

### Boundaries of Countries, Provinces and Counties.

The state boundaries of 1910 were, for the most part, good natural boundaries, and the major part of Central Europe formed a homogeneous political and economic unity within the frame of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Hungary occupying the whole territory of the Carpathian Basin constituted one part of this dual state. Her boundaries were running along the eastern feet of the Alps, the ridges of the Carpathians and the Sava River.

Austria was a state territory of an unfavourable shape, and could exist only supported by Hungary. Especially the Polish-Galician portion extended into the far east. This far-stretched area had been fairly well connected though, with the eastern portions by transportation routes running outside and parallel with the Carpathians. As a matter of fact, this area was to protect the foreground of the passages of the Carpathians against the pressure of the Russian Empire. The boundaries of Austria running around the Bohemian Basin were good natural boundaries; similarly good physical boundaries were the most southern ranges of the Alps in the south, as well as the eastern coast-line of the Adriatic. The only cause of friction between Austria and Italy was that part of Tyrol which was lying below the Brenner Pass and extending beyond the natural boundaries, and the population of which were Italians. The Istrian Peninsula and the harbour of Trieste the most important seaport of Austria also belonged to the sphere of Italian aspirations.

The Balkan states, compared to the great central empire, were small countries as regards area and population; they were, however, homogeneous territories with fairly good natural boundaries. Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania had favourable natural boundaries as well.

Serbia included the Morava Basin being excellently coherent.

Bulgaria extended to both sides of the Balkan Mountains finding in the north an excellent frontier in the Lower Danube. In the south, however, her boundaries were bad. She was especially in want of an excess to the Aegean Sea.

Roumania possessed good boundaries towards the Carpathians, as well as towards the Lower Danube and the Black Sea. The Moldavian eastern frontier along the Pruth although the Roumanian language territory stretched beyond it, was rather favourable as well.

The northwestern corner of the Balkan Peninsula, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. One part of Bosnia was facing the Sava Valley and thus, Croatia-Slavonia belonging to the Hungarian Empire, her other portion faced Dalmatia and the Adriatic. These areas had hardly any contacts with the middle portions of the Balkans, with the Serbian Morava Valley. However, a considerable part of their population were Serbians, and this aroused the aspirations of Serbia. Beside national interests it had also economic causes, as to Serbia it meant an excess to the sea. In this period the territory of the Turkish Empire stretched up to the height of Montenegro. After the Balkan wars of 1913, however, Turkey was restricted to the region of the Bosphorus.

Albania constituted one part of the Turkish inheritance not settled yet finally.

In the northern portion of Central Europe Germany and Russia met on the line of the historical German-Polish frontier. In the major part of the Polish areas the Russians ruled. The boundary of Galicia belonging to Austria cut deeply into the Polish language territory, in consequence of which 5 million Poles were annexed to Austria. Geographically the frontier was acceptable only at a smaller section.

The administrative divisions from the point of view of the dimension of territories of the independence of administration of the degree of the spheres of authority, as well as concerning the compliance of the administrative boundaries with the geographical and economical ones, show great differences in Central Europe.

In the area of Germany the administrative units were of different size and with different rights in this period. They still bore the signs of the broken political development of the German land. The division of public law distinguished kingdoms, grand duchies, principalities and free towns within the German Empire, they were naturally administrative units as well. Apart from the free cities, the rest of the area had been divided into districts /Kreis/. There were urban and rural districts. The areas homogeneous in public law were cut sometimes into separate non-coherent administrative portions. In some places Land and Provinz of the same name existed not within but beside each other. This is illustrated by the case of Königreich Sachsen stretching over into our territory and of Provinz Sachsen. The boundaries of countries and provinces did not correspond to the geographical or economical boundaries due partly to the complicated political development, and partly to the geographical conditions of Germany.

In the area of Russia the provinces /Oblast/ were the higher units of administration; there were districts within them. The Polish area was divided into provinces, with districts /Ujezd/ within them. Odessa had special rights. The Russian division of provinces illustrates that legality, according to which the administrative units of a territory are smaller in the more advanced areas with a dense population than in the more backward ones with a sparse population.

The territory of Austria was divided into states and provinces respectively, with districts within them. The provinces were, for the most part, areas surrounded by good natural boundaries having historical independence. /For example Bohemia and Moravia/ The territories obtained from Poland at the end of the XVIII. century, formed one province by the name of Galicia which geographically was incoherent. Each province had a fairly wide autonomy.

