarian "comitats" of Vas and Zala. This Slovene land is now but a dwindled remnant of its former extension. At one time the Slovenes extended as far west as the Pusterthal in Tyrol, while their settlements even reached the Danube (at Linz and Vienna)."

Leon Dominion bases his map on Niederle ("La Race Slave," Paris 1911, Slovanskj Svet, Prague, 1910).

Trieste, Gorizia and Klagenfurt and their respective market areas are well within the Slovene (Yugoslavia) ethnographical area. The small island of the German-speaking minority in the neighbourhood of Gottschee (Kocevje) is shown. The western ethnographical boundary is comparable with that given by Gabrys, although in places extending even further west. (Compare Fig. 6.) The railway system feeding the Port of Trieste is maintained intact within the Slovene area with the one possible exception of the St. Veit-Villach branch line.

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Fig.12



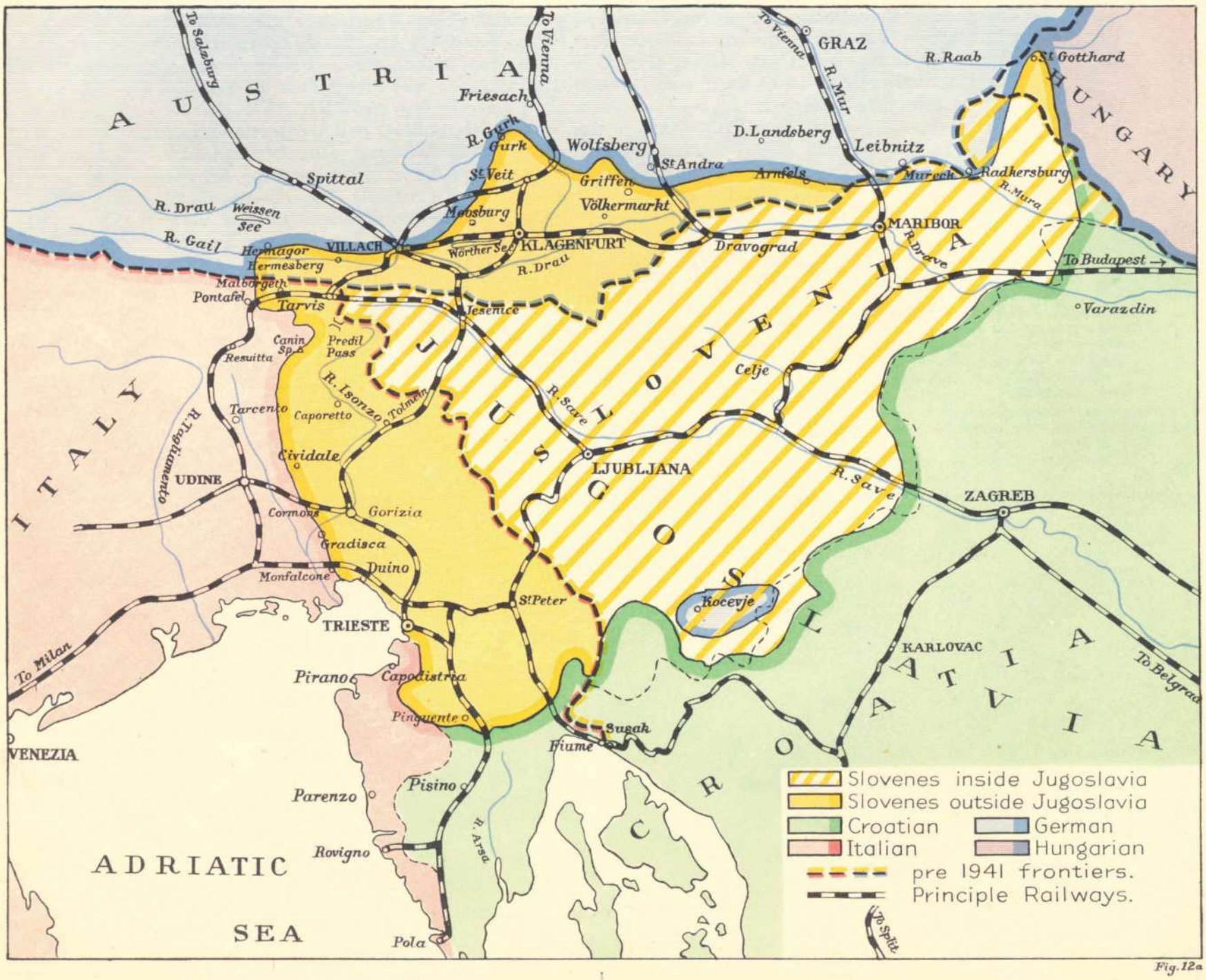


Fig.12a

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AMERICAN ORIGIN. 1921.

