

The industrialised portions of Europe and the overwhelmingly agricultural areas meet in Central Europe. To the northwest of the Carpathian Basin, in the Bohemian and Moravian Basins, in Silesia and Saxony the mining and industrial population represents a rate of 40-50 per cent in the total population, while the inhabitants devoted to agriculture reach not more than some 20-30 per cent. In contrast with this, the agricultural population of the Ukraine and the Balkan Peninsula constitutes and in some places even surpasses some three-fourth of the total population. In the core of Central Europe, within the Carpathian Basin the rate of the agricultural population is 62 per cent and that of the mining and industrial population is nearly 20 per cent.

Beside the agricultural and industrial categories, the rest of the population is generally divided into those of commerce and transportation, as well as of public service and free professions. The rate of the former category in the areas of Central Europe is between 1-20 per cent, that of the latter one between 1-10 per cent.

The occupational statistics have not been drawn up on the same base of grouping in every state, consequently their comparison without committing a fault, is almost impossible. It is an easy task to separate the agricultural population from the mining and industrial population respectively. The different divisions of the other occupational groups, however, lead to confusions. This accounts also for the fact that the "others" and "unknown" categories of occupations are different in the various states. Strikingly large is their number in the Austrian provinces and in the Bohemian and Moravian Basins.

In case we want to compare the occupational groups in the different states, only the gainfully employed population should be taken into consideration. As the occupational statistics do not always indicate the gainfully employed population and the supported ones by occupational

groups separately, in our Atlas the gainfully employed and the supported population are indicated combined. In the different regions the increase of the population belonging to the different occupational groups and consequently the number of children in the families is not uniform. Those occupational groups where in the population the number of children is higher, seem to be more significant than those where the number of children is smaller. In consequence of this fact, in our map the rate of the agricultural population is increased at the expense of the mining and industrial population, and especially at the cost of the inhabitants of public service and free professions. The deviation, however, is very slight. If we had illustrated but the gainfully employed population, the differences would hardly be noticeable because of the small scale of our map.

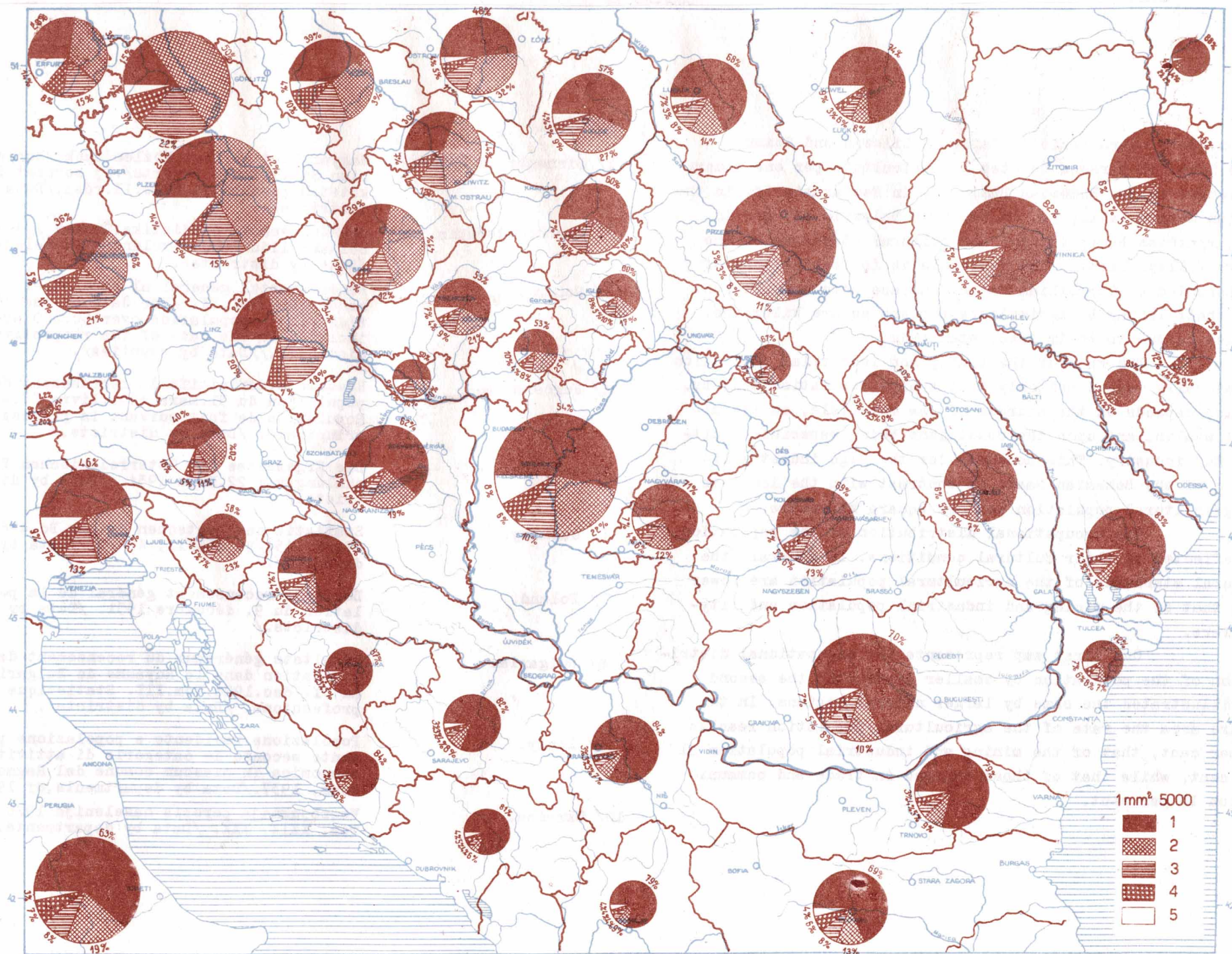
The distribution of the population by occupational groups is congruent with that of the population density. The denser is the population in a territory, the higher is the rate of the non-agricultural population. According to the geographic-economical statements, agriculture of the highest standard in Europe is unable to subsist more than hundred souls per one square kilometre. In the territories with a higher population density the inhabitants are forced to make their living by other occupations. The population density of the total Central European area represented by the map was 84 heads about 1930. The rate of the agricultural population in the total population is 57 per cent, which means that in our territory on an average 49 souls make their living by agriculture per one square kilometre, viz. in this territory only half as many inhabitants can make their living by agriculture, as theoretically in the more developed regions of Europe.

How many people may be subsisted by agriculture per regions, depends not only on the developed conditions of agriculture, but also on the living standards of the popu-



# OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE BY REGIONS

Gainfully employed and supported combined



1. Agricultural 2. Industrial 3. Commercial and of communication 4. Of public service and free professions 5. Others

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ation. Some characteristic data: in Silesia and Saxony there live 52 persons devoted to agriculture per one square kilometre, in the Bohemian Basin 41, in Bessarabia 53, in the Serbian Morava Valley 56, in Southern Bulgaria 34, and in the Carpathian Basin 43. The agricultural standards of the Morava Valley /Serbia/ and Wallachia is far behind that of the Bohemian or Carpathian Basin. In case more inhabitants make their living by agriculture per one square kilometre, it must be due to their lower standards.

The rate of the mining and industrial population is naturally raised not only by the high population density, it also depends on the sources of raw materials, on the mineral wealth, and upon the conditions being especially suitable for industry. This accounts for the high industrialisation of the Bohemian Basin in contrast with the low rate of agricultural population per one square kilometre.

The occupational distribution of the population is reflected in their cultural conditions. In general, the cultural standards of the agricultural population are lower than that of the mining and industrial population and city-dwellers.

