



ORIGINAL PAPER

The Political Press in Oltenia of the Interwar Period

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Abstract

The inter-war period generated an unprecedented development of the press in our country, most of the newspapers, gazettes and magazines depicting the political life. This situation was due, on one side to the economic progress, registered after World War I, and, on the other side to the stabilisation of the democratic institutions. Stimulated by official institutions or the initiative of some enthusiastic intellectuals, the press in Oltenia gained, in the mentioned period, a remarkable position in forming the public opinion, a part that the politicians noticed and became interested in. Thus, there were issued plenty of newspapers and magazines, with an unequal value on addressing their content, with different types of reactions coming from advertisements etc., which were adhering to *the modern newspaper ideal*.

Keywords: *Oltenia, political press, the modern newspaper, politicians, political parties*

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It is well-known the fact that the history, either political, economic, social, cultural, military or financial and banking one, cannot be written unless we consider the archive documents and the press from that specific period. Therefore, in order to rewrite the true history and the way a people used to live at some point, the appeal to the primary sources has to be considered unavoidable and, sometimes, even mandatory. Starting from this assertion, we have tried, on this opportunity, without pretending completeness, a review of the most significant periodical publications with political character from Oltenia, for the time interval 1918-1940. We have made an attempt at studying this period because, after World War I, the press in general, and the political one, in particular, diversified a lot. There appeared a great number of political newspapers, journals, magazines due to “the increasing in number of the political parties...and the diversification of cultural areas and social environments in which the means of information could be spread” (Apostol, 2009: 22), and the pressman “even having a grounded intellectual training... had to study thoroughly for extended knowledge in history, political law, political economy, international law, in order to answer back for the purpose of the press as source of information and guide of the public opinion” (Şeicaru, 2007: 170).

From the total number of the periodical publications that we were able to identify, and which were issued in Oltenia, in the mentioned interval of time (1918-1940), 98 can be catalogued as political press, or as press that published preponderantly subjects belonging to the political field. In the present article, we are going to refer especially to some papers that we considered representative, the other publications, more or less important, being mentioned in the annexes from the end of the work. We drew up the annexes according to their chronological order, the moment the periodicals appeared, for each county of Oltenia.

By studying the interwar local press we found out that *the official organs, the papers or the journals* of the political groups from Oltenia, represented, in specific periods of time, “the only type of regional publications” and they were appreciated in the cities and “even more valued in the villages”, where “the heads of the parties” led an intense propaganda, commenting the political articles and explaining them (Arhivele Olteniei, 1923: 55). This type of press, brought amongst the villages *the persistence* of the political fight and developed the spirit of combat, or the slandering of the political opponents. “In the middle of the villages, any cultural magazine is way less interesting than the most insignificant political newspapers, written by using the language specific to a pamphlet. The city does not place itself on a higher position, from this point of view, but here, there are seldom issued cultural manifestations” (Arhivele Olteniei, 1923: 55).

A first important publication, from the period we are studying, was *Craiova*, a paper of the Conservative Party that was printed in two issues, during the electoral campaign from 1918. In the columns of the periodical, there were published articles in which there were presented the candidates for all the constituencies, and in which there were praised the accomplishments of the government led by Marghiloman. Owing to this periodical, the Conservative Party announced its intention to “regenerate the country morally, to improve the situation of the poor, the peasants and the people from towns, who did their duty thoroughly, defending Romania” (Redacția, 1918: 1). The publication was printed at Samitca Printing House from Craiova. The weekly publication *Craiova* had a

format of 48/33 cm, it cost 10 bani an issue (Petcu, 2012: 349), being accessible to a large number of readers, especially those from the rural environment.

Democrația olteană, despite its temporal life (15th of March-15th of November 1919), was an important bimonthly magazine, led by Constantin Neamțu, a banker from Craiova, who filled the position of director, and the lawyer Dem. S. Stoenescu, editor-in-chief. Headed “social, economic and political magazine” (*Democrația olteană*, 1919: 1), was one of the landmark publications of the press from Oltenia, in the interwar period, which published materials gathered in the next rubrics: journalistic morals and manners, economic news, chronicles of different magazines etc. In the editorial staff, there were the following lawyers from Oltenia: Ștefan Boțoiu, Raliu Georman, Gh. Stănescu, (Craiova), I. G. Mihaile, Marius Vorvoreanu (Turnu Severin), Vasile Arjoceanu, Ion Micodiu (Tg. Jiu), C. Mustață, Ion C. Popescu (Caracal), D. Steriopol (Corabia), economic and political [personalities, who also signed the main articles from the magazine (Romanian periodical publications: newspapers, journals, magazines. Alphabetic catalogue: 1919-1924, 1987: 261). *Democrația olteană* was printed at Samitca Printing House from Craiova, with a format of 32/23, and an annual price of the subscription of 25 lei, and of the issue of 1 leu (Marian Petcu, 2012: 365).

