



International Boundary Study

No. 43 – December 30, 1964

Romania – U.S.S.R. Boundary

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Boundary Brief.....	2
II. Geographical Background	2
A. Physical.....	2
B. Historical	4
C. Socioeconomic	6
D. Political.....	7
III. Analysis of Boundary Alignment	7
IV. Treaties and Other Acts	8
V. Summary	11

ROMANIA (RUMANIA) – U.S.S.R. BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The Rumania–Union of Soviet Socialist Republics boundary extends 839 miles (1350 kilometers) from the tripoint with Hungary in the west to a distributary of the Danube on the Black Sea.¹

The boundary comprises sectors of 133 miles (214 km.) of the prewar Czechoslovakia–Rumania frontier; 33 miles (53 km.) of the prewar Poland–Rumania boundary; 96 miles (154 km.) delimited in the 1940 partition of Northern Bucovina; 468 miles (753 km.) of median line of thalweg of the Prut River; and 109 miles (176 km.) of the thalweg of the Danube including the Kilia and Old Stambul arms in the delta. The latter two sectors form the western and southern limits of Bessarabia.

A joint Rumanian–Russian commission demarcated the boundary in 1948 and 1949. No disputes are known to exist on the precise alignment of the boundary. However, Rumania has recently hinted in an indirect manner its reservations concerning the Soviet annexation of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

II. GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

A. Physical

From west to east, the Rumanian–U.S.S.R. boundary crosses the following natural regions:

The Transylvanian Basin;
The Carpathian Mountains and foothills;
The Moldavian–Bessarabian plateau; and
The plains of the lower Danube valley and delta.

The Transylvanian Basin, which extends across the extreme western edge of the frontier, is a flat, almost featureless plain averaging about 300 feet above sea level. The lack of relief results in meandering rivers, many canals, and a dense rural settlement pattern. Shortly before the Tissa River is reached the boundary passes through a low, mountainous outlier of the Carpathians. In contrast to the plains, this region is heavily forested and virtually unpopulated. The boundary then joins the Tissa valley which resembles physically the Transylvanian Basin.

Near the confluence of the Tissa and the Viseul rivers, the boundary departs from the former and enters the true Carpathian Mountain zone. This range is one of Europe's major mountain systems comprising a young folded range of the alpine type arcing across the continent from the Austro–Czech frontier to the Danubian plain of Wallachia.

¹ Measured in the Office of the Geographer on Rumanian 1:100,000 topographic maps.

In the Rumanian–U.S.S.R. frontier area, the Carpathians extend from northwest to southeast in a series of parallel ridges. The outer regions comprise low, eroded, sandstone ranges which decrease in width from northwest towards the southeast. This sandstone zone is a source of rock salt and petroleum. In contrast, the inner ranges of the Carpathians include both young volcanic rocks and older limestone ridges. In the immediate area of the frontier, however, elevations are lower than those found both to the northwest and to the southeast. Peaks and ridges average approximately 5,000 feet (1650 meters) in elevation. The lower elevations of the ridges are covered with dense beech and oak forests while the higher slopes bear coniferous stands. Many of the peaks and ridge tops extend above the tree line and provide excellent pasturage for the flocks of the native shepherds. Particularly in the limestone regions, valleys are deeply eroded and many of the passes are gorge-like in appearance.

Near Vicovul-de-Jus, the frontier reaches the Moldavian–Bessarabian plateau. This region has a diversified landscape composed of a series of old and low platforms sloping generally eastward. They represent a continuation of the same landforms which occupy most of southern European Russia. The many rivers have dissected the plateau into blocks aligned generally north–south within Bessarabia and northwest–southeast within Moldavia. Maximum elevations attain approximately 700 feet in the west and 500 feet in the east while the river valleys generally average 100 or more feet lower than the enclosing uplands. The valley of the Prut, which carries the boundary for over 460 miles, measures approximately 2.5 to 10 miles in width. The valley bottom is very flat, its many lakes and swamps indicating poor drainage.

North of Galati, near the junction of the Prut and the Danube, the frontier region becomes lower in elevation and local relief declines. This is the area of the lower Danubian plain and delta. The valleys of the principal Danubian tributaries are drowned forming extensive, elongated lakes which dominate the landscape. Owing to the poor drainage and generally unhealthy conditions, settlement is limited to a few isolated regions of higher elevation. Galati and Tulcea are the major Rumanian centers, and Izmil and Kiliya dominate the Russian sector.