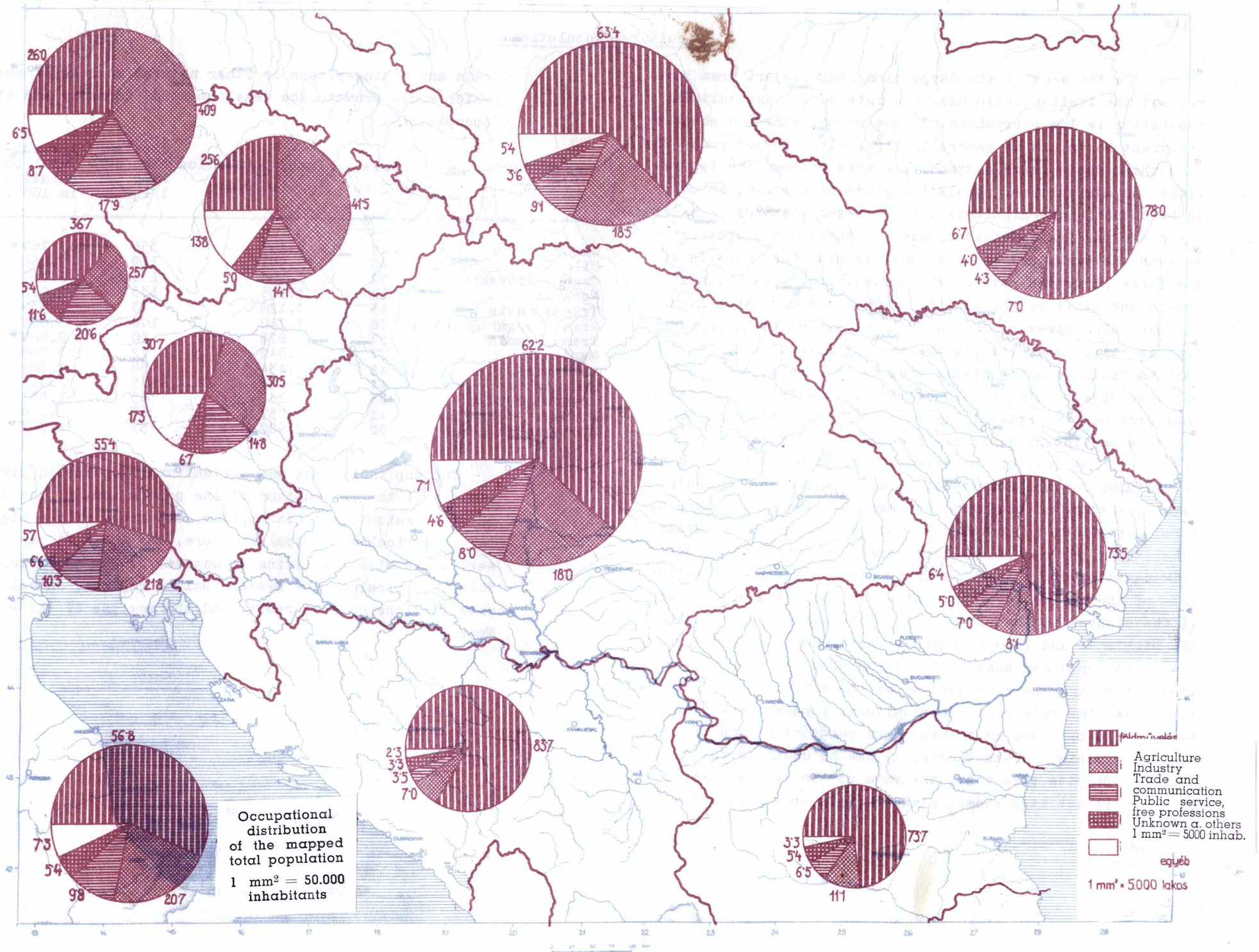
Our first map represents the occupational distribution of the population by smaller districts; the second one illustrates the same by larger natural regions. In the entire area the rate of the agricultural population reaches 57 per cent, that of the mining and industrial population 21 per cent, while that of those engaged in trade and communication 10 per cent.

#### SOURCES:

- 1/ Dismembered Hungary. Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények /Hungarian Statistical Reports/. Uj sorozat 86 kötet. Népszámlálás 1930. II. rész. /Data by districts/.
- 2/ Czecho-Slovakia. Ceskoslovenska statistika. Svazek 104. Scitani lidu 1930. Povolani obyvatelstva. /Data by districts/.
- 3/ Roumania. Recensământul general al populației Românei. 1930. Vol. IX. /The data of the cities with a population over 50.000 are included in the data of the respective districts. /Data by counties/.
- 4/ Jugoslavia. Résultats définitifs du recensement de la population du 31. Mars 1931. Livre IV. - Population de fait suivant la profession principale. /Data by districts/.
- 5/ Austria. Die Ergebnisse der Österreichischen Volkszählung vom 22. März 1934. /Data by districts/.
- 6/ Germany. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Bd. 456/28, 454/7, 454/9, 454/11, 454/4. /Data by districts/.
- 7/ Poland. Deuxième recensement général de la population du 9. décembre 1931. /Data by districts/.
- 8/ Bulgaria. Résultats généraux du recensement de la population dans le Royaume de Bulgarie au 31. dec. 1926. Tom. III. Statistique des professions. /Data by districts/.
- 9/ Italy. Popolazione residente e popolazione presente secondo le categorie di attività economica in ciascun comune del Regno. Roma, 1937. /Data by departments, of 1936/.
- 10/ Ukraine. Vsesojuznaja perepis naselenija 1926 goda. Tom. XXIX, XXX. /Data by departments/.

# OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LARGE REGIONS KENT

Gainfully employed and supported combined





Agricultural Population.

To the west of the Carpathian Basin, apart from Bavaria and the Italian Peninsula, the rate of the agricultural population is low everywhere. To the north, east and south of the great basin, it is generally high. /Over 70 per cent/. The Carpathian Basin forms a transition area between the two regions; an agricultural population above 80 per cent is only to be found in the highlands lying between the Great Hungarian Plain and the Transylvanian Basin, further in the district between the Drava and Sava, as well as near the coast. In all the other parts the rate of the agricultural population is lower, and it is on the decline towards the northwest. Around the capitals, however, the rate of the agricultural population is still lower than in the western borderlands. The Carpathian Basin is not a simple step in the gradation of economic development being on the decline from west to southeast. This area has its special centre of development around the capitals and in the centrally located territories.

The rate of the agricultural population should not be mistaken for the density of them. In Saxony and Silesia namely, - where according to our map the rate of the agricultural population is the lowest - the number of the agrarian inhabitants per one square kilometre is higher than in the Balkan states or in the Eastern Russian areas. In general, the rate of the agricultural population in the total population is the highest in the sparsely populated areas, especially in the highlands and forest regions, where beside agriculture, the inhabitants can make their living also by forestry and stock-breeding. The fine quality of the soil does not necessarily raise the rate of the agricultural population. The best humus is to be found in the southern portions of the Great Hungarian Plain /Bácska-Bánát/, it has no equal in far distant regions. Despite this fact, the rate of the agricultural population is not high there, although this area does not con-