In the area of Hungary there did not exist any provincial division of administration. The district between the Drava and Sava alone, as well as the coastal area of the Adriatic formed a special province by the name of Croatia-Slavonia. The largest territorial unit of administration was the county. /In Hungary 63, in Croatia-Slavonia 8./ There were districts within the counties. The counties had a political and administrative autonomy of great importance till the end of the XIX. century. The counties, especially in the highland areas well adapted themselves to the regional and economical connections. Within the frame of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina had a special administration. It was divided into six departments /Kreis/, and within them into 54 districts.

In Roumania there were provincial names, but as special administrative units, they did not exist. The country was divided into counties and districts by administration.

The territory of Serbia was divided into 17 counties /Okrug/ and 81 districts /Srez/.

Bulgaria was divided into two larger areas: to proper Bulgaria extending to the north of the Balkan Mountains, and to the south of them to Eastern Rumelia. The whole area consisted of 12 departments, three of them being of Eastern Rumelia. The departments were subdivided into districts.

Turkey was divided into vilajets, within them into sandjaks, and again into kasaks, and in certain cases into nahies. Our area in the Csataldza vilajet belonged to the so-called independent sandjak with Novipazar as a residence.

The small state of Montenegro consisted of 56 districts and captaincies respectively.

The largest administrative units of Italy were the provinces /69/. Some of them were divided into departments, and within them into districts; some again only into districts.



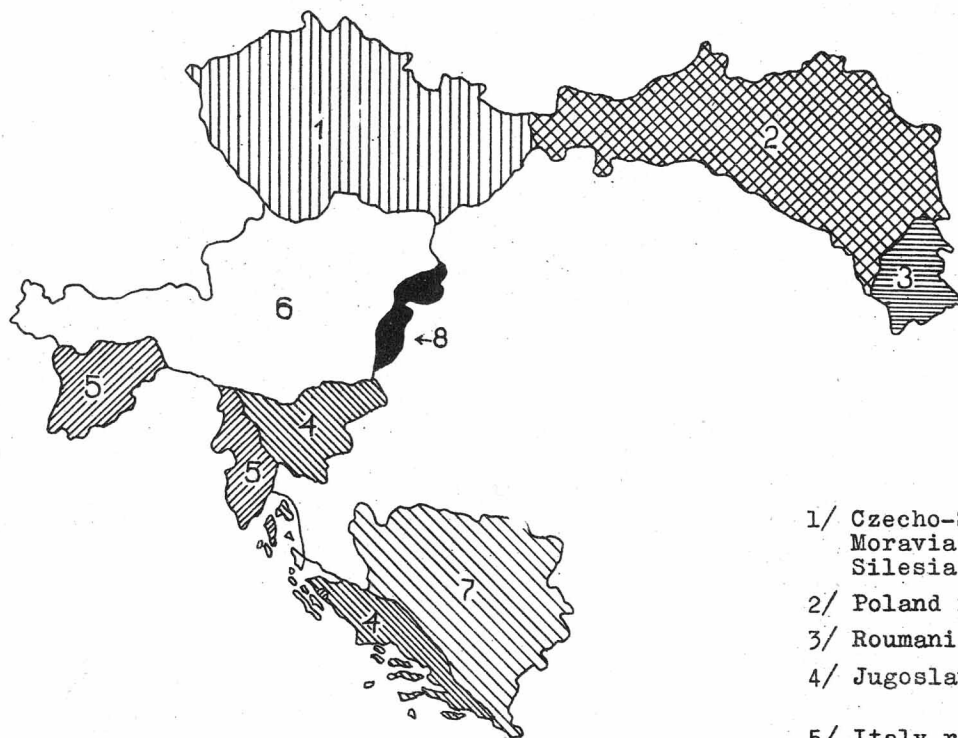
# BOUNDARIES OF COUNTRIES, PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN 1910



Boundaries of Countries, Provinces and Counties in 1930.

The new boundaries drawn in 1919/20 cut the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy into seven parts. From some portions new states had been established./Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland to a small extent/; some other portions had been annexed to the Balkan states /Roumania, Serbia/. From the remainder area were formed the small states of German-Austria and Hungary. By the formation of Poland Russia, for the most part, was crowded out from the territory of our map. In contrast with it, the boundaries of Germany indicated by the map have undergone but small changes. /In favour of Poland/. From the western borderland of Hungary Austria received a narrow strip of land as well. Italy annexed the Istrian Peninsula and its region, as well as the province of Trentino, a small portion of which is represented by our map.