South of the delta is the massif of Dobruja, whose complex and resistant formations divert the Danube to the north.

Climatically, the Rumanian–Russian frontier region resembles the inner plains region of the United States. The mean annual temperature are between 50° F and 53° F in the lowlands with lower readings in the Carpathians. Winter mean temperatures vary between 15 and 20° F in the Carpathians and 25° F to 30° F in the Moldavian–Bessarabian plateau. During the summer period average monthly temperatures range between 68° F and 76° F.

Precipitation has a considerable annual range over the frontier region. In the Transylvanian Basin, the yearly total is between 20 and 30 inches. Eastward in the Carpathians, the total climbs to over 80 inches before falling again in Moldavia and Bessarabia to approximately 30 inches. In the immediate vicinity of the Black Sea,

however, annual precipitation is normally below 20 inches. Precipitation is reasonably well distributed throughout the year with a minimum in the winter (January–February) and a maximum in the early summer (May–July). No month is completely without precipitation.

B. Historical

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Balkans were a "shatter belt" between the monolithic Slav state of Russia and the states of western and central Europe. The "Eastern Question" which threatened European stability and peace occupied a considerable amount of energy and time of the great powers. The term "Balkanization" became synonymous with fractionalization into small political entities often, by connotation, as a consequence of foreign interference. The problems of the Balkans result primarily from the peninsula's geographic position between Europe and Asia coupled with the antagonistic, nationalist aspirations or irredentism. As a consequence of this position a vast succession of peoples and races have migrated into and through the region. Often these groups have appropriated specific areas and settled down to create separate identities or nation-states. However, almost all too often, they have occupied small scattered regions intermingling but not mixing with other ethnic or linguistic groups.

The Rumanians constitute a unique group in the Balkans. Formed originally by an amalgamation of peoples—Roman colonists and local Dacians—they have been able to perpetuate their Latin language and heritage in spite of the flood of peoples invading their lands after the collapse of Roman authority. During the repeated migrations of Huns, Slavs, Avars, Bulgars, Magyars, Tatars, and Turks through the lowlands of the lower Danube, the Rumanians (i.e., Wallachians and Moldavians) withdrew into the fastness of the Carpathians to emerge, relatively intact, after the pressures ebbed.

In the early Middle Ages, the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia began to form in the region of Roman Dacia. Often under the influence of Hungary and/or Poland at first, the two fell to Turkish suzerainty late in the fifteenth century. Turkish influence at first was slight in comparison with the lower Balkans, but by 1714 there began a more direct domination of Moldavian and Wallachian affairs. The Turks removed the native hospodars as rulers and introduced the practice of "farming out" the Rumanian lands to rich Greeks from the Phanar district of Constantinople, hence the designation Phanariote Period. This suzerain relationship tended to reduce considerably Turkish influence which might have otherwise been felt by the Rumanians. As a consequence, traditional forms of government were maintained and the local, landed gentry continued to exist, although without much real authority.

The power of the Ottoman Empire waned, as the strength and interest of both Austria and Russia increased. In 1774, Turkey granted Russia the right to intervene in the affairs of the two Danubian principalities. Three years later, Austria annexed Buconiva, until then, a part of Moldavia. Russian troops also occupied the two principalities during the Russo–Turkish War of 1806–12. Although the major portions were returned to

Turkey by the Treaty of Bucharest (1812) the basis for future difficulties was established with the Russian annexation of Bessarabia. In 1822 the Rumanians revolted against the Turks and their Greek puppets. The sultan suppressed the revolt but replaced the Greek rulers and reverted to Rumanian hospodars. However, Turkish excesses led to a second Russian occupation which lasted until 1834.

By this time, the position of the Latin Rumanians between Slavic Russia and the Bulgars and other South Slavs was becoming very difficult. The Russian expansion along the shores of the Black Sea toward the straits had begun to alarm western European states. Rumanians realized, as well, that the Russian advance could be stopped only with outside support. The Crimean War was fought and again Rumania was occupied by Russian troops and later by Austrian forces. As a result of the treaties of Vienna and Paris, the great powers guaranteed independent and national administrations to both principalities under Turkish suzerainty. Lower Bessarabia was restored to the principality of Moldavia although Russia retained the major area (i.e., the northwest). The same negotiations established the free navigation on the Danube.

