

HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 5

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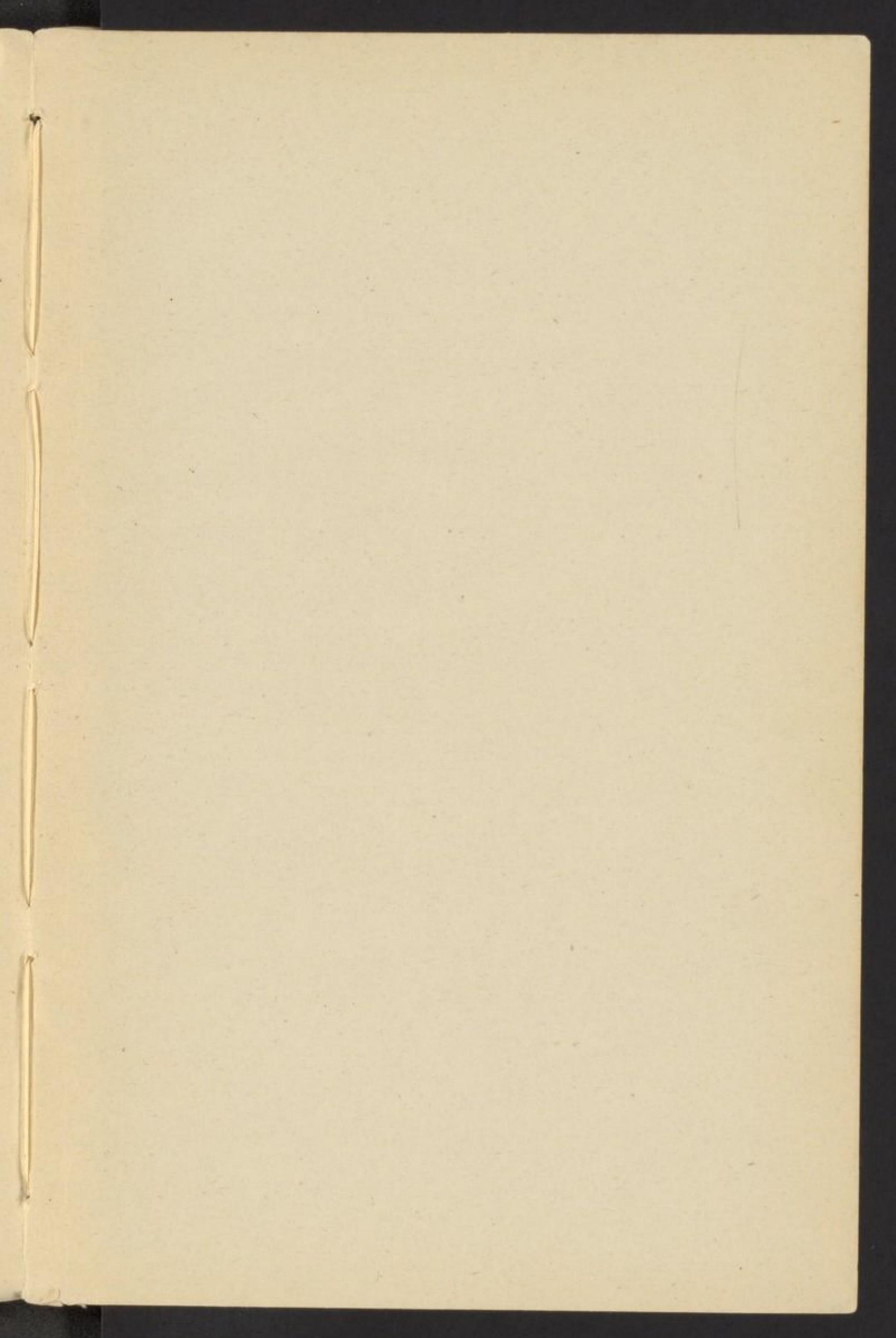


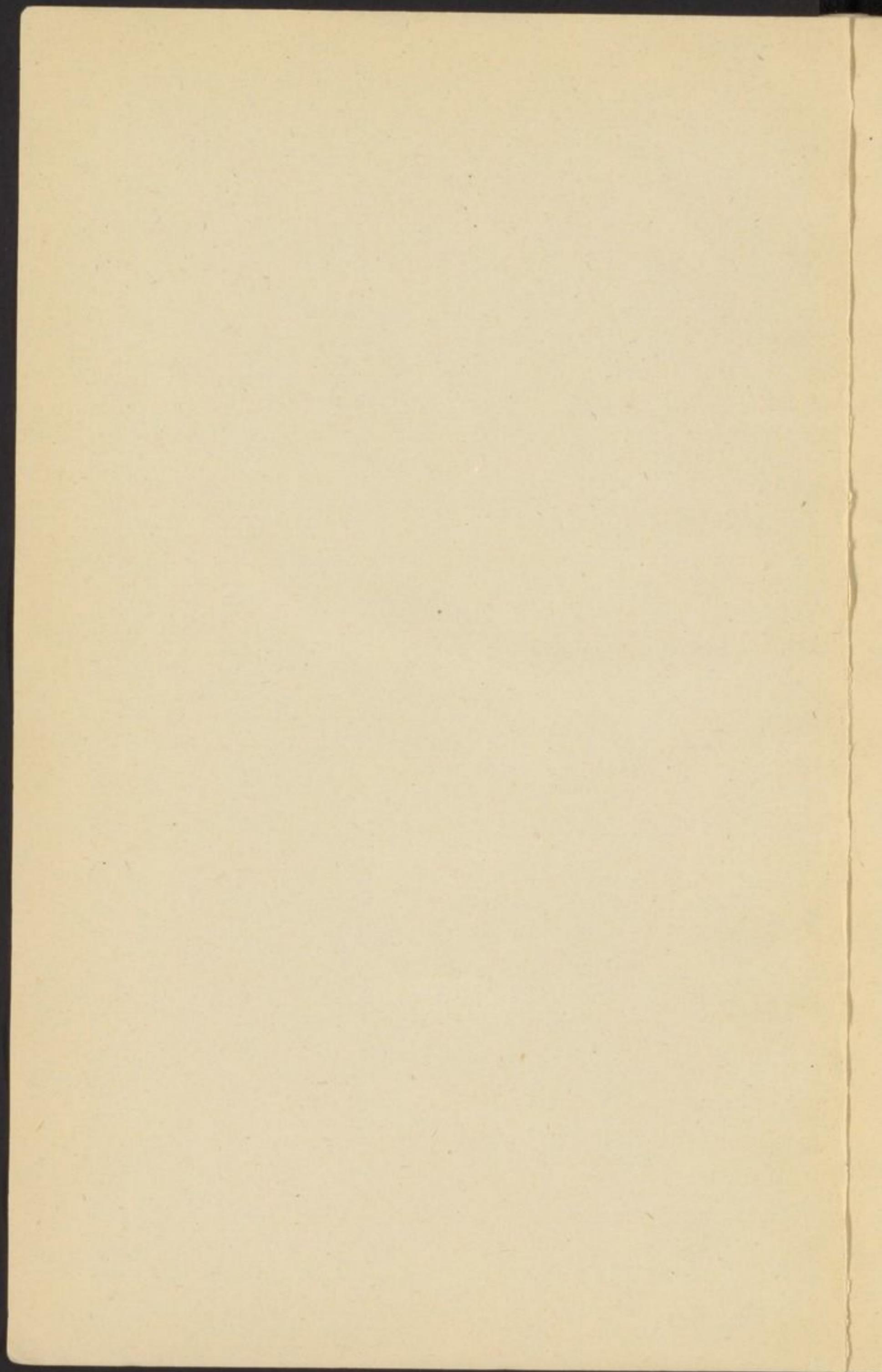
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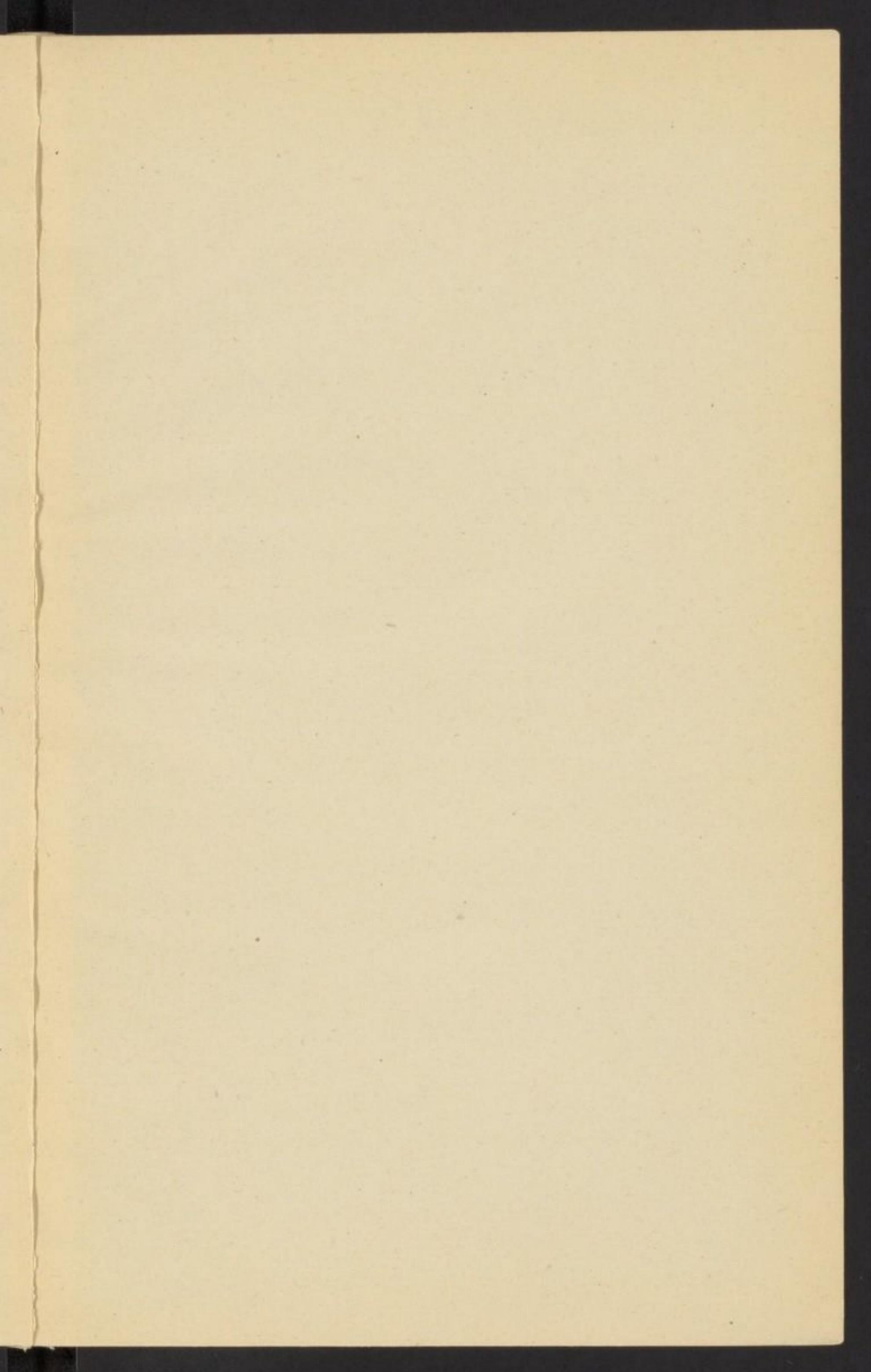