The division of the Austrian Empire according to the Peace-treaty of St. Germain /September 10. 1919/ is indicated by the following data of 1910:



1/ Czecho-Slovakia received /Bohemia, Moravia and a small portion of Silesia	78.534 km <sup>2</sup>	area	10,026.488 inhabitants
2/ Poland received /Galicia/	79.562 km <sup>2</sup>	"	8,137.528 "
3/ Roumania received /Bucovina/	10.388 km <sup>2</sup>	"	795.226 "
4/ Yugoslavia " /Craine, Slovenia, Dalmatia/	28.441 km <sup>2</sup>	"	1,626.662 "
5/ Italy received /Trentino & Istria/	23.416 km <sup>2</sup>	"	1,592.413 "
6/ Remained to Austria	79.663 km <sup>2</sup>	"	6,357.962 "
7/ Austria was deprived of Bosnia-Herzegovina held in common with Hungary /51.200 km <sup>2</sup> and 1,898.044 inhabitants/ in favour of Yugoslavia.			
8/ The remainder Austria, however, received 3,972 km <sup>2</sup> area and 294.849 inhabitants from Hungary /Burgenland/. In the territory of the Austrian Empire there lived 9,950.266 Germans in 1910, from which 4.1 million were detached:			



The data of breaking up the Hungarian Kingdom  
/Peace-treaty of Trianon, June 4.1920./ are as follows:/data of 1910/<sup>1/</sup>

1/ Austria received /Burgenland/	4.020 km <sup>2</sup> area	291.618 inhabitants
2/ Czecho-Slovakia received /Hungarian Highlands/	61.633 km <sup>2</sup> "	3,517.568 "
3/ Poland received	589 km <sup>2</sup> "	23.662 "
4/ Roumania received /Transylvania and other portions/	103.093 km <sup>2</sup> "	5,257.467 "
5/ Jugoslavia received /Voivodina, Bánát, Bácska/	63.092 km <sup>2</sup> "	4,131.249 "
6/ Italy received /Fiume/	21 km <sup>2</sup> "	49.806 "
7/ Left to Hungary	92.963 km <sup>2</sup> area	7,615.117 inhabitants

The number of the Hungarian inhabitants in Hungary in 1910 was 10,050.575, from this 3,319.579 were cut off.

Czecho-Slovakia was built up from the following parts:<sup>1/</sup>

1/ Received from Austria /Bohemia, Moravia and one part of Silesia/	78.585 km <sup>2</sup> area	9.961.582 inhabitants
2/ Received from Hungary /Slovensko, Podkarpatska Rus/	61.623 km <sup>2</sup> "	3,602.837 "
3/ From Germany	285 km <sup>2</sup> "	48.005 "

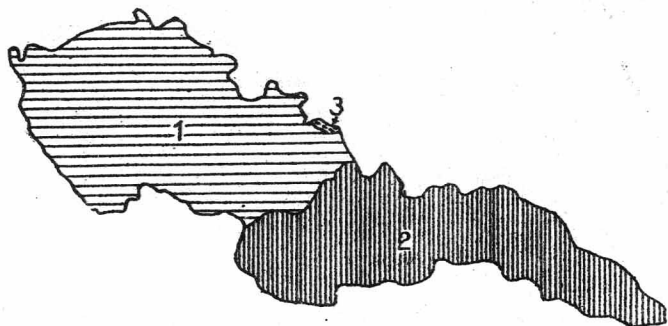
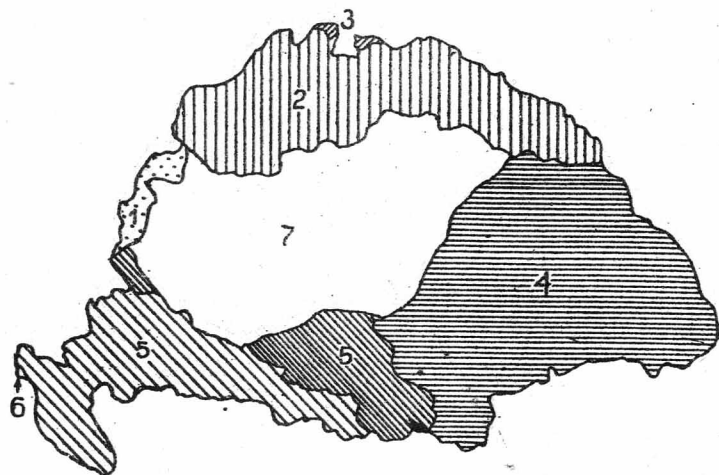
Totally received: 140.493 km<sup>2</sup> area 13,612.424 inhabitants