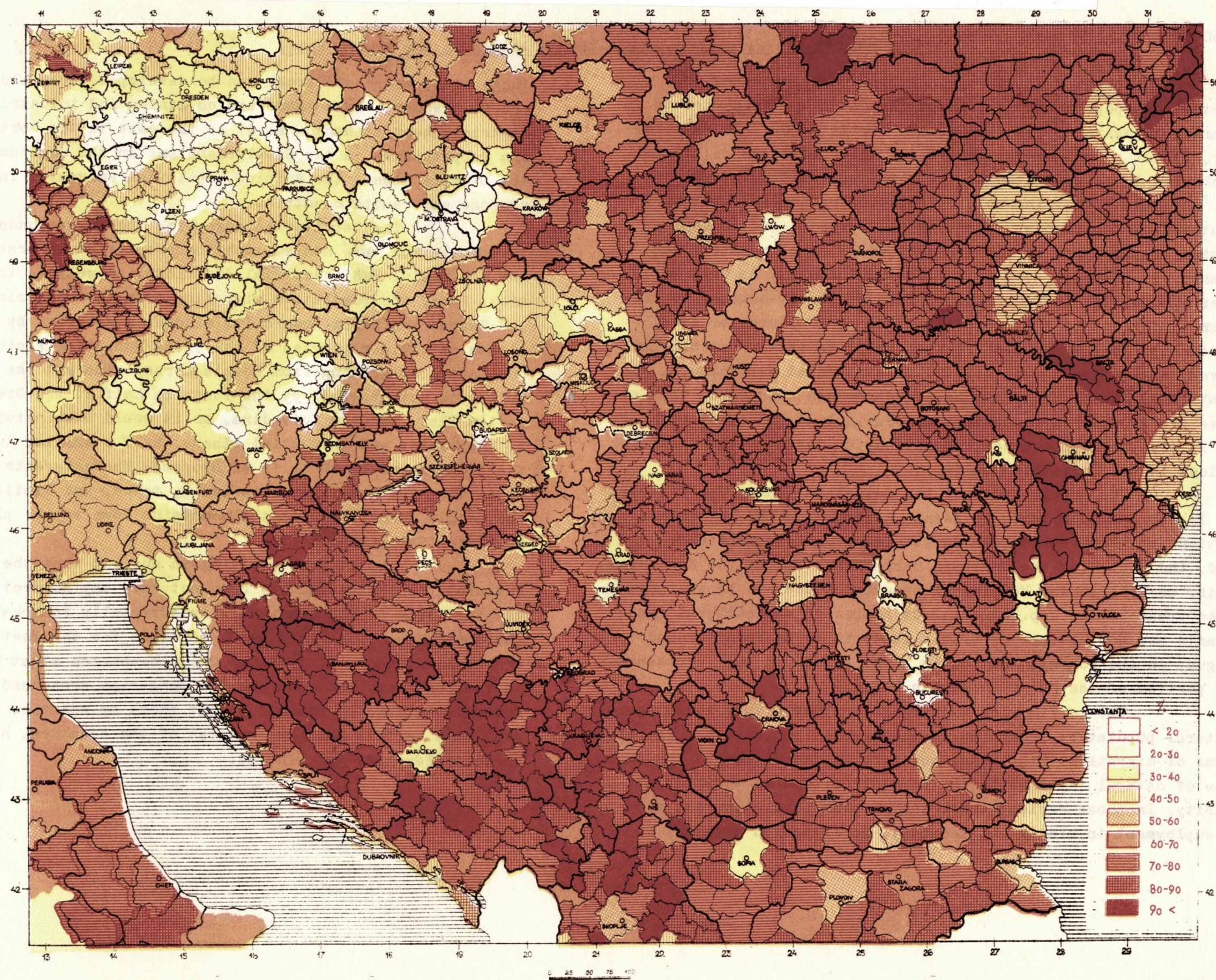
tain any mining-places or other natural sources of energy which would promote the development of industry and other occupations.

Regions	Area 1000 km <sup>2</sup>	Total population in 1000	Popula- tion den- sity per 1 squ.km.	Agricul- tural po- pulation density in 1000. per one squ.km.	Agricul- tural po- pulation density in 1000. per one squ.km.
Saxony	15	5.197	356	769	52.7
Silesia	40	5.951	139	2.066	51.5
Czecho-Slovakia	52	7.109	130	1.711	32.8
Moravia	14	3.565	133	1.018	73.8
Transdanubia	43	3.128	73	1.939	45.1
Great Hungarian Plain	78	7.740	100	3.851	49.7
Transylvania	57	2.876	50	2.009	35.2
Mantenia	77	5.542	72	3.868	50.5
Moldavia	42	2.434	58	1.784	42.8
Bessarabia	44	2.864	65	2.364	53.2
Ancient Serbia	33	2.133	65	1.831	56.0
Northern Bulgaria	41	2.757	67	2.000	48.5
Southern Bulgaria	52	2.980	57	1.793	34.4

The map indicating the agricultural population gives a true picture of the pretensions of the population, of the standards of civilisation, and consumption. The areas with a high number of agricultural population are, for the most part, backward areas with low living standards, having no various needs. This is typical of the Western Balkan regions, as well as of some portions of Bessarabia, and the regions of the Pripjet Moors.



## AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION





The Density of Agriculture Population Relating to the Arable Land.

The density of the agricultural population and the eventual overpopulation used to be indicated by the number of the agrarian inhabitants relating to the arable land. This rate, however, is not at all characteristic of the conditions of living which used to be estimated by that. The agricultural population do not make their living only by cultivating the soil, but also by utilising the meadows, pastures and forests, and in regions lacking arable land, by different kinds of home industry, conveyance, by seasonal work in mining and industry, as well as by other income. The income obtained from different sources is very often equivalent to that resulting from agriculture, or even exceeds it. In the agrarian regions being in want of arable land, we very often find a well-off and more advanced agricultural population as far as their living standards are concerned, than at those places which are abundant in arable land. The best examples for it are the Alpine areas, the Dalmatian Coast or the Székler regions in the Carpathian Basin.

The arable lands of the Dalmatian coast, Upper Italy, the Zagreb Basin, the area of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Ruthenian portions of the Northeastern Carpathians, Galicia, the Széklerland, the slopes of the Southern Carpathians facing the Roumanian Plain, as well as the Russian steppe-region seem to be overpopulated areas in our map. The smallest number of agricultural inhabitants per one hectare of arable land, is to be found around Prague, in the Bohemian Basin, in Moravia, and in the southeastern portion of the Great Hungarian Plain.

The territories showing in our map a very dense agricultural population, compared to the arable land, are in general areas of migration. Migration, however, is due rather to the high rate of natural increase in the population than to their great density. In those regions where the surplus population can find an employment in mining and industry, no migration movement on a

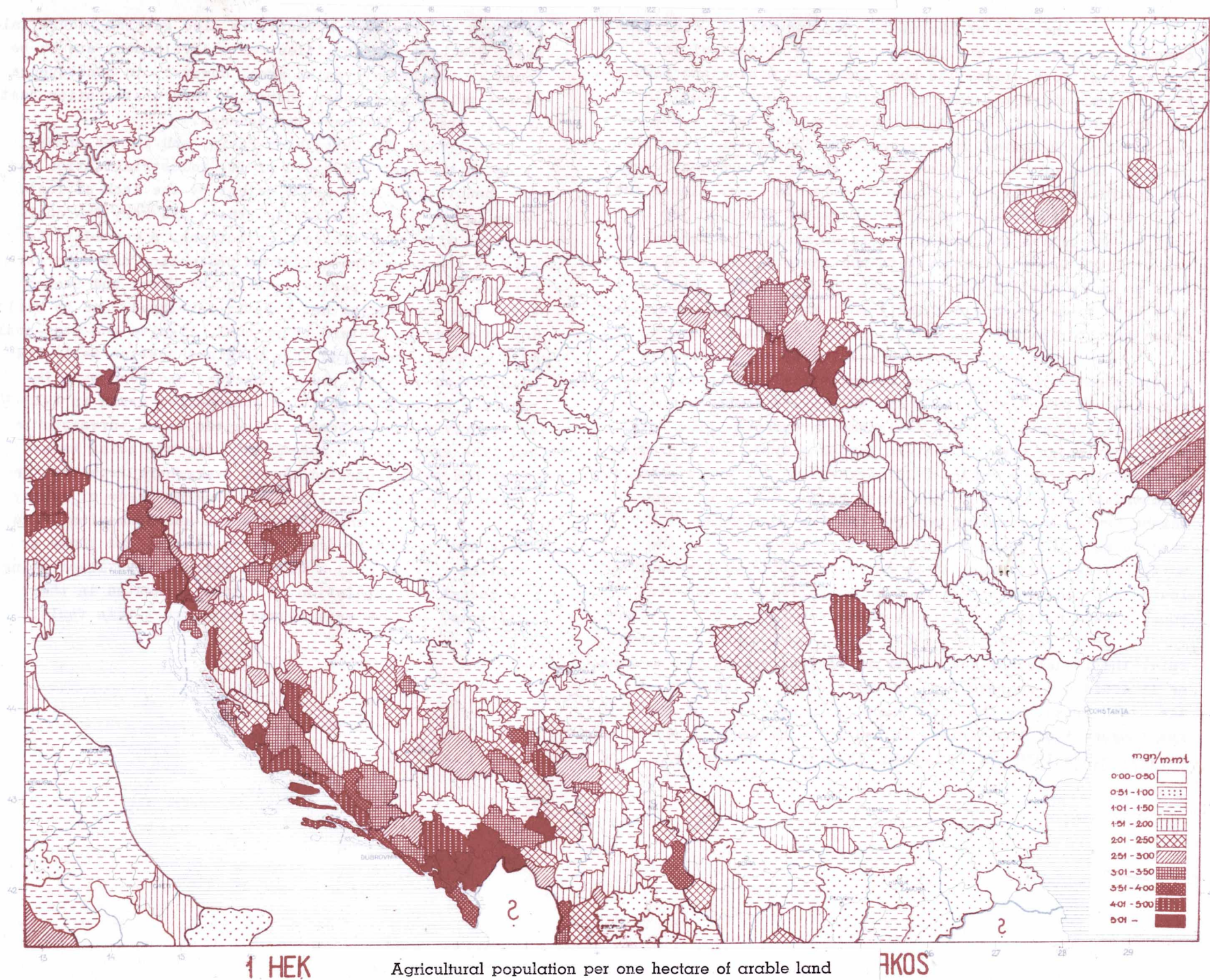
large scale to remote areas can be developed. From those areas, however, where there are no mining and industrial districts near at hand - as it is the case in the Northeastern Carpathians, in the Széklerland and in the regions of the Dinaric Alps - the surplus population emigrates into strange and remote countries.