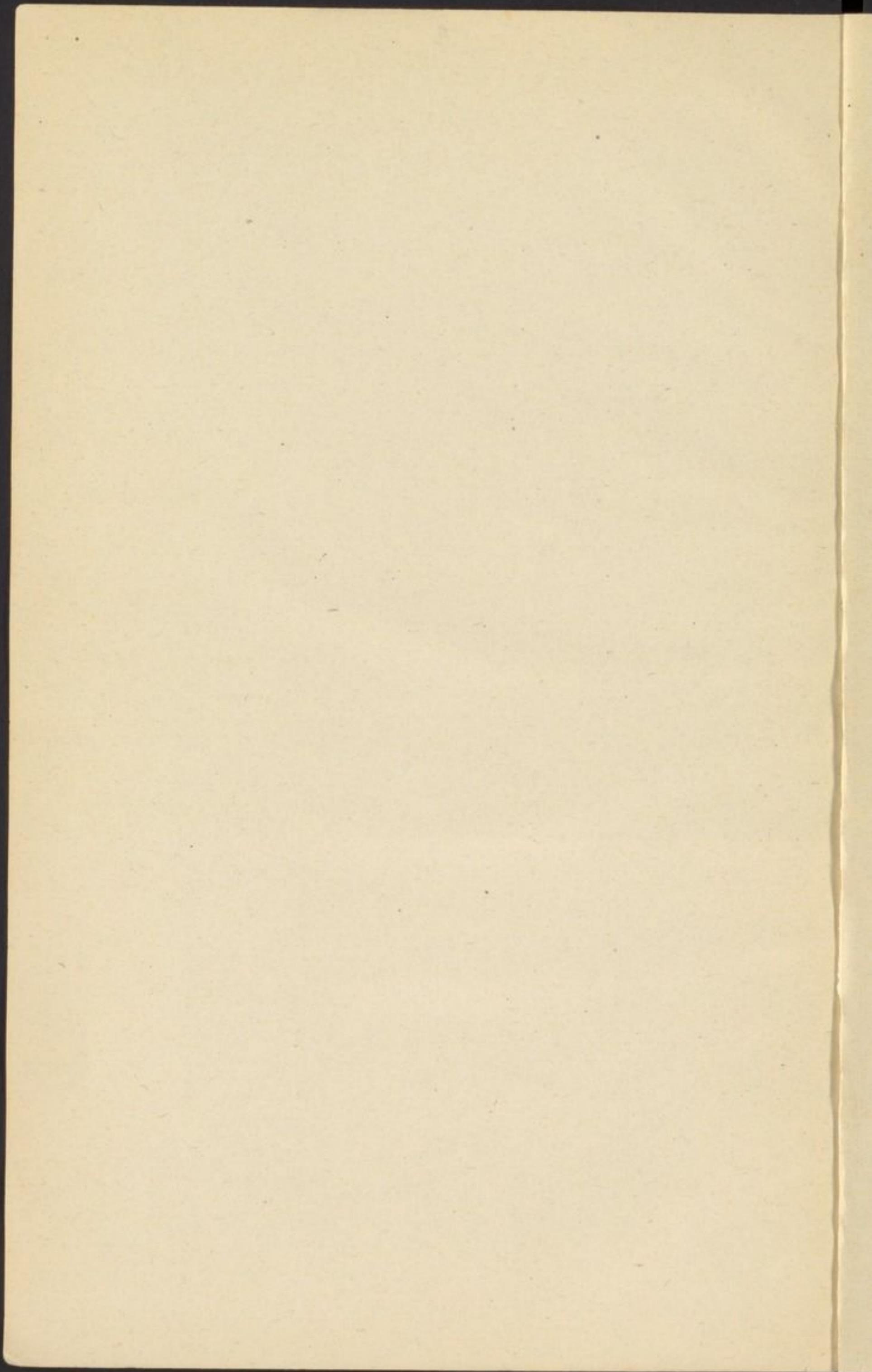
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HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE ^{Gr. Brit.} FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 5

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LONDON :
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Editorial Note.

IN the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connection with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous enquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.

It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, *ante-bellum* conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

General Editor and formerly

Director of the Historical Section.