#### Constituents of Jugoslavia.

1/ From Hungary obtained /Voivodina/	63.011 km <sup>2</sup> area	4,084.582 inhabitants
2/ From Austria " /Slovenia-Dalmatia/	29.078 km <sup>2</sup> "	1,709.433 "
3/ From the joint property of the Monarchy /Bosnia-Herzegovina/	51.199 km <sup>2</sup> "	1,898.044 "
4/ From Bulgaria obtained	4.845 km <sup>2</sup> "	137.694 "
5/ From Montenegro "	9.668 km <sup>2</sup> "	238.423 "
6/ Former territory of Serbia	91.707 km <sup>2</sup> "	4,438.814 "

Totally: 248.508 km<sup>2</sup> area 12,506.990 inhabitants

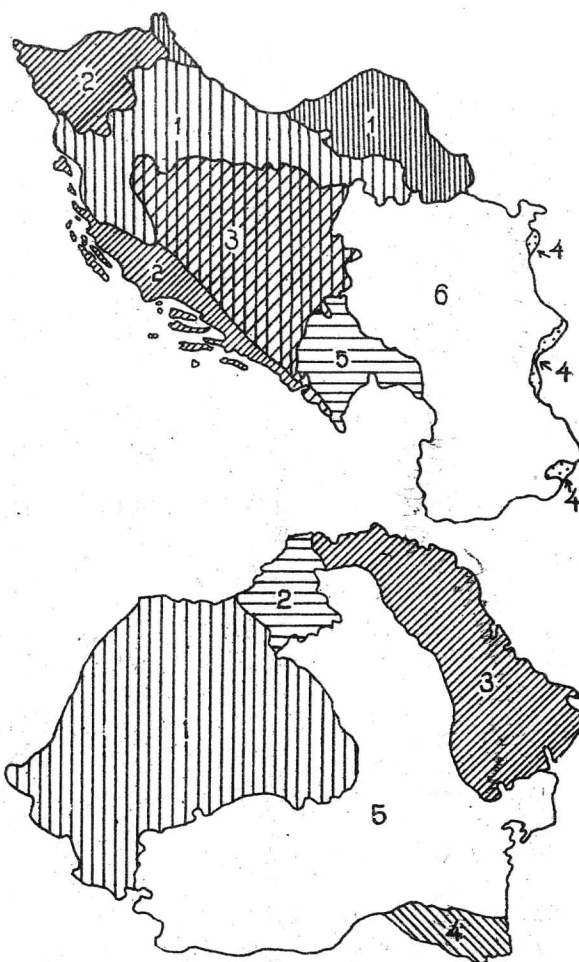
Notes: 1/ The data of the winning and losing states as regards the detached territories, as well as the number of their inhabitants, are nowhere congruent; there are no great divergencies though.



Constituents of Roumania.

1/ From Hungary obtained /Transylvania, Bánát, Crisana/	103. 3 km <sup>2</sup>	area	5,257.467 inhabit.
2/ From Austria /Bucovina/	10.44 km <sup>2</sup>	"	800.098 "
3/ From Russia /Bessarabia/	44.422 km <sup>2</sup>	"	2,441.200 "
4/ From Bulgaria /1913/ /New Dobrudja/	7.726 km <sup>2</sup>	"	260.474 "
5/ Old Roumanian Kingdom /Regat/	130.177 km <sup>2</sup>	"	7,234.920 "

Totally: 295.860 km<sup>2</sup> area 994.159 inhabit.



