

THE ETHNO-DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION OF MOLDAVIAN AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

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Rezumat: Autorul analizează evoluția etno-demografică a teritoriilor care au fost incluse de autoritățile bolșevice în cuprinsul Republicii Autonome Sovietice Socialiste Moldovenești. Formarea RASSM în 1924 a avut la bază mai curând calcule politice și ideologice, decât argumente etnice. Acest lucru e dovedit de datele recensământului sovietic din 1926, care arată că în componența republicii au fost incluse, pe lângă zona majoritar românească din stânga Nistrului și teritorii locuite aproape exclusiv de ucraineni. Ca urmare, românii moldoveni erau minoritari în propria lor republică, ceea ce a contribuit la procesul de deznaționalizare a acestora. Rezultatul a fost scăderea constantă a ponderii moldovenilor în cadrul RASSM, fapt dovedit de datele recensământului sovietic din 1939.

Deși controversate, datele oferite de recensămintele sovietice au fost în mare parte confirmate de recensământul românesc din 1941, conform căruia, în Guvernământul Transnistriei, românii reprezentau doar 8,5 % din numărul total de locuitori, iar în teritoriul fostei RASSM, 32,8 %.

The creation of MASSR is the result of a wider politics of the Soviet Union which, in its chase for the so-called “export of revolution” was maintaining a constant pressure on its unwanted neighbors. This was also the role of Karelian ASSR towards Finland, of Buryat-Mongol ASSR towards Mongolia¹ or of Byelorussian SSR towards Poland, between the two World Wars.

The idea of MASSR started at the beginning of 1924, when a so-called “group of initiative” lead by Grigore Kotovski had drawn up a *Memoir about the need of setting up the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic*, dated February the 4th 1924 and addressed to the Central Committees of CP (b) from Russia and Ukraine². As a result of this memoir, after long controversies between the supporters and the opponents of such a republic and after three meetings of the CC of Russian CP (b) and four of Ukrainian CP (b), on the 29th of July 1924 they have decided to create the Moldavian ASSR as part of Ukraine³. This decision was materialized on the 12th of October 1924 when the autonomous republic was officially set up as a result of a decision of the third Session of Ukrainian CEC⁴. Initially without Balta raion, the MASSR borders had extended several times, finalizing no sooner than September 1926⁵.

The way in which those borders were indicated reveals that the true reason of founding MASSR was not to “rise the economic and cultural level” of Moldovans from the left bank of the Dniester river, as pretended in the Memoir, but to achieve some political and propagandistic purposes. While territories with wide Ukrainian majorities were included in this republic, many Romanian villages were left out, some

even near the borders. Although in the '20-'30 of the last century, in Beleavca raion there were many Moldavian rural soviets such as Gradinita, Iaschi and Troițcoe, or in Liubașevca raion there were present in Gvozdoca, Druga and Scrovsca⁶, these establishments were not included in MASSR. In the same manner, the capital was settled at Balta, lying rather far from the Moldavian ethnic group and containing an insignificant percentage of Romanians.

The ethnic composition of the territory from the left bank of Dniester, even if it was not the main reason for setting up MASSR, it was an embraced argument in the debates regarding the foundation of the Moldavian autonomy, both by the followers and the opponents of this idea. The number of Romanians who were living in Moldavia on the left bank of Dniester was extremely controversial. In the *Memoir about the need of setting up the Moldavians Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic* was underlined that "on the left bank of Dniester, in the former Herson and Kamenet-Podolsk guberniya, there are living in compact masses no less than 500,000-800,000 Moldavian, and according to Romanian allegations – up to 2,000,000 Moldavian [...]. This population occupies no less than 16,000 square versts"⁷. The commission created especially by Kotovski to count the Moldavian population from the left bank of Dniester in order to establish MASSR, identified 283.4 thousand Moldovans in Podolsk and Odessa guberniya, while the Ukrainian party confirmed, in the same region, the existence of only half this number, precisely 147.4 thousand⁸. V. Ciubari, president of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR, had declared in his speech at the Third Session of Ukrainian CEC, on the 12th October 1924, that in the MASSR, Moldovans had represented 58% of almost 400,000 inhabitants⁹.

Taking all these contradictory facts into account, the 1926 census was meant to clarify the ethnic composition of the republic.

The 1926 census revealed, in the whole Ukraine, 259,324 Moldavian Romanians¹⁰, of which 66.5%, that is 172,556 were living in MASSR. A large number of them was far away outside the borders, on the left bank of Bug, in Kirovgrad region or in Doneț drainage basin, without any real chance of ever being included in MASSR. In the neighboring regions, the number of Moldavian left outside was, according to the same census, insignificant. In Odessa okrug there were 16,358 Moldovans (1.9%), 10,230 of them in the town of Odessa, in Movilau okrug 126 (0.02 %) and in Tulcin an additional 403 (0.06%)¹¹.

Two years after its foundation, MASSR counted up to 572,339 inhabitants (including 225 foreign citizens, the 172,556 Moldavian Romanians represented only 30.1%. Out of this number 172,419 declared themselves as Moldovans and the rest of 137 as Romanians. The majority was held by Ukrainians, counting up to 277,515 persons, that is 48.5%. Besides Romanians and Ukrainians, a relative important percentage of the ethnic structure was held by Russians (8.5%) and Jews (8.5%), less important percentage of Germans (1.9%), Bulgarians(1.1%) or Poles(0.8%). Other nationalities represented altogether only 0.6% of the whole population¹².

According to 1926 census data, in MASSR there were, at that time, 862 establishments¹³ organized in 213 rural soviets¹⁴, 3 urban localities or small towns (Ananiev, Bârzula and Râbnița) and 2 towns (Balta and Tiraspol)¹⁵. Out of the rural

soviets, 55 of them had Romanian majorities (relative or absolute), 137 Ukrainian, 8 German, 7 Russian, 4 Jewish, 1 Bulgarian and another one Polish majority¹⁶. In small towns and towns the majority was held by Jews (Balta, Râbnița), Ukrainians (Bârzula, Ananiev) or Russians (Tiraspol)¹⁷.

Most of the population, exactly 489,956, that is 85.6%, was living in the rural area, while 8,383, that is 14.4% was in the urban area. There were huge differences between rural and urban areas in terms of ethnic structure. The urban population consisted mostly of Ukrainians, Jews and Russians (35.8%, 30.5% and 23.4%), while Moldovans represented only 7.6%. In the rural area, Ukrainians were holding majority (50.7%), followed by Moldovans (33.4%), Russians (6.1%) and Jews (2.2%). Significant differences were also recorded in the urban and rural distribution of different ethnic groups. Jews held the highest urbanization level, most of them living in small towns and towns (50.7%). Russians were also well represented, 39.3% of urban population when compared to Romanians who were living in the country in an overwhelming proportion (96.4%)¹⁸.

Surprisingly, in the capital of their own republic there were only 369 Moldovans, that is 1.6% of 23,034 inhabitants¹⁹. Neither were they better represented in the future capital of Tiraspol. Counting up only to 301, these were 1.4% of the 21,741 inhabitants²⁰. In small towns, Moldovans were best represented in Ananiev (20.9%) and in Râbnița (16.6%), while in Bârzula they were insignificant (1.94%). In other raion centers, considered to be rural localities, Moldovans held majority in Slobozia Moldovenească (91.9%), Camenca (56.6%) and Grigoriopol (55.3%). In Ocna, Dubăsari and Codâma they were not representing more than 4%²¹.

Out of 11 MASSR raions, Moldovans held absolute majority only in Dubăsari (67.0%) and Slobozia (64.7%), and relative majority in Grigoriopol (45.7%)²². There was high percentage of Moldovans in the other raions lying on the left bank of Dniester: Camenca (38.4%) and Râbnița (35.7%); as an exception, the small percentage of Moldovans (26%) in Tiraspol raion can be explained by the large number of Russian and Jews living in the town of Tiraspol, the second largest one after the capital of Balta. A significant percentage of Moldovans was recorded also in the raions of Ananiev (33.7%) and Bârzula (32.0%) where the largest Romanian MASSR villages could be found: the 7,773 inhabitants` Lipețchi (Bârzula raion) with 97.1% Moldovans<sup>23</sup> and the 6,369 inhabitants` Handrabura (Ananiev raion) with 97.4% Moldovans²⁴. Also in Ananiev raion was lying Valea Hotului counting up to 14,549 inhabitants, of which 50.2% Moldovans²⁵ and considered to be the largest rural locality of the republic, being outnumbered only by Balta and Tiraspol towns and the small town of Ananiev. Low percentage of Moldovans can be found in Cruteni (16.88%) and Ocna Roșie (15.7%) raions, while Balta raion had only one, half Romanian village (Pârlița) with 2.5% Moldovans.

Ukrainians had absolute majority in all five eastern raions: Balta (94.4%), Cruteni (71.7%), Ocna Roșie (66.9%), Bârzula (53.1%) and Ananiev (51.8%). They held relative majorities in Balta, the capital of republic (38.3%), as well as in the two northern raions from the left bank of Dniester: Râbnița (48.3%) and Camenca (46.6%). The lowest percentage of Ukrainians was recorded in all the four raions

from the left bank of Dniester, lying south of Râbnița raion: Tiraspol (19,5%), Slobozia (17.4%), Grigoriopol (15.4%) and Dubăsari (14.3%).

Russians held relative majority in Tiraspol raion (32.7%; in town 54.8%) and percentages of 10 in the capital Balta (18.2%), Slobozia (15.25%) and Grigoriopol (12.8%) raions. The major Russian MASSR's localities were Tiraspol with the suburb of Zacrepostsnaia Slobodca and the villages of Slobozia rusească (r. Slobozia), Ploscoe, Bâcioc, (r. Tiraspol), Antonovca (r. Ocna Roșie), Alexandrovca (r. Bârzula) and Molochișul Mic (r. Râbnița).

Jews, who were living mostly in urban areas, had their highest percentage in Balta town (39.6%) and percentages of 9-10 in Dubăsari (10.8%), Camenca (10.6%), Ananiev (10.3%), Tiraspol (10.2%) and Râbnița raions (9.3%). Jewish majorities were recorded in Rașcov market town, Dubăsari and Ocna, as well as in Gherșunovca village (r. Râbnița).

Germans were living mostly in Grigoriopol raion, where they held a significant percentage (21.0%) and in Ocna Roșie raion (5.1%). Mostly Germans were also the colonies of Luncea (r. Bârzula), Marienberg and Sofiental, as well as several villages: Trehgrad (r. Ocna Roșie) Bergdorf, Klein Bergdorf, Glicstal, Neidorf (today Colosova Mare, Colosova Mică, Hlinaia, Carmanova, r. Grigoriopol), Stepanovca, Andriașevca Nouă (r. Tiraspol) and Antonovca (r. Camenca).