January 1920.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL	
(1) Position and Frontiers	1
(2) Surface and River System	
Surface	2
River System	3
(3) Climate	5
(4) Sanitary Conditions	6
(5) Race and Language	6
(6) Population	
Distribution	9
Towns and Villages	9
Movement	10
II. POLITICAL HISTORY	
Chronological Summary	11
(1) Origins	11
(2) Annexation by Austria	12
(3) Decline of Rumanian Nationality	
Administration under Austria	13
Reorganization of the Church	14
Changes in the Population	14
(4) Revival of Rumanian Nationality	
Influence of Rumania	15
The Revolutionary Movement of 1848	15
The Church Question	16
(5) Reaction in the Bukovina	17
Repressive Measures	17
Evidence of National Feeling	17
III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS	
(1) Religious	19
(2) Political	20
(3) Educational	20
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[No. 5

PAGE

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(a) Roads	23
(b) Rivers and Canals	23
(c) Railways	24
(d) Posts and Telegraphs	25

(B) INDUSTRY

(1) Labour	25
(2) Agriculture	
(a) Products of Commercial Value	26
(b) Methods of Cultivation	27
(c) Forestry	28
(d) Land Tenure	29
(3) Fisheries	29
(4) Minerals	29
(5) Manufacture	31
(6) Water-power	31

(C) COMMERCE

(a) Principal Branches of Trade	31
(b) Towns and Markets	31
(c) Organizations to promote Trade and Commerce	32
(d) Imports and Exports	32

(D) FINANCE

(1) Public Finance	32
(2) Banks	33

AUTHORITIES

Historical and Economic	35
Maps	36

I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

(1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

THE Bukovina is in the extreme east of the Austrian Empire. It lies south-east of Galicia, between $47^{\circ} 12'$ and $48^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude and $24^{\circ} 55'$ and $26^{\circ} 31'$ east longitude, and has an area of 10,441 sq. km. (about 4,030 sq. miles), or roughly two-thirds that of Yorkshire.

On the north and north-west the Bukovina marches with Galicia. Elsewhere its boundaries are those of Austria, touching on the south-west on Hungary, on the south-east on Rumania, on the east on Rumania and Bessarabia.

The Galician boundary is for the most part well defined; it ascends the Dniester for some 35 miles, thence strikes south along an arbitrary line to the junction of the Czeremosz with the Pruth, ascends the former river to the source of the Bialy Czeremosz on the north-western slopes of the Carpathians, and so gains the Hungarian frontier.

The boundary between the Bukovina and Hungary is much broken, but follows in parts the courses of the Cibo, the Golden Bistritz, and the Tesna, and in part the watershed of the Dorna. The same applies to that which in the south divides the Bukovina from Rumania, which follows for some distance the courses of the Neagra and the Golden Bistritz, in part the watershed of the Sucha, crosses the Moldova at Kornoluncze, and reaches the Suczawa just above its junction with the Sereth.

The Suczawa, the Sereth, and the Pruth all play a

part in determining the eastern boundary, which between these rivers follows minor topographical features. Between the Pruth and the Dniester the Bukovina-Bessarabia boundary is marked partly by the Rakitna, partly by a smaller stream and some intervening hills.

(2) SURFACE AND RIVER SYSTEM

Surface

The Bukovina is a highland, rising in terraces from the north-east to the south-west. It falls naturally into two parts, a mountain region and a hill region, the division being clearly marked by a line running roughly from Wiznitz on the Czeremosz to Gurahumora on the Moldova. To the south-west of this line is a complicated system of densely-wooded mountains of sandstone formation, the ridges running from north-west to south-east. The valleys are steep and narrow, sometimes opening out into alluvial flats where cultivation is possible. In the south-west, in the neighbourhood of the Dorna and the Golden Bistritz, the mountains reach an average height of over 1,500 ft., Giomalaul (6,100 ft., 1,859 m.) being the highest point in the Bukovina. These mountains form part of the mass of the Wooded Carpathians, and fill all the space between the Golden Bistritz and the Suczawa, the central point of the space being formed by the Luczyna Mountains. This group contains the sources of the Czeremosz, the Suczawa, the Moldova, and the Golden Bistritz, and is thus the main watershed of the country. The mountains in the extreme south-west of the Bukovina are spurs of the Kelemen group.

The hill region of the Bukovina consists of gentle, rolling ridges of limestone and clay rising to some 1,650 ft. It is watered by the Pruth, the Sereth, the Suczawa, and the Moldova, which flow at an approximate height of 650 ft., and here make great curves to the south-east. The Suczawa, the largest of these rivers, divides the Bukovina into two almost equal parts. The

valley bottoms are flat and open, while the higher regions have to a great extent been cleared of their woods, except on the steepest slopes, and the land has been ploughed.

The mountain region of the Bukovina is of little value for cultivation, but, in addition to its extensive forests, provides good summer pasture for numbers of cattle. The soil of the hill region consists largely of loess or of alluvial deposits ; it is therefore fertile and well suited for cultivation, which is being rapidly developed. The most fertile region, containing some two-thirds of the agricultural land of the Bukovina, lies between the Pruth and the Dniester. Fertility decreases between the Pruth and the Sereth, and the hill region on both sides of the Suczawa is the poorest part of the province, wheat being grown only in very small quantities. On the other hand, the region south and east of Suczawa is very rich. Floods are a hindrance to agriculture in many valleys. The Bukovina is plentifully supplied with water, except in the district to the south of Suczawa and south-west of Bossancze, where rain-water cisterns are necessary both for man and beast.

River System

With the exception of a few small streams in the north, which are tributaries of the Dniester, all the rivers of the Bukovina belong to the Danube system, and flow to the Moldavian-Bessarabian plain. The southern rivers—the Czeremosz (an affluent of the Pruth) and the Sereth, with its tributaries the Suczawa, the Moldova, and the Golden Bistritz—run in roughly parallel courses, and take their rise within the Bukovina in the neighbourhood of the Luczyna Mountains. Only the Dniester and the Golden Bistritz have well-defined rocky beds ; the other rivers divide into arms round islands in broad alluvial valleys as soon as they emerge from the mountains, often changing their courses, and causing serious damage by floods.

As has been said above, the Dniester forms the

northern boundary of the Bukovina as far as Onut, where it is some 270 yds. wide. Its depth varies from 2 to 6½ ft., and its banks are sometimes nearly 500 ft. high. Its bed is rocky, but contains in places a number of difficult sandbanks. Hence, though navigable by small boats, it is chiefly used by rafts.

The Pruth, one of the largest tributaries of the Danube, flows right across the country at its narrowest part, parallel with the Dniester, through a valley which is wide and open to the north, but on the south merges into a mountainous district. The Czeremosz, formed by the junction of the Bialy Czeremosz (which, like the main stream itself, is a boundary-river of the Bukovina) and the Czarny Czeremosz, is its most important tributary, and has the Perkalab as its affluent on the left bank. The Sereth, another left-bank tributary of the Danube, rises in the western mountains near the Szurdyn Pass, on the opposite side of the watershed to the Suczawa, and flows in a course which curves from north-east to south-east right through the Bukovina, whose borders it leaves not far below the town of Sereth.

The three remaining important rivers of the Bukovina—the Suczawa, the Moldova, and the Golden Bistritz—are all right-bank tributaries of the Sereth, though they join that stream outside the borders of the province. Of these tributaries, the Suczawa rises near the Iswor Pass and opens out below Straza to water the largest piece of open ground in the country; the Moldova, whose course lies through deep valleys, receives two important affluents, the Sucha on the right bank and the Moldawitza on the left; and the Golden Bistritz rises in Transylvania, entering the Bukovina at an altitude of 3,172 ft., and receives the Dorna on the right bank and the Cibo on the left.

The Dniester is the only river in the Bukovina which is navigable otherwise than by rafts. The water in the Sereth, the Suczawa, and the Moldova is always sufficient for rafts, but their streams are not regulated and sandbanks are numerous.

(3) CLIMATE

The climate of the Bukovina is severe and thoroughly continental. The eastern regions are characterized by violent windstorms, which cause sudden variations in the temperature amounting to as much as 64° F. (18° C.). The rate of humidity is comparatively low and the climate in general approximates to that of Russia. In the mountain region the frost continues on an average from September 1 to June 10; in the hill district from October 1 to May 20. July is the hottest month, January the coldest. The following table shows the difference in average temperature between the mountain region and the hill region:

	<i>Winter.</i>	<i>Spring.</i>	<i>Summer.</i>	<i>Autumn.</i>
Hill Region	23° F. (-5° C.)	48° F. (9° C.)	66° F. (19° C.)	46° F. (8° C.)
Mountain Region	21° F. (-6° C.)	45° F. (7° C.)	61° F. (16° C.)	43° F. (6° C.)

Czernowitz in the north and Suczawa in the south both have the same average summer temperature of 66° F. (19° C.); but in winter Czernowitz averages 25° F. (-4° C.), and Suczawa 28° F. (-2° C.).