The territory of Bulgaria had undergone many changes between 1913 and 1919. Prior to the First World War her area consisted of 96.346 km<sup>2</sup>, her population numbered 4,368.900. In 1913 she was compelled to resign of New Dobrudja in favour of Roumania /7.726 km<sup>2</sup>/, she received, however, from Turkey 23.187 km<sup>2</sup>. Her area thus amounted to 11.837 km<sup>2</sup>, the number of her population to 4,852.000. During the First World War /1915/, in consequence of the adjustment of boundaries she gained 2.588 km<sup>2</sup> area from Turkey, having thus by the end of the World War 114.425 km<sup>2</sup> area. In 1919, according to the Peace-treaty of Neuilly /November 17. 1919/, she had to resign of 2.566 km<sup>2</sup> area in favour of Yugoslavia, and 8.712 km<sup>2</sup> area in favour of Greece. Her area diminished to 103.145 km<sup>2</sup>, her population decreased from 5,150.000 of 1910 to 4,804.000

The major part of the state boundaries in Central Europe before 1918 were natural adequate boundaries, while the major part of those drawn in 1919/20 were artificial ones. The separation of the areas was in many places rather unfortunate. Especially the dismemberment of the Great Hungarian Plain round about and its separation from the peripheries being closely connected and largely depending on it, have caused many troubles.

In other places, areas which had no contacts with each other had been connected by the new boundaries. /In case of Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania/. The large cities, the economic and



# BOUNDARIES OF COUNTRIES, PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN 1930





cultural centers suffered in consequence of the new territorial arrangement. The two largest cities of the whole territory /Vienna with a population of 2 million and Budapest with one and a half million inhabitants/, as well as cities of several hundred thousands of inhabitants came into the proximity of the boundaries, and as a consequence, they lost some part of their natural sphere of interest.

Again some smaller and badly located centers had been connected with large areas not belonging to them. Prague, for example, which is an excellent center of the Bohemian Basin, through the annexion of the Hungarian Highland, came into the possession of such areas with which she had neither economic, nor cultural contacts, and to which areas Budapest, being twice as large and easier to be reached, was lying much nearer. Similarly to the center of Bucuresti lying on the borderland and having 500.000 inhabitants, such vast and remote areas had been attached where her influence could not reach, and which had closer contacts with other nearer centers.

The administrative organisation, as well as the territorial divisions have changed in many places. In Austria, Germany, Hungary and Italy the old administrative organisation remained, only the boundaries of the provinces, counties, departments and districts had changed partly in consequence of the changes in the state territories, partly according to new inner necessities.

In the portions of Czecho-Slovakia obtained from Austria the provincial division and within them the districts were kept; however, in the portions detached from Hungary the Hungarian administrative units had been abolished, and in 1933 big counties /zsupa/ were organised. The division by counties ceased in 1928, and the whole area was divided into two provinces /Slovensko, Podkarpatska Rus/.

Within the provinces districts were formed. /79/

In Poland the chief units of administration were the voivodinas which were subdivided into districts.

In Russia a rayonal division came into force. Within the rayons there were departments including areas of counties, which were subdivided into districts.

Roumania kept the territorial division by counties; within them there were districts. Efforts have been made for the organisation of provinces over the counties. The portions detached from the different countries had their historical provincial names, but they had no administrative independence. This was absurd all the more, as different civil and commercial law, civil and criminal code, as well as different administration in the system of taxation were in force in certain regions. In 1929 provincial administration had been organised which ceased again in 1931. Attempts were made to revive it in 1938. Neglecting the historical and traditional provinces some new one had been artificially created according to the river system. However, neither this could gain a footing.

Bulgaria kept the division by departments which contained several districts. However, their number and boundaries have changed a lot.

In Jugoslavia the division by counties and provinces had been suspended in 1922, in the areas obtained from Hungary and other states, and the country, regardless of the historical provinces, had been divided into 33 departments. However, this did not prove good. In 1929, a new division /Banovina/ had been created with districts within it. The boundaries of the banovinas did not comply with those of the historical provinces and areas. The areas of the banovinas had been regulated again in 1939, and a Croatian Banovina of a large expanse and with a special sphere of authority had been formed. This led to great complications as regards the division and administration of the other areas; the breaking-up of Jugoslavia in 1941 put an end to this problem awaiting solution.

The map indicating the names of provinces, departments and counties, comprises the division and names of about 1935.



# NAMES OF COUNTRIES, PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN 1930





The territorial order formed in Central Europe in 1919/20 did not prove steady. The faults and contrasts could not be eliminated by smaller boundary revisions. /Between Hungary and Austria around Sopron in 1921; between Roumania and Yugoslavia at Zomboly in 1929; between Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania in 1921 and in 1930 in Máramaros/.

