

These major Thesis Summary
Economic and social transformations in Cluj County during 1944-1948

Babes-Bolyai University
Faculty of History, Philosophy

Economic and social transformations in Cluj
County during 1944-1948
Doctoral theses

Scientific advisor
Prof. Univ. Dr.
István Csucsuja

PhD
Artur Lakatos

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Keywords

Cluj county, economy, social changes, economic changes, war, the Communist Party of Romania, banking and industrial establishments in Cluj, the 1945 agrarian reform law CASBI, German occupation, deportation, nationalizing religious schools, 1948, 1948 nationalization

Introduction

Our doctoral thesis aims to research, presentation and analysis of overall economic and social situation of a geographical and administrative and territorial units defined, that of Cluj county, particularly on the city of Cluj, in a short period of history but the more important events that had major consequences on the future, at the period 1944-1948, the release of the city under Nazi occupation until the moment the economic changes in the summer of 1948, changes have meant to create conditions for the viability of a monolithic regime, totalitarian, economically characterized by the dominance of state ownership and central planning of production.

Period 1944-1948, not only in Cluj County, but across Romania, respectively throughout Central and Eastern Europe covered by the victorious Soviet Union's influence in war, was a transitional period characterized by shortcomings created The conditions of war, but a spirit of society era characterized by the social sensitivity, relatively unfettered propaganda of Marxist ideas and a tendency to fix mistakes and shortcomings by using a general, if necessary, the "strong hand", by austerity measures and increased state control. These trends have resulted, for example, by mobilizing the civilian population forced to "volunteer work" state intervention, namely the public administration in the regulation of market mechanisms on maximizing certain price (which measures often led to increasing phenomenon of trade in black) and state military orders priority industrial establishments, forced recruitments of civilians goods, implementation of land reform, during which, often, higher authorities have been forced to cancel and recover decisions made by local committees, etc.. But all these measures may be classified into two distinct categories: some were taken under the pressure of certain exceptional circumstances, meant having to face the challenges for economic and social reclamation in order to guarantee a certain level, the classical regular it, others were instead designed to help transform the entire society in a socialist model structure provided the Soviet Union, even the irrational

consequences of higher prices, such as decreased agricultural production after making Agrarian Reform, or knowingly risk assumed by the central authorities that after nationalization in 1948, made big industry, the new directors appointed in most cases among workers were not prepared to handle the situation, will help lower production. To achieve a basic documentary research has used broad and very diverse, with many different types of sources, both sources made edition, and original. Main base of documentation was the original source of archival documents and, in the custody of archival institutions in the country and abroad, state, and in the custody of other institutions.

Among these sources, the most valuable was the extremely rich collection of the National Archives, Cluj County, institution whose research rooms we managed to travel a substantial amount of archival material stored in various funds and collections; despite all efforts I could not but realize the full exploitation of all available sources, this being based on a work plan for the future, possibly of a postdoctoral project. Between accessed funds were the archives of banks (many files required for the first time on this occasion, not processed until the moment of application) of various industrial business units (among them are both very large companies such as CFR and units with only a few dozen employees), and collections of party funds, namely political and social forces such as the Communist Party of Romania, after the Romanian Workers Party, Hungarian People's Union, the Democratic Hebrew funds units educational, administrative and territorial units of local (Hall, Prefecture, Gendarmerie), etc.. Types of documents found was a variety and range, among them being mentioned is the input-output records, school records, documents illustrating the performance of economic transactions, reports, minutes, tables, synthetic character, balance sheets, etc.. Often on an issue relevant documents were found in places not expected. Many state data banks Cluj and activity were found, for example, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Fund, and although CASBI fund is still in the moment of writing these lines, the index funds that can not be researched, valuable references for applying the law of war are in the fund institution Cluj Prefecture in rural areas.

Among other state archival institutions consulted must mention the National Historical Archives of the Central Directorate of Bucharest, Budapest Hungarian National Archives

and Archives and Museum of Military History Institute in Hungary. To achieve chapter on the economic situation of the churches were important documents found in archives Reformed churches, Roman Catholic and Unitarian. Valuable original documents can be found in volumes of documents published and unpublished documents in the collections of some libraries and foundations. Should also mention document collections whose realization is called the Open Society Foundation staff, led by Lucian Nastasă, but also established Hungarian historiography - both in the Hungarian and where researchers from the Hungarian minority Romania. Of the latter to emphasize the Foundation's collection documents the Cluj Jakabffy Elemér.