Poles were present mainly in the northern raions of Dniester, but insignificant: Camenca (2.4%) and Râbnița (2.4%). The only locality with Polish majority was Slobozia Rașcov (r. Camenca); in Stanislavcea village (r. Balta) the Poles were almost half of the population.

Almost all Bulgarians were living in Parcani village, in Tiraspol raion, but overall in this raion they held 9.0%.

Among other nationalities present in the republic, we can also mention Armenians, inhabiting mostly in Grigoriopol and Czechs who were dominating the whole Alexandrovca colony (Rozalevca rural soviet, r. Bârzula)²⁶.

The 1926 census reveals important data concerning the number and the type of MASSR schools. Out of the 420 schools existing at the time the census took place, 244 were Ukrainian, 83 Moldavian, 27 Russian, 18 Jewish, 13 German, 3 Bulgarian, 2 Polish, 1 Czech, 18 Moldo-Russian or Moldo-Ukrainian, 2 Russian-Ukrainian, and 7 unspecified mixed schools. From all schools, only 19.8% were Moldavian or 24% if we took in consideration the mixed ones: Moldo-Ukrainians or Moldo-Russians, while Moldovans held 30.1% of the total population of the republic. Most of the Moldavian schools, or mixed with a Moldavian component, were functioning in the raions of Dubăsari (14+5), Slobozia (13+1), Râbnița (10), Tiraspol (10), Bârzula (9), Ananiev (8+2), Grigoriopol (7+1) and Cruteansc (6+2). On contrary in Balta raion there was only one school and in the capital, none²⁷.

The 1939 census following the one from 1926, had registered in the entire Ukraine 231,523 Moldavian Romanians²⁸, 170,982 in MASSR. Overall, the autonomous republic was counting up to 599,156 inhabitants, the Moldovans holding only 28.5%, while the Ukrainians were numbering 303,825 and holding the absolute majority with 50.7%. The Russians (10.2%) and the Jews (6.2%) were still remaining

minorities with relative important shares in the ethnic structure of the republic, while the Germans (2.0%), the Bulgarians (1.2%) and the Poles (0.6%) kept a small portion. Other minorities totalized the rest of 0.6%²⁹.

Comparing the two soviet censuses, one can easily notice that, in the 13 years between 1926 and 1939, which had also included the forced collectivization between 1929 and 1932, the 1933 famine and the political repercussions of 1937-1938, MASSR's population increased by 26,817 inhabitants, that is 4.7%. This growth was due mainly to Ukrainians and Russians. The Ukrainians increased the most in absolute figures by 26,310 inhabitants, that was 9.5% more compared with 1926. The Russian were also rising with 12,410 inhabitants, that's equivalent to 25.4% more than the previous census. Also the share of the two ethnic groups in the total population increased for Ukrainians with 2.2% and for Russian with 1.7%. On the contrary, Moldovans recorded in their own republic a decrease of 1,437 inhabitants, that is 0.8% less, 1.6% as a percentage from the total, data which explains the failure of the moldovenization and indigenization politics mimed by the Soviet State in MASSR. A dramatic fall of 23.7% of the Jewish population occurred³⁰.

Compared with 1926, there had been some changes concerning the number of urban localities, which had also affected the structure of urban and rural population in MASSR. In 1939 there were towns Tiraspol, Balta, Kotovsk and Râbnîța, while Dubăsari, Codâma, Camenca, Grigoriopol, Ananiev and Slobodca were considered urban localities³¹. In consequence, the 1939 census recorded in the urban area 124,012 inhabitants (20.7%), 11.7% Moldovans, 40.5% Ukrainians, 24.2% Jews, 20.9% Russians and 2.7% other nationalities. Jews were living in towns in an overwhelming 81% majority, followed in this matter by Russians with 42.3%. In the rural area there were 475,144 inhabitants (79.3%), including 32.9% Moldovans, 53.4% Ukrainians, 7.4% Russians, 2.4% Germans, 1.48% Jews, 1.48% Bulgarians and 0.9% other nationalities. Moldovans and Ukrainians were living mainly in the rural area in 91.5% and 83.4%³².

Also at raion level some changes had appeared in the ethnic structure of the population. A part of them were the result of the territorial-administrative changes that had taken place in the republic and that had concerned the increase of the raion numbers from 11 to 14 in 1935. Thus, out of the north-eastern part of Balta raion was detached the Pesciana raion, out of in the southern part of Ananiev was taken down the Valea Hotului raion, and out of the western part of Ocna Rosie raion the Cerneansc raion was formed. Another two raions were renamed: Bârzula to Kotovsk and Cruteni to Codâma. These changes had taken place in the prevalently Ukrainian raions from the eastern part of the republic, so that the raions lying left from Dniester had not suffered major changes compared to 1926³³.

Moldovans were still holding the absolute majority in Dubăsari (65.9%) and Slobozia (59.5%) and relative majority in Grigoriopol (48.0%) raion³⁴. As a consequence of making Tiraspol the capital of republic, this town was no longer belonging to Tiraspol raion, therefore the relative majority of this raion belonged to Moldovans (34.6%). Although dominated by Ukrainians, the two raions near Dniester had relative high percentage of Moldovans: Camenca (35.4%) and Râbnîța (32.2%).

Eastern, three raions had approximately one third of their population formed by Moldovans: Ananiev (29.3%), Kotovsk (28.5%) and Valea Hoțului (28.4%), while in Cerneansc Moldovans represented 19.0%, and in Codâma 15.0%. The raions with the lowest percentage of Moldovans were Ocna Roșie (7.6%), Balta (3.1%) and Pesciana (0.5%). In the new capital of Tiraspol, the number of Moldovans increased compared with 1926, being recorded 3,480 Moldovans, that is 8% from the total population.

Due to the territorial-administrative changes and to increasing in numbers, Ukrainians succeeded in prevailing in 10 raions, having absolute majority in all the three new created raions. Therefore, according to 1939 census, all the raions lying north from Dubăsari raion where inhabited by Ukrainians in more than 50%: Pesciana (93.8%), Balta (79.7%), Cerneansc (76.3%), Codâma (75.6%), Ocna Roșie (66.5%), Valea Hoțului (64.3%), Ananiev (60.4%), Kotovsk (56.8%), Râbnîța (53.1%) and Camenca (53.0%). In the southern raions holding Romanian majorities, Ukrainians were maintaining themselves under a fifth of population: Dubăsari (19.9%), Slobozia (18.6%) and Grigoriopol (17.7%), except Tiraspol raion where they had 27.9%. In the capital, Ukrainians represented 28.6%, being the second ethnic group after Russians.

Russians had relative majority in the town of Tiraspol (33.8%) and had over 10% in Tiraspol (21.3%), Slobozia (19.6%), Grigoriopol (12.6%) and Ocna Roșie (10.2%) raions. In other raions Russians were having between 2% and 7%.

Jews were living in big numbers in the town of Tiraspol where they represented 26.9% of the total population. They had their highest percentage in Balta raion with 8.7% where they were present mostly in the town.

We do not possess detailed data, but the 19.8% mentioned for other nationalities in Grigoriopol raion was referring mainly to Germans, and the 15.7% of other nationalities for Tiraspol raion was referring especially to Bulgarians.

Comparing to 1926, the percentage of Moldovans increased in only one raion, namely Grigoriopol with 2.3%, as for the rest of the MASSR's raions, the percentage of Moldovans decreased compared with the rest of the population. The most important decreases had been recorded in Slobozia raion by 5.2% and in Ananiev raion, considered in the boundaries before 1935, by 4.8%.

However the number of Ukrainians increased in percents compared with 1926 in all raions, the highest increases being recorded in Ananiev raion (10.2%, including Valea Hoțului), Tiraspol (8.7%, including the town) and Camenca (6.4%).

The percentage of Russians decreased only in Tiraspol raion (5.8%, including the town), as a result of Ukrainians' increase, and insignificant in Grigoriopol (0.2%). Moreover, their share grew in other raions up to 4.4% (Slobozia r.).

Jews recorded major decreases in all raions down to 5.6% in Ananiev (including Valea Hoțului), except the Tiraspol raion (including the town) where their share increased by 2.0%.

The 1940 split of MASSR was a consequence of the occupation of Bessarabia by the Soviet Union. In order to create the new unional republic, in July 1940, three projects were planned that were approximately cutting up the former borders of the republic³⁵.

One project belonged to the central authorities in Moscow and suggested „the reunion of the Bessarabian population with the MASSR population”. Under these circumstances, MSSR was to be formed by 51.4% Moldovans, 17.8% Ukrainians, 11.9% Russians and 18.8% other nationalities³⁶.

The „Moldavian” project belonging to MASSR government was suggesting that MSSR should be formed of a part of Bessarabia and a large part of MASSR, except the north-eastern raions of Codâma, Balta and Pesciana³⁷. In this approach, the former MASSR territory, which was to join the MSSR had, according to the 1939 census, 469,413 inhabitants, among which 34.5% Moldovans, 42.3% Ukrainians, 11.7% Russians, 6.2% Jews and 5.2% other nationalities. Ukraine was to obtain the three north-eastern raions containing 129,743 inhabitants, 7.1% Moldovans, 81.0% Ukrainians, 4.7% Russians, 6.1% Jews and 1.1% other nationalities.

The third project was revealing the Ukrainian SSR government’s point of view and was stipulating that the 14 MASSR raions should join the new MSSR, 6 on the left bank of Dniester: Camenca, Râbnița, Dubăsari, Grigoriopol, Tiraspol (including the town) and Slobozia³⁸. According to the 1939 census, in the raions meant to join the MSSR, there were 310,733 inhabitants, of which 39.6% Moldovans, 32.1% Ukrainians, 14.7% Russians and 7.1% Jews. Compared to the 1926 Soviet census, in the six raions from the left bank of the Dniester, the percentage of Moldovans decreased by 4.5%, while the Ukrainians’ and Russians’ contribution increased by 4.9% and by 1.0%. In this way, 71.9% of MASSR Moldovans, according to the 1939 census, (67.0% according to 1926 census), had to join the MSSR. Ukraine was to obtain 8 MASSR raions (Cruteansc, Balta, Pesciana, Kotovsk, Valea Hoțului, Ananiev, Cerneansc and Ocna Roșie), counting up to 288,423 inhabitants, 16.7% Moldovans, 70.7% Ukrainians, 5.4% Russians, 5.2% Jews and 12.0% other nationalities. In connection with the 1926 census, the percentage of Moldovans had also decreased by 1.7%, and those of the Ukrainians and Russians had increased by 4.2% and by 1.3%.