In the spring of 1938 Austria which seemed to be incapable of living since the very beginning, was annexed by the German Reich. In the fall of the same year the German-populated areas of Czecho-Slovakia /shortly Sudetenland/ had been attached to Germany with the consent of the European Great Powers. /September 29. 1938. Agreement of Munich ./ The areas inhabited by Hungarians were annexed again to Hungary. /Of 63.000 km<sup>2</sup> area detached from her in 1919 12.000 km<sup>2</sup>; first arbitration of Vienna. November 2. 1938./ In the spring of 1939 Czecho-Slovakia was broken off. The old Austrian portions were occupied by Germany. Subcarpathia returned to Hungary. The northern Hungarian Highlands having a Slovakian population became an independent Slovakian state under German protectorate. /III.15. 1939./

During the German-Polish war started in 1939. Germany annexed the Polish corridor and the area of Western Poland, making an agreement with Russia as regards the division of the Polish territory. The dividing line followed that of the Sand and Bug in our territory. In the summer of 1940 the Soviet Union demanded and obtained Bessarabia from Roumania and Bucovina. /June 28. 1940./ This was followed by negotiations for the solution of the problem of Transylvania and Southern Dobrudda. Hungary got back the northern portion of Transylvania. 41.400 km<sup>2</sup> detached from her some 44.000 km<sup>2</sup>. /Second arbitration. August 30. 1940./ Bulgaria got back Southern Dobrudda. /Treaty of Craiova. September 2. 1940./

The German war on the Balkan Peninsula had begun in 1941. Yugoslavia was broken up. Croatia declared her independence in the Croatian and Bosnian areas on the 10. of April 1941. The major part of the Dalmatian coast, however, was surrendered to Italy. The area of **Slovenia** was divided up by Italy and Germany. Hungary got back half of the territories detached from her in 1919; of 20.551 km<sup>2</sup> 10.000 km<sup>2</sup>. /Croatia-Slovenia not included/. One part of Macedonia and Montenegro had been given to Italy, the other part was occupied by Bulgaria. The Morava Basin and the area of the Bánát, belonging formerly to Hungary, were left to Serbia.

In the summer of 1941 the German-Russian war broke out. In the course of the war the boundary dividing Poland into two parts had been abolished, and the area of the Polish Generalgouvernement had been established. Its eastern boundary was the north-to-south section of the Bug, while its western frontier was tending from the headwater area of the Vistula towards the city of Łódź. Bucovina and Bessarabia returned to Roumania again.

The map represents the territorial order of 1942, formed during the war and awaiting further changes.

The boundaries of the inner administration have undergone changes as well. In the Bohemian and Moravian Basins the area of the Czech-Moravian protectorate had developed. Around it the province of the Sudetengau Burgenland was absorbed by the provinces of Niederdonau and Styria. Slovakia was divided into large counties. The Ruthenianland within Hungary received an independent administration, and provincial autonomy. A new division by departments came in force in the area of new Croatia and of the remainder Serbia.



# BOUNDARIES OF COUNTRIES, PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN 1942





The Territorial Development of Some Important Empires in  
Central Europe and in the Surrounding Areas.

Central Europe is a buffer-state even from political point of view where the western, eastern and southern spheres of interest meet. In the large central compartment of this territory the Hungarian Empire had developed, in the X. century and remained there even up to the present time. None of the states of Central Europe equals her in the steadiness of her territory.

The territory of the Hungarian Kingdom did not extend beyond the Carpathians for a longer period; it exerted its influence though sometimes far beyond them towards the north, east and south. The boundary in south stretched along the Dinaric Alps in the headwater area of the rivers running towards the Carpathian Basin. Alone the region of the Morava River did not belong as a whole to the Hungarian Kingdom for a longer period.

One portion of the Hungarian Basin had been occupied but once by foreign powers for a longer period: by the Turkish Empire in the XVI. and XVII. centuries. After the Turks had been driven back, Hungary regained her former shape. This steadiest state-territory of Europe had been completely dismembered in 1919/20.

Ever since the formation of the states after the migration of peoples there were at least two great powers at present on the peripheries of the Carpathian Basin. In the X-XIII. centuries the German-Roman Empire in the west, and the Eastern Roman /Byzantine/ Empire in the south were the mighty neighbours of Hungary. After the relapse of Byzantium the Osman Turkish Empire appeared on the Balkan Peninsula extending its boundaries soon as far as the Carpathian Basin. Here it was unable to move on for 200 years, until in the XVI. century it finally succeeded in penetrating into the Great Hungarian Plain and Transdanubia. At this time Austria, gradually separating herself from the eastern part of Germany, represented the western great power. With the withdrawal of the Turkish Empire the expansion of the Russian Empire had begun. After

the division of Poland three great powers were grouping around the Carpathian Basin: Austria, Russia and Turkey.