In addition to archival documents, a valuable source of documentation is represented by the press in question. Should make it clear, however, that the study should be done with the press very critical, because weather conditions there is a degree of censorship, both formal legal and informal one, based on the spirit of the times (for example, just researching newspapers time, the twenty-first century researcher could not find anything about looting and abuses by Red Army soldiers against the civilian population).

However, much valuable information, both factual and interpretative, are found in newspapers of the time, they provide a good insight into the realities of time studied and even new research directions for analysis and comparison method advocates press sources.

During the accumulation of data and information we tried to exploit the possibilities offered by oral history. More people, survivors of those times, have kindly chat with the author, during these last years. Unfortunately, some of those interviewed are no longer among us today.

Regarding sources edition references used for this work is divided into general works, books and other works whose subject matter is much wider, much broader than our theme, but which contain general information, sometimes a specific character, useful in our case. Other works have a special character, being devoted to issues addressed in this paper, such as Dumitru Sandru work on making the land reform of 1945, Marcela Sălăgean the government, its structure and activity of the Soviet occupation of Transylvania North, or the study of law CASBI Ildikó Lipcsey about the consequences of its application. This work is a very wide range, from the education in religious schools to

develop industrial production or agricultural realities to issue deportation by totalitarian regimes.

By making that argument to attempt to construct a picture of social and economic realities of the time in Cluj County, and also capturing the main features of social phenomena that shaped the daily life of those times. The thesis is divided into six major chapters, each dealing with different issues, covering certain targeted areas of economic and social life. They are as follows:

1. The process of introducing the communist regime in Romania and its economic implications. Romanian Communist Party, social and political force change in Cluj county.

This first chapter has an introductory character, and is composed of two different parties, as distinct theme and approach. The first part of the chapter refers to the establishment of the communist regime in Romania, made a brief presentation, and overall summary of the events which occurred during the time interval 1944-1948 in Romania. Largely based on works by renowned authors of the synthetic character of the country (Dinu C. Giurescu John Scurtu, George Buzatu Sălăgean Marcela, Marius Bucur) as well as some foreigners, but good knowledge of Romanian realities (Keith Hitchins, Dennis Deletant, Margit Földes) and an individual interpretation of the author, this first part highlights the major events especially the country's political evolution, but other aspects such as the issue of August 31, 1944 Armistice, or relationship with the leftist political forces churches native, both Romanian and minority.

In terms of research, the other part of this chapter, the situation on the Communist Party in the territory of Cluj County, is far more important, and is actually presenting the main political forces responsible for changes in society. Although it is known that the local people that age had no significant impact on the development of national events and important decisions were taken to Bucharest and, especially, in Moscow, their drive belt was represented to local activists. Our goal was not playing both of those perceptions of senior management structures, but rather offering a sight on all human concerns "front line" of a pyramidal structure. This part was made, especially on the basis of unpublished

documents in rich archive of the Communist Party, such as newsletters, reports, minutes of meeting, etc..., And has a dual character: on the one hand, gives us a micro historical perspective in which issues are of importance and personality cell activists, major daily concerns of party members, similarity or difference in attitude toward the official ideology imposed from above and where there was disagreement, concern for "education" ordinary members in the desired direction by senior ideological. On another hand, we have taken into account the socio-anthropological aspect of the problem, extending our analysis in an analytical manner on issues such as the ethnic composition of Cluj County Committee, but more cells, links members Party with other social and political forces of that time, the ethnic, social and intellectual development of certain structures, etc. During analysis of sources and formulating conclusions had to note the concern, in 1945, the staff specifically responsible to the two major problems: the creation of the internationalist spirit of a party structure which is reflected both in Romania as and major national minorities - especially here since this Hungarian and Hebrew - and create a certain balance between frame structures, but also between different national claims of members and supporters, the second major problem was a major concern for broadening of the Party in rural areas, through agitation, volunteer work party members in villages, but also a thorough documentation done, yet the first moments, against the elements considered to be "reactionary" and "hostile." A study would be important and interesting developments follow the fate of people categorized as "reactionaries" in the progress reports from the early establishment of the Stalinist regime, how these early reports have influenced their subsequent fate.