Out of the three MSSR setting up projects, finally the Ukrainian one had prevailed, so that the *Soviet Union law regarding the creation of the unional MSSR dated August the 2nd 1940* stipulated that „in the unional Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic are included the town of Tiraspol and Grigoriopol, the raions of Dubăsari, Camenca, Râbnița, Slobozia and Tiraspol of the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the city of Chișinău and the counties of Bălți, Bender, Chișinău, Cahul, Orhei and Soroca of Bessarabia”³⁹. When finalizing the borders between the MSSR and the Ukrainian SSR, it was taken into consideration that the Moldavian localities lying in the custom area were to be attached to MSSR, and the ones with Ukrainian majority to Ukrainian SSR. Consequently, in *The borders’ description between the Vinița and Odessa regions of Ukrainian SSR and Moldavians SSR*, dated August 22nd 1940, it was mentioned that 11 rural soviets should be surrendered to Ukraine, namely Alexeevca, Bolgani and Grabarovca from Camenca raion, Domnița and Stanislavca from Râbnița, Reimarovca from Dubăsari raion, Alexandrovcsa Nouă from Grigoriopol and Grebenichi, Ploscoe, Slaveano-Serbca and Stepanovca from Tiraspol raion. On the whole, these were 14 localities inhabited by 20,518 people. On

the other hand, 3 rural soviets belonging to Codâma raion was attached to MSSR, namely Vasilievca, Ploti and Brușteni with 5,000 inhabitants⁴⁰. These border corrections were also being confirmed by the Soviet Supreme Presidium's Decree, *Regarding the establishment of the borders between the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic* on November the 4th 1940⁴¹. Later, there were some minor border changes, so that Pervomaisc hamlet, belonging to Găvănosul rural soviet, Ocna Roșie raion, was included in MSSR.

Taking into consideration all these border changes, one can exactly determine the ethnic composition of the territory lying on the left bank of Dniester in MSSR, corresponding to the 1926 census. The population of the localities transferred in 1940 to Ukraine, six raions from the left bank of Dniester counted 24,590 inhabitants, of which 3.2% Moldovans, 61.8% Ukrainians and 30.1% Russians. Those belonging to Cruteansc and Ocna Roșie raions and joining the MSSR in 1940, had 5,211 inhabitants in 1926, among which 77.8% Moldovans, 19.7% Ukrainians and 2.4% other nationalities. Having these specifications in view, one can conclude that, in the year 1926, in the MASSR territory attached to MSSR, there were living 242,591 inhabitants, of which 49.0% Moldovans, 23.5% Ukrainians, 11.7% Russians, 8.8% Jews and 6.9% other ethnic groups. In the part of MASSR attached to Ukraine, there were 329,748 inhabitants, 16.3% Moldovans, 66.9% Ukrainians, 6.2% Russians, 8.2% Jews and the rest of 2.5% other nationalities⁴².

In order to establish what was the ethnic composition of the territory on the left bank of Dniester, in the year 1940, the same territory that had been attached to MSSR, estimation can be made based on the 1926 and 1939 censuses. Determining the annual average growth of the population detailed on ethnic groups, between the two censuses and applying this index to the 1926 data which, of course were concerning the MASSR population transferred to MSSR, we can estimate a number of 285,402 inhabitants in 1940, of which 44.2% Moldovans, 28.5% Ukrainians, 12.9% Russians, 7.7% Jews and 6.7% other nationalities. According to this estimation, in the MASSR territory which had been attached to Ukrainian SSR, there had been 315,817 inhabitants, 14.2% Moldovans, 71.1% Ukrainians, 8.0% Russians, 4.5% Jews and 2.2% other nationalities⁴³.

In spite of the border adjustment, there still remained some localities with Moldavian majorities neighboring the frontier in Ukraine. Through a notification dated May the 10th 1941, the measure of attaching to MSSR the following villages was approved: Culmea (Culnaia) Veche (2,903 inhabitants, among which 91.1% Moldovans) from Kotovsk raion, respective Doroțcaia Nouă (157 inhabitants, 83.4% Moldovans) and Sadovo (194 inhabitants, 61.9% Moldovans) from Ocna Roșie raion (otherwise, all these localities were lying in Dubăsari raion before the border adjustments had occurred)⁴⁴. The outbreak of the war on the 22nd of June 1941 impeded the application of these changes, which remained unmade even after 1944.

The 1941 census made in Transnistria by the Romanian authorities, had to reveal the real number of ethnic Romanians in this region. A large number of the Romanian historians interested in this subject suspected the Soviet authorities of altering the previous censuses' results. Their evaluation concerning the number of

Romanians living in the USSR was varying from 500.000 (Șt. Ciobanu), to 620.000 (V. Harea), 800.000 (T. Hotnog), to over 1.000.000 (A. Nour) and even over 1.200.000 (N.P. Smochină)⁴⁵. Regarding exactly MASSR's population, N.P. Smochină estimated that Romanians represented 80% of the republic's inhabitants⁴⁶.

The 1941 census data had revealed that on the former MASSR territory, there had been 477,885 inhabitants, of which 156,724 Romanians, that is 32,8%. Ukrainians held the absolute majority with a number of 267,711, that is 56.0%. Russians were counting up to 6.1% of the population, while Bulgarians (1.5%), Jews (0.8%) and Poles (0.8%) were represented in small proportions. Other nationalities held the rest of 0,2% of the total of inhabitants⁴⁷.

Throughout the whole Transnistrian territory, there had been recorded 197,687 Moldovans, which represented 8.5% of the total 2,325,991 inhabitants⁴⁸. This means that, at the time of the year 1941, 79.3% of the Transnistrian Romanians, between the Dniester and Bug rivers, were living in the former MASSR.

These results, which had mainly confirmed the previous soviet censuses regarding MASSR, had surprised the Romanian authorities so much that they had never even published the ethnic data of this Transnistrian inventory and had even had the intention of redoing this census.

Moving on to a comparative analysis between the 1939 Soviet census and the 1941 Romanian one, there had been a decrease of MASSR's population by 121,271 inhabitants, meaning 29.2%, decrease which had affected all the ethnic groups and could be explained by the effects of the war. A part of the inhabitants withdrew alongside the Red Army, others were enlisted, killed or missing. The number of the Moldavian Romanians dropped by 14,258 persons, that is 8.3%, while Ukrainians decreased even more by 36,114 persons, that being equivalent to 11,9%. However, as a result of the dramatic decrease of other ethnic groups, the proportion of the Moldovans, on the whole, increased from 28.5% to 32.8%, and that of Ukrainians even more from 50.7% to 56.0%. Jews suffered the biggest loss, their number decreasing from 1939 to the end of 1941 by 44,892 persons, that is exactly 92.4%, and their percentage, in the whole population, decreased from 6.2% to 0.8%. Also the number of Russians dropped dramatically by 32,389 persons, that is 52.9%, and as a percentage from the whole, they decreased from 10.2% to 6.0%. An important decrease had been recorded in the number of Poles by 61.8%, while Bulgarians and Germans dropped insignificant by 2.9% and 3.7%⁴⁹.

There are detailed data regarding the ethnic composition of towns in the government. Compared with 1926 and 1939, if strictly the former MASSR territory was concerned, there were considered towns, the county capitals of Tiraspol, Balta, Râbnîța, Dubăsari and Ananiev, as well as Bârzula and Grigoriopol. Consequently, taking also into consideration the dramatic loss suffered by Jews, the urban area's ethnic composition suffered major changes. In this way, the towns of the former MASSR were inhabited, according to the 1941 census, by 66,510 people, of which 19.0% Romanians, 63.0% Ukrainians, 14.1% Russians and 3.9% other nationalities. The Romanians were forming the majority in Grigoriopol (72.3%) and were holding significant percentage in Dubăsari (28.9%), Râbnîța (22.5%) and Ananiev (17.0%),

increasing compared with 1926, except the town of Ananiev where they were decreasing by 3.9%. In Tiraspol, the temporary capital of Transnistria, there were 1285 Romanians, that is 7.6% of the total. On the whole, towns were dominated by Ukrainians who had absolute majority in all Transnistrian towns, except Grigoriopol. The Russians held significant share only in Tiraspol (33.4%) and in Balta (23.4%)⁵⁰.

The data regarding the ethnic composition of the 1941 Transnistrian raions are unfortunately incomplete and are only referring to the Romanian percentages. Thus, the Moldavian Romanians had absolute majority in three raions: Dubăsari (84.2%), Slobozia (69.3%), Grigoriopol (52.0%) and a significant contribution in Camenca (40.6%), Bârzula (former Kotovsk, 39.1%), Râbnița (39.0%), Tiraspol (38.0%), Ananiev (34.4%), Valea Hoțului (29.2%), Ciorna (former Cerneansc 22.9%) and Codâma (16.3%)⁵¹. In other raions lacking of data, the Moldovans percentage was considerably smaller.

In comparison to 1939, the increase of the number of Moldovans by 18.3% in Dubăsari raion is surprising. Significant increases of over 5 % of Moldavian Romanians occurred also in the raions of Tiraspol (15.3%), Bârzula (10.6%), Slobozia (9.8%), Râbnița (6.8%), Camenca (5.2%), Ananiev (5.1%). Without detailed data regarding the 1941 census, we can only suppose that the very presence of the Romanian authorities in Transnistria had awakened the hidden ethnic conscience of Moldovans, exposed mainly to Ukrainization.

As against to the shortage of data referring to the ethnic composition of certain Transnistrian raions, an archive document had registered the ethnic composition of the government's counties. Although the raions' boundaries remained approximately the same as in the Soviet period⁵², the counties boundaries did not respect the MASSR borders, so that the former autonomous republic's territory was covering a part of the Tiraspol, Dubăsari, Râbnița, Balta and Ananiev counties. Except the Balta counties where Moldovans had only 0.4%, the other counties held the highest percentage of Moldovans in the whole Transnistria: Dubăsari (40.5%), Tiraspol (25.5%), Râbnița (25.1%) and Ananiev (13.9%). A significant percentage of Moldovans had only Ovidiopol county (9.3%). As for the rest, Moldovans held around 3% in Golta (3.3%) and Berezovca(3.2%) counties and only 1.1% in Odessa county. Less than 1% was the Moldovans' contribution in Oceacov county and even under 0.1% the northern Movilău, Juguștru and Tulcin counties⁵³.

On the other hand Ukrainians held absolute majority in all Transnistrian counties, except Dubăsari and Tiraspol counties, where they had still formed a relative majority.

Pursuing the MASSR's ethno-demographic structure and composition over its 16 years of existence, we can assert that this kind of autonomy has not serve the interests of Moldavian Romanians from the left bank of Dniester. Being only one third of the population, Moldovans were a minority in their own republic, and their contribution was continuously dropping. Unfortunately this trend carried on even between the two World Wars, not only in the raions remaining after 1940 under Ukrainian government, but also in the Transnistrian raions of the Republic of Moldova.