Next to the Hungarian state the Polish Kingdom had been a buffer state as well between the eastern and western powers. This state, however, had neither physical boundaries, nor coherent areas. Consequently her boundaries have often changed, and her territory increased or shrank between great extremes. Finally, at the close of the XVIII. century Poland had been completely divided among the neighbouring great powers. /Prussia, Austria, Russia/.

Our map illustrates the territorial development of the empires mentioned above from the years of 900 up to the years of 1900. The states in succession are:

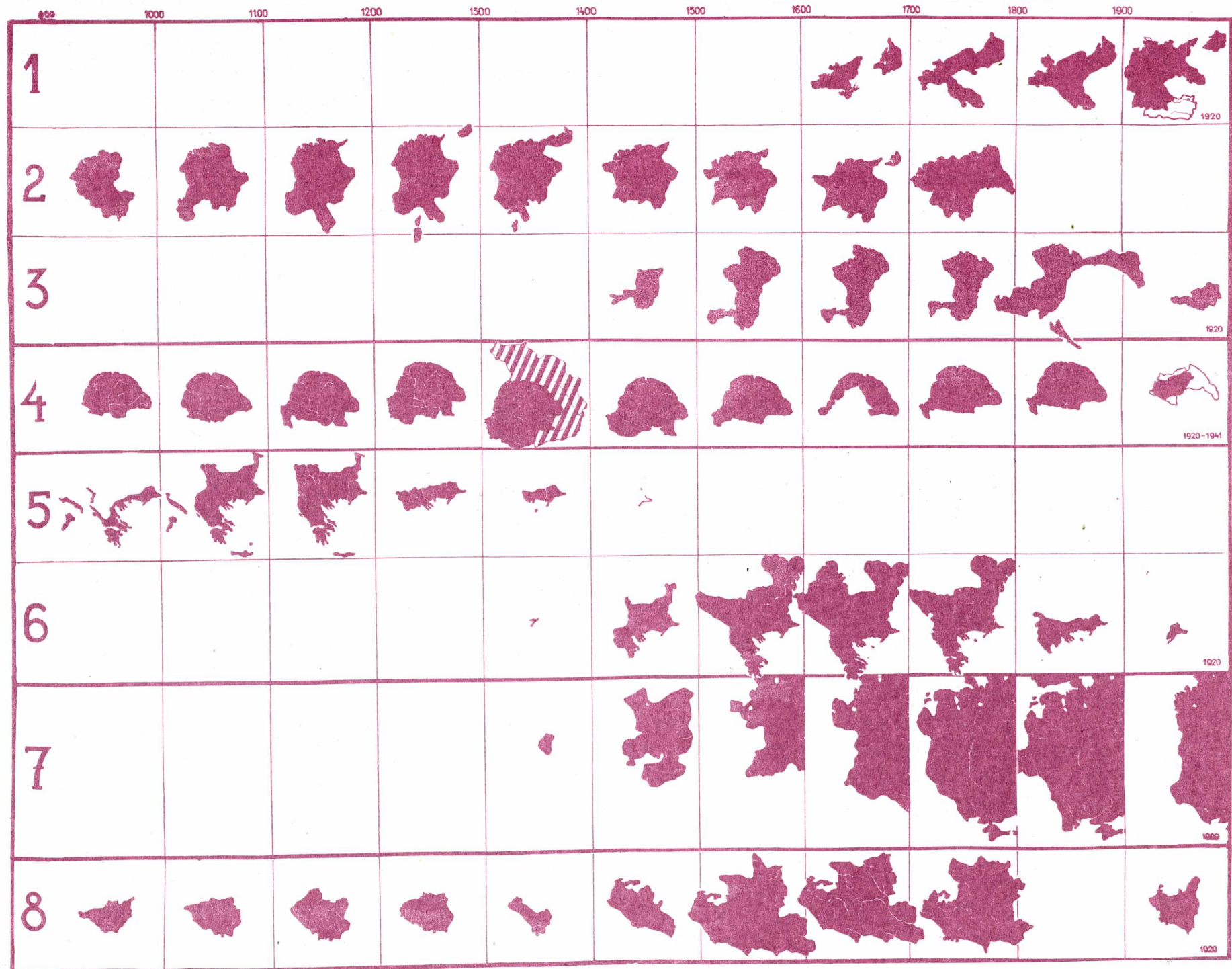
- 1/ Prussia, later Germany.
- 2/ German-Roman Empire.
- 3/ Austria.
- 4/ Hungary.
- 5/ Eastern Roman Empire, Byzantium.
- 6/ Osman Turkish Empire.
- 7/ Russia.
- 8/ Poland.