Last pages of this chapter provides an insight into another area of contemporary social sciences, making a brief analysis - is really only the local perception - the impact of events in international relations of the time, how they were perceived by ordinary people, based on information provided by newspapers and oral testimony. It discusses the major players here about the Soviet Union, USA, UK, events and realities of war that followed its conclusion, such as the Potsdam conference etc. These perceptions, captured the moment, may represent important clues to the way of thinking that characterized that era, but the effects of anti-fascist propaganda, anticapitalist and pro-socialist that dominate the daily lives of Cluj those years.

2. Economic situation and county of Cluj after the war. Reorganization of administrative life, social and economic

This chapter is the largest in the entire sentence as quantitative expansion, and treats a wide and varied problematic. In terms of chronological summary of events starts at a European level, national and regional, from the beginning of World War II, whose general characteristics are summarized on the basis of expert domain works such as The . Milward, RJ Crampton, J. Stokesbury, AJP Taylor, Ivan Berend, etc. But because our goal was synthesis of major events which were already written entire libraries, but to outline a preliminary framework for the main topics of our thesis, I focused mainly on the characteristics of economic war, underlining the unique character, particularly, its unprecedented from any other previous war, the implication of political ideology on mobilizing resources. This was most characteristic of Nazi Germany, nor were the Western Allies and Soviet Union not an exception to this. Total war meant a trend towards an overall raise in price to gain any of this destructive war, that purpose - as she explains Stalin Milovan Djilas - impose its political conception of the Fallen. And this applies not only subordinate administrative control of the state economy and austerity measures on consumer goods and measures of total mobilization, but, if necessary, and destruction policy (as was the case of Cluj, Allied bombing of summer 1944, although there were no bombing or the most important quantitatively, nor from a strategic standpoint, but have an important significance as regards our work), and evacuation planning sabotage abandoned military reasons. For our region, the economically most important aspect of this kind was probably dismantled their factories and transportation facilities behind the front lines.

Another important event that has left its mark on the evolution of society, not only politically and ethnically, the Vienna Award, which split in two Transylvania between the two states were in dispute over the province . Although not entirely a work of fascist Axis powers, and has legal consequences only for four years, arbitration has consequences and political transformations, ethnic, economic and cultural.

Arbitration question has a vast literature both in Romanian historiography and in the

Hungarian, and in most cases it works extremely well documented, but partisan nationally. In our thesis we tried to avoid the trap of petty politics interpretations, and, based on references - they enter and memoirs, the press and even some official documents of certain military records - we focused more on issues strictly related to the economy, on which there are already several works, such as those by Berend, rank or Peter Poruțiu. In describing the general political climate of the time across Europe, we allowed a sneak peek into the world and international relations. We can say that, although neither of the two parties was not fully satisfied with the arbitration figures mirror objective was to gain Hungary and Romania only to lose it, if we consider the territory, population, economy, etc. Following implementation of the Award, many of Northern Transylvania Romanian-especially urban population: entrepreneurs, big bourgeois academics, government employees, etc. - took refuge in Romania truncated, and this has caused Inevitably, in many cases, exchange properties, properties owned by these people passing Hungarian citizens, often on the basis of mutually beneficial arrangements, in practice the contract of sale or exchange in kind. Phenomenon occurred and the end of the war, following the repeal Dictate, but in an opposite direction, which was not necessarily negative in terms of Hungarian citizens, given the weather circumstances. For example, if land reform in 1945, many owners who have taken refuge in Hungary after the sale of land expropriation preferred by Romanian citizens exempt under that law. Another important change in economic relations in the settlement was the change situation in agricultural production, the industrial and commercial, but also administrative and infrastructure. Hungary was another country, with different geography and strategic concerns, which meant good times for industry, but unfavorable to others. It is noteworthy that especially in the city of Cluj and the surrounding rural area, with whom he was in an economic symbiosis almost perfect, were not interrupted supply and communication lines, or the permission of the new authorities or merely because it was not only a priority but it would have been a counterproductive or both reasons. Another adverse event that has made its mark not only on local society, but in general the whole of Europe, which is one of the most gruesome genocide in human history and whose effects have an impact and the realities of today was Holocaust which was preceded by anti-Semitic measures and the deportation of Jews to forced labor camps and

extermination.