Tribuna, official newspaper of the Conservative Party, was issued in Craiova on the 1st of January 1919 (Rădulescu, 2005: 278-279), under the supervision of the *Conservative Club*, with a format of 46/31 cm, an annual subscription of 50 lei, and 25 bani for an issue. The journal was printed weekly at Sache Pavloviți Bookshop and the Printing House from Craiova. Running over its pages, we can find: information referring to the general assemblies of the Conservatory Party, the statuses of the party, the appointing of the county organisation president, the visits of Take Ionescu at Craiova, the discussions related to the changing of name, from the Conservatory Party, into the Nationalist-Conservative Party, the electoral platforms, the results of the local elections, bibliographic information, announcements, advertisements etc. Starting with 1919, Mihaile Oromolu, member of the party, governor of the National Bank of Romania between 1922-1926, had the initiative to found, at Craiova, a Studies Club of the party, where the interested members could hold general interest, political, social and economic themes conferences, and which were published in *Tribuna* official newspaper. Thus, in the issues of the periodical, from 1922, a reader can discover various information related to: the Romanian primary education, after World War I (Rădulescu, 1919: 2), the importance of education (Călin, 1919: 1), general appreciations about politics, culture or economy, and articles in which there was militating in favour of state powers decentralisation (Constantinescu, 1919: 1). From the 29th of March 1922, *Tribuna* appeared with the subtitle: Organ of the Democratic Party, and on the 14th of December 1922, the editorial staff replaced the word Democratic, with Romanian-National (Romanian periodical publications: newspapers, journals, magazines. Alphabetic catalogue: 1919-1924, 1987: 963). We do not have any information, regarding this periodical, after 1925.

In the interwar period, in Vâlcea County, the peaceful life was “troubled only by the emerging of the papers of different political groups, and that was rarely happening” (Arhivele Olteniei, 1923: 63). Among the political groups that existed in the county, the democratic nationalist movement tried, according to its platform, “a cultural policy” (Arhivele Olteniei, 1923: 63). Owing to this conception, there was an almost uninterrupted publication of the periodical *Cuvântul românesc*, “either as a magazine, or as a bimonthly newspaper” (Arhivele Olteniei, 1923: 63). The first issue of the publication came off the presses on the 21st of December 1919, at Rm. Vâlcea. A weekly publication, *Cuvântul*

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românesc, was a *tribune*, in which there were published electoral platforms, economic advice, documents and letters from the past, editorial articles, poems, speeches, advertisements etc. From the 27th of January, to the 1st of July 1920, the periodical appeared with the subtitle the *Magazine of the Democrats-Nationalists and Peasants*, and from December 1920, to January 1922, with the subtitle *Magazine of national culture*. During 1922, on the front side of the newspaper, there were mentioned the editorial staff, among which: C. Daniilescu (institutor), Priest Gr. Rădoescu, Prof. C. G. Mihăilescu and Prof. I. Nisipeanu, and the subtitle was: *Paper of the Democratic-Nationalist Party from Vâlcea*. (Petcu, 2012: 419). *Cuvântul românesc* was printed at the Printing Houses Bazarul Vâlcea and Dumitru Apreotesei and Virgil Gabrowski, both from Rm. Vâlcea, with a format of 24/16 cm, an annual price of the subscription of 25 lei, and of 50 bani for an issue. (Romanian periodical publications: newspapers, journals, magazines. Alphabetic catalogue: 1919-1924, 1987: 246). The last issue of this periodical was printed in 1926.