Viewed from the perspective of eleven centuries the territory of Central Europe, in its middle large compartment the Hungarian state of the Carpathian Basin proved to be the steadiest core keeping its boundaries and territory the best. The empires around it had changed, and even the remainder areas had undergone considerable changes.

This geographical and historical situation, being in sharp contrast with that of the neighbouring states, is reflected in the inner evolution of Hungary. Conservatism, continuity of laws, balancing the contrasted effects coming from abroad, and consequently, more meditations and slower decisions characterise this country.



# TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOME IMPORTANT EMPIRES



1. Germany    2. German-Roman Empire    3. Austria    4. Hungary    5. Eastern-Roman Empire    6. Osman-Turkish Empire    7. Russia    8. Poland

The fact that physical barriers and geographical boundaries exert an important influence upon the development of the state territories, as well as on the formation of political boundaries, is best illustrated in the territory of Central Europe. It is possible to create state territories regardless of relief, hydrographic and vegetation conditions, and introduce administration according to regular geometrical figures /America, Australia/ in those territories which were newly obtained by white men, and the economic culture and the population of which areas had been entirely changed. In Europe life has taken deep root by innumerable, unbreakable threads in the territory since thousand years; the conditions of life conformed to the areas and concentrated within natural boundaries. It is true, however, that none of the other continents possesses such well-closed natural compartments being to the help of man's organising work, as Europe.

For the political and economic life those areas serve as efficient natural boundaries which are not suitable for settling, as they are hardly passable and are useless or relatively of little value. The highland areas, the seas and great rivers or other territories serve as natural boundaries in case they possess these qualities. Efficient physical barriers are rendered by those mountains which consist of unbroken ranges in several rows, especially if they are covered by dense forests, have few and bad passes and are poor in mineral wealth. Good boundaries are furnished by the rivers, the banks of which are continued in wide, impassable and useless flood areas, and where the settlements move far away from them. Seas having disjointed bad coasts or no coasts in the near with adequate harbours serve also as physical barriers. Especially the marshy and the closed forest areas extending in the plains in a coherent longer belt serve as natural barriers and adequate boundaries.

Ever since the formation of state territories after the migration of peoples, the state boundary running along the arc of the Carpathians has proved to be the most

constant in Central Europe. Only the highland areas of the Pyreneese form a similarly steady boundary between Spain and France in the whole of Europe. The ranges of the Carpathians are avoided by the settlers, and running, for the most part, in several rows, they are covered by dense forests. This highland area is generally poor in mineral wealth. The favourable boundaries of the Carpathians combined with the eastern spurs of the Alps and the Dinaric highland areas surround a combination of regions consisting of fairly large areas completing each other. Beside the good boundaries, this excellent, powerful center accounts as well for the unity and stability of the Hungarian state territory.

The German-Polish boundary running along the edge of the Oder Basin, the eastern Prussian lake-district, as well as along the line of the Lower Danube, proved to be steady too. On the Polish-German frontier smaller shifts were frequent to and fro. The eastern Prussian lake-district serves as an efficient physical barrier.

The line of the Lower Danube between the Bulgarian table land and the Roumanian Wallachia is continued in a wide flood area providing thus an excellent geographical barrier. On the Balkan Peninsula, the inaccessible and uninhabited mountain boundaries of Dalmatia, as well as the marshy spongy banks of the Sava River proved to be efficient demarcation lines.

The mountain-boundaries of the Bohemian and Moravian Basins being rich in mineral wealth and densely populated, do not provide adequate frontiers. The basin surrounded by them is rather small as to form an independent state territory. However, in the German Reich and then in Austria they proved effectual as inner boundaries.

The dry steppe belt around the Black Sea rendered the highroad for horsemen even after the period of the migration of peoples for several thousand years. The boundaries running in a north-south direction therefore could not remain.



# STABILITY OF STATE BOUNDARIES