The annual rainfall in the mountains often exceeds 33.5 in. (850 mm.); in the hills it is often under 21.7 in. (550 mm.). The valleys of the Pruth and the Dniester have the lowest rainfall. June and July are the wettest months, and January is the driest. Snow lies everywhere between November and April; it falls most heavily in the latter month and is deepest in the neighbourhood of the sources of the Suczawa. There is considerable cloud throughout the year.

The west wind is the commonest, both in summer and winter, whilst in the spring westerly and northerly winds prevail. Southerly and westerly winds bring a high temperature, heavy cloud and rain, and low pressure, whereas northerly and easterly winds bring low temperatures, clearer weather, less rainfall, and higher pressure.

(4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

The climate of the Bukovina, though severe, is healthy and hardening. The people still rely to a great extent upon herbs and spells, which are generally administered by old women, in cases of illness. Only in the last extremity do they call in doctors, of whom there are few in the country. Too much reliance cannot therefore be placed upon the official statistics of the causes of death. In 1910, 13 per 1,000 of the deaths were ascribed to congenital weakness, 70 per 1,000 to tuberculosis, and 90 per 1,000 to other lung troubles. Diarrhoea accounts for another 20-40 per 1,000, and scarlet fever and measles are also important causes of mortality. The Lipovans, whose religion binds them to rely on prayer alone in time of sickness, are a serious danger during an epidemic. The rate of infant mortality in the last decade was 240.3 per 1,000 births. The very high death-rate among the gipsies is accompanied by an equally high birth-rate.

(5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The Bukovina lies on the great highway of migration from east to west, and is consequently inhabited by a strange mixture of races, even at the present day. Among them it is possible to find traces of earlier peoples who have disappeared, passed on, or been absorbed.

The Rumanians, who numbered 273,254, or 34 per cent. of the population, at the last census, have a majority in the south, south-west, the centre, and part of the east of the Bukovina. They are most numerous on the middle Sereth and in the Suczawa valley, where, excluding a few isolated islands, over 75 per cent. of the population is Rumanian. On the Moldova the position of the Rumanians is hardly less strong. North of the Sereth they rapidly diminish in numbers, and still farther north are only found in a few villages; but they are found scattered throughout the country, and the greater part of the nobility and of the well-to-do

classes in the towns are Rumanian. How or whence they entered the Bukovina is uncertain, but they are true members of the Rumanian people, speaking the *Limba româna*, which is of Latin origin. The majority belong to the Orthodox Church, and there are a very few Uniats among them.

The Ruthenians or Little Russians in 1910 numbered 305,100, or 38 per cent. of the population. With them are included the Hutsulians, who speak their language, though there are grounds for believing that they are of different, possibly of Scythian, origin. The Ruthenians form a solid mass in the north and west, but they are also found almost everywhere among the Rumanians, notably along the lower Sereth. The country round the sources of the Czeremosz, the Suczawa, the Moldova, and the Moldawitza, as well as the whole north-western mountain region, is inhabited by the Hutsulians. The Ruthenians, who speak Little Russian (or rather the dialect of it known as Red Russian), have dwelt in the Bukovina from a very early date, and a number of them have probably been assimilated by the Rumanians. The Ruthenian element predominates among the lower classes; they are mostly members of the Orthodox Church.

The Germans in the Bukovina in 1910 numbered 168,851, or 21 per cent. of the population, if we include the 102,919 Jews, who are all Germans. They have an influence out of proportion to their numbers, as it was they who colonized and civilized the country. German is still the language of culture and the official tongue. The Austrian occupation has resulted in a large influx of soldiers and officials, with the result that there is now hardly a village which does not contain a German. They are most numerous along the middle Suczawa and in the towns and mining regions of the south-west, but there are also a number of German agricultural colonies in the hill regions. Most of them are Roman Catholics, but at Alt Fratautz, near the Sereth, and Badautz, near Radautz, over 75 per cent. of the population is Lutheran. In the country districts the Germans

preserve an attitude of racial superiority, holding aloof from the Rumanians; but in the towns they tend to drift with the tide, using Ruthenian or Rumanian for business purposes.

The Jews are found in compact masses only in Wiżnitz, on the Czeremosz, where they form three-quarters of the population, and Sadagóra, which lies to the north of the Pruth, but there are also many in Czernowitz and Suczawa. Elsewhere they constitute some 5 to 10 per cent. of the inhabitants.

The Magyars in the Bukovina number about 10,000, but their numbers are diminishing. There are a few Magyar colonies near Badautz, and one at Josseffalva in the south, but elsewhere they are not numerous. They are all Roman Catholics, and work as farmers or market-gardeners.

There are 36,000 Poles, chiefly living in the towns. The district of the Plesch is entirely Polish, and in Neusolonetz the Poles number 78 per cent. They are all Roman Catholics, and generally retain their sense of nationality.

Most of the 3,000 Lipovans live in Fontina-alba and Klimoutz outside Sereth, but there are a few near the town of Suczawa and at Lukowica, near Czernowitz. They are Great Russians, belonging to the old Russian Church, and speak Great Russian. They keep their traditional costume, and their diet is largely vegetarian, while they do not touch alcohol or tobacco. They are market-gardeners, bee-masters, and fruit-growers. Physically, they are a fine people, and as their religion forbids them to have intercourse with strangers they preserve their race absolutely pure.

Gipsies are found all over the Bukovina, especially among the Rumanians. The early regulations against vagabonds were so severe that they are now virtually all settled, forming considerable colonies in many villages, many of them working as smiths. They are nominally members of the Orthodox Church, but their religion is said not to go much beyond making the sign of the cross. They speak their own language

among themselves, though in a very corrupt form ; but otherwise they use Rumanian or Little Russian.

The 657 Armenians, 311 of whom live in Czernowitz and 200 in Suczawa, are an interesting ethnological feature of the Bukovina. Those in Suczawa are Uniats, the others mostly Orthodox. They speak Armenian among themselves, but also use Rumanian or German. They nearly all belong to the upper ranks of society, and are traders, officials, or landowners. Their honesty, hospitality, and courtesy make them very popular.

(6) POPULATION

Distribution

The population, according to the census of 1910, was 801,364, and was estimated at 818,328 in 1913. It is naturally most dense in the fertile valleys of the rivers flowing through the hill region, notably those of the Pruth, the Sereth, and the lower Suczawa, where it often exceeds 300 to the square mile. There are also comparatively well-populated centres in the north and north-west. Kimpolung is the largest settlement within the mountain district, where the inhabitants are very scanty. The number of inhabitants per square mile in the Bukovina was 198 in 1910.

Towns and Villages

Czernowitz, with a population, including suburbs, of over 87,000, one-third of whom are Jews, is much the most important town in the Bukovina, of which it is the capital. It lies on the right bank of the Pruth, over which at this point there are two bridges. The town, which is modern, is the seat of the Orthodox Metropolitan of the Bukovina and of the German University.

Other towns are Radautz (16,535), an important agricultural centre on the Suczawa plain and the most German town in the Bukovina ; Suczawa (11,401), a neatly laid-out town on the same river ; Sereth (7,948),

the oldest settlement in the land, on the right bank of the Sereth ; and Kimpolung (8,748), on the upper Moldova, which owes its importance to the traffic over the Mesticanesti Pass. Wiżnitz (5,052), with a largely Jewish population, on the Czeremosz, and Berhometh (7,309), on the Sereth, are the chief centres in the north-west. Storożynetz (10,242), on the Sereth, and Bojan (7,468), on the Pruth, may also be mentioned.

Movement

The birth-rate in the Bukovina is 42·3 per 1,000 inhabitants. The illegitimate births number 107 per 1,000 births. Between 1900 and 1910 the excess of births over deaths was 14·39 per cent., the loss by emigration being 4·82 per cent. The net increase of population was thus 9·57 per cent., as compared with 12·93 and 13·1 respectively in the previous decades. The emigration of Germans in considerable numbers to America did not begin till the present century.

II. POLITICAL HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 1769-74. Russo-Turkish War.
 1772. First Partition of Poland.
 1774. Austria claims northern Moldavia.
 1775-6. Boundaries settled by Conventions.
 1786-90. The Bukovina incorporated for administrative purposes with Galicia.
 1790. The Bukovina declared an autonomous province.
 1817. Once more included in Galicia.
 1849. The Bukovina created an autonomous duchy as an Austrian Crown-land.
 1864. Rumanian Metropolitanate proclaimed at Synod of Karlowitz : the Bukovina excluded.
 1873. Churches of the Bukovina and Dalmatia united under one Metropolitan.

