

### **Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century Demographic Conditions in Szeklerland**

*Keywords: Transylvania, Szeklerland, population, demographic condition, natural disaster, illness, draught*

Based on contemporary resources – conscriptions and different kinds of notes –, the writer gives a thorough analysis of the early 18th century demographic situation. He stresses the fact that the population of the region suffered serious losses. Between 1703-1722, the number of tax-paying families diminished from 23,285 to 21,993, the underlying reason being the 1717-1719 plague and the unfavourable weather. The series of natural disasters reduced the number of families and, moreover, the number of surviving family members. Based on the late 1719 and 1720 reports, the loss in Transylvanian population was of 170-180,000, 51-53,000 of which was lost by Szeklerland. That's why, at the 1721-1722 conscription, the population of Szeklerland was of 90,000 instead of 145,000; by 1767, however, it rose to as much as 185,350.

During the 1717-1719 plague, tormented by illness and draught, a considerable part of the population left to find a living in the western part of Transylvania, in Hungary or in the east, in the Romanian Principalities. The plague ended and part of the emigrants returned to their homes; most of the serfs, however, failed to give up their newly-earned living. Also, new workforce arrived in Szeklerland and occupied the vacant serf lots, which had serious ethnical implications as the number of Romanians increased in this Hungarian region.

Csata Andrea

Fenntartható gazdaság a közszféra szerepvállalásával:  
gazdaságszerkezeti hiányosságok kiküszöbölése

### **Sustainable Economy Involving the Public-sector: Counteraction of the Structural Deficiencies of the Economy**

*Keywords: public sector, private sector, structural weaknesses of the economy, local economy*

The active role of public sector in achieving a functional economy has always been accepted but with the negative effects of the economic crisis it has become a necessity. The article is based on the observation that the functioning of local economy (especially in rural development) is poor because of the structural weaknesses of the economy in general. The solution to this situation proposed by the author is that the structural shortcomings of the local economy should be disclosed and counteracted by the active participation of the public sector or a more effective motivation of the private sector. It is also recommended that the intervention should follow a specific agenda. First those programs should be implemented which help to simultaneously solve the shortcomings of more sectors. Applying this model brings a positive contribution not only to counteract the structural weaknesses of the local economy and the shortcomings revealed by the SWOT analysis. The benefits of this model could be not only a sustainable local economy, but also a long-term sustainability of the local budget. The model can be applied most effectively at the local level, especially in rural development.

### **The Current Problems of Employment in the Regions of Romania. Central Region Case Study**

*Keywords: problem of employment, regions in Romania, Central Region*

In Romania and in NUTS2 regions of the country, for treatment of employment issues were developed employment strategies at national and regional level. In the first part of this paper I studied the „Regional Action Plan for Employment and Social Inclusion in Central Region.”

For the 1997 and 2007 I studied the employment and unemployment situation in the Central Region compared with the other regions of Romania.

The changes in the structure of employed population, between 2002 and 2008, in Romania and in Central Region was studied based on statistical data from Household Labour Force Survey, developed by the National Statistics Institute

Detailed studies in the next part of the paper, showed the significant differences in employment structure of the counties that form the Central Region.

In Brasov - one of the counties with a special situation on employment, the research has developed regarding to the supply and demand of labor resources, based on the data of the County Employment Agency Employment in Brasov, during January 2005 - December 2009.

The regression model developed for the number of registered unemployed in Brasov County for a month  $t$ , depends on the number of unemployed at time  $t-1$  respectively (with negative sign), the number of vacancies in the county at time  $t-2$ .

Benyovszki Annamária – Györfy Lehel-Zoltán – Petru Tünde Petra  
A romániai vállalkozói aktivitás

### **The Romanian Entrepreneurial Activity**

*Keywords: entrepreneurial activity, Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, early-stage entrepreneurs, established entrepreneurs*

The aim of this paper is to present the Romanian entrepreneurial activity in 2007-2010 time period based on the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Adult Population Survey (APS) data. We will study the Romanian entrepreneurial activity in international view, as well as the socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, household income, educational level) of the different entrepreneurial categories (nascent entrepreneurs, young business entrepreneurs, early-stage entrepreneurs, necessity and opportunity motivated entrepreneurs, established entrepreneurs). We will show the impact of the global financial-economic crises upon the entrepreneurial activity according to the different entrepreneurial categories.

### **Armenian Church Library in Dumbrăveni (Erzsébetváros, Elisabethopolis)**

*Keywords: Armenians, Armenian-rite Roman Catholic church, Dumbrăveni, Elisabethopolis, Erzsébetváros, Ebesfalva, armenian books, armenian manuscripts.*

Inaccessible to the public, a most valuable early modern Armenian church library can be found in Dumbrăveni (Elisabethopolis), Transylvania, a city populated by Armenians. Though worthwhile monographs and papers have been published about the place, only scattered information has so far been available regarding the existence of this library. After an overview of the city's history, the present study discusses certain events in the life of the city and their bearing on the privileges in early modernity, as well as problems of ecclesiastical history. After their settlement in Transylvania, the Armenians united with the Catholic Church; consequently, Armenian-rite Roman Catholic churches and parish confraternities were established in Elisabethopolis as well.

The library, located in the Armenian Catholic parish church, contains primarily the inheritance of the Armenian parsons and local intellectuals: a rich collection of volumes in Armenian, Italian, Latin, Hungarian, and German. The Armenian literature served first and foremost the purposes of the Catholic mission and church liturgy, incorporating books from Rome, Constantinople, Venice, Trieste, and Vienna. In addition to the Armenian dictionaries and lexicons, what deserves mention is the collection of Armenian missals, Bibles, and hymnaries (šaraknoc'), as well as the works of Clemens Galanus and Jacobus Villotte.