In the studied period of time, the National Liberal Party was supported by lots of publications, printed with the help of its county organisations, which represented instruments of propaganda amongst the electors. From the platform articles of these publications, we find that they were especially directed to the voters from the countryside, which were more numerous, but also more devoted to the Peasants National Party, the eternal rival of the liberals, on the Romanian political scene. The central organ of the National Liberal Party was the newspaper *Viitorul*. The newspapers of the National Liberal Party from the country that appeared in the interwar period, added, to the initial title *Viitorul*, a name that would indicate the county organisation that had founded it. Thus, in Oltenia, in the period that we study, there were printed the following journals: *Viitorul Gorjului*, *Viitorul Mehedințului*, *Viitorul Romanașului*, all emerging from 1921. (Romanian periodical publications: newspapers, journals, magazines. Alphabetic catalogue: 1919-1924, 1987: 1036-1041).

However, none of the liberal publication resisted as long as the newspaper *Viitorul Vâlcei*, which would be printed, with short periods of interruption, during 1920-1940. The director of the journal was appointed I. G. Duca, “a redoubtable publicist since his college years”, who in the platform-article was asserting that: “The purpose of this newspaper is to spread, among the peasants from Vâlcea, the beliefs of the National Liberal Party... The insults, regardless their origin, shall be treated with contempt... Moreover, *Viitorul Vâlcei* shall advise the peasants on addressing the agriculture, cattle raising, along with advice for a better hygiene. A political life can emerge only from a strongly organised, from the economic and physical point of view, peasantry... It will desire to improve the feelings of the peasants, through the strengthening of the schools and church prestige” (Duca, 1920: 1). Therefore, we notice that the editorial staff were confessing, since the very beginning, their affiliation to the National Liberal Party, and proposed a firm platform, with an orientation towards the problems of the political, economic and educational problems.

The first issue of the newspaper, subtitled “Paper for the people, of the National Liberal Party from Vâlcea County”, was printed at Rm. Vâlcea “on a Sunday, the 10th of October 1920”, with an enlarged format of 48/32 cm, 4 pages (Nestorescu-Bălcești, 1971: 161-162; Petria, 2001: 221-222). In 1929, the periodical appeared with the subtitle “Journal of the National Liberal Party from Vâlcea County”, and in 1932 the editorial staff decided to replace the word *journal*, with *organ*. Although it was initially conceived as a weekly newspaper, starting with the 8th of January 1927, the periodical became a bimonthly one, and from July 1929, on the front side of it, there were printed the dates

when it was issued: “the 1st and the 15th of each month” (Poenaru, 2014b: 8). The newspaper was printed at Viitorul Vâlcei Printing House, one issue, no. 3/1929, being printed at Gutenberg Printing House (Poenaru, 2014b: 8). *Viitorul Vâlcei* was addressing to the population from the villages, especially to priests and primary school teachers (Constantin Poenaru, 2014b: 10). The pages of this periodical hosted with generosity materials signed by: I. G. Duca, N. Angelescu, Eugen M. Băcescu, Nicolae Budurescu, George Călinescu, Teodor Geantă, C. Mărgineanu, Victor Medrea, Tr. Mihăilescu, I. Mottescu, I. Nicolaescu, Marin Pană, I. Popescu-Zătreni, Gr. Procopiu, Toma St. Rădulescu, Emil Răuț, Mitică Simian, Tică Ștefănescu, Ion Tomescu, D. Tomescu-Putna. Skimming through the summary of the publication, one can be surprised by the variety of the approached themes, among which we mention the next: the agrarian reform, the *public voting*, the monarchy, the democracy, the social order and harmony, health, economic and agricultural advice. Further, “having a dull pagination, lacking imagination, and printed on fragile paper, under difficult technical conditions, with old apparatus and worn-out letters due to the extensive use, *Viitorul Vâlcei*” could not compete with the great journals from Bucharest (Constantin Poenaru, 2014c: 5-7). We looked through the publicistic modalities in which the newspaper was made, the used language and style in editing it. Thus, the use language was Romanian, without regionalisms, but with few particularities, specific to the age. The style was an abstemious one, without colloquial language. As publicistic genres, the most widely used were: the news, the article, the letters from the readers, the feature report. Very rarely we discover the interview, the investigation, the feature-report-investigation, the caricature, the drawing or the photography (Poenaru, 2014c: 5-7). *Viitorul Vâlcei* was one of the longer living newspapers from Oltenia, appearing in almost the entire interwar period. Printed by the liberal I. G. Duca, on the 10th of October 1920, it tried, according to the editorial signed by its founder, to spread “the truth and light amongst the peasants from Vâlcea” (Mitrana, 2001: 19).