In 1859, both principalities elected the same prince and with French and Russian support the new state of Rumania came into being shortly thereafter (1861). There followed a period of intensive nationalism with the creation of universities, a national church, Rumanian parties, the development of the Rumanian language, etc. Both Russia and Turkey, however, continued to intervene in local affairs. In 1877, Rumania declared itself completely independent of Turkey and joined Russia in the war with Turkey which followed. This independence was recognized by the Congress of Berlin (1878) but Rumania again was forced to cede lower Bessarabia to the Czar. In exchange, however, Bulgarian Dobruja became Rumanian and the new state was not excluded from access to the Black Sea.

No additional territorial changes occurred along the northern frontier of Rumania until 1918. After the collapse of the Czarist regime and the eastern front, Germany troops occupied most of Rumania and by the Treaty of Bucharest, May 8, 1918, forced the cessation of a vital strip of western territory. The defeat of the Central Powers nullified the Treaty of Bucharest restoring these lands to Rumania. Concurrently, the turmoil in Russia proper spread to the peripheral areas and a "Moldavian-Bessarabian Democratic Republic" was established in the trans-Prut territory. Internally, the new government was torn by elements desiring to join the new soviet state, those wishing to be independent, and by a third group pledged to union with Rumania. The Ukraine soon declared itself independent from the nascent soviet state and Bessarabia, cut off from the remainder of the country, followed suit. Rumanian troops entered the country to preserve order. Shortly thereafter the local legislature requested incorporation into Rumania. A treaty signed in 1920 (with final ratification in 1927) between Rumania and the Allied Powers of France, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom served as Rumania's validation of title to Bessarabia. Neither the United States nor Russia signed the treaty. The Soviet Government maintained that the action was illegal and never recognized the loss of Bessarabia. Rumania, in contrast, stated that the population was predominantly Moldavian (i.e., Rumanian) and that the merger was legally accomplished. Although the

two governments in November 1923 agreed to provide for relations across the Dniester until the boundary question could be settled, the issue continued to poison relations. (At approximately the same time Rumania incorporated Austrian Bucovina and Hungarian Transylvania, which have been contested territories, into its national territory. The treaties of peace covered these annexations.)

On June 26, 1940, the U.S.S.R., with German concurrence in part pursuant to the Secret Additional Protocol to the German–Soviet Nonaggression Pact of August 23, 1939, in which Germany agreed to recognize the Soviet interest in Bessarabia, demanded the cession of Bessarabia. The U.S.S.R. also demanded, without German concurrence, Northern Bucovina. Rumania accepted the Soviet terms two days later. However, after the German attack on Russia, Rumania regained the administration over the region (plus "Trans-Nistra," a sector of southern Ukraine including Odessa) only to lose it again by the terms of the Moscow Armistice of 1944 which restored the June 1940 boundary. The final treaty of peace with Rumania (February 10, 1947) confirmed this settlement.

C. Socioeconomic

A considerable number of reports and studies were published between the wars over the rights of the two states to the possession of the trans-Prut territories. The major claim on both sides was based upon the ethnic character of the population. Unfortunately, the demographic data were conflicting and unreliable. Estimates, purporting to be unprejudiced, placed the population at 2,700,000 composed of 1,000,000 Rumanians, 900,000 Ukrainians, 300,000 Jews, and sizeable numbers of Ruthenians and Germans. Rumanians held an absolute majority in the four northern districts of Bessarabia and a relative majority in the center (Tighina–Bender and Cahul) and the south (Ismail). Ukrainians had a relative majority in the south-east (Cetatea Alba–Akkerman) as did Ruthenians in Bucovina.