Thus, according to an estimation based on the 1989 unional census, on the territory from the left bank of Dniester in MSSR, Moldovans held at that time 36.3%⁵⁴, as against to 49.0% in 1926 (census) or 44.2% in 1940 (estimation). If we are to take into consideration the 2004 census of the separatist authorities of Tiraspol, then, in the self-proclaimed *Nistrian Moldavian Republic*, the percentage of Moldovans would be of 31.9% in that year⁵⁵. We must also take into account that Tiraspol controls on the right bank of Dniester the town of Tighina (officially Bender) with the Proteagailovca suburb, and also the establishments of Gîsca, Chițcani, Merenești, Zahorna, and Cremenciug, formally parts of Căușeni raion. Varnița and Copanca, although claimed by the Tiraspol *authorities*, are still controlled by the Republic of Moldova. On the other hand, Chișinău controls the Moldavian localities of Cocieri, Vasilievca, Molovata Nouă, Roghi, Corjova, Mahala, Coșnița, Pohrebea, Pîrita, and Doroțcaia on the left bank of Dniester. Corjova is divided between the two opponents. What is surprising at this census is the percentage of 9 referring to other nationalities, 2.4% higher than in 1989 (this last percent is concerning the eastern raions of MSSR, in the administrative boundaries of that time). It is possible that an important part of this percentage includes the ones that had declared themselves Romanians at the 2004 census.

In the former MASSR raions, today belonging to Ukraine, there had been a more dramatic decrease of Romanians: from 16.3% in 1926 (census) and 14.2% in 1940 (estimation), to 11.1% in 1989 and to 9.6% in 2001⁵⁶. We must also mention that, if the first two numbers correspond to the borders agreed in 1940, the last two ones are referring to the actual territorial-administrative situation, the raions boundaries are just partly coinciding with the ones between the two World Wars. Dramatically, during only 75 years, between 1926 and 2001, the number of Romanians dropped in absolute figures even by two thirds. Important Romanian minorities are still remaining in Ananiev (19.5% in 1989 and 18.3% in 2001), Kotovsk (17.3% in 1989 and 14.3% in 2001) and Ocna Roșie (13.5% in 1989 and 11.0% in 2001) which had belonged to MASSR between 1924 and 1940⁵⁷.

APPENDIX:

I) TABLES:

Table no. 1: *The ethnic composition of MASSR, according to the 1926 and 1939 soviet censuses and the 1941 Romanian census*⁵⁸

Table no. 2: *The dynamic of population increase in MASSR detailed on ethnic groups, according to the 1926 and 1939 soviet censuses and the 1941 Romanian census*

Table no. 3: *The distribution of MASSR's population on urban and rural areas and ethnic groups, according to the 1926 census*⁵⁹

Table no. 4: *The ethnic composition of MASSR's raions, according to the 1926 Soviet census*⁶⁰

Table no. 5: *The number of MASSR's rural soviets based on the dominant ethnic group, according to the 1926 Soviet census*⁶¹

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Table no. 10: *The ethnic composition of the population from the MASSR's territory attached to MSSR, respective to Ukrainian SSR, according to an estimation made for the year 1940*

Table no. 11: *The ethnic composition of the counties belonging to the Government of Transnistria, according to the 1941 Romanian census*⁶⁵

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Table no. 15: *The ethnic composition of the raions from Ukraine which had belonged to MASSR, according to the 1989 and 2001 censuses*⁶⁹

II) MAPS

1. The ethnic map of MASSR detailed on rural and urban soviets (1926)⁷⁰

2. RASSM – ethnic maps detailed on raions: 1926 and 1939

3. Transnistria – ethnic map detailed on counties (1941)

4. The territory of former MASSR – ethnic maps detailed on raions: 1989 and 2001/2004

5. The ethnic composition of the territory of former MASSR, based on the 1940 split

Table no. 1

The ethnic composition of MASSR, according to the 1926 and 1939 soviet censuses and the 1941 Romanian census

Nationality	1926		1939		1941	
	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%
Moldovans	172.419	30,13	170.982	28,54	156.724	32,80
Ukrainians	277.515	48,49	303.825	50,71	267.711	56,02
Russians	48.868	8,54	61.278	10,23	28.889	6,05
Jews	48.564	8,49	37.035	6,18	3.672	0,77
Germans	10.739	1,88	11.947	1,99	11.503	2,41

Bulgariansans	6.026	1,05	7.355	1,23	7.142	1,49
Poles	4.853	0,85	3.390	0,57	1.296	0,27
Others	3.355	0,59	3.344	0,56	950	0,20
Total	572.339	100	599.156	100	477.885	100

Table no. 2

The dynamic of population increase in MASSR detailed on ethnic groups, according to the 1926 and 1939 soviet censuses and the 1941 Romanian census

Nationality	1926-1939		1939-1941		1926-1941	
	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%
Moldovans	-1.437	-0,83	-14.258	-8,34	-15.695	-9,10
Ukrainians	26.310	9,48	-36.114	-11,89	-9.804	-3,53
Russians	12.410	25,39	-32.389	-52,86	-19.979	-40,88
Jews	-11.529	-23,74	-33.363	-90,09	-44.892	-92,44
Germans	1.208	11,25	-444	-3,72	764	7,11
Bulgarians	1.329	22,05	-213	-2,90	1.116	18,52
Poles	-1.463	-30,15	-2.094	-61,77	-3.557	-73,29
Others	-11	-0,33	-2.394	-71,59	-2.405	-71,68
Total	26.817	4,69	-121.271	-20,24	-94.454	-16,50

Table. no. 3**The distribution of MASSR's population on urban and rural areas and ethnic groups, according to the 1926 census**

Urban localities		Total	Moldovans	Ukrainians	Russians	Jews	Poles	Germans	Bulgarians	Others
Balta	no. inhabitants	23034	369	8826	4182	9116	353	22	28	138
	%	100	1,60	38,32	18,16	39,58	1,53	0,10	0,12	0,60
Tiraspol	no. inhabitants	21741	301	2584	11912	6398	101	59	57	329
	%	100	1,38	11,89	54,79	29,43	0,46	0,27	0,26	1,51
Ananiev	no. inhabitants	18230	3808	9227	1472	3516	78	27	3	99
	%	100	20,89	50,61	8,07	19,29	0,43	0,15	0,02	0,54
Bârzula	no. inhabitants	10007	195	5654	1208	2507	231	62	9	141
	%	100	1,95	56,50	12,07	25,05	2,31	0,62	0,09	1,41
Râbnîța	no. inhabitants	9371	1556	3164	445	3568	534	13	8	83
	%	100	16,60	33,76	4,75	38,07	5,70	0,14	0,09	0,89
Urban area	no. inhabitants	82.383	6.229	29.455	19.219	25.105	1.297	183	105	790
	%	100	7,56	35,75	23,33	30,47	1,57	0,22	0,13	0,96
Rural area	no. inhabitants	489.956	166.190	248.060	29.649	23.459	9.442	5.843	4.748	2.565
	%	100	33,92	50,63	6,05	4,79	1,93	1,19	0,97	0,52
Total	no. inhabitants	572.339	172.419	277.515	48.868	48.564	10.739	6.026	4.853	3.355
	%	100	30,13	48,49	8,54	8,49	1,88	1,05	0,85	0,59

Table.no. 4**The ethnic composition of MASSR's raions, according to the 1926 Soviet census**

Raion		Total	Moldovans	Ukrainians	Russians	Jews	Germans	Bulgarians	Poles	Others
Ananiev	no.inhabitants	62.289	21.005	32.224	2.133	6.406	122	8	164	227
	%	100	33,72	51,73	3,42	10,28	0,20	0,01	0,26	0,36
Balta	no.inhabitants	75.061	1.895	70.830	316	1.246	17	4	485	268
	%	100	2,52	94,36	0,42	1,66	0,02	0,01	0,65	0,36
or.Balta	no.inhabitants	23.034	369	8.826	4.182	9.116	22	28	353	138
	%	100	1,60	38,32	18,16	39,58	0,10	0,12	1,53	0,60
Bârzula	no.inhabitants	57.823	18.521	30.717	3.804	2.978	446	19	710	628
	%	100	32,03	53,12	6,58	5,15	0,77	0,03	1,23	1,09
Camenca	no.inhabitants	39.169	15.053	18.263	424	4.172	215	4	952	86
	%	100	38,43	46,63	1,08	10,65	0,55	0,01	2,43	0,22
Cruteansc	no.inhabitants	50.913	8.592	36.518	402	4.601	118	5	481	196
	%	100	16,88	71,73	0,79	9,04	0,23	0,01	0,94	0,38
Dubăsari	no.inhabitants	42.609	28.559	6.077	2.867	4.612	246	16	27	205
	%	100	67,03	14,26	6,73	10,82	0,58	0,04	0,06	0,48
Grigoriopol	no.inhabitants	30.094	13.744	4.629	3.851	1.114	6.315	21	33	387
	%	100	45,67	15,38	12,80	3,70	20,98	0,07	0,11	1,29
Ocna Roșie	no.inhabitants	41.249	6.472	27.203	2.161	2.718	2.118	19	341	217
	%	100	15,69	65,95	5,24	6,59	5,13	0,05	0,83	0,53
Râbnița	no.inhabitants	47.731	17.023	23.064	1.809	4.422	28	15	1.138	232
	%	100	35,66	48,32	3,79	9,26	0,06	0,03	2,38	0,49
Slobozia	no.inhabitants	37.617	24.341	6.537	5.714	571	72	25	22	335

	%	100	64,71	17,38	15,19	1,52	0,19	0,07	0,06	0,89
Tiraspol	no.inhabitants	64.750	16.845	12.627	21.205	6.608	1.020	5.862	147	436
	%	100	26,02	19,50	32,75	10,21	1,58	9,05	0,23	0,67
Total	no.inhabitants	572.339	172.419	277.515	48.868	48.564	10.739	6.026	4.853	3.355
	%	100	30,13	48,49	8,54	8,49	1,88	1,05	0,85	0,59

Table.no.5

The number of MASSR`s rural soviets based on the dominant ethnic group, according to the 1926 Soviet census

Rural soviets	Moldavian		Ukrainian		Russian		Jewish		German		Bulgarian		Polish		Total
	majority		majority		majority		majority		majority		majority		majority		
	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.	abs.	rel.	
Raion															
Ananiev	4	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Balta	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Balta t.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bârzula	5	-	19	1	1	-		-	-	1	-	-		-	27
Camenca	6	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	18
Cruteansc	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Dubăsari	14	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Grigoriopol	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ocna Roşie	1	-	15	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	21
Râbniţa	6	-	9	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Slobozia	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tiraspol	6	1	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18
Total MASSR	54	1	130	7	7	-	4	-	7	1	1	-	1	-	213
	55		137		7		4		8		1		1		

Tabel no. 6**The distribution of MASSR's schools by the teaching language, according to the 1926 census**

Raion	Total	U	M	R	J	G	B	P	C	M-U	M-R	R-U	P-U	Mixed
Ananiev	55	43	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Balta	43	39	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Balta t.	9	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bârzula	58	41	9	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Camenca	25	13	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
Cruteansc	28	17	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Dubăsari	33	7	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	5		1	-	-
Grigoriopol	19	4	7	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ocna Roşie	40	30	2	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Râbnița	43	24	10	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Slobozia	22	5	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tiraspol	45	17	10	10	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	420	244	83	27	18	13	3	2	1	18		2	2	7

Schools: U – Ukrainian; M – Moldavian; R – Russian; E – Jewish; G – German; B – Bulgarian; P – Polish; C – Czech; M-U - Moldo-Ukrainian; M-R - Moldo-Russian; R-U - Russian-Ukrainian; P-U – Polish-Ukrainian.