Amongst the liberal publications from the interwar Oltenia, it is worth mentioned the one called *Viitorul Romanașului*, which appeared between the years 1921-1922, at Cooperativa Printing House from Caracal, under the leadership of a committee, with a format of 47/32 cm, 50 bani an issue. When the first issue was published, on the 16th of October 1921 (Memoria Oltului, 2012: 5), the editorial staff were motivating the necessity to print a new journal, in this way: “Our journal is not published considering the further elections... We consider necessary that the county of Romanași to have a periodical paper...that would voice our county’s needs, to show both the mistakes of the leading people, and the straightening and the guidance required” (*Viitorul Romanașului*, 1921: 1). *Viitorul Romanașului* was the press organ of the National Liberal Party from Caracal, its publication being supervised by the editorship assistant T. T. Oroveanu, deputy and former prefect. In December 1921, it appeared with the subtitle the *Journal of the National Liberal Party from Romanași County*, and during 1922, on the front side of the newspaper, there was placed the subtitle the *Newspaper of the National Liberal Party* (Romanian periodical publications: newspapers, journals, magazines. Alphabetic catalogue: 1919-1924, 1987: 1040).

In the interwar period of time, the political press from Caracal offered “interesting and exciting” information (Dincă, Grigorescu and Popovici, 2007: 227-228). The delay to sewer the stream, the pavement of the streets, the granting of public lighting, the restoring of the Administrative Palace, the construction of the county hospital, or the planning of the central park, were just few of the subjects and themes that led to disputes between the representatives of the political parties. The economic crises, the commerce and the

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education were often approached in the following liberal publications too: *Voința poporului*, *Liberalul* or *Sfatul țăranilor*, all printed in Caracal. The rivalries between the political parties, in their fight for power, the major accomplishments of the liberals from the periods when they had the leadership, the agrarian reform and the electoral one, the torments within the county liberal organisations, along with the internal fights for the taking the charge of the organisations, were few of the subjects debated in the following liberal periodical publications, from Dolj County, too: *Straja*, *Nădejdea*, *Libertatea*, *Mișcarea Olteniei* and *Drum Nou*. The same subjects were also approached by *one of the best liberal publications* from Gorj County, called *Voința*. It was printed starting with February 1919, at Tg. Jiu, having a format of 48/38 cm, 4 pages, and a price per issue of 25 bani. Along its publication period, it was led by a committee and it was edited at Nicu D. Miloșescu Printing House from Tg. Jiu. Skimming through the pages of the periodical, we discover, among its collaborators, the next: Gh. Tătărescu, N. Hasnaș, V. Arjoceanu, P. Pănoiu (Petcu, 2012: 364) etc.

In 1928, it was printed at Rm. Vâlcea the first issue of the newspaper *Naționalul Vâlcei*, an interesting publication, both through the evolution of its platform and aspect, and through the established purpose. The periodical appeared with the subtitle the *paper of the National Party*, and the intention of the editorial staff was to be an exclusively political publication, although, from the first year, it shows wider, economic and cultural, preoccupations. In 1929, *Naționalul Vâlcei* appeared with the subtitle: *Cultural-political paper of the National Party, presided by Professor N. Iorga*, in 1923 it appeared as *Political and Cultural Paper of the Democratic-Nationalist Party, Vâlcea County organisation*, in 1934, the subtitle became: *Magazine for the people*, and from 1936 – *Encyclopaedic Cultural Magazine* (Petcu, 2012: 480). With a monthly issuing, the publication was a tribune, in which there were published political, economic and social information, and that, “unlike many others, conferred wider spaces to the cultural aspects of the county” (Corneliu Tamaș, 1994: 190). Considered one of the best publications from Vâlcea, in the interwar period, *Naționalul Vâlcei* was printed at Matei Basarab (1928-1930) and Gutenberg (1930-1937) Printing Houses, with a format of 47/32 cm, respectively 22/15 cm (4, 8 pages) and an annual price of the subscription of 40 lei (Marian Petcu, 2012: 480). The variety of the material that appeared in this periodical, the widening of the themes, from year to year, the thorough selection of the published material, implied also permanent *concern*, coming from Constantin Daniilescu, the one who took a great responsibility, as a director and administrator. Institutor at Rm. Vâlcea, publicist, translator, folklorist and palaeographer, Constantin Daniilescu also signed most of the articles that appeared in *Naționalul Vâlcei* (Daniilescu, 1928: 2-3). Along him, we find the signature of Gheorghe Bobei, who was a collaborator with poems. The last issue of the newspaper was printed in December 1937 (Poenaru, 2014a: 8).

