

# CONSTITUTION AND ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL ROMANIAN CUGIR COUNCIL DURING THE INTERVAL NOVEMBER 1918 TO MARCH 1919

## SUMMARY

The author points out the contribution of the people from the locality of Cugir and its neighbourhood to the achievement of the complete unity of the Romanian people and State, under the leadership of the Romanian political-administrative and military bodies set up by revolutionary means.

During the revolutionary events of the autumn of 1918, Cugir was only a commune, but its economical importance was considerable. Beside the peasants, workers and intellectuals, deserter soldiers from the neighbouring forests, as well as those who had come back from the fronts or from captivity, participated to the revolutionary movements in the area. These movements resulted in the removal of the State administration and of the public force officials, which brought about the setting up of the local National Romanian Council as sole political-administrative authority.

In order to maintain order and public safety, a fairly numerous national guard was instituted.

The National Council took in custody all State and public property.

There were two distinct phases in the activity of the Cugir National Council and of the National Guard: the first phase lasted until Transylvania was united to Romania, the other until after the Union.

During the first phase, the power was taken over, the revolutionary movements were stopped, the economical and social problems were settled and all the forces were concentrated in view of achieving the national unity.

During the second phase, which lasted until the 15<sup>th</sup> march 1919, power was consolidated, a stable Romanian administration and the Romanian language were introduced, security measures were taken, and the economical and social life became normal again.

The activity of these two Romanian bodies brought a modest but valuable contribution to the realization of the Act of Union of the 1<sup>st</sup> of december 1918 and to the enforcement of the decisions taken by the Great National Assembly from Alba Iulia.