As the Hebrew population of the city was a major, he could not address the issue of deporting them. Recently, several books and studies of great value to this topic, among them the authors mention names like Tibori Szabó Zoltán Lowy Daniel Gidó Attila, Bethlen Bela, and Egon Balazs. Many important data are provided by the press, especially after the release Cluj under fascist occupation and archive documents in Hebrew Democratic Committee. Hungarian-language newspapers Dictate period we provide articles that illustrate well the general spirit of anti-Semitism of the time, but the real tragedy - which far exceeded the severity of discriminatory legislative measures and actions in previous years - began with the German occupation, which began in March 1944 and which ended on October 11, 1944 in Cluj. These few months have been sufficient for the Gestapo to instill terror in the region, its victims are not just people of Hebrew origin, and that the Nazis, in collaboration with the fascist Hungarian authorities to implement plans to deport adverse Hebrew population. There were many people who have shown strength of character and, facing potential dangers posed by the fascist authorities, helped save lives. Our main analysis, however, if this issue focuses on the impact of the Holocaust on the Hebrew population of Cluj, the adverse economic consequences stemming from it, but those who returned from camp and return to everyday life in Cluj circuit.

An episode with a very important psychological impact - because it only with the civilian population of the city and its surrounding areas has resulted horrors of war - is the bombing of June 2, 1944, when Allied war planes carried out a bombing Western strategic scale for the first time, the city of Cluj. Targets were concerned mainly railway and industrial area of town, there is no intent to cause losses among civilians. However, in this day bombing caused hundreds of thousands of dead and injured, the statistics appeared a number of 2644 Hall of houses destroyed or partially. These bombings were followed by others, but have never reached the intensity of the first.

The city suffered two occupations in one calendar year. First came the German Wehrmacht troops in a situation somewhat surprising that a great power ally and has occupied less. Together with German troops arrived and other organs of the Reich which left their mark on society in many ways local mention here only the deportations, killings

of anti-German resistance personalities. In our thesis we have treated a very important problem related to German business, which troops from the Red Army advance and attempts to escape, the native population that resistance to this phenomenon. Based on news articles and archive materials have managed to present some illustrative case studies related to industrial units in May that tried to dismantle it and transport equipment in the territories still under Axis control actions that have failed in certain cases, but others have failed because of resistance - fully documented in written sources of the time - those of workers in industrial establishments, which defended their sources of income. There were also cases such as factories Dermata or a smaller firm, meat factory. After leaving the city by the Germans - who, during withdrawal, have resorted to conducting strategic sabotage, but also actions and symbolic nature, such as the explosion of a synagogue representative - Army entered the city Red, which will take over the coming years an important role in shaping social life throughout Eastern Europe. Our study on the presence and conduct of the Red Army in the region and the individual behavior of its members, is presented by various sources mirror, which plays a huge role subjective memories of the survivors of those times, trying to present a general overall picture.

When we review under the magnifying glass of Red Army soldiers coexistence with the local civilian population, we should have an overview of several events, issues, phenomena, among which we mention now robberies, thefts and rapes on the censored press of the time did not dare to write, seizures made either formally or informally in a way, their hopes of certain persons related to the Red Army, cooperation and disputes with local authorities, etc.. An adverse event was the deportation of about 10,000 people in the city and its surroundings in the Soviet Union, many of whom have never returned. The last part of this chapter focuses on issues of common infrastructure restoration, and especially the role of local government attributes on rehabilitation and reconstruction processes, increasing its share in this, as is generally the post-war situations. To reconstitute the complexity of the images throughout this presentation we have not focused exclusively on Archivist Founds of the City Hall and the Prefecture, but we decided to reflect a more general framework, the problems of public employees paid by cash and material aid offered by authorities for reconstruction of schools or hospitals. I

made reference to the industrial reconstruction only in cases where we consider that they are illustrative of the problems addressed in the chapter, the situation being Cluj industry's entire chapter devoted following.