From the interwar period, *Mehedințul economic, politic și social* represents, in our opinion, the most valuable periodical from Turnu Severin, whose content can be used to easily reconstruct a history of Mehedinți County. The periodical appeared on the 1st of October 1931, and it was published, without an interruption, until 1945, as a bimonthly publication, under the administration of D. Ghinoiu, who had a peasants-national orientation, and a committee. Among the most faithful collaborators of the publication, we meet George Mătăsaru, Vania Răutu, D. Bunescu and Vasile Militaru (Marian Petcu, 2012: 523).

Most of the newspapers, journals and political magazines from the interwar Oltenia, were instruments of propaganda, having an important part, especially during the

electoral campaigns. There were few independent newspapers. All the political forces: the liberals, the peasants, the supporters of Averescu, the iron-guardists, the moderates etc. Had their own publications, *through which they led duels with the political opponents*.

The newspaper printed by the supporters of Averescu, *Glasul Poporului*, the conservative one, *Unirea*, the peasants one, *Soarele*, all from Rm. Vâlcea, were sustaining the parties that sponsored them, publishing articles where they praised them, or electoral manifestos, the good results obtained by People's League or the Peasants Party, owing to the manner in which there was made the electoral propaganda, through their publications. Generally, in platform-articles, there is often found the information "that they were especially addressing to the voters from the villages, the more numerous ones". Thus, the editorial staff had established "to educate and to inform" the people from the villages, as in the case of the periodicals printed for the People's Party: *Steaua poporului din Gorj*, *Steaua din Caracal* (Cuvânt înainte, 1932: 1), *Steaua Vâlcei* and *Steaua*, both from Rm. Vâlcea (Corneliu Tamaș, 1994: 199-200).

The most debated subjects were, as expected, the ones belonging to the political field. Consequently, it was noticed the emerging of a new party, the political adversaries were being criticised, there was electoral advice, there were accusations and personal attacks, methods to fight against the public enemies etc. An extremely rich sector was that in which there were presented the congresses of the political parties, the results of the elections, the change of the party's name, or the appointing of the president, within a county organisation. The economic articles had a well-deserved place in the political press of that time. The information on land cultivation, the field works specific to the seasons, trees growing, viticulture, beekeeping, along with the advantages offered by the modern economy, are the most approached subjects in the studied journals. A special notice was taken to the problems that education was facing, also maybe due to the fact that the editors and the managers of periodicals were teachers or professors. Then, we meet morals, ethnography articles, along with demographic or urbanistic works, all important in the representing of the quotidian life. We find news about the new-published books, magazines, and the way in which they could be purchased. The format of the periodical publications from the interwar period was, generally, a large one. Most of them had 4 pages, but, under special circumstances – parliamentary elections, congresses of the party – their number doubled. As regarding the rhythmicity of their publishing, most of them were published twice a month, specifying "on the 1st and 15th each month", or every week. We rarely meet cases in which the newspaper is printed "daily", as in the case of *Cuvântul Olteniei*, from Craiova, or "as often as necessary", as in the case of the newspaper *Democrația sau puterea poporului* from Mehedinți. There were plenty of editorial projects with random printing dates, which often stopped their life just after few issues, on one hand due to the economic circumstances, on the other hand, due to the political ones. It is true that the political periodicals from Oltenia did not play the part of the important publications from the country, as *Adevărul*, *Dimineața*, *Universul*, *Curentul* or *Cuvântul*, but they managed to join the circuit of the Romanian publications, preserving their specificity.