Of the manuscripts, only a portion is currently kept at Elisabethopolis; some were transferred to the Lucian Blaga University Library in Cluj, some to the Apostolic Library of the Vatican.

Süli Attila – Demeter Lajos

### **Csernátoni Vajda Sámuel visszaemlékezése**

### **Sámuel Vajda Csernátoni's Memories**

*Keywords: Sámuel Csernátoni Vajda, revolution and war of freedom, noble city Dej, lieutenant-colonel Karl Urban, Miklós Katona, hunter group of Lapus, 3rd Hussar Hunter Regiment*

The present memoir can be found in the legacy of hussar lieutenant Sámuel Csernátoni Vajda from Dej, preserved in the Covasna County State Archive (Sfantu-Gheorghe). The author wrote mostly about his personal experiences during the revolution and war of freedom, offering an insight into the way the inhabitants of the noble city of Dej reacted to the events of 15 March. He also wrote about the events in October and November, which were extremely important for the municipality: the Romanian revolution led by lieutenant-colonel Karl Urban started at the end of September and spread all over North Transylvania. On 16 November the city of Cluj fell, and the action led by lieutenant Miklós Katona failed on 23-24 November at Dej. The memoir speaks about the suffering of the population of Dej during the fights. Sámuel Csernátoni Vajda describes and also interprets the events and their coverage by the press. Although the author joined the hunter group of Lapus in January 1849 and later the 3rd Hussar Hunter Regiment, he speaks about the events in a laconic way. This does not diminish the value of the memoir, though, as there are very few printed sources about these corps.

Gaal György

Gróf Bánffy Miklós:  
főúri életpálya a politika és művészetek jegyében

**Count Miklós Bánffy: the Political and Artistical Career of an Aristocrat (Vice-president of the Transylvanian Museum Society)**

*Keywords: aristocracy, biography, literature, theatre, fine arts, politics*

Count Miklós Bánffy (1873–1950) was one of the most prominent figures of Transylvanian aristocracy in the first half of 20th century. This study presents his biography, political and artistical career. He was for a long time M.P., in 1921–1922 Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary. He is much appreciated as playwright and novelist. In the 1912–1918 period he was the general manager of the Royal Operahouse from Budapest. A flourishing period of this musical theatre is connected with his name. For instance he promoted the operas of Béla Bartók to be performed. His novel-trilogy (*The Writing on the Wall: The Transylvanian Trilogy*. English translation by Patrick Thurnsfiels and Kathy Bánffy-Jelen, London-Paris 1999–2001) written between 1934–1940 presents the decline of Hungarian aristocracy before World War I. He was also a good caricaturist and illustrator.

Székely Zsolt

Kiadatlan Szabó T. Attila-levelek

**Attila T. Szabó's Unpublished Letters**

*Keywords: Attila T. Szabó's unpublished letters, Dénes Cs. Bogáts, Zoltán Székely, Székely National Museum of St. George*

This paper aims to present some of Attila T. Szabó's unpublished letters, addressed to Zoltán Székely, in order to introduce some unique information into the scientific circuit that relates to the processing and publication of the scientific heritage of Cs. Bogáts Denes, former librarian and linguist at Székely National Museum of St. George.

For several decades, between the great linguist, historian and ethnographer, Szabó T. Attila and the former director of the Székely National Museum in St. George, Zoltán Székely, there was a fruitful friendship and scientific cooperation. At 25 years of the passing away of the one who was Szabó T. Attila and the 100th anniversary of the birth of Zoltán Székely, by publishing these letters, we tried to present a small episode of this friendship, which existed between the two scholars. The six letters were written between 9. December 1969, and 9. March 1971 and contain a series of data and considerations of the activity of Cs. Bogáts Denes. In this period appeared the first issue of the Scientific Yearbook of the Szekely National Museum in St. George "Aluta" appeared which provided space for publication of many famous scholars of the time.

Fenntarthatóság Erdély vidéki térségeiben. Beszterce-Naszód megyei esettanulmány:  
Árpástó község vizsgálata

**Sustainability in Rural Areas of Transylvania. Case Study from Commune Branîştea, Bistriţa - Năsăud County**

*Keywords: sustainable development, agricultural policy, Commune Branîştea*

Treatment of sustainability topics in Romanian literature is rather limited on theoretical ideas, on references on international documents and less on specific aspects, however its importance and opportunity becomes more and more pronounced, especially regarding the rural areas and the European Union's agricultural policy reform after 2013. The study presents some results of the author's research realised in the period between September of 2010 and February of 2011.

Introductory part of the study provides a theoretical and methodological synthesis on sustainability approaches, and thereafter on this basis a case study is presented, which investigates whether the components of the sustainability can be found on the level of the analysed Transylvanian commune, and whether the current development actions provide indeed the future sustainability. The case study presented analyzes elements of sustainable development through quantitative and qualitative criteria in Branîştea commune from Bistriţa-Năsăud. Statistical data collected and processed, as well as the interviews effectuated with the personnel of the mayor's office, with the leaders of the farmer associations and with other people participating in commune's life or knowing the situation of the commune allowed authors to formulate some conclusions regarding different components of the sustainability of development in Branîştea commune.

Authors' contributions are the followings: on one hand they propose a methodology for analysing sustainable development in a commune, and on the other hand they present situation of commune Branîştea from sustainability point of view.