

NEW DATA CONCERNING THE CONDITION OF THE MOȚI BETWEEN THE TWO DORLD WARS

SUMMARY

In treating the problems included in this study, the author begins by assessing the fact that the Union of Transylvania to Romania on the 1st december 1918, union willed by the whole romanian people, was to benefit the inhabitants of the Apuseni Mountains — peasants and miners — from all points of view. In this

age-old romanian area begins a marked development of economy, education and culture, an improvement in the material and spiritual level of the inhabitants. However, the problems that daily faced the inhabitants of the Apuseni Mountains could not be completely solved in the conditions of the bourgeois-landlord regime.

Supported by miscellaneous unpublished archive documents, the author insists on the measures taken by the central authorities in view of the economic and cultural development of 590 localities in the Apuseni Mountains area. The Commissariat for the Apuseni Mountains was created to this end.

In spite of the efforts made by the Commissariat, the measures taken by the government had little effect on the inhabitants of the Apuseni Mountains who continued to remain in a precarious material, cultural and sanitary condition. As a result of this situation, the archive documents of the period between the two world wars often point out to social disturbances in the very poor localities of Ampoi, Arieş and the Criş rivers, in the valleys and on the heights of the Apuseni Mountains. These movements were directed towards achieving a higher standard of living, devoid of care and sorrow.