The territories absorbing the superabundance of the population, are not so much the areas rich in arable land, but the mining and industrial districts, as well as the cities. Thus, the population migrating from the borderlands of the Carpathian Basin toward its middle is absorbed by the cities of the peripheries of the Great Hungarian Plain. The population emigrating from Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Morava Valley is not absorbed by the southern half of the Great Hungarian Plain and the Voivodina, as it would seem natural, but by the mining and industrial places, by the smaller towns of the Balkans and by the city of Beograd. The emigrants of Galicia too, are generally absorbed by towns, and similarly the people wandering from the mountains down to the plains of Roumanian Wallachia.

It is most striking in our map that the agricultural population density does not show any connection with the fertility of the land. This is especially remarkable in the Great Hungarian Plain which contains, for the most part, arable land under cultivation. This phenomenon might be due to the fact too, that just in the Hungarian areas and in Roumania no data by districts, but those by counties are available. Within the larger areas of the counties, however, these differences get blurred.



# DENSITY OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION



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Agricultural population per one hectare of arable land

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The rate of the mining and industrial population, compared to the total one, is the negative of that of the agricultural population. The most important mining and industrial regions where the rate of that occupational group is higher than half of the total population, are Saxony, the region of the Bohemian Erz Gebirge, the Sudetenland, the industrial area of the Bohemian Basin between Pilsen and Prague, and the mining district of Upper Silesia. In other places the rate of the industrial population is raised above 50 per cent only by the cities and smaller isolated mining and manufacturing centers. Outside the Southern and Eastern Carpathians, as well as below the line of the Lower Danube and the Sava, there is a belt to be found exceedingly poor in industry and mining. These territories are the most backward in Central Europe.

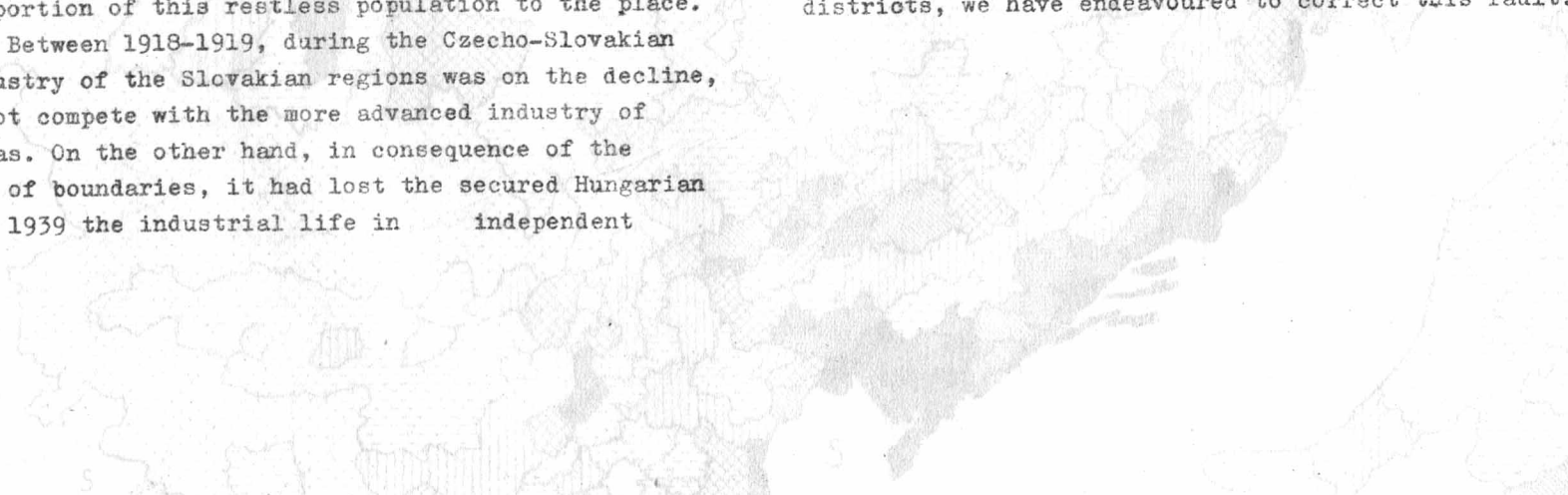
The conditions represented by our map are a snapshot-photograph. The tempo of industrialisation has been very fast in the Carpathian Basin and in its surroundings. Especially Budapest and her environment represent from this point of view an area of Western European type. The Hungarian governments already before 1918 carried out the grand plan of industrialisation even in the areas of the Northern Carpathians having a Slovakian population. The population of this area is much too dense compared to the rentability of the soil; on the other hand, it is fairly prolific, which fact leads to a constant migration. Industrialisation, however, bound a good portion of this restless population to the place.

Between 1918-1919, during the Czecho-Slovakian rule, the industry of the Slovakian regions was on the decline, as it could not compete with the more advanced industry of the Czech areas. On the other hand, in consequence of the rearrangement of boundaries, it had lost the secured Hungarian market. Since 1939 the industrial life in independent

Slovakia has revived. Roumania is also getting industrialised. The best possibilities for a development are to be found in the Transylvanian area. However, in consequence of the political crises, there has been a stagnation just in this area in the past two decades.