Table.no. 7

The ethnic composition of MASSR's raions, according to the 1939 soviet censuses

Raion		Total	Moldovans	Ukrainians	Russians	Jews	Others
Ananiev	no. inhabitants	34.902	10.221	21.068	1.383	1.923	307
	%	100	29,28	60,36	3,96	5,51	0,88
Balta	no. inhabitants	54.987	1.702	43.839	3.982	4.804	660
	%	100	3,10	79,73	7,24	8,74	1,20
Cerneanșc	no. inhabitants	18.481	3.518	14.106	439	202	216
	%	100	19,04	76,33	2,38	1,09	1,17
Dubăsari	no. inhabitants	41.742	27.526	8.300	3.036	2.608	272
	%	100	65,94	19,88	7,27	6,25	0,65
Grigoriopol	no. inhabitants	36.974	17.738	6.550	4.663	695	7.328
	%	100	47,97	17,72	12,61	1,88	19,82
Camenca	no. inhabitants	40.346	14.298	21.394	1.043	2.482	1.129
	%	100	35,44	53,03	2,59	6,15	2,80
Codâma	no. inhabitants	48.972	7.353	37.034	1.408	2.563	614
	%	100	15,01	75,62	2,88	5,23	1,25
Kotovsk	no. inhabitants	60.130	17.115	34.167	4.658	2.933	1.257
	%	100	28,46	56,82	7,75	4,88	2,09
Ocna Roșie	no. inhabitants	23.269	1.766	15.473	2.370	1.394	2.266
	%	100	7,59	66,50	10,19	5,99	9,74
Pesciana	no. inhabitants	25.784	126	24.197	755	518	188
	%	100	0,49	93,85	2,93	2,01	0,73
Râbnîța	no. inhabitants	53.634	17.251	28.503	2.696	3.776	1.408
	%	100	32,16	53,14	5,03	7,04	2,63

Slobozia	no. inhabitants	40.141	23.887	7.456	7.883	441	474
	%	100	59,51	18,57	19,64	1,10	1,18
Tiraspol	no. inhabitants	54.220	18.784	15.142	11.548	212	8.534
	%	100	34,64	27,93	21,30	0,39	15,74
Tiraspol t.	no. inhabitants	43.676	3.480	12.504	14.785	11.764	1.143
	%	100	7,97	28,63	33,85	26,93	2,62
Valea Hoțului	no. inhabitants	21.898	6.217	14.092	629	720	240
	%	100	28,39	64,35	2,87	3,29	1,10
Total	no. inhabitants	599.156	170.982	303.825	61.278	37.035	26.036
	%	100	28,54	50,71	10,23	6,18	4,35

Table.no. 8

The dinamic of population increase in MASSR detailed on raions and ethnic groups, according to 1926 and 1939 soviet censuses

Raion	Year	Total	Moldovans		Ukrainians		Russians		Jews		Others	
			%	difference	%	difference	%	difference	%	difference	%	difference
Ananiev	1926	62.289	33,72	-4,78	51,73	10,17	3,42	0,12	10,28	-5,63	0,84	0,13
Ananiev + Valea Hoțului	1939	56.800	28,94		61,90		3,54		4,65		0,96	
Balta + Balta town	1926	98.095	2,31	-0,05	81,20	3,03	4,59	1,27	10,56	-3,97	1,34	-0,29
Balta + Pesciana	1939	80.771	2,26		84,23		5,86		6,59		1,05	
Bârzula	1926	57.823	32,03	-3,57	53,12	3,70	6,58	1,17	5,15	-0,27	3,12	-1,03

Kotovsk	1939	60.130	28,46		56,82		7,75		4,88		2,09	
Camenca	1926	39.169	38,43	-2,99	46,63	6,40	1,08	1,50	10,65	-4,50	3,21	-0,41
Camenca	1939	40.346	35,44		53,03		2,59		6,15		2,80	
Cruteansc	1926	50.913	16,88	-1,86	71,73	3,90	0,79	2,09	9,04	-3,80	1,57	-0,32
Codâma	1939	48.972	15,01		75,62		2,88		5,23		1,25	
Dubăsari	1926	42.609	67,03	-1,08	14,26	5,62	6,73	0,54	10,82	-4,58	1,16	-0,51
Dubăsari	1939	41.742	65,94		19,88		7,27		6,25		0,65	
Grigoriopol	1926	30.094	45,67	2,30	15,38	2,33	12,80	-0,19	3,70	-1,82	22,45	-2,63
Grigoriopol	1939	36.974	47,97		17,72		12,61		1,88		19,82	
Ocna Roșie	1926	41.249	15,69	-3,03	65,95	4,90	5,24	1,49	6,59	-2,77	6,53	-0,59
Ocna Roșie + Cerneansc	1939	41.750	12,66		70,85		6,73		3,82		5,94	
Râbnița	1926	47.731	35,66	-3,50	48,32	4,82	3,79	1,24	9,26	-2,22	2,96	-0,34
Râbnița	1939	53.634	32,16		53,14		5,03		7,04		2,63	
Slobozia	1926	37.617	64,71	-5,20	17,38	1,20	15,19	4,45	1,52	-0,42	1,21	-0,03
Slobozia	1939	40.141	59,51		18,57		19,64		1,10		1,18	
Tiraspol	1926	64.750	26,02	-3,27	19,50	8,74	32,75	-5,85	10,21	2,03	11,53	-1,64
Tiraspol + Tiraspol town	1939	97.896	22,74		28,24		26,90		12,23		9,88	
Total	1926	572.339	30,13	-1,59	48,49	2,22	8,54	1,69	8,49	-2,30	4,36	-0,02
	1939	599.156	28,54		50,71		10,23		6,18		4,35	

Table.no. 9

The ethnic composition of the territory from the left bank of Dniester joining the MSSR structure in 1940, according to the 1926 census

Administrative divisions				Moldo- vans	Ukrainians	Russians	Jews	Poles	Germans	Bulga- rians	Others	Total
Camenca raion	Passed to USSR	r.s. Grabarovca		0	834	0	4	53	0	0	0	891
		r.s. Bolgan		318	2.006	1	37	5	0	0	5	2.372
		r.s. Alexeevca		3	1.913	0	13	0	0	0	0	1.929
	Camenca raion the boundaries from 1926		no. inhabitants	15.053	18.263	424	4.172	952	215	4	86	39.169
			%	38,43	46,63	1,08	10,65	2,43	0,55	0,01	0,22	100
	Camenca raion the boundaries from 1940		no. inhabitants	14.732	13.510	423	4.118	894	215	4	81	33.977
			%	43,36	39,76	1,24	12,12	2,63	0,63	0,01	0,24	100
Râbnița raion	Passed to USSR	r.s. Domnița		21	1.182	7	4	8	0	0	25	1.247
		r.s. Stanislavca		57	1.934	56	7	106	0	0	13	2.173
	Passed to MSSR	r.s. Plot*		3.088	885	15	23	22	0	1	19	4.053
		r.s. Brușteni		809	136	0	34	9	0	2	2	992
		h. Pervomaisc		160	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
	Râbnița raion in the boundaries from 1926		no. inhabitants	17.023	23.064	1.809	4.422	1.138	28	15	232	47.731
			%	35,66	48,32	3,79	9,26	2,38	0,06	0,03	0,49	100
	Râbnița raion in the boundaries from 1940		no. inhabitants	21.002	20.975	1.761	4.468	1.055	28	18	215	49.522
			%	42,41	42,35	3,56	9,02	2,13	0,06	0,04	0,43	100
Dubăsari raion	Passed to USSR	r.s. Reimarovca		281	1.544	79	13	7	145	0	17	2.086
	Dubăsari raion in the boundaries from 1926		no. inhabitants	28.559	6.077	2.867	4.612	27	246	16	205	42.609
			%	67,03	14,26	6,73	10,82	0,06	0,58	0,04	0,48	100

	Dubăsari raion in the boundaries from 1940		no. inhabitants	28.278	4.533	2.788	4.599	20	101	16	188	40.523
			%	69,78	11,19	6,88	11,35	0,05	0,25	0,04	0,46	100
Grigoriopol raion	Passed to USSR	r.s. Alexandrovca Nouă		40	849	9	1	0	1	0	0	900
	Grigoriopol raion in the boundaries from 1926		no. inhabitants	13.744	4.629	3.851	1.114	33	6.315	21	387	30.094
			%	45,67	15,38	12,80	3,70	0,11	20,98	0,07	1,29	100
	Grigoriopol raion in the boundaries from 1940		no. inhabitants	13.704	3.780	3.842	1.113	33	6.314	21	387	29.194
			%	46,94	12,95	13,16	3,81	0,11	21,63	0,07	1,33	100
Tiraspol raion	Passed to USSR	r.s. Ploscoe		1	5	6.858	0	9	4	0	0	6.877
		r.s. Slaveano-Serbca		3	1.057	9	1	0	0	0	0	1.070
		r.s. Grebenichi		41	2.807	65	3	0	0	0	0	2.916
		r.s. Stepanovca (without h. Ciobruțchi)		28	1.064	315	40	30	635	17	0	2.129
	Tiraspol raion in the boundaries from 1926		no. inhabitants	16.845	12.627	21.205	6.608	147	1.020	5.862	436	64.750
			%	26,02	19,50	32,75	10,21	0,23	1,58	9,05	0,67	100
	Tiraspol raion in the boundaries from 1939		no. inhabitants	16.772	7.694	13.958	6.564	108	381	5.845	436	51.758
			%	32,40	14,87	26,97	12,68	0,21	0,74	11,29	0,84	100
Slobozia raion	Slobozia raion in the boundaries from 1926 and 1940		no. inhabitants	24.341	6.537	5.714	571	22	72	25	335	37.617
			%	64,71	17,38	15,19	1,52	0,06	0,19	0,07	0,89	100
Total localities joining USSR after the frontier adjustments			no. inhabitants	793	15.195	7.399	123	218	785	17	60	24.590
			%	3,22	61,79	30,09	0,50	0,89	3,19	0,07	0,24	100
Total localities joining MSSR after the frontier adjustments			no. inhabitants	4.057	1.027	15	57	31	0	3	21	5.211
			%	77,85	19,71	0,29	1,09	0,59	0,00	0,06	0,40	100
MASSR raions joining MSSR	Total MASSR raions joining MSSR according to 1926 borders		no. inhabitants	115.565	71.197	35.870	21.499	2.319	7.896	5.943	1.681	261.970