After Figs. 131 and 132 in the "New World" by Isaiah Bowman, Ph.D., Director of the American Geographical Society of New York, based on the ethnographical line from the British General Staff Map, 1918, and ethnography after the Austrian Census, 1910.

These ethnographical boundaries have been inserted on an up-to-date map of North-west Jugoslavia and adjoining territories showing railway communications and pre-1941 frontiers.

The western fringe of the Istrian Peninsula is shown as Italian-speech territory, while the greater eastern portion is shown as Yugoslav speech (Croatian and Slovene). Trieste is included in a small Italian-speech island surrounded by Slovene speech. Between Trieste and Monfalcone the Slovenes attain the coast. From Monfalcone the Western ethnographic boundary runs north-north-west through Cividale towards Resuitta with a narrow incision towards east placing Gorizia in the Italian-speech area. Before reaching Resuitta the boundary turns north-east through the Caninspitz and Predil Pass to Villach, leaving a Slovene speech island west of Tarvis and Hermesberg, separated by a narrow strip of Italian and German-speech. On the northern boundary two large islands, of "mixed Jugoslav and other nationalities" are shown, one around Villach-Klagenfurt and the second around Dravograd-Maribor. But except for a south-reaching tongue of German-speech west of Dravograd the boundary runs generally Villach–Moosburg –Griffen–Arnfels–Radkersburg. From the economic and communications point of view the boundary in places leaves much to be desired, in particular around Trieste, Gorizia, between Villach and Tarvis, west of Dravograd and at Radkersburg.

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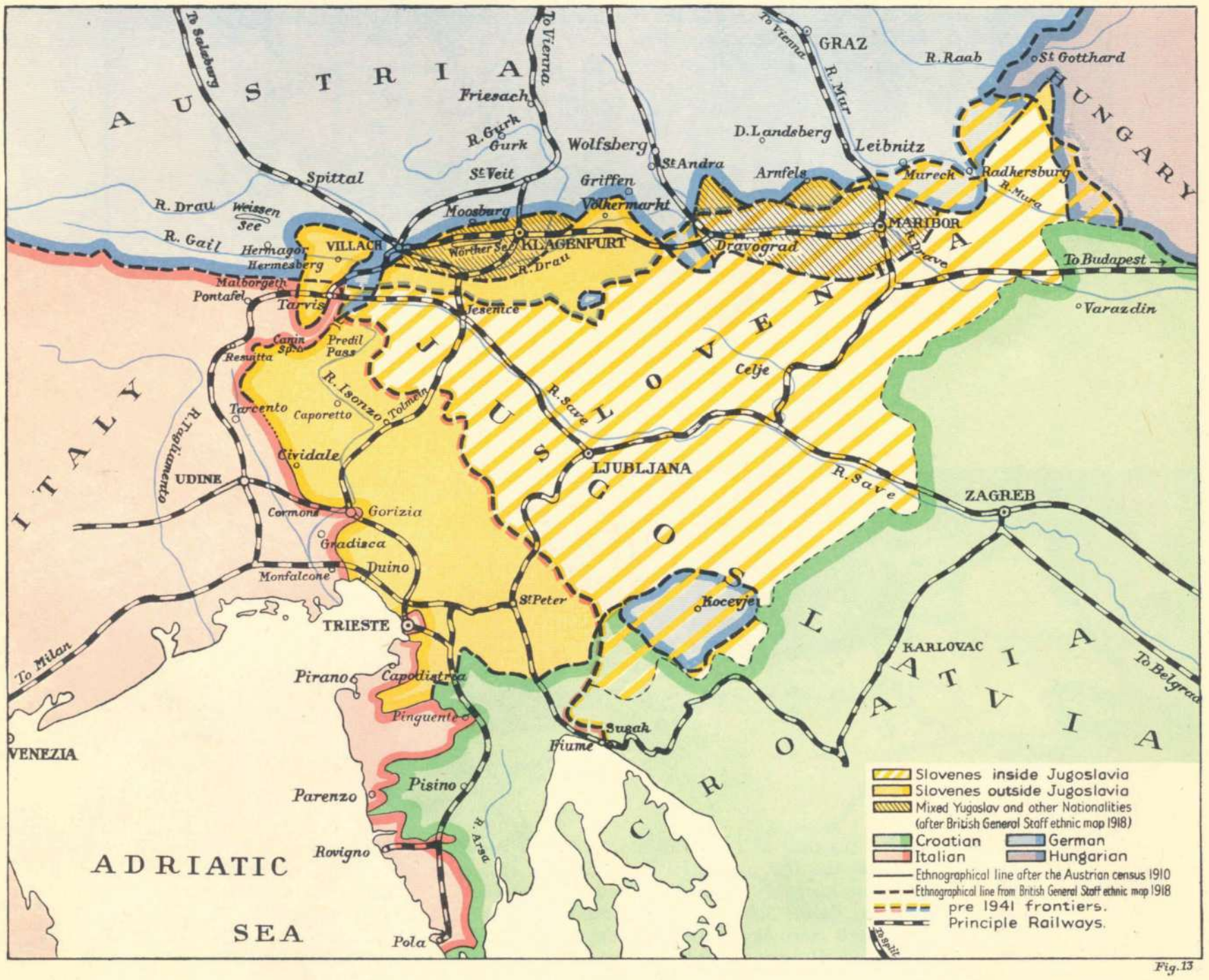