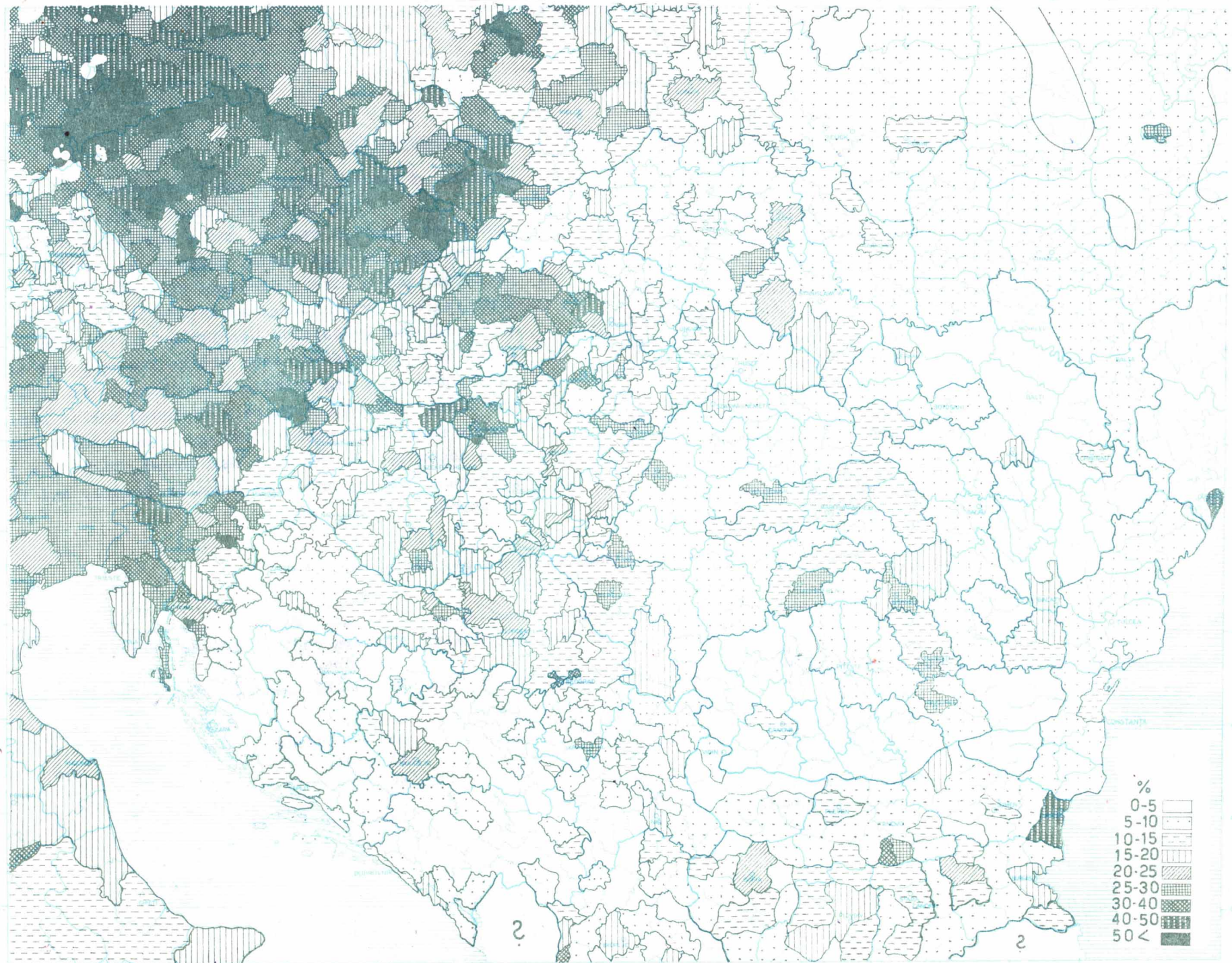
In the Carpathian Basin, and in the areas lying to the east and south of it, industrialisation had been handicapped to a large extent by the lack of fuel. Water powers are not utilised, there are very few coal-reserves with insufficient productions, a considerable part of the Roumanian petroleum production has been exported. During the period between the First and Second World War coal-mining had greatly developed, and by building of electric centers brown coal, lignite and peat-coal of a poorer quality had been utilised just as well. The utilisation of water power, however, had been made impossible by the new political boundaries drawn in 1918-20, as the river system became dissected in an unreasonable way. The areas with a possibility for utilising water power had been separated almost everywhere from the territories to be industrialised and showing needs of energy.

In the Transylvanian and Roumanian areas there are no data by districts available, and those by counties give us only a blurred picture. By illustrating the industrial population of cities separated in their districts, we have endeavoured to correct this fault.





# INDUSTRIAL POPULATION





Population Engaged in Trade and Transportation.

The map shows a similar aspect to that of the distribution of the mining and industrial population. The only difference between them is, that the population engaged in trade and transportation is not to be found in large numbers in coherent extensive territories, but naturally only in some centers. The darker spots of the map indicate the larger cities and junctions of transportation. Very striking is the low number of values of the Ukraine and of the western mountainous districts of the Balkan Peninsula, being these regions the most backward even in the field of transportation system.

The division of labour, the variability of productions, and the social distribution of the population may be also read from the data indicated by the map. Where there is no division of labour, there is no exchange and trade; neither transportation is of importance. /The Balkans, the Roumanian

regions of Eastern Europe and Transylvania./

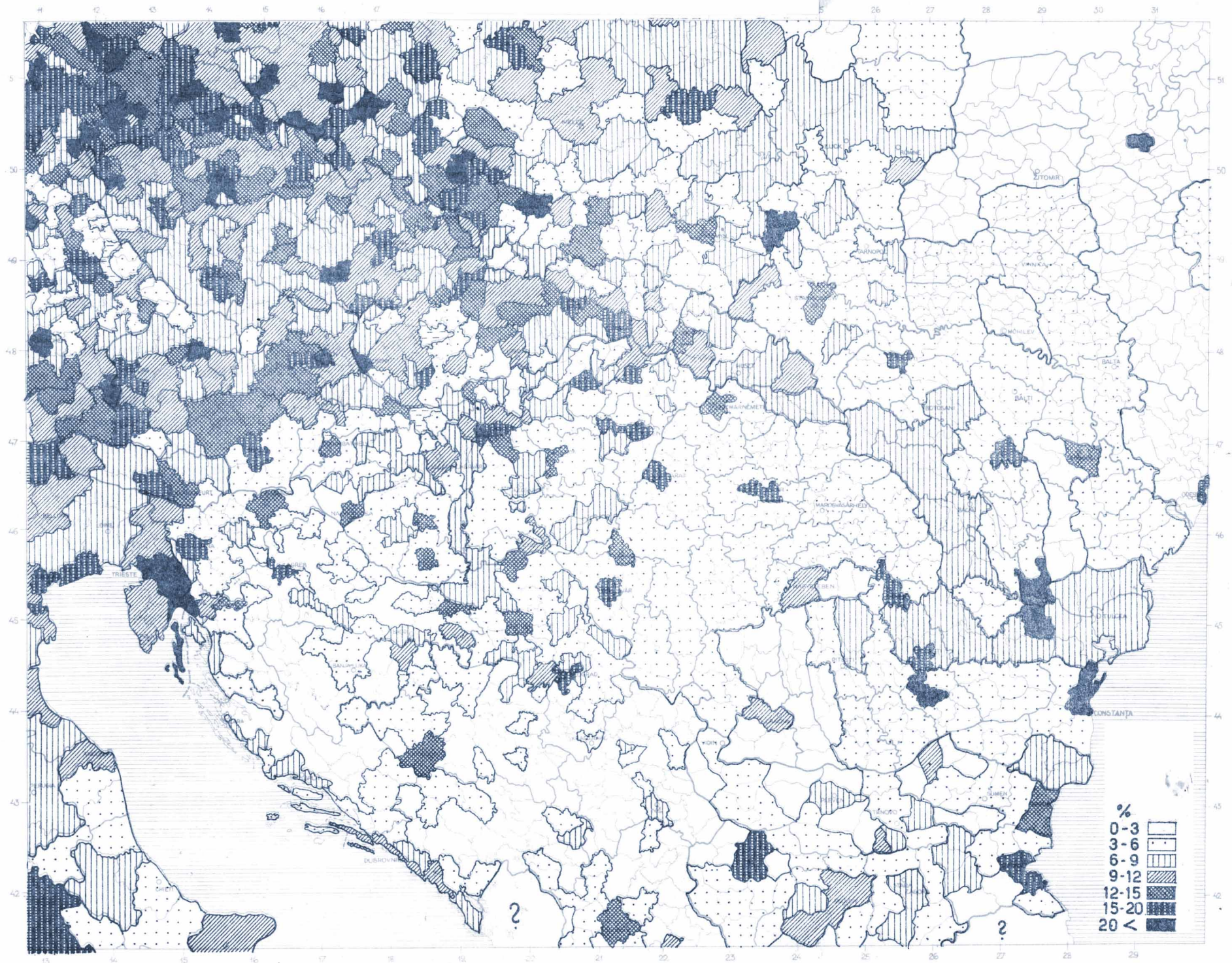
The blank or almost blank spots of the map denote one-sided agrarian regions and a population living in primitive conditions. The dark spots, however, illustrate a sharp division of labour and a lively exchange of trade. Here not only the industrial and agricultural areas are interdependent, but there is a specialised production carried on in the rich agricultural areas as well, leading even within the group of the agricultural population to a big traffic of exchange. The interdependence and the lively exchange require a thorough public administration, strong economic organisations and a systematic community life. This accounts for the fact that bread, right and politics have a different meaning and importance in Bosnia, and different again in Saxony.