3. Cluj industrial recovery and deposit bases in the direction of socialist development

This chapter addresses the issue of nationalization of large industry on the eve of Cluj, and, in turn, is structured in three parts. The first part, entitled Cluj industrial capacity in the previous war, is actually a synthetic character study, in only a few pages being given selective information, but on the basis of comprehensive industry development Cluj in early industrialization to the transition moment in front 1944. Development opportunities are considered, such as investment and industrial development, the consequences of major events in social and political sphere that have made their mark on industry developments Cluj, trying not only factual presentation of data and information related to industrial production, but also analyze the industrial potential and the difficulties encountered in its development, strengths and dangers existing in the economic sense.

This part ends with the impact that German troops had withdrawn from the city, showing the consequences of stripping, that the actions of their strategic sabotage.

The central part of that expansion is the largest and also the most consistent, with the title process and efforts to the industrial recovery. Presentation focuses on two directions: first, it made a statistical overview, ostensibly based on weather statistics, especially dated 1948, but in previous years, broken down by industries, offering the reader the exact facts and figures the production capacity of some industrial establishments, changes in the number of employees, sales and markets, the impact of war on production (which may be positive, on orders from large armies, or negative, if we refer to the destruction of war). On the other hand, we tried to reflect the impact of the social events held, such as population increase or decrease requirements for certain products, austerity measures, problems in raw material supply lines due to specific events of those years, towards the development of production processes, until the moment the nationalization of large industrial properties occurred.

The last part, entitled socialist nationalization of industry is, in 10 pages, a foray into a very interesting topic, considering a measure that led to the centralized socialist economy realized from this event, that of nationalization. The way the process went and precise inventory of nationalization, there is a precise and comprehensive documentation RMP's documents. Besides playing and analyzing these data we tried to follow the events which occurred immediately after the implementation of measures of nationalization, but also impacts - interpretation of reality, which can be taken much more difficult. County Committee of RMP reports, submitted monthly organ of Bucharest, are concerned with data on new directors "workers" of business in a synthetic manner of presentation. They, in turn, can be a trial-basis for future analysis.

4. Financial institutions in Cluj, 1944-1948

This chapter is about a little problem treated in local specialized literature, but has considerable significance in terms of our argument at bank of city life in those years. The Western world today is great store by economic historians, with some schools even well defined, producing significant works, but not limited to academia but also for consumer market. This chapter of our thesis is intended to be a pioneer, since many documents were first seen by the author.

This chapter is based primarily on documents held in the National Archives in Cluj, and in addition to some general issues presented in the introduction and conclusion, this chapter briefly, but with consistently presents 16 case studies of banks active city and county, who either had their residence here, or that had major branches between them counting the Central Bank for Industry and Commerce, Transylvania Bank, Albina Bank, General Credit Bank, Commercial Bank Clujeană, etc.. If you carefully follow each case study we can see quite easily with characteristics determined for each of them, such as capital nature of ethnic or religious (and thus can be easily distinguished Romanian-owned banks, the Hungarian or Saxon, or even specific religious in place for Bank financial entity "Vlădeasa" of Huedin, which included ownership several Greek Catholic priests, etc.) on the amount of capital available and the level and quality of business undertaken by them , the hardships that were experienced over time at well-defined objectives of each one of them, etc.. The fund Chamber of Commerce and are very

accurate inventories of bank nationalization.

Compared to industry, treated in the previous chapter, we can say that the financial market of the time was much smaller than the agrarian and industrial, and apparently had a lower impact on society than the other two. We can not say but that this was a minor role, because many businesses have taken loans and other financial services to these latter institutions.

For all financial institutions bank can clearly distinguish a line of evolution: the end of 1944 and 1945, most borrowers from among individuals and small businesses, large companies rarely contracting loans, and only later in short, a few months. This year, probably because of enthusiasm arose from the close of the war, reflected in investor expectations, there is a tendency to set up several new branches, but in 1946 already passed measures restricting the activities. The situation changed in late 1947, and is visibly changed in 1948: large enterprises borrowers' major issue in this case is likely to increase willingness to invest in major projects with relative stabilization of the economy, the economic boom but was discontinued nationalization processes.