On this basis, Rumanians constituted about 38 percent of the population and Russians–Ukrainians–Ruthenians somewhat over 30 percent. The Jewish population totaled about 12 percent and German approximately 3 percent; the remainder included Poles, Turks, Tatars, Bulgarians, Czechs, and Serbs. Most Rumanian sources, however, claimed that these figures were based on the Russian census of 1897 and that the Russians had enumerated Russian- and Ukrainian-speaking Rumanians as non-Moldavians. Consequently, it is claimed, the Moldavians constituted 70 percent of the total population and were everywhere in the majority. Evidence does not substantiate this extreme claim although the total Moldavian population probably exceeded 50 percent. Rumanians, for example, probably never totaled more than 33 percent of the Bucovina population while the Ruthenians constituted about 35 percent. Germans, the next largest block, made up over 20 percent of the total.

The population of Bessarabia–Bucovina was predominantly rural and agricultural. Over 90 percent of the total area was devoted to gardens, orchards, cropland, and pasture. The remainder, except for urban areas, was covered by forest, swamp, lakes, rivers,

etc. The principal crops have been cereals (wheat, rye, oats, maize, and barley), potatoes, tobacco, and fruit. The limited local industries were based upon the processing of the agricultural products.

Transport across the frontier is restricted in the delta region by the width of the Danube and the general character of the surface. The principal route is between Reni and Galati where both a road and a railroad cross the lower Prut. Northward, the next major center is situated at Ungeny–Iasi where again the Prut must be crossed. In the extreme north, the valley of the Siretul provides a natural route for the joining of the two segments of Bucovina across the present international boundary. In the Carpathians, significant trans-frontier transport is lacking and not until the valley of the Tissa is reached does one find major centers in Sighet and Satu–Mare.

D. Political

At present, there appears to be no open disagreement between Rumania and the U.S.S.R. over the precise alignment of their common boundary. After the incorporation of Rumania into the Soviet sphere of influence after World War II, such Rumanian dissatisfaction with the present boundary which might have existed, could not have been expressed openly.

Recently, however, Rumania has endeavored to follow a more independent and national course within the Soviet bloc. On several occasions, the question of Bessarabia and Bucovina has been raised in publications.

III. ANALYSIS OF BOUNDARY ALIGNMENT

From the current Hungarian tripoint in the west to the prewar tripoint of Czechoslovakia–Poland–Rumania, the boundary was determined after World War I by the partition of the Hungarian counties of Ugocsa and Maramaros. The council of Ambassadors, meeting in Paris after World War I, established the criteria for an equitable distribution of territory based primarily upon ethnic factors. As a consequence, there is little relation between the boundary and natural features. However, about 5 miles south of Tissa, the boundary enters an outlier of the Carpathians and follows the local water divide, which averages about 1,800 feet in elevation, parallel to and south of the river. Near Tyachev the boundary joins the thalweg of the Tissa. Approximately 1.5 miles upstream from the confluence of the Viseul, the boundary mounts a local water divide which is then utilized as the frontier through this heavily forested portion of the Carpathians.

As a consequence of the Russo–Rumanian delimitation, the boundary abandons this water divide at the former Poland–Rumania–U.S.S.R. tripoint. By a series of geometric lines, the boundary joins the upper course of the Suceava River southwest of Sipotele–Sucevei (Shipotele–Kamerale) which forms the boundary to Russkaya with three minor exceptions. These exceptions give to the U.S.S.R. territory on the south bank of the river opposite the settlements of (1) Shipotele–Kamerale, (2) Seletin, and (3) Russkaya.

Immediately east of Russkaya, the boundary crosses the Suceava and roughly parallels it at a distance varying between 1.5 and 4 miles.

Northeast of Siret, the boundary turns northward to join the Prut approximately 2 miles east of Novoselitsa. The Prut then forms the boundary to its confluence with the Danube. The Danube is followed into the delta where the boundary coincide with the Kilia arm to Vilkovo and then the Old Stambul arm to the Black Sea.

IV. TREATIES AND OTHER ACTS

Many bilateral and multilateral agreements have affected the Rumania–U.S.S.R. boundary. Listed below are the primary sources since the Russian incorporation of Bessarabia in the 19th century.

Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Bucharest on May 28, 1812, with ratifications exchanged on June 23, 1812. (BFSP, 13:908)

By the terms of this treaty, Moldavia and Wallachia were restored to Turkish administration with the exception of Bessarabia which was retained by Russia. Various acts followed in 1826 (Convention of Akkerman), 1828 (Treaty of Adrianople), and 1849 (Convention of Balta Liman) through which Russian influence in the principalities grew.