Density of Railway-lines per Countries.  
/1928/

Western countries	per 100 km <sup>2</sup>	per 10.000 souls	Central European countries	per 100 km <sup>2</sup>	per 10.000 souls	Eastern and southern countries	per 100 km <sup>2</sup>	per 10.000 souls
	length of railway-line in km			length of railway in km			length of railway-line in km	
Belgium	32.3	12.1	Czecho-Slovakia	9.9	9.5	Latvia	4.1	14.3
England	14.4	8.6	Hungary	9.3	10.0	Soviet Russia	3.6	5.0
Switzerland	13.0	13.2	Austria	8.0	10.1	Lithuania	3.0	6.8
Germany	12.4	9.2	Poland	5.0	6.4	Estonia	2.6	11.1
Holland	10.8	4.7	Jugoslavia	4.0	7.5	Greece	2.0	4.1
France	7.9	10.6	Roumania	3.7	6.2	Turkey/in Europe	1.4	3.2
Italy	7.0	5.3	Bulgaria	2.8	5.0			



# TRADE, COMMUNICATION





The Population of Public Service and Free Professions.

This map emphasises first of all the urban centers and the most urbanised regions. In contrast with the map, representing the population engaged in trade and transportation, not so much the economic and transportation centers are conspicuous here, as rather the cities of an administrative and cultural character. In the area of Roumania the spots indicating a rate of 3-6 per cent cover a comparatively large territory, as from here we possess no data about the occupational groups by districts but only by counties. Within the larger area of the counties the picture gets somewhat blurred.

The statistics of the different states do not always treat the members of these occupational categories in the same way. Unfortunately, it is quite impossible to separate the two groups from one another.

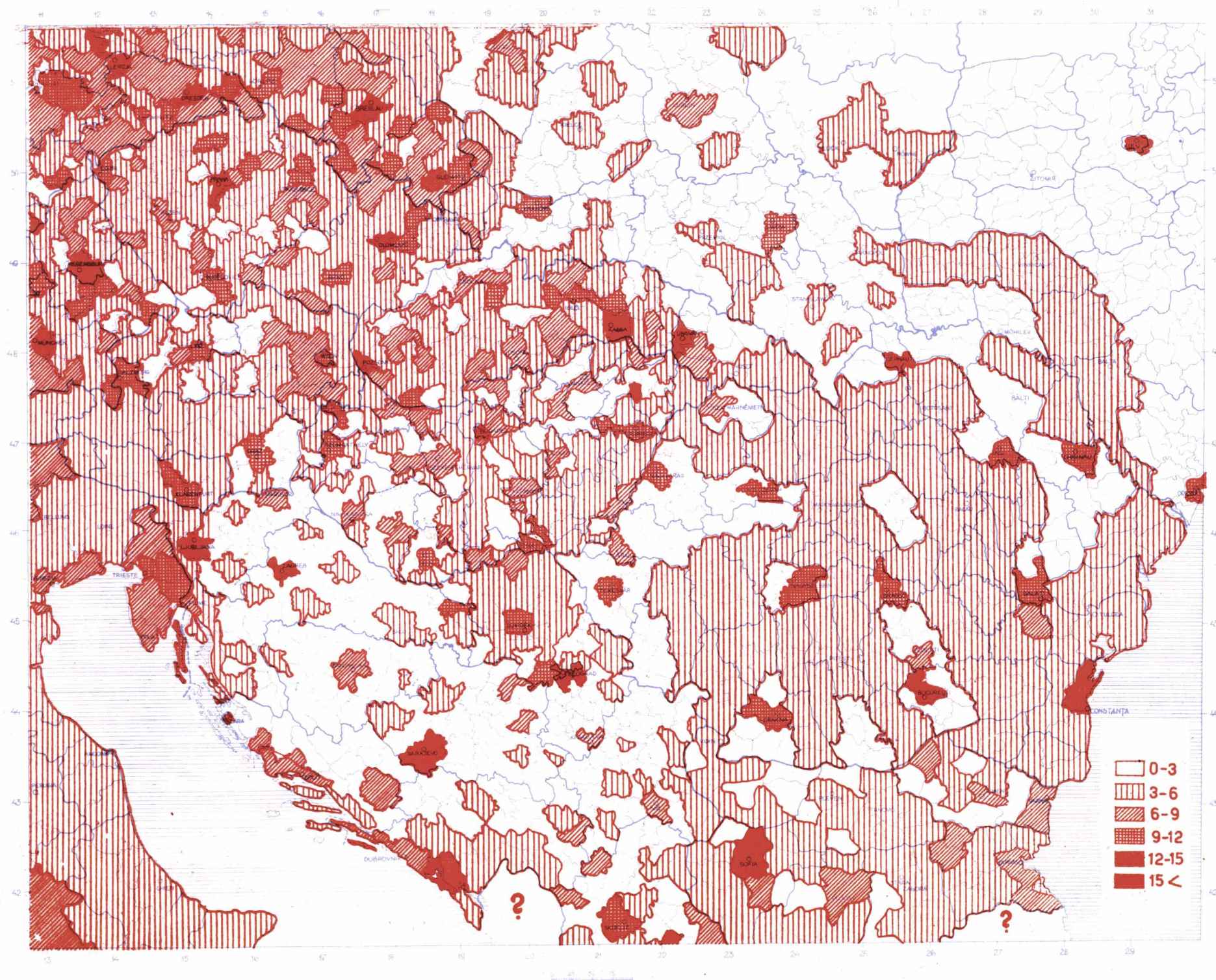
The rate of the population in public service and of free professions is not in equal proportion with the progress of civilisation and the development of the living standards to such an extent, as the rate of the population engaged in industry and trade. A good administration does not direct few people with many, but, on the contrary, many people with a few. Naturally, in more advanced economic conditions, in a densely populated area more matters become public matters, and more relations have to be regulated, in consequence of which fact, the number of the administrative organs increased. Nevertheless, the much too high number of the administrative elements and of free professions, compared to the number of those who perform the work of production and division, is an entirely unhealthy phenomenon. Such an unhealthy symptom so typical of the inner life of the enlarged states of the Balkan Peninsula is shown in the too rapid increase in the rate of the administrative elements.

This was primarily due to the fact that from political reasons endeavours have been made for removing the former officials in public service and of free professions. Secondly, on account of inner political frictions the newly engaged staff had been very often removed and changed. Thirdly, in consequence of the bad and overhasty organisation of administration, the capacity of the officials was not used up properly, and the control of the administrative work was completely missing. That is to say, there existed a bad administration with many employees. The ideal administration should do just the opposite.

The increased control of the government powers over private economic life - which seems to be a world phenomenon - requires such an organising, controlling and registering work and task from administration, which functions have been formerly performed by private economic organisations and other institutions. The staff of these institutions thus becoming superfluous, very often change only their employers. In the statistics, however, their number passes from the category of the industrial and tradespeople over to that of public service. The clear-cut separation of these categories is aggravated by the Social Insurance Institutes, acting partly as state organisations. The present conditions mean a transition in this respect, but in future an order ought to be made among the categories according to the new conditions.



# PUBLIC SERVICE, FREE PROFESSIONS





The Rate of Illiterates.