(1) *Origins*

THE Bukovina has been described as a 'rendezvous' of peoples, so many races have in turn occupied the forest lands of this district, which lie about the head-waters of the Sereth, the Pruth, and the Moldova. In the early part of the fourteenth century the Bukovina formed part of the Voivodate of Moldavia, established by the Vlachs or Rumanians who migrated from the Máramaros district of Hungary. Compact bodies of Rumanians appear to have settled along the eastern slopes of the Carpathians, where Little Russians or Ruthenes were already established, while the plains were still held by various Tatar tribes who were not expelled until the second half of the fourteenth century. In 1372 the Emperor recognized Louis of Hungary as overlord of Moldavia; but the King of Poland disputed his claims, and in the first half of the fifteenth century the Voivodes did homage to him. Under Stephen the Great (1457-1504) Moldavia regained its independence,

and he inflicted severe defeats on both Poles and Turks; under his successors, however, Moldavia became tributary to the Turks, who began to plant fortresses in the country. The Rumanian principalities, hard pressed by Poles and Turks, invoked in turn the protection of the Emperor and the Tsar of Russia; and the eighteenth century found the Bukovina a bone of contention between these Powers and the Turks.

(2) *Annexation by Austria*

Two events in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the Russo-Turkish War (1769-74) and the First Partition of Poland (1772), helped to decide the fate of the Bukovina.

After the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey (at Kuchuk Kainarji), when it became evident that Turkey could no longer retain the Rumanian Principalities, Austria put forward its claim to the northern part of Moldavia. This was based on (1) the need for settlement of the old disputes concerning the frontier, (2) the desire for a 'cordon sanitaire' against the plague, and (3) the assertion that the territory had been originally usurped by Turkey. Simultaneously with the diplomatic introduction of the claim the Imperial troops occupied various points in northern Moldavia.

Originally the frontier proposed by Austria followed a line running from Chotin to Czernowitz across the Bukovina forest; but in March 1775 the order was given to leave an 'undetermined frontier'. The protests of the ruling prince and of the Moldavian boyars were passed over, with the intimation that the question was one to be settled by Austria with the Porte alone; the latter, however, was less amenable than had been expected, because it feared internal disturbances and hoped for external support from France and Prussia.

Eventually, however, Austria secured the Convention of May 7, 1775, by which the lands contained by 'the Dnjestr, the borders of Pokuta, Hungary, and

Transylvania', were surrendered to it, in order to facilitate communication between Transylvania and Galicia. This district was one of the most richly wooded of the Moldavian provinces, and contained the ancient capital Suczawa and the town of Czernowitz. The exact limits were to be determined according to a fabricated Austrian map which the Porte had been induced to adopt, and which represented the territory in question—to quote an Austrian statement—as a strip of land with 'three or four market towns and eleven villages, the rest consisting of forest and rugged land'.

The final Convention of May 12, 1776, ceded to Austria a territory of 4,035 square miles, with a population of 70,000 inhabitants. Maria Theresa did not fail to shed a tear over these 'Moldavian affairs . . . with regard to which we are totally in the wrong. . . . I must confess I do not know how we shall come out of it, but hardly with honour; and that grieves me beyond expression.'

(3) *Decline of Rumanian Nationality*

Administration under Austria.—The territory thus acquired was constituted an autonomous province, under the name 'Bukovina', and placed for the time being under a military administration which, however, retained Rumanian as the official language. When this administration came to an end, the Bukovina was from 1786 to 1790 incorporated with Galicia; its autonomy was, however, restored by an Imperial patent dated September 19, 1790, which decreed that 'Bukovina shall, under this name, be always considered and treated as an autonomous province with special estates'. At the close of the Napoleonic wars, Austria reverted to the plan of uniting the Bukovina for purposes of administration with Galicia.

When Austria entered into possession in 1777, the country was almost denuded of population (this having sunk to about 70,000); and immigration from the adjacent territories was encouraged. This brought numbers of Ruthenes from Galicia and Rumanians from

Hungary and Transylvania, together with a smaller infusion of Magyars, Poles, and Germans, to reinforce the mixed population of Rumanians and Ruthenes already in possession.

Reorganization of the Church.—There had not, so far, been any separate organization for the province; and the only organized ecclesiastical body was the national, i. e. Orthodox Church, which had been established since the fifteenth century under a national Metropolitan at Suczawa, with a suffragan bishop at Radautz. The new Government proceeded at once to the reorganization of this body, with the view (as the Rumanian nationalists maintain) of destroying the connexion between the Bukovina and Moldavia. Without consultation with the Patriarch, the Austrian authorities created the new diocese of the Bukovina; and a new Constitution was elaborated for its government without reference to the ecclesiastical authorities, while at the same time the estates held by the Church in Moldavia were renounced. The large number of monasteries of the Order of St. Basil in the Bukovina were reduced to three, and their property passed (May 1785) into the hands of the civil administration. An Imperial decree (1786) regularized the status of the Church, and about half of the existing parishes were suppressed. The bishop was provided with a Consistory, of which half the members were laymen; and the Emperor became patron of the whole Church.

Changes in the Population.—Rumanian nationality also suffered under the new régime in regard to the composition of its population. Many of its leaders, the boyars, abandoned the province and withdrew to Jassy; and these were followed later by many members of the teaching profession.

Those boyars who remained were won over to the administration by a lavish distribution of titles, while their children were educated in the German schools and became willing functionaries of the new Government. Commerce and farming passed into the hands of foreigners, chiefly Jews from Galicia; and, as has been

pointed out, the immigration of Poles, Germans, and Ruthenes was encouraged.

Although the Ruthenes submitted to the Orthodox Church, and thus thwarted the aims of Catholic propaganda, their continued influx gradually reduced the numerical superiority originally possessed by the Rumanians. A document of 1843 recognized Ruthenian as being with Rumanian 'the language of the people and of the Church in Bukovina'.

(4) *Revival of Rumanian Nationality*

Influence of Rumania.—The Bukovina shared to some extent in the national movement of the nineteenth century which was developing in the Rumanian as in other countries. A certain measure of intercourse had persisted between the boyars who had emigrated and those who had remained in the annexed territory; and this facilitated the penetration into the Bukovina of the cultural renaissance which flourished in Rumania after the Peace of Adrianople (1829).

A certain number of young nobles, especially those of the Hurmuzaki family, although educated at Lemberg and at Vienna, took up the old Rumanian traditions with enthusiasm, and asserted the rights of the Rumanian population to supremacy in an autonomous Bukovina. Like other national movements among the Rumanians, this also aimed, as an ideal, at the complete reunion of their race, and emphasized the bonds which united them to the Rumanians in the Principalities and in Hungary. The loyalty which the Rumanian upper class felt towards the Habsburgs, together no doubt with their distrust of the Slav peoples by whom they were surrounded, made them, however, look rather to union within the frontiers of the Austrian Monarchy.

The Revolutionary Movement of 1848.—The movement took a more positive aspect in 1848, when there were revolutionary outbreaks in Moldavia and Wallachia. In that year the leaders of an abortive rising at Jassy, including men who subsequently shaped

Rumania, like Cogălniceanu, the poet Alexandri, and the future ruler of the United Principalities, Cuza, were exiled, and they found a welcome refuge at the seat of the Hurmuzaki family in the Bukovina.

The Church Question.—Under their influence, the head of the Hurmuzaki family called together in Czernowitz a meeting of the Rumanian clerics, and induced them to demand the autonomous administration of the Orthodox Church, a yearly assembly of all the estates, the Rumanization of the schools and of the administration—in short, complete administrative, political, and judicial autonomy, such as had been guaranteed at the time of the annexation. But beyond these local demands there was expressed a further desire more significantly national, namely, that all members of the Rumanian Orthodox Church of Austria and Hungary should be placed under one ecclesiastical authority.