Treaty of Paris for the Restoration of Peace, etc. signed on March 30, 1856 (by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardina, and Turkey) with ratifications exchanged on April 27, 1856. (BFSP, 46:8)

Article XX restored to Moldavia three districts of southeastern Bessarabia. The treaty also established free navigation on the Danube and settled many other problems dealing with Turkey.

Treaty to Modify the Treaty of San Stefano signed in Berlin on July 13, 1878 (by Austria–Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey) with ratifications exchanged on August 3, 1878. (BFSP, 69:749)

The San Stefano agreement ended the Russo–Turkish war and granted independence to Rumania, among others. The so-called Congress of Berlin met to modify the treaty by limiting Russia's increasing influence in Balkan affairs. However, the three districts of southeastern Bessarabia were retroceded to Russia in exchange for (Bulgarian) Dobruja. Russia again gained access to the Danube delta but Rumania was not excluded from the Black Sea. There followed many actions (e.g., Rumania became a kingdom in 1881), affecting the balance in the Balkans but not altering the Russo–Rumanian boundary.

Articles of Union signed in Chisinau on March 27, 1918, by Rumania and Bessarabia with approval by the Rumanian County on April 8, 1918.

By this action, Bessarabia joined with Rumania. Soviet Russia refused to accept the union and continued to lay claim to the territory until the early years of World War II. The Allied Supreme Council had agreed in January 1918 to Rumanian occupation of Bessarabia solely for purposes of military occupation. Rumania, in effect, obtained a certain degree of international sanction for the action by:

Treaty of Paris signed on October 28, 1920 (by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, principal Allied Powers, and Rumania). Ratifications were delayed until 1922 (Great Britain), 1924 (France), and 1927 (Italy). Japan never ratified the treaty.

Article I states that the High Contracting Powers "recognize the sovereignty of Rumania over Bessarabia, comprised within the present Rumanian frontier, the Black Sea, the source of the Dniester from its mouth to the point where it is cut by the former line between Bucovina and Bessarabia, and this former line.

The treaty was concluded pursuant to a Declaration of the Allied Supreme Council (consisting at that time of the United Kingdom, France, and Italy) of April 3, 1920, which acquiesced in the "reunion of Bessarabia" with Rumania. Neither the United States nor Soviet Russia participated in the Declaration or the Treaty. [FOR. REL., 1920, Vol. III, pp. 426–435.] The Soviet Union thereafter refused to recognize the transfer of Bessarabia. The United States on June 16, 1933, accorded recognition of de facto Rumanian sovereignty over Bessarabia. [FOR. REL., 1933, Vol. II, pp. 656–682.]

Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10, 1919, and in effect on July 16, 1920.

By Article 59 Austria renounced to Rumania "the former Duchy of Bucovina as lies within the frontiers of Rumania which may ultimately be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers." This action was completed by the Conference of Ambassadors in various meetings within the next three years. Most of the conference actions (i.e., the Rumania–U.S.S.R. frontier along Bessarabia being excepted), were formalized by bilateral treaties between the states concerned.

Convention concerning the settlement of questions arising out of the delimitation of the frontier between the Kingdom of Rumania and the Czechoslovak State, signed at Prague on July 15, 1930, with ratifications exchanged at Bucharest on July 15, 1930. (LNTS, 164:3793)

Based on the treaty of peace and the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors (No. 204-XVIII of February 7, 1923) and the actions of the Czech–Rumania boundary commission, the demarcation of the frontier was formally accepted. Provisions for the boundary in the Tissa ("median line of the main branch of the river...at lowest water") were also made. The 1:2,500 maps of the commission and the attached survey sheets were declared authoritative in the words "...they shall prevail."

Final Protocol regarding the delimitation of the frontier between the Republic of Poland and the Kingdom of Rumania, signed at Bucharest on May 17, 1935. (LNTS, 173:4027)

On the basis of the meetings of a mixed boundary commission (meeting No. 5 held on January 26, 1928) and an Exchange of Notes dated October 10, 1928, the common boundary was delimited as extending from "the point Stoh (1655 meters), marking the triplex confinium of Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, ...the frontier shall run generally along the old prewar cadastral line between Galicia and Hungary. The frontier line shall be traced along the line of mountain crest nearest to the above-mentioned cadastral line..." The additional parts of the delimitation have been replaced by the Rumanian–Soviet accords of a later date.