From the point of view of statistics the cultural conditions of a state and the cultural achievements of a people may be best measured by the literary of the population. In the western half of Central Europe, and in the largest portion of the Carpathian Basin the preponderant majority of the population, being above the age of compulsory education, can read and write. To the east and the south of the Carpathian Basin, however, - except the Bulgarian territories - the rate of the illiterates is very high; in general, it exceeds 50 per cent of the population. The cultural boundary is the most clear-cut on the southern border of the Carpathian Basin, at the line of the Sava and the Lower Danube. Crossing the southern boundary of Historical Hungary, the preponderant majority of the population is illiterate. Fairly sharp is the cultural boundary at the eastern edge of former Galicia, as well as of the Roumanian province, Moldavia. Within the Carpathian Basin illiteracy is only high among the Roumanian peasantry and shepherd people living scattered in the sparsely populated highlands lying between the Great Hungarian Plain and the Transylvanian Basin. However, the southeastern corner of the Transylvanian Basin is standing out of the surrounding regions by its high culture. These areas are inhabited by Széklers and Germans. Their rate of literacy is much higher than that of the Roumanians of Transylvania.

The literacy of the population in some countries is measured on different basis, and it refers to different groups of age. In most of the states the literacy of the population above six years of age is taken as a basis, being education compulsory at the age of six.

Illiteracy is in close connection with the occupational and the settling conditions of the population; racial and national characteristics seem to play an important part

in the spread of literacy just as well. In general, the agricultural, rural population is illiterate to a larger extent. In the area of Central Europe the territories showing a rate of illiteracy higher than 50 per cent, almost coincide with those having an agricultural population above 80 per cent.

Among the population living in larger communities in a higher density, the per cent of illiterates is less than among the people living scattered on farms and in the highland areas.

There is a great difference among the nationalities, as regards their susceptibility of culture. It is best illustrated by the fact that in the southeastern corner of the Carpathian Basin, in Transylvania the rate of illiteracy among the Roumanians, living in the mountains and engaged in agriculture, is very high, whereas that of the agricultural Hungarian Széklers living in the same conditions, is very low. Especially striking is the high rate of literacy among the Bulgarian population, surpassing in this respect the neighbouring nations of the Balkan Peninsula.

The differences shown in the literacy of today will be gradually eliminated by making the elementary education compulsory and by completing the school-system more and more. However, those natural causes which in the respect of elementary culture brought forth the picture represented by our map, cannot be eliminated. Similarly, the differences in settlings hindering the spread of written culture do not cease, and the different grade of susceptibility of the various racial and ethnical groups cannot be changed either. The Roumanian government, for example, tried to raise the level of elementary culture of the



Map of Europe showing the distribution of the percentage of the population with higher education. The map uses various shading patterns to represent different percentage ranges. A legend on the right side of the map provides the key for these patterns.

Percentage Range (%)	Shading Pattern
0-10	White
11-20	Horizontal lines
21-30	Vertical lines
31-40	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)
41-50	Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right)
51-60	Cross-hatch
61-70	Dense cross-hatch
71-80	Very dense cross-hatch
81-90	Solid black





Roumanian population of Transylvania up to that of the aborigines during the period between 1920 and 1940; their success, however, was a little one. In spite of the fact that hundreds of the Hungarian schools had been closed or turned to schools with the Roumanian language of instruction the differences could not be eliminated.

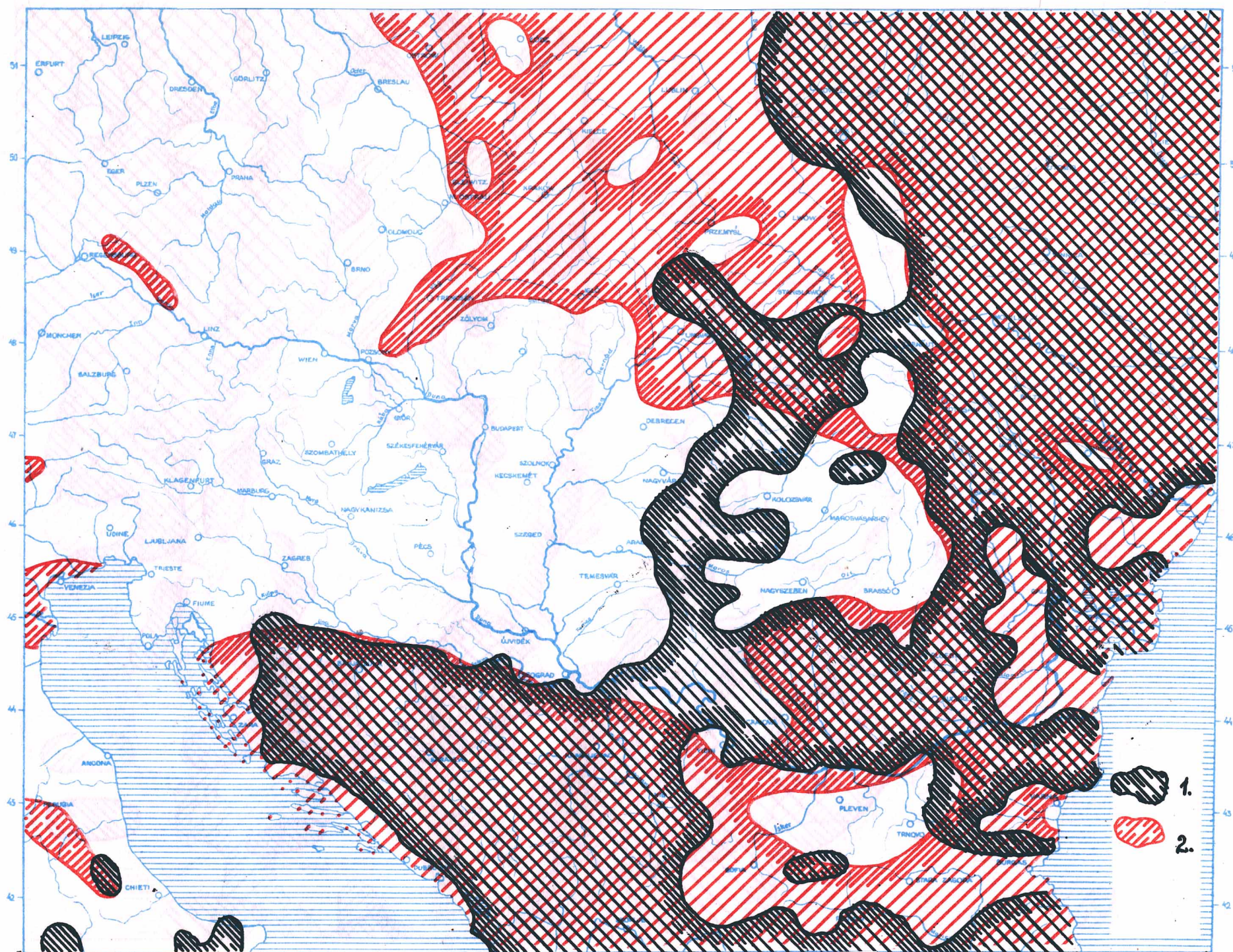
The rate of literacy is generally higher in the areas where the Western Christian Churches prevail, and it is lower in the regions of Orthodoxy. This is due to the fact that the western Churches have laid more stress upon the establishment of schools, as well as for education than the Orthodox Churches. It must be also taken into consideration that in the states of Central Europe, down to the present times, education has been most of the part in the hands of the Churches. In some states /e.g. in Hungary/ the number of the sectarian schools is even today much higher than that of the state or municipal schools. The government claims to play a greater part not only in the economic, but even in the cultural life, and in directing education at the expense of private establishments. The number of state schools is increasing everywhere in Central Europe at the expense of the sectarian and private schools.