		%	44,11	27,18	13,69	8,21	0,89	3,01	2,27	0,64	100
	Total MASSR raions joining MSSR according to 1940 borders	no. inhabitants	118.829	57.029	28.486	21.433	2.132	7.111	5.929	1.642	242.591
MASSR raions joining USSR	Total MASSR raions joining USSR according to 1926 borders	%	48,98	23,51	11,74	8,84	0,88	2,93	2,44	0,68	100
		no. inhabitants	56.854	206.318	12.998	27.065	2.534	2.843	83	1.674	310.369
	Total MASSR raions joining USSR according to 1940 borders	%	18,32	66,48	4,19	8,72	0,82	0,92	0,03	0,54	100
		no. inhabitants	53.590	220.486	20.382	27.131	2.721	3.628	97	1.713	329.748
		%	16,25	66,86	6,18	8,23	0,83	1,10	0,03	0,52	100

* in 1926 Polp rural soviet was also including the Vasilievca locality which formed a separate rural soviet in 1940.

Tabel nr. 10

The ethnic composition of the population from the MASSR's territory attached to MSSR, respective to Ukrainian SSR, according to an estimation made for the year 1940

MASSR	Nationality	1926 census	1939 census	Medium annual growth	1940 estimation	no. inhabitants affected by the border changes		1940 estimation	
		no. inhabitants	no. inhabitants	1926-1939	no. inhabitants	1926-cen.	1940-est.	no. inhabitants	%
Raions from the left bank of Dniester	Moldovans	115.565	122.964	0,49	123.533	793	848	126.063	44,17
	Ukrainians	71.197	99.849	3,10	102.053	15.195	21.780	81.287	28,48
	Russians	35.870	45.654	2,10	46.407	7.399	9.572	36.852	12,91
	Jews	21.499	21.978	0,17	22.015	123	126	21.919	7,68
	Others	17.839	20.288	1,06	20.476	1.080	1.240	19.280	6,76
	Total	261.970	310.733	1,43	314.484	24.590	33.566	285.402	100
MASSR	Moldovans	56.854	48.018	-1,20	47.338	4.057	3.378	44.808	14,19

without the raions from the left bank of Dniester	Ukrainians	206.318	203.976	-0,09	203.796	1.027	1.014	224.562	71,11
	Russians	12.998	15.624	1,55	15.826	15	18	25.380	8,04
	Jews	27.065	15.057	-3,41	14.133	57	30	14.229	4,51
	Others	7.134	5.748	-1,49	5.641	55	43	6.838	2,17
	Total	310.369	288.423	-0,54	286.735	5.211	4.484	315.817	100
TOTAL		572.339	599.156	0,36	601.219	35.012	38.817	601.219	100

Table.no. 11

The ethnic composition of the counties belonging to the Government of Transnistria, according to the 1941 Romanian census

County		Total	Moldovans	Ukrainians	Russians	Jews	Poles	Germans	Bulgarians	Others
Ananiev	no. inhabitants	142.401	19.748	116.142	3.405	36	149	2.381	250	290
	%	100	13,87	81,56	2,39	0,03	0,10	1,67	0,18	0,20
Balta	no. inhabitants	255.107	1.111	245.893	4.750	2.487	464	46	16	340
	%	100	0,44	96,39	1,86	0,97	0,18	0,02	0,01	0,13
Berezovca	no. inhabitants	89.158	2.820	51.260	1.320	10	58	33.125	210	355
	%	100	3,16	57,49	1,48	0,01	0,07	37,15	0,24	0,40
Dubăsari	no. inhabitants	138.861	56.257	67.662	3.446	194	247	10.535	109	411
	%	100	40,51	48,73	2,48	0,14	0,18	7,59	0,08	0,30
Golta	no. inhabitants	139.013	4.621	130.581	1.692	105	299	903	39	773
	%	100	3,32	93,93	1,22	0,08	0,22	0,65	0,03	0,56
Jugastru	no.	240.406	74	230.878	1.798	6.510	655	223	6	262

	inhabitants									
	%	100	0,03	96,04	0,75	2,71	0,27	0,09	0,00	0,11
Movilău	no. inhabitants	293.884	176	274.523	6.593	9.348	2.336	109	13	786
	%	100	0,06	93,41	2,24	3,18	0,79	0,04	0,00	0,27
Ociacov	no. inhabitants	76.882	203	64.757	1.648	741	149	8.842	206	336
	%	100	0,26	84,23	2,14	0,96	0,19	11,50	0,27	0,44
Odesa	no. inhabitants	331.369	3.543	182.652	94.293	113	7.605	20.344	14.625	8.194
	%	100	1,07	55,12	28,46	0,03	2,30	6,14	4,41	2,47
Ovidiopol	no. inhabitants	64.576	6.036	36.955	4.799	14	56	16.607	26	83
	%	100	9,35	57,23	7,43	0,02	0,09	25,72	0,04	0,13
Râbnîța	no. inhabitants	217.403	54.660	153.539	4.590	1.550	1.546	1.054	60	404
	%	100	25,14	70,62	2,11	0,71	0,71	0,48	0,03	0,19
Tiraspol	no. inhabitants	189.809	48.427	74.395	22.140	85	177	32.272	12.073	240
	%	100	25,51	39,19	11,66	0,04	0,09	17,00	6,36	0,13
Tulcin	no. inhabitants	147.184	11	146.026	378	424	228	23	0	94
	%	100	0,01	99,21	0,26	0,29	0,15	0,02	0,00	0,06
Total	no. inhabitants	2.325.991	197.687	1.775.263	150.852	21.617	13.969	126.464	27.633	12.506
Transnistria	%	100	8,50	76,32	6,49	0,93	0,60	5,44	1,19	0,54

Table. no. 12

The distribution of the population from the former MASSR on urban and rural areas and nationalities, according to the 1941 census

Urban localities		Total	Moldovans	Ucraineni	Russians	Jews	Poles	Germans	Bulgarians	Others
Tiraspol	no. inhabitants	17014	1285	9556	5687	50	66	212	86	72
	%	100	7,55	56,17	33,43	0,29	0,39	1,25	0,51	0,42
Ananiev	no. inhabitants	11562	1963	9316	180	2	33	41	4	23
	%	100	16,98	80,57	1,56	0,02	0,29	0,35	0,03	0,20
Balta	no. inhabitants	9538	156	7042	2229	4	12	11	0	84
	%	100	1,64	73,83	23,37	0,04	0,13	0,12	0,00	0,88
Dubăsari	no. inhabitants	4033	1165	2750	97	0	6	5	0	10
	%	100	28,89	68,19	2,41	0,00	0,15	0,12	0,00	0,25
Râbnița	no. inhabitants	6998	1575	3777	137	1161	318	9	13	8
	%	100	22,51	53,97	1,96	16,59	4,54	0,13	0,19	0,11
Grigoriopol	no. inhabitants	8553	6182	1396	840	0	2	15	0	118
	%	100	72,28	16,32	9,82	0,00	0,02	0,18	0,00	1,38
Bârzula	no. inhabitants	8812	314	8077	193	2	0	188	29	9
	%	100	3,56	91,66	2,19	0,02	0,00	2,13	0,33	0,10
Urban total	no.inhabitants	66510	12640	41914	9363	1219	437	481	132	324
	%	100	19,00	63,02	14,08	1,83	0,66	0,72	0,20	0,49
Rural total	no.inhabitants	411375	144084	225797	19526	2453	859	11022	7010	624
	%	100	35,02	54,89	4,75	0,60	0,21	2,68	1,70	0,15
Total MASSR	no.inhabitants	477885	156724	267711	28889	3672	1296	11503	7142	948

	%	100	32,80	56,02	6,05	0,77	0,27	2,41	1,49	0,20
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Table.no.13

The ethnic composition of MASSR's raions submitted to Moldavia, according to the 1926, 1939, 1989 censuses and to the 2004 „transnistrian” census

Nationality	1926		1939		1989		2004	
	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%
Moldovans	115.565	44,11	122.964	39,57	239.900	39,87	177.156	31,90
Ukrainians	71.197	27,18	99.849	32,13	170.100	28,27	159.940	28,80
Russians	35.870	13,69	45.654	14,69	153.300	25,48	168.270	30,30
Jews	21.499	8,21	21.978	7,07	38.400	6,38	49.981	9,00
Germans	7.896	3,01	20.288	6,53				
Poles	2.319	0,89						
Bulgarians	5.943	2,27						
Others	1.681	0,64						
Total	261.970	100	310.733	100	601.700	100	555.347	100

Table.no. 14

The ethnic composition of MASSR'S raions submitted to Ukraine, according to the 1926, 1939, 1989 Soviet censuses and to the 2001 Ukrainian census

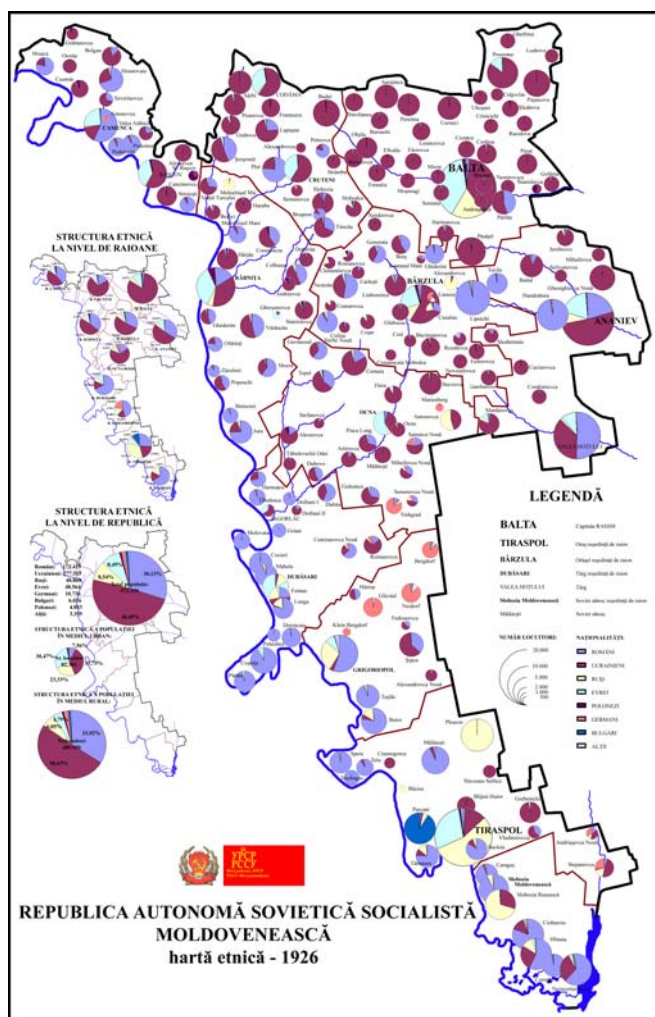
Nationality	1926		1939		1989		2001	
	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%	no. inhabitants	%
Moldovans	56.854	18,32	48.018	16,65	26.600	11,16	20.100	9,55
Ukrainians	206.318	66,48	203.976	70,72	187.000	78,44	174.800	83,04