Soviet–Rumanian Exchange of Communications of June 26–28, 1940

Rumania acceded on June 28, 1940, to Soviet ultimatums demanding return of Bessarabia and the cession of Northern Bucovina and the Herta District of northwestern Moldavia. The transfer deprived Rumania of 19,800 square miles of territory, approximately 17 percent of its total area. Additional cessions of Rumanian territory occurred during the same period. 16,350 square miles (Transylvania) were ceded to Hungary pursuant to the Vienna Arbitration of August 30, 1940, made by Germany and Italy. 2,970 square miles (Southern Dobruja) were ceded to Bulgaria on September 7, 1940. This cession, however, has not been the subject of protest by the Rumanian Government. The three cessions also reduced the population of Rumania by 6,785,000: 2,864,402 in Bessarabia, 545,267 in Bucovina, 2,500,000 in Transylvania, and the remainder in Southern Dobruja.

J. Treaty of Peace with Rumania signed in Paris on February 10, 1947.¹

The peace treaty recognized the border established by the Soviet–Rumanian exchange of communications of July 26–28, 1940, and the Soviet–Czechoslovak agreement of June 29, 1945 (and voided the German territorial arrangements made by the Vienna Award of August 30, 1940), substantially as set forth in the Armistice of September 12, 1944, signed with Rumania by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union as Allied Powers "acting in the interests of all the United Nations." The final peace treaty was signed by those "Allied and Associated Powers" at war with Rumania and who actively waged war against European enemy states. This comprised the Armistice signatories and Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian SSR, and the then Union of South Africa. These actions restored the June 28, 1940, boundary with the U.S.S.R. It was lengthened, however, by the Polish and Czech cessions of territory in Galicia and in the Carpatho–Ukraine.

¹ For an excellent legal study of the territorial settlements, see: Marjorie M. Whiteman, Digest of International Law, Vol. 3, §§10–14, Department of State Publication 7737, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C., October 1964.

On September 29, 1949, the demarcation of the frontier was completed and the final documents were signed by the Joint Russian–Rumanian Frontier Commission. (Documents relating to the Hungarian–Rumanian–Soviet border had been signed on July 30.) Several additional treaties on maintenance and settlements of problems (November 25, 1949, and February 27, 1961) have been negotiated but they do not affect the general location of the boundary. The 1961 agreement did add that "the boundary line shifts in accordance with the natural changes occurring in the position of the middle of the main channel in all navigable rivers." It further states that "the boundary line passing through non-navigable rivers, streams, and channels shall follow any shifts that may occur on the median line as a result of certain natural changes in the banks of such rivers, streams, and channels." However, if changes are abrupt and involve population and valuable structures, the boundary will not change if the two states "fail to come to an agreement on such a change..."

The Soviet–Rumanian Treaty, Convention, and Protocols of November 25, 1949, concerning the administration of the frontier were superseded by the Treaty of February 27, 1961 (JPRS 15332; Bucharest D-62, 10/10/62, DR 229, R9A3).

V. SUMMARY

The 839 mile long Rumanian–U.S.S.R. boundary is completely demarcated by (a) pillars erected along land frontiers, (b) the median lines of non-navigable water bodies, or (c) the thalwegs of navigable rivers. No disputes are known to exist on the alignment of the boundary and maps of both states have the same representation. It should be noted that neither country releases large- or medium-scale maps and a precise comparison is not possible. Recently, Rumania has entered rather vague reservations concerning the cession of Bessarabia and Bucovina.

The Rumanian 1:100,000 topographic map series issued immediately before World War II is an excellent source for compilation. Certain sheets printed in 1941 have revisions to the boundary incorporating the 1940 Russo–Rumanian agreement. There are no problems for small-scale compilation since the boundary is shown properly on the map annexed to the 1947 treaty of peace. In addition, the International Map of the World sheets (1:100,000) are accurate for the scale.

This International Boundary Study is one of a series of specific boundary papers prepared by the Geographer, Office of Research in Economics and Science, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, in accordance with provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-16.

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