This programme was submitted to the Emperor in June 1848. Under the pressure of circumstances the Imperial Government recognized the Rumanian nationality, admitted the introduction of Rumanian in the schools, transferred to the Consistory of Czernowitz the educational control hitherto exercised by that of Lemberg, and, finally, by a new Constitution, created in March 1849 the autonomous duchy of the Bukovina as an Austrian Crown-land. In a memorandum presented to the Congress at Olmütz in February, the Rumanian leaders, having failed to secure the creation of a duchy embracing all the Rumanians of the Monarchy, restricted their demand to the ecclesiastical union; but they persisted in this through the period of reaction—during which there was for a time (1859–60) again a question of incorporation with Galicia.

On the death of the head of the Orthodox Serbian Church, who had opposed Rumanian ecclesiastical independence, the Emperor approved (June 15, 1863), the principle of a Rumanian Metropolitanate. In 1864 a synod met at Karlowitz to proclaim separation from the Serbian Church; but the new Metropolitanate

at Czernowitz included only the Rumanians of Transylvania and Hungary. The national party in the Bukovina ascribed this result to the intrigues of the authorities and the jealousy of the higher clerics; after the accession of Prince Carol to the throne of Rumania (1866), and in view of the imminent incorporation of Transylvania with Hungary, the idea of an ecclesiastical union which should include all orthodox Rumanians was finally rejected by the Government.

(5) *Reaction in the Bukovina*

Repressive Measures.—Henceforward the efforts of the Rumanians of the Bukovina were directed towards furthering the cultural progress of their people, in order to maintain at least their provincial solidarity. The Imperial authority, however, showed little sympathy for these endeavours. Publications inspired by Nationalist principles were suppressed; lectures on Rumanian history were forbidden on the pretext that the society which organized them had not the status of an educational institution; permission for the holding of a national congress was refused, and in December 1869 the Emperor formally reaffirmed his privilege as patron of the Rumanian Church. The National Party, composed of forty to fifty landowners and as many officials and members of the liberal professions, had no power of resistance, being without contact with the rural proletariat, and without the support of a national middle class. The younger and more spirited intellectuals risen from below often preferred to emigrate to Rumania.

Evidence of National Feeling.—There were sporadic assertions of the national spirit, as for instance the assembly of about 2,000 persons, including, for the first time, members of the peasantry, which met in Czernowitz (June 1870) to proclaim the national character and legal rights of the Church of the Bukovina; or the festivities which took place in August 1871, on the initiative of a group of students and with the concurrence of many notable personages from

Rumania, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the foundation of the monastery at Putna by the Moldavian hero, Stephen the Great. But such incidents only stimulated reaction. In January 1873, in order to accentuate the distinction between the Church of the Bukovina and that of Rumania, the Imperial Government, without any reference to the respective populations, and without heeding the protests of public opinion and of the Churches, decided upon the fantastic measure of uniting the Churches of the Bukovina and Dalmatia under one Metropolitan. Two years later, on the occasion of the anniversary of the annexation of the Bukovina, Czernowitz received the gift of a German University, which further promoted the policy of denationalizing the Rumanian youth.

That policy was largely successful, at any rate in so far as the upper class was concerned. But the strenuous political agitation organized by the Rumanians of Hungary called forth an echo in the Bukovina among circles more democratic in origin, action, and purpose. In 1891 a political journal made its appearance; and early in 1892 the constitution of a compact national party, which adopted the name 'Concordia', was announced, to represent 'the solidarity of all the Rumanians of Bukovina in political, national, and ecclesiastical matters'. While insisting, on the one hand, upon the autonomy and historical individuality of the Bukovina, and upon the right to a national cultural development, the new leaders reiterated their loyalty to the Habsburg monarchy. This movement, however, never realized the aspirations of Rumanian nationality; and the field was left open for the policy of the authorities which was directed rather to the encouragement of other elements in the population.

III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

(1) RELIGIOUS

WHILE the Rumanians, who number some 273,000, are certainly the predominant race in the Bukovina, they are not as numerous as the Ruthenes, who with a population of 305,000 form 38 per cent. of the whole population. They occupy the northern and eastern parts of the province and have pushed up the valley of the Sereth as far as the head of the Moldova, where they form a wedge between the Rumanians and the north-eastern wing of the Hungarians. Their nobles have adopted German culture and have ceased in any sense to be leaders of the mass of the Ruthene people. The teachers and priests are generally educated in the excellent German seminaries and training-schools, and, not knowing where they may be called upon to work, make themselves proficient in both the Rumanian and Ruthenian languages. Although there is some race hostility between the two leading peoples of the Bukovina, this feeling is not embittered by religious differences. Both belong to the Orthodox Church, only a small number of the Ruthenes (26,000) being members of the Uniat Church of Galicia.

The Metropolitans have generally been chosen from among the Rumanian ecclesiastics, but they govern with a Consistory of Rumanian and Ruthenian clerics; all their decisions have to be sanctioned by the Imperial authorities and they have no share whatsoever in the administration of the extensive properties of the Church. The clergy receive their stipends from the 'Fund for the Religious' founded in 1782.

According to the census of 1910,¹ out of a total

¹ *Oesterreichisches statistisches Handbuch*, 1912.

population of 801,364 the Orthodox Church claimed 68.4 of the population, 15.67 are assigned to the Catholic Church, 2.56 to the Evangelical, and 12.86 are registered as Jews.

The Roman Catholic Church, which owing to its active missionary efforts has made considerable progress in recent years, is chiefly supported by the Polish population together with the non-Jewish elements among the Germans. These last are found in greatest numbers in the towns, where much of the trade and industry is under their direction; in Czernowitz there are 41,000 Germans, 28,000 of whom are Jews. Many of the Jews have, however, also settled on the land as farmers.

(2) POLITICAL

Since 1849 the Bukovina has been an autonomous duchy divided into nine districts and one autonomous municipality, Czernowitz, which is also the seat of the provincial Government. The Diet, created by the Constitution of 1861,¹ is composed of 31 members; the Metropolitan and the rector of the University—the latter since 1875—sitting *ex officio*. The great landowners elect 10 members, the towns 3, the Chamber of Trade and Commerce 2, and the rural districts 12. The Bukovina sends 14 members to the Reichsrat. The judiciary is under the authority of the Provincial High Court at Lemberg, and there are in the Bukovina one Provincial and 17 District Courts. The language of administration is German, but Rumanian and Ruthenian are recognized as in use (*landesüblich*) in the country.

(3) EDUCATIONAL

With the exception of Dalmatia, the Bukovina shows the lowest percentage of literates in the Dual Monarchy, 24.55 per cent. for men and 16.9 per cent. for women. In 1911 there were in existence 531 elementary schools, in 216 of which instruction was given in Ruthenian,

¹ The Patent, see *Austria*, No. 1 of this series, p. 8.

in 179 in Rumanian, in 82 in German, and in the others in two or more of the languages of the district. The low standard of education prevailing among the people is due perhaps not so much to an inadequate supply of vernacular instruction as to the fact that the population is often very scattered and, except among the German communities, is not always anxious to avail itself of educational facilities. In the middle schools, which have 5,600 pupils on the roll, 2,946 are German, 1,194 Ruthenian, and 1,193 Rumanian; and out of 700 pupils in Realschulen only 86 are entered as Rumanian, and no Ruthenians appear on the roll, which is completed by Germans.

There is a University at Czernowitz, largely in German hands, but the Theological (Orthodox) Faculty is frequented by Rumanians and Ruthenians. There are also three Gymnasia at Czernowitz, Radautz, and Suczawa respectively.

In addition Czernowitz possesses an Episcopal Seminary, an Industrial College, an Agricultural College, five Arts and Crafts Schools, a Commercial School, and a Training College for Teachers. The language of instruction in the higher schools is German.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The division of interests between the two predominant races in the Bukovina, together with the Austrian sympathies of the upper classes, have served to check the national movement. Rumanian leaders, who have tried to sow the seeds of an awakening, have been forced by indifference or by persecution to abandon their activity and migrate to Rumania. Dr. Awiel Onciul, a publicist and formerly director of a bank, has recently come forward with proposals which have made Rumanian politics still more stormy. He has abandoned the national for a purely social programme, and has joined with the Ruthenes in a scheme for comprehensive rural and

electoral reform. In return for promises of improvement of their status, he secured the support of many priests and teachers, and acquired a large following among the peasantry, with the result that his party obtained a majority in the assembly and was able to carry through the electoral reform. The outbreak of war did not allow its effects to mature, and it also put an end for the time being to a new national movement which cultural influences from Rumania were initiating among the younger generation.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(a) Roads

THERE were in the Bukovina in 1912 only 429 kilometres of first-class roads maintained by the State (*Ararialstrassen*), a low total as compared with that in other provinces of the Austrian Empire. Dalmatia, with a slightly larger area, has considerably more than double the length of main roads; while Carniola, whose area is almost exactly equal to that of the Bukovina, has 603 kilometres. On the other hand, the mileage of second-class roads or local roads is proportionately high. As the Bukovina is a poorly developed province, the roads are probably adequate to its needs.