5. Agricultural situation and options for resolving land

This chapter deals with the issue of land ownership and agricultural development in that period, in light of two major events that affected the 1944-1945, but the next few years, agricultural production structures, the first of them having more impact Regional, and the second nationwide impact: it is law enforcement CASBI rural and agrarian reform law of 1945.

Law No. 91/1945, or the law on House Administration and Supervision of Goods enemy (CASBI), represent a normal position, in terms of war, and had the seizure of enemy assets in Romania, all those properties were either owned by states with which Romania was at war at that time or the citizens of these countries or the so-called enemies rezone. The archive fund of Cluj County Prefect Institution kept detailed documentation on actual cases in which the law has been applied in rural areas. During our research, we were able to identify 26 specific cases. Based on analysis of documentation we concluded that, although the letter of the law itself was not a discriminatory implementation of its

provisions has left the interpretation and gave local authorities a free hand, which draw up the certificates on which the goods may make seizure persons involved. And many of these cases have remained unresolved and after termination of war.

CASBI Act, as its consequences and connotations, were rarely subject to analysis and access to documentation has long been restricted. Few legal efforts since 1989 have not solved any problems in their entirety. For this to be achieved, opening archives to researchers are a necessity.

The other development, a much larger scale than has been the agrarian reform of 1945, which produced consequences not only on agricultural production, but the entire Romanian society. Large-scale event, highly controversial even in those months, especially regarding implementation practices, was designed and implemented in a troubled period, transition, characterized by great difficulties. Phenomenon that any major land reform of 1945 is difficult to surprise in its full complexity. This chapter has attempted synthesis of facts and phenomena which, moreover, are difficult to grasp an overview of synthetic data: clutter and chaos created by actions taken based on changes in ownership in agriculture. Perhaps it is the widest section of documentation, here are among the sources used archival sources in Cluj, Bucharest and Budapest, collections of documents published, the press articles, which had a major role in defining the position of political forces, and literature general, but professional. All these have played an important role in analyzing the historical event in the events occurring at European level - in all countries of Central and Eastern Europe being implemented similar measures of these years - and its consequences at national, regional and Local.

Our study can be divided in turn into three parts: political and social forces position on the idea of carrying out land reform, both at the reflection of their views and level of action, making land reform implementation unit structure and image implementation - both the official and the unofficial, real, for not so public, only driving enforcement and responsible country - but also local impact measures. I tried to present both synthetic images made through administrative reports and case studies differ from one place to another.

In conclusion, we could say that this law Agrarian Reform Law 187 of 23 March 1945 was designed, adopted and implemented in a very troubled period of transition and its

consequences have been as chaotic as it was generally and spirit of the times. It is clear that many of those who have got new properties enjoyed, but also partly due frittering land units. Turn these years of great drought contributed to a considerable extent on the volume decline in agricultural production. Undoubtedly, there was a certain requirement, a claim from a very wide social stratum for the implementation of this Act. In those circumstances, however, especially because it had not always the existence of appropriate structures at local level through the application of the chaotic situations were created, lost control of events is often in the hands of political and administrative forces. Following implementation of expropriation and appropriation measures, often in a speculative and abusive, widened, inter ethnic and inter intersocial tensions. Social insecurity and disorder, already in the war in urban areas, have expanded and have worsened in the rural context. A true winner of the whole process was, however, Communist Party, which not only managed to give a blow "class enemies" in rural areas, but also has created a foothold in the village world, even if residents of rural communities not considered attractive messages Marxist-Leninist ideology. This is reflected in the process of collectivization, which followed establishment of the communist regime.

6. Impact of measures initiated by the Communists on social, cultural and religious

This chapter contains case studies actually two different subjects: first of Track refers to the economic situation of the Transylvanian Unitarian church during 1944-1948 and the second to implement the process of nationalization of church schools of the city of Cluj. Lack of time and space, we have not addressed the issue of the economic development of all churches and denominations active in Transylvania, which could be the subject of a separate doctoral theses. I chose to post the church case study for several reasons. This church is a minority, with a limited number of believers - according to statistics from the interwar period, had 80,000 faithful - Hungarian predominantly based on traditional values and antitrinitarianism Protestant, and has one bishop, whose residence is in Cluj. Because of this, the relatively limited number of believers and church property, a proper analysis can be relatively representative of the confessions and relatively enclosed space.