Fig. 13

After Fig. 131 and 132
Dr. Bowman's "New World" 1921.

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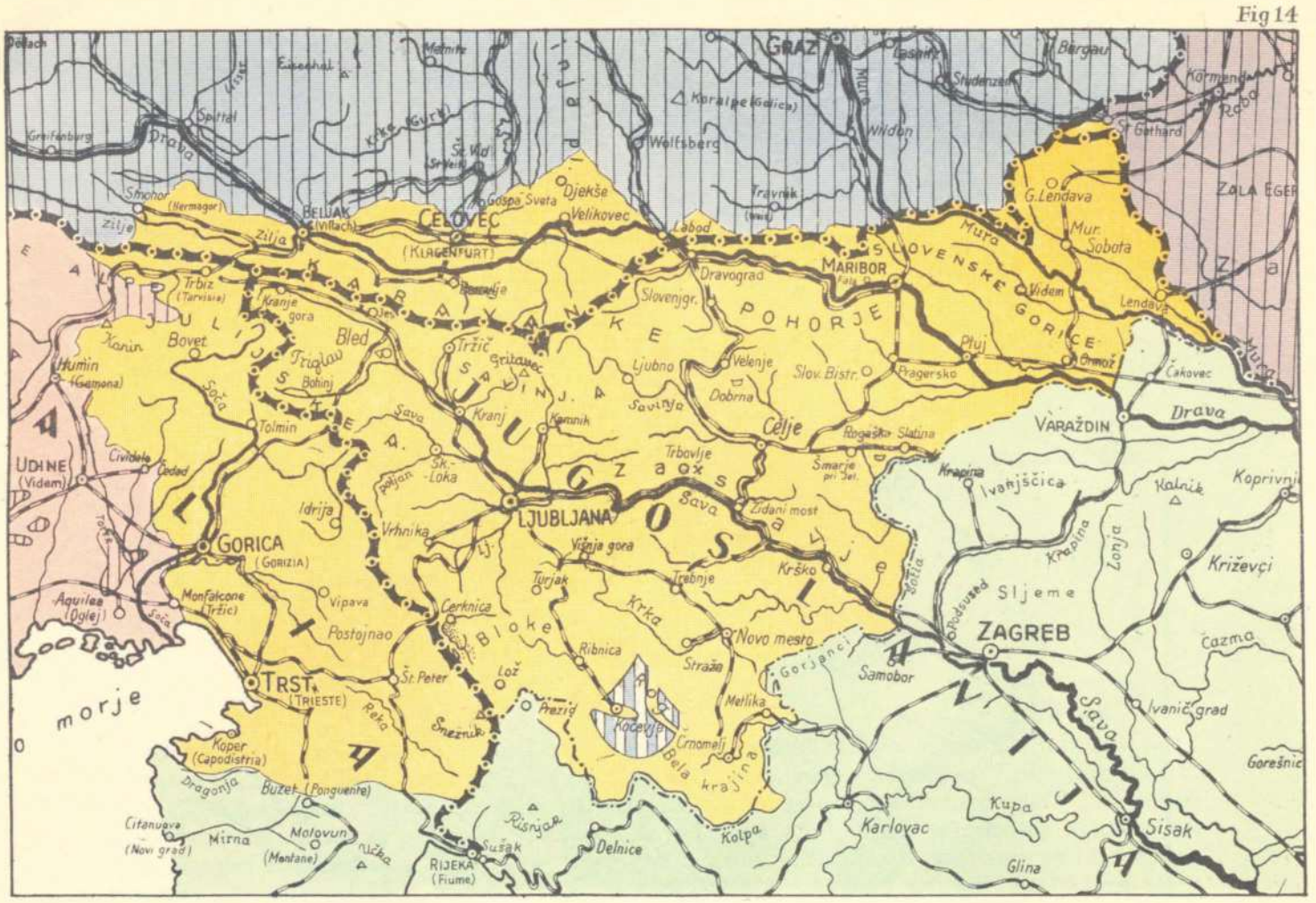
JUGOSLAV ORIGIN. 1940.