Roads run north and north-west *via* Tarnopol and *via* Kolomea to Lemberg, south-west over the Carpathians into Hungary by two routes, one of which follows the line of the railway, and south-east into Rumania to the valleys of the Pruth and the Sereth.

It may be assumed, however, that many communications were destroyed during the first two years of the war, when the province was the scene of constant fighting, while many new roads and even canals and railways, as to which we have no definite information, may have been constructed. Any estimate of the existing facilities for communication can therefore be only approximate.

(b) Rivers and Canals

Before the war, the province possessed no navigable waterways. A proposal for making the River Pruth available for shipping from the Galician to the Rumanian frontier had been adopted by the Imperial Government, but, so far as is known, has not yet been carried

out. The Pruth is navigable throughout its course in Rumania (about 400 miles); and ships and lighters of 600 tons can ascend the river as far as a point opposite Jassy, 150 miles from its junction with the Danube. The cost of the work proposed in the Bukovina was estimated at 3,000,000 kronen, of which the province was to contribute $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By this means timber, stone, tiles, minerals, cement, gypsum, and other local products could be cheaply conveyed to Rumania, Bessarabia, and the Black Sea. The canalization of that part of the Pruth which flows through the Bukovina will be very important for the future of the province if the proposals for the construction of waterways in Galicia to connect the Vistula and the Dniester are ever carried out. If that part of the German Levant trade which now goes *via* Lemberg, Czernowitz, and Jassy were diverted to waterways north of the Bukovina, the province, which has communication with the west by rail only, would stand in danger of complete isolation.

Most of the main streams, though not navigable for ships, can be used for rafts, and in this way are valuable for the transport of timber to Galatz and the Black Sea.

(c) Railways

The Bukovina is tolerably well served by railways. There are 592 kilometres of line, and the proportion of railway lines to area and population (*viz.* 1 km. per 17.6 sq. km. and per 1,351 inhabitants) compares favourably with other less developed portions of the Austrian Empire. The most important line is that connecting Czernowitz northwards with Galicia and Germany *via* Kolomea, Lemberg, Cracow, Breslau, &c., and southwards through Rumania with Galatz and the Black Sea. Of the total imports into Rumania about 9 per cent. (91,782 tons) go by this route, and of the exports some $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (146,271 tons).

Of the remaining lines, one leads north to Tarnopol and the other branches off in a westerly direction to the Carpathians. There is a narrow-gauge line which

branches off in a westerly direction from Hadikfalva, a station on the main line between Czernowitz and Suczawa, and which eventually makes a sharp turn to the south, terminating at the foot of the Kirlibaba Pass. A broad-gauge line, farther east, left the main Czernowitz line at Hatna and ran to Dorna Watra, a growing watering-place. During the war, this local line appears to have been carried over the Carpathians and joined up to the Hungarian system. There is also ground for thinking that a line has been carried over the Kirlibaba Pass, either northwards from the Dorna Watra line or southwards from Seletyn. This extension would be of narrow gauge. It is very possible that other lines have been constructed during the war. Before the outbreak of war all the lines were single tracks, but there is a report that the main Czernowitz line and the line to Dorna Watra have since been doubled. All the lines are the property of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The destruction of railways in this region during the earlier part of the war was enormous. No estimate is available for losses in the Bukovina alone, but a recent Austrian authority estimated that the damage caused by the war to the tracks and rolling stock in Galicia and Bukovina together amounted to nearly 500,000,000 kronen.

(d) Posts and Telegraphs

Before the war there were in the Bukovina 231 post offices, or one for every 3,469 inhabitants, and 105 telegraph offices.

(B) INDUSTRY

(1) LABOUR

The Bukovina is fairly well populated for its size, having a much higher rate of population to the square kilometre than Dalmatia, Carniola, or any of the mountainous provinces of the Empire. The main occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, and there

is no deficiency of labour for this purpose. There is some permanent emigration. No recent statistics are available, but at the beginning of the present century the total number of emigrants was about 3,000 yearly. A large proportion of these go to Germany and Hungary. A number of harvesters go into Germany to work for a short time every year.

The agricultural labourers of the Bukovina are of a very primitive type, and most of them are illiterate. Their pay, about 40 to 50 heller for a day of ten hours, is probably the lowest in the Empire. They are usually in the hands of Jew money-lenders, and spend their lives in unsuccessfully trying to work off their debts. They cannot, therefore, afford to be anything but industrious, but until the general level of living is raised, they cannot be expected to appreciate or adopt any improvements in their very primitive agricultural methods.

In comparison with the other less-developed provinces of the Empire, the Bukovina has a fair number of agricultural associations, credit societies, Raiffeisen banks, &c., for there is much enlightened and progressive activity in Czernowitz, the capital. It does not appear, however, that these organizations have as yet succeeded in raising the standard of living.

(2) AGRICULTURE

(a) *Products of Commercial Value*

About a quarter of the total area of the Bukovina is under cultivation. The chief crop is maize, and next in order come oats, rye, barley, and wheat, while potatoes are also grown in considerable quantities. Maize is grown chiefly in the low-lying easterly parts of the country; oats and potatoes are mainly cultivated in the higher valleys of the west.

There are practically no products of commercial importance, though there is some exportation of agricultural and dairy produce. A beginning has been made with sugar beet; 2,842 hectares were under cultivation

in 1912, and the yield was 379,510 quintals. This represents a low rate of production per hectare, and the whole output is trifling as compared with that of Bohemia and Moravia, which reaches tens of millions of quintals. The cultivation of tobacco, never considerable, seems to have entirely disappeared. Many parts of the south-east are suitable for vineyards, and the cultivation of the vine is steadily increasing.

The areas occupied by the chief crops in 1912 were as follows :

	<i>Hectares.</i>		<i>Hectares.</i>
Barley	33,593	Oats	46,400
Buckwheat	2,752	Potatoes	37,750
Clover hay	38,425	Pulse	14,023
Flax	2,172	Rye	31,267
Fodder (mixed)	4,699	Sugar-beet	2,842
Hemp	5,453	Swedes, &c.	6,580
Maize	62,964	Wheat	22,204

There were also 128,463 hectares of meadow land. The fruit harvest in that year amounted to 131,150 quintals.

The peasants, especially the Ruthenians, who amount to about half the population, undertake cattle-raising, but they show no great care or intelligence, and the accommodation for the cattle is very primitive. Their breeds of cattle are not good, though of late years attempts have been made to improve them by the introduction of fine draught animals from the Alpine regions. Pigs are kept everywhere. There are some rough-fleeced sheep in the mountains, on the Dniester plateau, and on the lower Suczawa. The native horses are sound and strong, and in the mountain districts there is a small, sure-footed breed of eastern origin. Fowls, ducks, and geese are plentiful.

(b) Methods of Cultivation

The soil is fertile, so that, although little manure is used and winter crops are seldom grown, the yield of the staple crops is not much below the average. The German colonists and the model farms of the

Orthodox Church have brought about some improvement in the primitive methods of cultivation, and of late years the Landeskulturverein, which in its origin was mainly a political body representing the landed interests, has taken up practical agriculture and has been responsible for the foundation of Raiffeisen banks, the publication of literature and statistics, and other helpful measures.

The Bukovina is well watered by its rivers, and there is now a certain amount of artificial irrigation. At the request of the local authorities, an extensive scheme for the drainage and irrigation of the country by the regularization of the rivers was devised at the beginning of the present century. In the years before the war, good progress had been made with the regularization of the Pruth and the Moldova, and a good deal of land had been reclaimed from the annual inundations. The cost of the complete scheme was estimated at over 60,000,000 kronen.