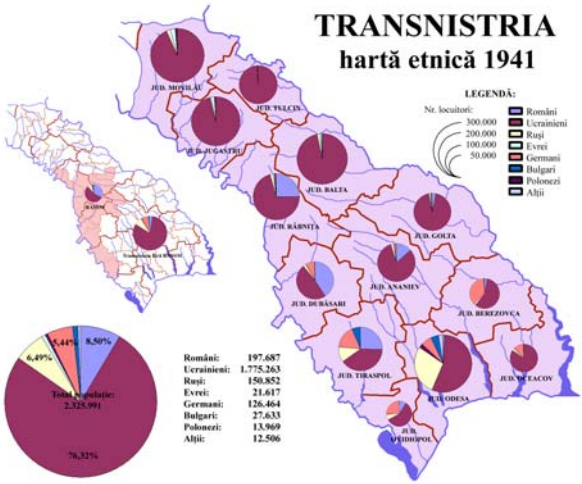
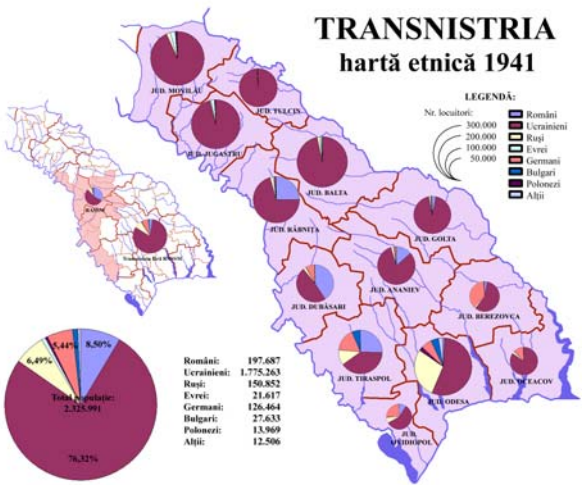
Russians	12.998	4,19	15.624	5,42	21.100	8,85	12.800	6,08
Jews	27.065	8,72	15.057	5,22	500	0,21	100	0,05
Germans	2.843	0,92	5.748	1,99	3.200	1,34	2.700	1,28
Poles	2.534	0,82						
Bulgarians	83	0,03						
Others	1.674	0,54						
Total	310.369	100	288.423	100	238.400	100	210.500	100

Table.no. 15

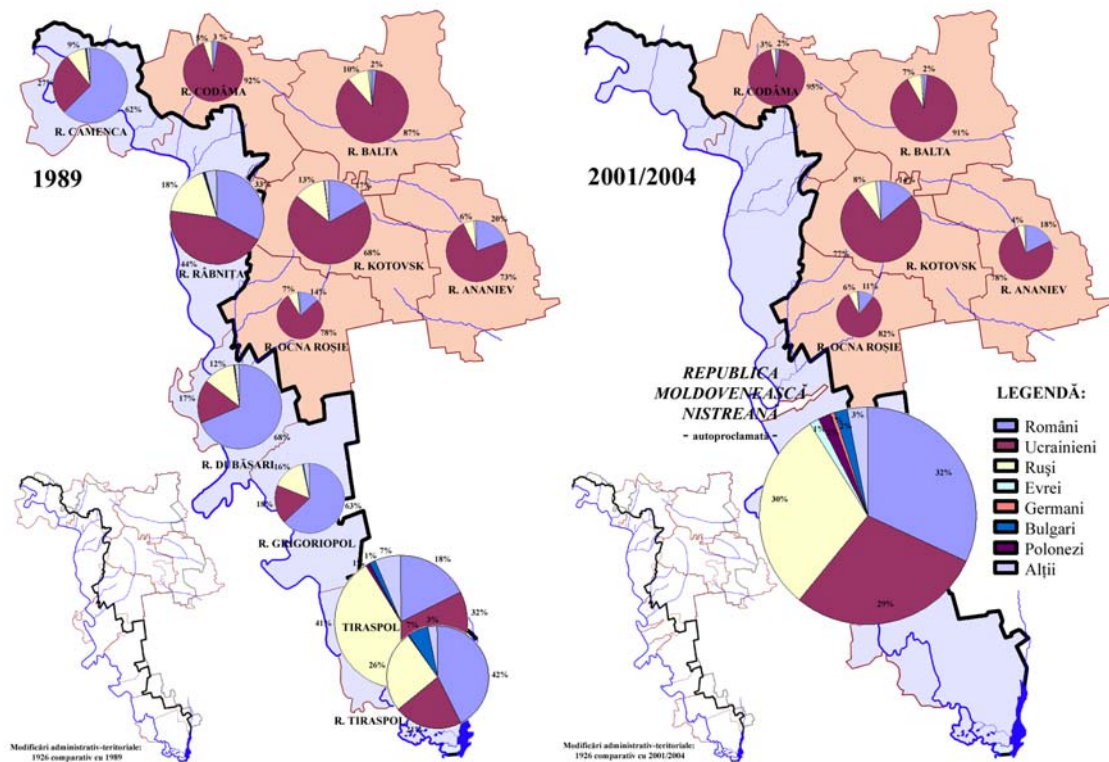
The ethnic composition of the raions from Ukraine which had belonged to MASSR, according to the 1989 and 2001 censuses

Raion		Total		Moldovans		Ukrainians		Russians		Others	
		1989	2001	1989	2001	1989	2001	1989	2001	1989	2001
Kotovsk	no. inhabitants	75200	71700	13000	10100	51200	54400	9600	5800	1400	1400
	%	100	100	17,29	14,09	68,09	75,87	12,77	8,09	1,86	1,95
Ananiev	no. inhabitants	41500	32500	8100	5900	30400	25000	2400	1300	600	300
	%	100	100	19,52	18,15	73,25	76,92	5,78	4,00	1,45	0,92
Balta	no. inhabitants	57600	48600	1100	1000	49900	43700	5500	3300	1000	600
	%	100	100	1,91	2,06	86,63	89,92	9,55	6,79	1,74	1,23
Codâma	no. inhabitants	39700	34800	1100	600	36500	33000	1900	1000	300	200
	%	100	100	2,77	1,72	91,94	94,83	4,79	2,87	0,76	0,57
Ocna Roşie	no. inhabitants	24500	22900	3300	2500	19000	18700	1700	1400	400	300
	%	100	100	13,47	10,92	77,55	81,66	6,94	6,11	1,63	1,31
Total	no. inhabitants	238500	210500	26600	20100	187000	174800	21100	12800	3700	2800
	%	100	100	11,15	9,55	78,41	83,04	8,85	6,08	1,55	1,33

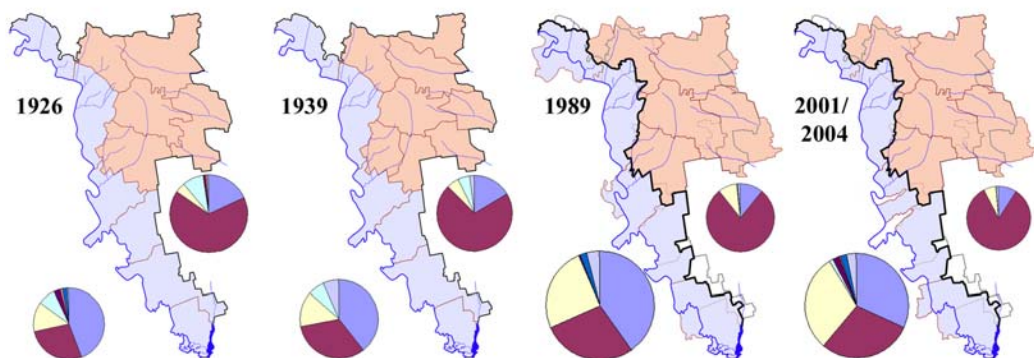




Teritoriul fostei RASSM - hărți etnice la nivel de raioane: 1989 și 2001/2004



Componența etnică a teritoriului RASSM în funcție de divizarea din 1940



LEGENDĂ: ■ Români ■ Ruși ■ Germani ■ Polonezi
■ Ucrainieni ■ Evrei ■ Bulgari ■ Alții

Naționalitatea	1926		1939		1989		2004	
	nr. loc.	%	nr. loc.	%	nr. loc.	%	nr. loc.	%
Români	115.563	44,14	122.964	39,57	230.900	39,87	177.156	31,90
Ucrainieni	71.197	27,18	99.849	32,13	170.100	28,27	159.940	28,30
Ruși	35.870	13,69	45.654	14,69	153.300	25,48	168.270	30,30
Evrei	21.499	8,21	21.978	7,07				
Germani	7.896	3,01						
Polonezi	2.319	0,89			38.400	6,38	49.981	9,00
Bulgari	5.943	2,27	20.288	6,53				
Alți	1.681	0,64						
Total	261.970	100	310.733	100	601.700	100	555.347	100

Naționalitatea	1926		1939		1989		2004	
	nr. loc.	%	nr. loc.	%	nr. loc.	%	nr. loc.	%
Români	56.854	18,32	48.018	16,65	26.600	11,16	20.100	9,55
Ucrainieni	206.318	66,48	203.976	70,72	187.000	78,44	174.800	83,04
Ruși	12.998	4,19	15.624	5,42	21.100	8,85	12.800	6,08
Evrei	27.065	8,72	15.057	5,22	500	0,21	100	0,05
Germani	2.843	0,92						
Polonezi	2.534	0,82			5.748	1,99	3.200	1,34
Bulgari	83	0,03						
Alți	1.674	0,54						
Total	310.369	100	288.423	100	238.400	100	210.500	100

¹ King, C., *Moldovenii, România, Rusia și politica culturală*, Arc Publisher, Chișinău, 2002, p.53.