Copy of an ethnographical map of the north-west corner of Jugoslavia prepared by the Slovene minority institute of Ljubljana (Slovenska Straža, 1940), illustrating the present area of Slovene speech and the much extended area formally inhabited by peoples speaking the Slovene tongue.

The coast of the Gulf of Trieste to Monfalcone is shown as belonging to the Slovene-speech area, while the rest of the Istrian peninsula as belonging to the Croatian-speech area. From Monfalcone the western ethnographical boundary runs west of Gorizia to Cividale, Gemona, Canin Spitz, Pontafel and Hermagor. The northern ethnographical boundary runs from Hermagor, Weissen Lake, Villach, Moosburg, Klagenfurt, Kienberg, Lavamund, Arnfels, Mureck, Halbenrein (north-west of Radkersburg) and St. Gotthard. All the main railways are left intact in their respective territories without any interruption or isolation by political frontiers. The German-speaking mixed minority is shown around Kocevje (Gottschee). The shaded portions north and west of the actual ethnographical boundary indicate the former extension of Slovene speech which accords with statements of other neutral experts and ancient maps.

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Fig 14


GRAZ
Leoben
Bruck
Mürzzuschlag
Bergau
Kirnberg
Spittal
Drava
Wolfsberg
Weissensee
Gurk
Völkermarkt
Griffen
St. Veit
Zeltschach
Metnitz
Eisenkappel
Karawanken
Smohor (Neumarkt)
Zilje
Villach
Gospa Sveta
Djekše
Velikovec
Labod
Travnik
Dravograd
Slovenjgr.
Pohorje
Maribor
Slovenske gorice
Mura
Videm
Ptuj
Ormož
Lendava
G. Lendava
Mur. Sobota
Gotthard
Körmend
Rába
Zala
Eger
Trbiz (Tarvisio)
Kranjska gora
Bovec
Karnische Alpen
Julische Alpen
Triglav
Bled
Bohinj
Tržič
Gorenjsko
Kranj
Sava
Tolmin
Soča
Kamnik
Savinja
Ljubno
Velenje
Slov. Bistr.
Dobrna
Celje
Pragersko
Rogaška Slatina
Šmarje pri Jel.
Čakovec
Varaždin
Drava
Krapina
Ivanjščica
Kalnik
Koprivnica
Križevci
Čazma
Ivanić grad
Gorešnica
Sisak
Karlovac
Kupa
Glina
Kolpa
Delnice
Risnjak
Sušak
Rijeka (Fiume)
Reka
Snežnik
Postojnska vrata
Ljubljana
Zidani most
Trbovlje
Hrastnik
Zagorje
Trebnje
Krško
Novo mesto
Metlika
Črnomelj
Bela krajina
Kočevje
Ribnica
Stražа
Gorjanci
Turjak
Višnja gora
Cerknica
Loška dolina
Lož
Prezid
Vrhnika
Logatec
Idrija
Postojnska jama
Postojnao
Vipava
Gorica (Gorizia)
Monfalcone (Tržič)
Aquileia (Oglej)
Tržaški Bloke
Trst (Trieste)
Št. Peter
Koper (Capodistria)
Buzet (Pinguente)
Dragonja
Citanuova (Novi grad)
Mirna
Motovun (Montane)
Rička
Risnjak
Sušak
Rijeka (Fiume)
Delnice
Kolpa
Karlovac
Kupa
Sisak
Glina
Zagreb
Samobor
Sljeme
Podsused
Sava
Kupa
Kolpa
Reka
Soča
Idrija
Vipava
Postojnao
Tolmin
Kranj
Sava
Savinja
Celje
Velenje
Ljubno
Dobrna
Slov. Bistr.
Pragersko
Ptuj
Ormož
Lendava
Mur. Sobota
Videm
Mura
Drava
Varaždin
Čakovec
Koprivnica
Križevci
Ivanić grad
Čazma