At the same time, although each structure is unique in his church, many similarities can be observed with other similar structures.

The church played an important role in the evolution of religious life in the Principality of Transylvania, but with the Habsburg annexation of the province to the role, size and importance have declined. In our study we made on the basis of documents kept in the archives of the church, a brief foray into the economic realities of this institution, especially through the work of the Economic Commission body called the Superior Council of the Unitarian Church, the Commission subject to the law, in the interwar period, Council Unitarian Church representative, that the bishop himself. I took then review the situation of economically Church during 1944-1948, with particular emphasis on front passing through Transylvania and the consequences caused by war damage, changes in rural land properties and their impact, setting up and managing resources the basis for economic and educational religious activities of the Church, its relationship with local government, railway supply specific goods and objects of economic activities, etc.. Other inter-study has a topic nature, dealing with a problem that has affected a greater or lesser extent, all religious denominations in Romania: it is the issue of nationalization of church schools in the summer of 1948. Like other nationalization, in the fields of industrial and banking, and these measures were designed to transform the Romanian society after the Soviet model, the legal process whose first step was made by Stalin's Constitution was adopted in 1948, which was followed shortly The appropriate general and special laws. In our study, watch how they have been implemented legal provisions of Decree 175 of August 3, 1948 reporting churches to its implementation and economic consequences through inventory lists and statistics. In the same time, we made a comparison between two different styles of expressing attitude against these measures by the Roman Catholic Church, whose leading representative was bishop of Alba Iulia, Marton Aron, and the attitude of Protestant churches. While the Catholic Church did not want to recognize the justice of the nationalization measures, choosing the path of protest, expressing open disagreement, but accepting also the immediate consequences, without abandoning their first opportunity to review, Protestant churches have accepted the law, they have studied carefully and chose to petitioners to regain those properties, where prescriptions could be interpreted. In post-communist democracy decades, began

the legal process of restitution, even after twenty years still has not closed permanently.

Conclusions

We believe that new research carried out for the title specified general topic sentence is not yet completed and could not be exhaustive. Although this thesis has been able to treat a variety of topics, often using sources and unpublished information, a number of other issues which, for lack of space and time, could not be treated in detail. Here we consider first the case studies related institutions such as local government units, structures and tertiary education, the issue of development of university education in Cluj mirror political and social developments, or issues strictly related to economic life, such be the daily market price developments, inflation problem, composition and dynamics of the black market, the housing issue, or even some aspects of the socio-anthropological, such as the condition of women in that period, about crime, etc.. These topics can be addressed from research and doctoral studies.

During our investigation we focused more on economic and social problems without neglecting but other issues that could affect their development. Not only the issues facing us but until the present moment, with an overwhelming abundance, but also in the sources, which urges us to propose further research in this area.

We believe that the time period 1944-1948 was a special, and was an important episode in the history of Romania. He represented the end of a major event in world history has decisively influenced the fate of all mankind, World War II, but also begin a new era, which was manifested in terms of international politics as the Cold War and in the case of Romania, the establishment of a regime Communist. In terms of historical analysis, the time period 1944-1948 is intermediate between the two events.

It is clear that the realities of those years were determined by the consequences of war, and were reflected in the social and economic phenomena that chronic lack of housing in the city, industrial production off indefinitely due to lack of raw materials and lack security of supply, problems in food supply for the population, the emergence of black markets, the prevalence of intellectual discourse based on social sensitivities, etc..

Although monolithic Stalinist regime, was "assisted" and outside, to a certain extent and spirit production was favorable weather events such as land reform of 1945, instauration of state control over large industrial production, then its nationalization in 1948

nationalization of financial institutions, etatizing religious education, etc. All of these measures helped to turn the political and social regime, which led to Romania's life the second half of the twentieth century.

In our thesis we tried to give a picture as possible detailed and complex developments of these major events.

Cluj-Napoca, Artur Lakatos

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