# SOURCES:

- 1/ Dismembered Hungary: Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények. Uj sorozat 83. kötet.- Budapest, 1932.
- 2/ Czecho-Slovakia: Volkszählung in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik vom 1. Dez. 1930. III. Teil.- Prag 1937.-
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# ILLITERACY AND NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION



1. ANALFABÉTAK

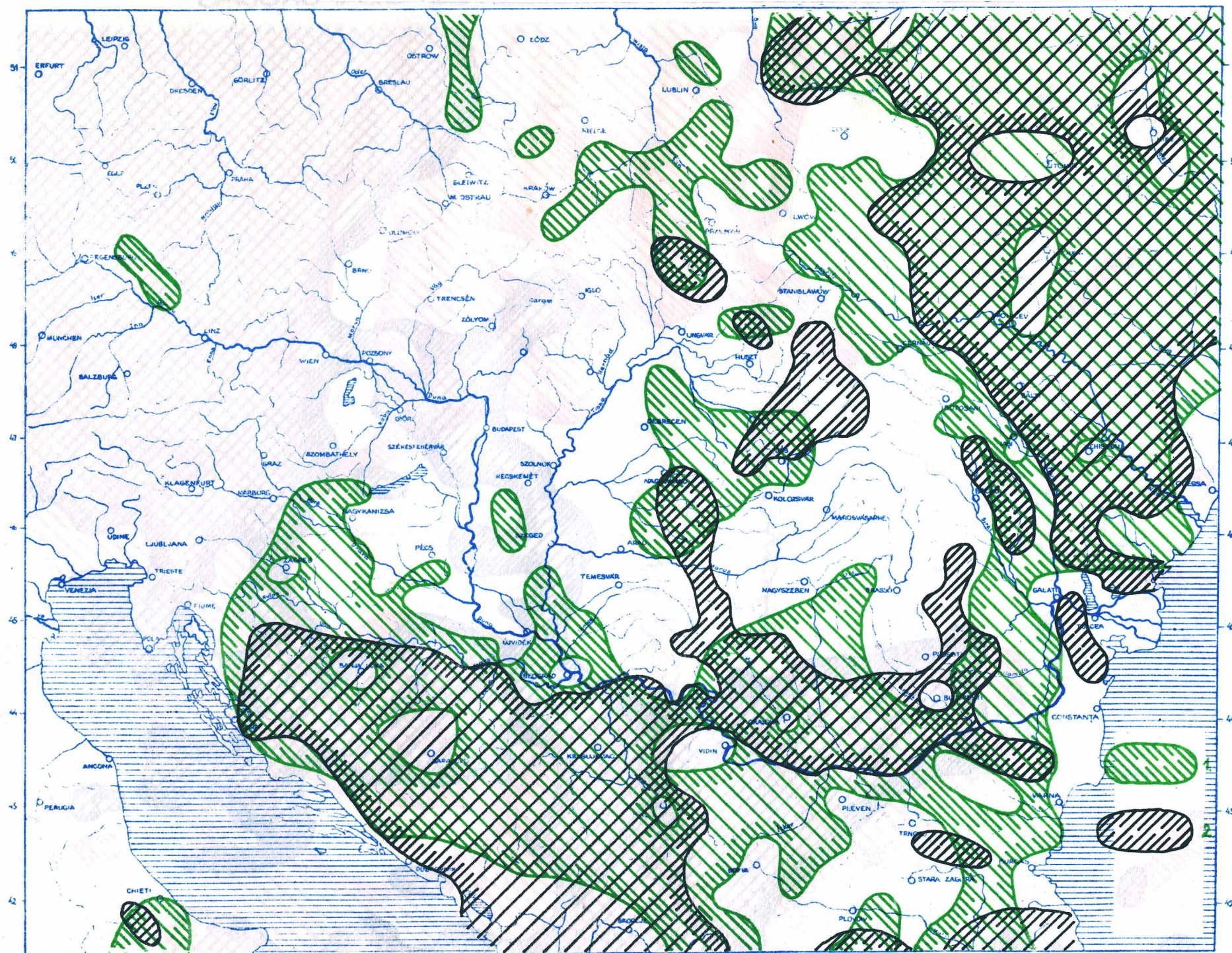
1. Natural increase over 12 per mille

2. Illiteracy over 30 per cent

12-‰-EN FELÜL.



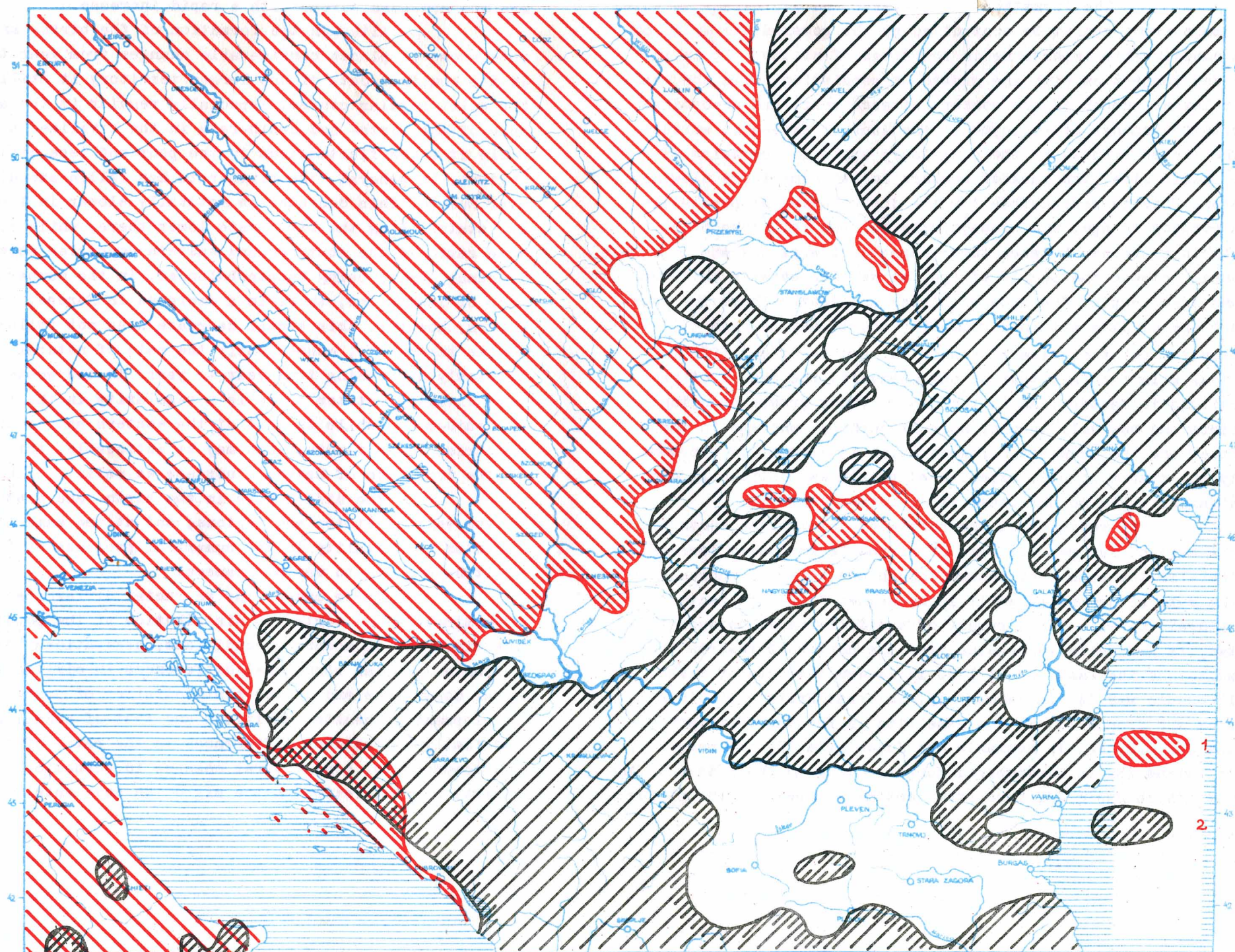
# AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AND ANALPHABETISM



1. Territories with an agricultural population above 80 per cent      Territories with analphabets above 50 per cent



# WESTERN CHRISTIANITY AND ILLITERACY



1. Area of Roman Catholic and Protestant majority respectively

2. Illiteracy over 40 per cent