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Appendix

Annex 1. Table 1. Newspapers from Dolj County, in the interwar period

No	Name	Years of publication	Periodicity	Political orientation/ locality
1.	<i>Dacia</i>	18 th of November 1918 – March 1920	randomly	organ of the National-Democratic Party, Craiova
2.	<i>Flamura</i>	October – December 1920	weekly	organ of the National-Democratic Party from Oltenia, Craiova
3.	<i>Lumina satelor</i>	1920	randomly	Organ of the Nationalists-Democratic Federation from Oltenia, Craiova
4.	<i>Democratul</i>	December 1918-1919 (27 issues)	randomly	Paper of the Democratic party, Craiova
5.	<i>Straja</i>	1919-1932	randomly	National-liberal organ, Craiova
6.	<i>Coasa</i>	1920-1921	weekly	organ of the National-Democratic Party, Craiova
7.	<i>Gazeta Poporului</i>	1920-1934	bimonthly	political organ of the People's Party, Craiova
8.	<i>Sorcova</i>	January 1921	single issue	Political magazine issued at New Orthodox Year
9.	<i>Crucea</i>	15 th of December 1921-February 1922	weekly	Newspaper of the National-Liberal Party, Craiova
10.	<i>Zorile Biruinței</i>	1922	random	Paper of the Peasant's Party, Craiova
11.	<i>Apărarea Națională</i>	1st of February - 1 st of April 1922	bimonthly	organ of the National-Democratic Party, Craiova
12.	<i>Vremea Nouă</i>	12 th of September 1921- 1 st of June 1927	random	Paper of the National-Peasants Party, Craiova
13.	<i>Ciocanele</i>	1922	bimonthly	Organ of the Social-Democratic and rural and urban workers Party from Oltenia, Craiova
14.	<i>Roata</i>	21 st of August 1922 -14 th of January 1923	weekly	organ of the Peasant's Party, Craiova
15.	<i>Steaua Olteniei</i>	1922-1924	hebdomadary	Conservative-national organ, Craiova
16.	<i>Ordinea</i>	February 1922-April 1924	random	organ of the People's Party, Craiova

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17.	<i>Izbânda</i>	1926-1933	bimonthly „1 st -15 th each month”	Paper of the National- Peasants Party from Dolj, Craiova
18.	<i>Doljiul</i>	1924; 1932-1935	randomly	Official organ of the People’s Party, Craiova
19.	<i>Voința Poporului Român</i>	16 th of November 1925- 1926	randomly	Independent political newspaper
20.	<i>Unirea</i>	1 st of October 1925-31 st of July 1927	randomly	Nationalist newspaper, organ of „Liga Apărării Naționale Creștine”, Craiova
21.	<i>Olteanul</i>	1 st of March – 1 st of June 1926	weekly	Independent national political, cultural, commercial and industrial newspaper, Craiova
22.	<i>Izbânda</i>	1926-1933	bimonthly „1 st -15 th each month”	Paper of the National- Peasants Party from Dolj, Craiova
23.	<i>Credința</i>	20 th of June – 4 th of August 1927	-	organ of the National Party, Craiova
24.	<i>Glasul Olteniei</i>	1 December 1928	-	political and cultural organ, Craiova
25.	<i>Neamul</i>	9 th of February – 26 June 1928	weekly	Organ of the National Party led by professor N. Iorga, county organisation of Dolj, Craiova
26.	<i>Nădejdea</i>	1930	-	organ of the National- Liberal Party Dolj, led by Gheorghe Brăileanu, Craiova
27.	<i>Epoca Craiovei</i>	1932	-	organ of the Conservative Party, Craiova
28.	<i>Cotidianul</i>	1932	-	political independent organ, Craiova
29.	<i>Garda Jiului</i>	1932	bimonthly	organ of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu political group, organisation of Oltenia, Craiova
30.	<i>Libertatea</i>	1934	-	Newspaper of the National- Liberal Party from Dolj, Craiova
31.	<i>Brazda</i>	1 st of August 1934-May 1935	-	Paper of the national- peasants youngsters from Dolj, Craiova

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32.	<i>Mișcarea Olteniei</i>	1935	randomly	organ of the National-Liberal Party from Dolj, Craiova
32.	<i>Flacăra</i>	12 th of January 1936 - 23 rd of February 1936	weekly	Paper of political action and organisation of Frontul Românesc from Dolj, Craiova
33.	<i>Drum Nou</i>	31 st of October - 15 November 1937	randomly	organ of the National-Liberal Party from Dolj, Craiova

