

Population Health in Interwar Romania Reflected in the Sociological School of Bucharest's Research and Publications

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In this essay, I intend to elaborate on the subject of population health in interwar Romania, as reflected in the Sociological School of Bucharest's research and publications. Therefore, all the data and information presented in this essay are based on Gustian School analysis and surveys, all rigorously substantiated methodologically, and either published in the prestigious scientific papers of the—so far—first and only Romanian school of sociology, either preserved in various national archives.

The Sociological School of Bucharest

Regardless of its appellation—Gusti School, Gustian School, Gusti-Stahl School, Monographic School, or Romanian School of Sociology—the Sociological School of Bucharest, as it is most often referred to, is the first and only Romanian school of Sociology hitherto.¹ The differences in approach between its founder and master (Professor Dimitrie Gusti) and his main disciples (Mircea Vulcănescu, Henri H. Stahl, Anton Golopenția, Traian Herseni, Gheorghe Vlădescu-Răcoasa or Octavian Neamțu), although substantial, developed harmoniously and in a complementary manner. Fittingly, Sanda Golopenția referred to the monographic movement from the interbellum

with the inspired phrase “the Gustian archipelago.”