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This map is based on an illustration from Vol. No. 5 (1911) from the periodical "Meereskunde," printed in Germany, and entitled "Trade rivalry between Trieste and Fiume." The normal development and prosperity of both Trieste and Fiume depends upon their respective hinterlands and the accessibility of these hinterlands to the two ports. After the first World War both these ports were to a great extent cut off from their hinterlands by the fixing of the Italian-Jugoslav frontier. Fiume suffered, particularly through the ill-advised and hasty action of one of her misguided patriots, and ever since has suffered the fate of every living body which has its very life breath stifled. Through the fixing of this boundary, the zone of trade rivalry has altered from that indicated in 1911, and very much to the detriment of Fiume. There is ample trade in the hinterlands far to the north and east for both ports to flourish equally, and if the post second World War problem of Trieste and Fiume is treated solely on its merits, geographical, ethnographical and commercial, there will be no need for the term "Trade rivalry."

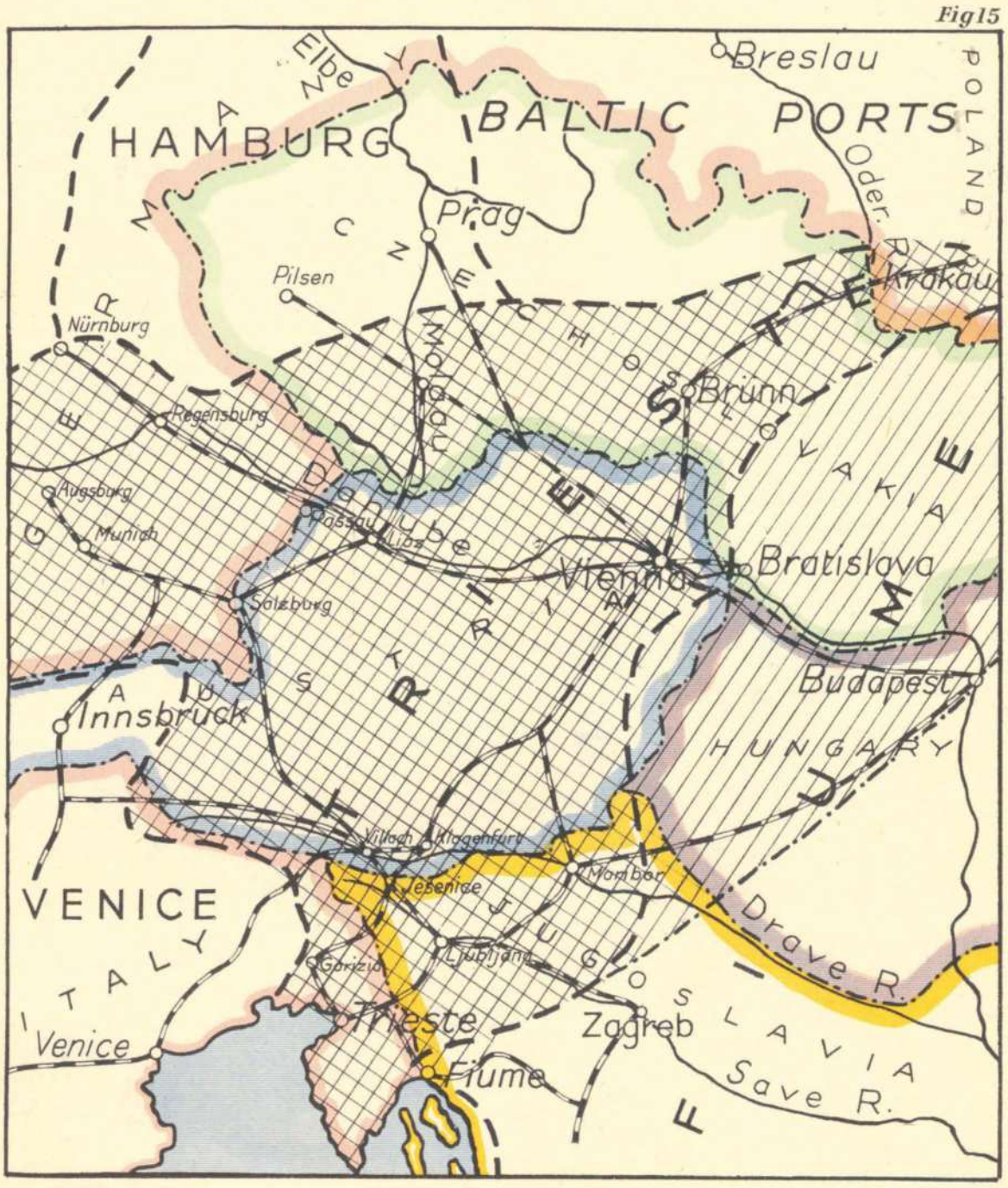
The section of railway, Maribor-Ljubljana-Trieste is double-track, being part of the old Austrian main railway outlet to the Adriatic Sea. The section Jesenica-Gorizia-Trieste is only single-track, as is also the section Zagreb-Fiume. Therefore the line Maribor-Ljubljana-Trieste has always held the position of being the chief route for export trade from Central Europe to the Adriatic, to the detriment of Fiume.

In recent years actual practice has established that the boundary line between the zonal limits of Trieste and Fiume runs through Budapest, and includes Western Hungary and Slovakia within the zone of influence of Trieste. Although part of the traffic from Budapest may go via Zagreb to Fiume, the greater part goes via Ljubljana to Trieste.