² Moraru, A., *Destinul unui document*, in *Cugetul*, no.5-6, 1992, p.55-58.

³ Movileanu, N., *Formarea RASSM. Zigzaguri și impasuri în realizarea experimentului de edificare a socialismului*, in *Revista de istorie a Moldovei*, 1997, no.3-4, p.62.

⁴ *Ibidem*.

⁵ Galușcenco, O., *Populația RASSM (1924-1940)*, Tipografia Academiei de Științe Publisher, Chișinău, 2001, p.12

⁶ Stati, V., *Moldovenii din Ucraina*, Tipografia Centrală Publisher, Chișinău, 2007, p.160-161.

⁷ Moraru, A., *op. cit.*, p.56

⁸ Galușcenco, O., *Crearea Republicii Sovietice Socialiste Moldovenești (R.A.S.S.M)*, in *Revista de istorie a Moldovei*, 1997, no.3-4, p.68.

⁹ Galușcenco, O., *Populația RASSM (1924 - 1940)*, p. 9; at that time, MASSR was without the Balta raion, mainly inhabited by Ukrainians.

¹⁰ 257.794 Moldovans and 1530 Romanians according to.

http://demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/ussr_nac_26.php?reg=4 visited on 07.11.09

¹¹ Igor, N., *Organizarea administrativ-teritorială a Transnistriei, 1941-1944*, in: *Relații româno-ucrainene. Istorie și contemporaneitate*, Muzeul Sătmărean Publisher, Satu Mare, 1999, p.335.

¹² See table no. 1.

¹³ Sometimes improperly called localities, the settlements included towns, small towns (urban type localities), fairs, villages, rural type localities, colonies, hamlets, forest ranges, watchman's huts, sovkhoses (state farms), shelters etc.

¹⁴ Broadly, in MASSR it was confirmed the existence of 220 rural soviets in 1926, according to *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, Cîrmuirii statisticî a Moldovii Publisher, Balta, 1928, p. 220. This number reflects however the situation existing on the 1st of January 1929 and also includes, according to a footnote, a number of 7 new rural soviets appeared after the 1926 census.

¹⁵ *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, p.2-220.

¹⁶ See table no. 6.

¹⁷ See table no.3.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*.

¹⁹ *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, p.206; including Alexandrovca suburb

²⁰ *Ibidem*, p.188; including Zacrepostnaia Slobodca suburb

²¹ *Ibidem*, p. 2, 42, 67, 82, 101, 120, 137, 154, 174. The present Slobozia town consists of Slobozia Moldovenească and Slobozia Rusească localities. In these two localities altogether, Moldovans were holding majority with 45.1%, in 1926, followed by Russians with 38.0%. In Dubăsari, taking into consideration the actual suburbs of Lunga, Corjova, Mahala, Fontanul Mare and Fontanul Mic, Moldovans' share was much higher, reaching to 44.5%, followed by Jews with 28.6%.

²² For percentages of different ethnic groups detailed on raions see table no. 4

²³ *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, p.46.

²⁴ *Ibidem*, p.3.

²⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 3-4. In 1926 Valea Hoțului locality (nowadays Dolinscoe, Ananiev raion, Odesa region) was divided administratively in 3 rural soviets.

²⁶ *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, p.48.

²⁷ See table no. 6.

²⁸ 230.698 Moldovans and 825 Romanians according to http://demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/sng_nac_39.php?reg=2 visited on 07.11.09.

²⁹ See table no. 1.

³⁰ See table no. 2.

³¹ Стратневский, Т., *Изменения в административно-территориальном делении и в составе населения Молдавской АССР (1924-1940 гг.)*, in *Revista de istorie a Moldovei*, 1995, no.2, p. 34-35.

³² Galușcenco, O., *Populația RASSM (1924-1940)*, p.45.

³³ Стратневский, Т., *op.cit*, p. 33-34.

³⁴ For percentages of different ethnic groups detailed on raions see table no. 7.

³⁵ *O istorie a regiunii transnistrene din cele mai vechi timpuri până în prezent*, Civitas Publisher, Chișinău, 2007, p. 288.

³⁶ Galușcenco, O., *Populația RASSM (1924-1940)*, p. 35-34; data were calculated according to the Romanian 1930 census and the Soviet 1939 census.

³⁷ *Pactul Molotov-Ribbentrop și consecințele lui pentru Basarabia*. Culegere de documente, "Universitatea" Publisher, Chișinău, 1991, (editors: Vitalie Văratie, Ion Șișcanu), p.82.

³⁸ Ibidem, p.85, 89, 90.

³⁹ Ibidem, p. 93.

⁴⁰ Ibidem, p. 101, 102.

⁴¹ Ibidem, p. 107-110.

⁴² See table no.9 The differences that appeared, confronted by the data presented by Ungureanu, C. in the articol *Populația Transnistriei (1926-1989)*, *Destin Românesc* no.3-4/2003, Chișinău-București, p. 121 were based on two causes. First in *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, the number of persons belonging to different ethnic groups, totalized on each raion, varies from the totals presented in the volume and thus, depending on the values assumed as reference base, small differences occurred. Second, the author had not taken into account that the Pervomaisc hamlet, from Găvănosul rural soviet, Ocna Roșie raion with 166 inhabitants, of which 160 Moldovans (*Молдова...* p.118) had also been included in MSSR, and on the other hand not all localities from Stepanovca rural soviet, in 1926, in Tiraspol raion, passed in 1940 in Ukrainian SSR's composition, Ciobruțchi hamlet remaining to MSSR with 226 inhabitants, of which 104 Moldovans (*Молдова...* p.190; nowadays included in Pervomaisc town).

⁴³ See table no.10.

⁴⁴ Ibidem, p. 111-112. The data concerning the ethnic composition of localities correspond to the 1926 census. See *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, p. 48,84.

⁴⁵ Popp, N. M., *Românii din Basarabia și Transnistria*, in *Românitatea transnistriană*, Semne Publisher, Bucharest, 1996, p. 221.

⁴⁶ Smochină, N. P., *Republica Moldovenească a Sovietelor*, in *Românitatea transnistriană*, p. 294.

⁴⁷ Golopenția, A., *Cifra românilor din Transnistria. Analiză a rezultatelor inventarierii din decembrie 1941 și confruntarea lor cu evaluările românești anterioare și cu recensămintele rusești*, in *Românii de la est de Bug*, vol. I, Encyclopaedic Publishing, Bucharest, 2006, p. 24. See also table no.1.

⁴⁸ Central Institute of Statistics, *Populația Transnistriei după originea etnică, pe județe, medii și orașe (rezultatele inventarierii Transnistriei din 1941)*, Arhivele MAE, Fond. Conferința Păcii, Paris 1946, vol. 125, f.472; the document registered Romanians as *Moldovans*.

Golopenția, A., in *op. cit.*, p.33 gave slightly different numbers: 197,685 Romanians related to a total of 2,326,224 inhabitants in Transnistria.

⁴⁹ See table no. 2.

⁵⁰ See table no.12.

⁵¹ Golopenția, A., *op. cit.*, p. 34.

⁵² Also in *Harta Transnistriei. Fizică, administrativă și politică (1942)* copied in the volume *Eroi pentru România. Transnistria și amenințările Rusiei la Marea Neagră*, coord. Roncea, V., Semne Publisher, Bucharest, 2007, p. 728 and in the map *Transnistrien. Verwaltungsstand Oktober 1941*, posted on the site

<http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/grhc/media/magazines/articles/images/blackseal.jpg>,

visited on 08.02.20, the boundaries of MASSR` raions are mapped out according to the territorial and administrative division existing before 1940. The exception was, in the first map`s case, the boundary between Slobozia and Tiraspol raions. More over Glopenția, A.too, in *op.cit.*, p. 35 affirmed that „1941raions had almost completely kept the boundaries of raions from 1926”.

⁵³ See table no. 11.

⁵⁴ Ungureanu, C., *op. cit.*, p.137

⁵⁵ <http://pridnestrovie.net/2004census.html> visited on 08.02.08.

⁵⁶ Ukrainian authorities continue even nowadays the stalinist policy which had considered Romanians and Moldovans two different peoples. Both the 1989 Soviet census and the 2004 Ukrainian one had registered Moldovans as Romanians in Odessa region, the Romanian ethnic group being recognized as itself only in Transcarpathia and Cernăuți region (here along Moldovans)

⁵⁷ See table no.15.

⁵⁸ Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, ,p. 221; Galușcenco, O., *Populația RASSM (1924-1940)* , p.45.; Golopenția, A., *op.cit.*, p. 24

⁵⁹ Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, ,p. 2, 42, 154, 188, 206, 221.

⁶⁰ Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, p.5, 25, 48, 67, 84, 102, 121, 139, 158, 174, 190, 206 și Стратпевский, Т., *op.cit.*, p.32.

⁶¹ Calculated after Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, p.2-206.

⁶² Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, p. 10, 29, 53, 70, 88, 106, 125, 143, 163, 177, 195, 209.

⁶³ Стратпевский, Т., *op.cit.*, p.37.

⁶⁴ Calculated after Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, p. 67, 84, 100, ,102, 136, 138, 139, 118, 156, 158, 174, 188-190, 221.

⁶⁵ Central Insitute of Statistics, *op.cit.*, f.472-474.

⁶⁶ Calculated after *ibidem*.

⁶⁷ Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, p. 67, 84, 102, 158, 174, 190; Стратпевский, Т., *op. cit.*, p.37; Nedelciuc, V., *Republica Moldova*, Universitas Publisher, Chișinău 1992, pag. 21; <http://pridnestrovie.net/2004census.html> visited on 08.02.08. The data refer to raions considered in the boundaries from the date of censuses.

⁶⁸ Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче, p.5, 25, 48, 121, 139, 206; Стратпевский, Т., *op. cit.*, p.37; <http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/general/nationality/Odesa/> visited on 08.02.08. The data refer to raions considered in the boundaries from the date of censuses. As for the Ukrainian census, on the site belonging to Statistics Committee of Ukraine, the number of population detailed on different ethnic groups is not presented; it was calculated based on the given percentages.

⁶⁹ <http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/general/nationality/Odesa/> visited on 08.02.08

⁷⁰ At the map's making of , there had been used the 1926 Soviet census' data published in *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*. On the map there is the ethnic composition of every rural soviet, small town or town with a few exceptions. For exemple, although Valea Hoțului and Rașcov localities were divided administratively in 3, respective 2 rural soviets, they had been represented as a whole; small towns and towns were represented including their suburbs; on the other hand, Valea Adâncă rural soviet (534 inhabitants, of which 476 Ukrainians, 10 Russians, 12 Jews, 34 Poles and 5 of other nationalities, see *Молдова. Материалурил Статистиче*, p.136) from Cruteanșe raion is not represented as it could not be identified on any studied map.