(c) *Forestry*

Over 40 per cent. of the area of the Bukovina is covered with forest, and the timber industry is the most important asset of the province. Of the total afforested area, over half is the property of religious foundations, mainly of the Orthodox Church, and is under State control. Most of the rest forms part of private estates.

The timber industry may be said to have begun in the last century, about 1840, when timber was first floated down to Galatz and Constantinople for shipbuilding. The Pruth, Sereth, and Bistritz are all used for floating timber. The industry shows every sign of increasing prosperity. There are now a number of important saw-mills established in the country; and the Bukovina Timber Manufacturing Company, which is backed by two important Austrian banks, recently increased its capital from three to five million kronen.

(d) Land Tenure

The land is chiefly held either in large estates belonging to the religious foundations and the aristocracy, or to the Jews who have ousted the latter, or else in small holdings by the peasants. Properties of moderate size have almost entirely disappeared. No figures are available, but it would be safe to assume that nearly one-half of the land is held in the form of large estates. The dying-out of the yeoman class aroused anxiety in the Empire; and in 1903 a law was passed forbidding the transfer of agricultural properties of moderate size, provided with a dwelling-house, belonging to one person or to a married couple, in so far as such properties were not feudal or entailed estates.

The land and property are largely mortgaged, but in most cases apparently not above their value.

(3) FISHERIES

Between the upper valleys of the Dniester and the Pruth there are a number of natural lakes and ponds, which have long been stocked with fish. The Orthodox Church has been active in organizing the fishing industry, and at the beginning of the century had some 100 to 200 hectares under water, yielding fish to the annual value of some 30,000 kronen. Trout and other species are found.

If the irrigation scheme already referred to were fully carried out, it would involve the construction of large reservoirs, which could be stocked with quantities of fish.

(4) MINERALS

The mining industry was very flourishing in the first decade of Austrian control, but of late years has greatly diminished. The extraction of gold from the sands of the Golden Bistritz has been given up as unprofitable. The ironstone industry has been closed

down. The deposits of silver and lead at Kirlibaba and the copper deposits of Luisenthal Pozoritta did not justify further exploitation. The production of brown coal is now negligible.

Almost the only mineral which is now being profitably mined is manganese. Deposits of an average thickness of 2 metres begin in Hungary, enter the Bukovina near Kirlibaba, and thence run into Rumania near Dorna Watra. The chief mine is the Arsita (5 km. south-west of Jakobeny), which was started by local boyars in 1784, but is now the property of the Orthodox Church. There are also scattered surface workings, of which the most important is that called Theresia. The production of manganese in 1912 was 10,944 metric tons, of a value of 135,823 kronen. This output, not in itself considerable, represents almost the whole production of manganese in the Austrian Empire.

There is a small production of sulphur (in 1912, 8,011 metric tons, value 124,167 kronen), which is also important as representing a very large proportion of the total sulphur production of the Empire. The old sulphur pyrites workings at Luisenthal were reopened by order of the military authorities, but no information is available as to the amount of the output.

There is no gap in the continuity of the Galician and Rumanian oil-fields; and from 1885 to 1890 petroleum was worked at Russisch-Moldawitza. It appears, however, that the deposits in the Bukovina are too deep for profitable exploitation.

There are considerable deposits of salt at Kaczyka. The production in 1912 amounted to 5,190 metric tons of salt for human consumption and 670 metric tons of salt for industrial purposes, the total value being 959,865 kronen. This represents an infinitesimal proportion of the total salt production of the Empire.

Deposits of hausmannite, hematite, &c., and lime are found in many localities.

It does not appear that the mineral resources of the Bukovina have as yet been systematically investigated.

(5) MANUFACTURE

There are no manufactures for export on any scale worthy of mention.

(6) WATER-POWER

In the present undeveloped state of industry in the province, very little water-power is used, but a considerable quantity will become available if and when the drainage scheme, already referred to, is carried through.

(C) COMMERCE

(a) Principal Branches of Trade

The industries of the province, such as they are, supply domestic needs almost entirely. Besides the saw-mills, already mentioned, there are several breweries and brandy distilleries, and the usual minor industries to meet local requirements.

Certain branches of industry for export have, unfortunately, disappeared. There were paper factories at Radautz and Waszkoutz, and a match factory and mechanical construction workshops at Czernowitz; a glass industry was flourishing in the latter part of the last century.

Home industries, which until comparatively recent times supplied nearly all the needs of the peasants, are still common. The chief of these is weaving. The peasants grow their own flax and provide themselves largely with their own house-linen. The weaving of woollen cloth is also not uncommon.

(b) Towns and Markets

The only city of considerable size in the province is Czernowitz (population, 87,113 in 1910), which is a well-built and attractive modern town. It has many elaborate public buildings in the highly decorated modern Viennese style; and the prevailing high level

of civilization is in striking contrast to the primitive and even squalid character of the life in the surrounding country. There is a famous weekly market, which is still an important feature of the economic life of the province. The business community is mainly engaged in the transit trade from Germany and Austria to the Levant, and a large number of banks and forwarding agents have branches in the city. There are several breweries and saw-mills, and some export of agricultural produce is carried on.

Of less importance are Radautz (population, 16,535), an agricultural centre, and Suczawa (population, 11,401), which has one private bank and one or two breweries and saw-mills. For other towns, see above, pp. 9, 10.

(c) Organizations to promote Trade and Commerce

There is a Chamber of Commerce in Czernowitz.

(d) Imports and Exports

No figures are available for the province as a whole. The exports are negligible, with the exception of timber and a certain amount of agricultural and dairy produce. The export of timber is very considerable. The total export of timber from Austria to Rumania was valued in 1913 at over 18,000,000 kronen, and a large proportion of this must have come from the Bukovina. It is unlikely that any timber is sent from the rest of Austria, as it would have to go by rail, whereas from the Bukovina it can be floated down the rivers.

If the canalization of the Pruth were undertaken, a further export to Rumania of gypsum, cement, &c., would very likely develop.

(D) FINANCE

(1) Public Finance

The total amount produced by direct taxation in 1911 was 4,186,950 kronen. The fact that this total is about the same as for Carniola, and is larger than

that obtained in most of the less developed provinces of the Empire, is an indication of the value of land and properties in the Bukovina. Indirect taxes on consumption produced 9,382,845 kronen, more than half of which came from the tax on brandy. The local budget of 1910 balanced at 33,470,144 kronen.

(2) *Banks*

In general the Bukovina is dependent upon credit facilities from outside, but it has two native banks which work on a fair scale.

The Bukovina Bank, Czernowitz, had in 1911 a capital of 4,000,000 kr. and a turnover of 55,000,000 kr. Its operations included loans to communes, loans for railway construction, mortgages, and loans on buildings, as well as general banking business. The bulk of the business was done in mortgages and commercial bills.

The Mortgage Institution of the Bukovina Savings Banks was opened in 1875 to secure the sound investment of savings bank funds. It lends on agricultural property situated in the Bukovina only. Its turnover in 1911 was 4,933,000 kr.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank, Vienna, the Galician Land Credit Bank, Lemberg, the Central Bank of Austrian-German Savings Banks, Vienna, the Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna, and the Vienna Bank Union, Vienna, have branches in Czernowitz. Several of these are powerful institutions, and it is reasonable to suppose that the credit facilities required are sufficiently supplied by them.

As elsewhere in Austria, local savings banks are far more popular than the Post Office Savings Bank. The latter had 31,800 depositors in 1911, but the total of their deposits is not recorded. The Bukovina Savings Bank had in 1911 deposits amounting to 21,114,000 kr., and the Suczawa Town Savings Bank deposits amounting to 2,600,000 kr.

Mutual credit associations are numerous. In Czer-

nowitz there are 27 and in Suczawa 6, but very few of them publish figures. They are conducted largely on national lines by Poles, Ruthenians, Germans, or Jews respectively, and are mainly for commercial and industrial credit.

There is little apparent foreign interest or field for foreign investment in the Bukovina, which can offer no attraction outside of agriculture and industry on a small scale.

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MAPS

Bukovina is covered by two sheets (M. 35 Jitomir, L. 35 Bucuresti; G.S.G.S. 2758) of the 'International' Map published by the War Office on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000.

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