Thus the Port of Trieste serves southern Bavaria, southern Bohemia and Moravia (probably with part of the trade of Prag and Pilsen), Slovakia, south-west Poland (Cracow and district), Austria excluding Tyrol, Western Hungary (including the greater part of Budapest trade), Slovenia and Istria (that portion of Italy mainly inhabited by Slovenes), thus making Trieste one of the most international ports in the world, dealing with and controlling the most varied international trade from seven different countries and eight different nationalities.

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Fig15



Sketch based on map showing the Field of Trade rivalry between Trieste and Fiume, from Meereskunde Vol. 5. 1911.

Area of trade influence of the Port of Trieste (according to Meereskunde)

Probable additional area of trade influence of the Port of Trieste

Zonal limits of trade influence

Pre 1938 frontiers

Principal railway routes

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Composite map showing the approximate ethnographical boundaries of the foregoing maps (Nos. 1 to 14) illustrating the general trend.

Summary of all 14 versions of the ethnographical boundary of the Slovene and Crotian nationalities of the N.W. frontier (Note: Small minority islands have not been taken into account)

1. Berghaus German Origin 1845
2. Spruner Menke German Origin 1850
3. Nabert „ „ 1887
4. Fischer „ „ 1919
5. Haberlandt „ „ 1929
6. Gabry's Swiss Origin 1919
7. De Agostini Italian Origin 1917
8. Seton-Watson British Origin 1911
9. Stanford „ „ 1915
10. Evans „ „ 1916
11. Cornish „ „ 1936
12. Dominion American Origin 1917
13. Bowman „ „ 1921
14. Yugoslav Minority Institute 1940

Pre-1941 Yugoslav Frontier

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