Annex 2. Table 2. Newspapers from Gorj County, in the interwar period

No	Name*	Years of publication	Periodicity	Political orientation/ locality
1.	<i>Glasul Țărănimii</i>	1922-1926 (37 issues) 1933-1937 (10 issues)	randomly	Peasants Party from Tg. Jiu
2.	<i>Coasa</i>	1923-1926 (4 issues)	randomly	National Party, Tg. Jiu
	<i>Steaua poporului din Gorj</i>	1923-1926	weekly	Paper of the People's Party, Tg. Jiu
3.	<i>Lupta Jiului</i>	1924	randomly	Paper of the Romanian-National Party from Gorj, Tg. Jiu
4.	<i>Gorjul antisemit</i>	1925	randomly	Liga Apărării Naționale Creștine, Tg. Jiu
5.	<i>Vremea Nouă</i>	1930 (6 issues)	randomly	National-Liberal Party presided by George Brătianu, Tg. Jiu
6.	<i>Îndrumarea Nouă</i>	1931-1932	bimonthly	organ Paper of the National-Peasants Party from Gorj, Tg. Jiu
7.	<i>Îndrumarea Nouă</i>	1932-1937	bimonthly	organ Paper of the Radical Peasants Party from Gorj, Tg. Jiu
8.	<i>Credința</i>	1932	bimonthly	Propaganda paper of the National Party, led by Professor N. Iorga, Tg. Jiu

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Annex 3. Table 3. Newspapers from Mehedinți County, in the interwar period

No	Name	Years of publication	Periodicity	Political orientation/ locality
1.	<i>Drapelul</i>	1919	randomly	organ of the National-Liberal Party, Turnu Severin
2.	<i>Cuvântul socialist</i>	1919	weekly	organ of the socialist movement from Mehedinți, Turnu Severin
3.	<i>Democrația sau puterea poporului</i>	1919-1924	„whenever it is necessary”	organ of the People’s Party from Balta, Mehedinți County
4.	<i>Ordine și progres</i>	1 st of September - 1 st of November 1919	weekly	organ of the Progressive Conservative Party, Turnu Severin
5.	<i>Plugul</i>	May 1919-1920	randomly	political and economic organ for peasants, Turnu Severin
6.	<i>Unirea poporului</i>	1920	weekly „on Thursdays”	Semi-official organ of „Liga Poporului” presided by General Averescu, Turnu Severin
7.	<i>Secera</i>	1919-1924	bimonthly	Journal of the Peasants’ and Workers’ Party from Mehedinți County, Turnu Severin
8.	<i>Gazeta poporului</i>	1922-1936	weekly	organ of the People’s Party, Turnu Severin
9.	<i>Țăranul</i>	1923-1935	bimonthly	national peasants paper, Turnu Severin
10.	<i>Mehedințul</i>	1923- 1924	bimonthly	Paper of the Romanian National Party from, Turnu Severin
11.	<i>Secera Mehedințului</i>	1926-1932	bimonthly	organ of the National Peasants Party, Turnu Severin
12.	<i>Vremea Nouă</i>	1928-1929	bimonthly	Paper of the young peasant organisation from Mehedinți County, Turnu Severin

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13.	<i>Voința</i>	1 st of May - December 1929	weekly	organ of the National- Liberal Party, Turnu Severin
14.	<i>Alarma Olte niei</i>	1932-1938	randomly	organ of the „Iron Guard”, Turnu Severin
15.	<i>Aurora Mehedințului</i>	1933	weekly	Semi-official organ of the Peasants’ Party led by N. Lupu from Mehedinți, Turnu Severin
16.	<i>Țara nouă</i>	1934-1945	bimonthly	organ of the National Peasants Party from Mehedinți, Turnu Severin
17.	<i>Frontul Românesc mehedințean</i>	1935-1937	bimonthly	Paper of Frontul Românesc Party, Turnu Severin
18.	<i>Mișcarea Mehedințului</i>	1935-1940	bimonthly	organ of the National- Liberal Party, presided by Gh. Brătianu, Turnu Severin

Annex 4. Table 4. Newspapers from Romanați County, in the interwar period

No	Name	Years of publication	Periodicity	Political orientation/ locality
1.	<i>Conservatorul de Romanați</i>	25 th of October-15 th of December 1919	weekly	organ of the Conservative Party, led by Prince Basarab Brâncoveanu, Caracal
2.	<i>Voința poporului</i>	1919-1922	weekly	Newspaper of the National- Liberal Party Romanați County, Caracal
3.	<i>Vot și pământ</i>	February 1919 – October 1919	weekly	Newspaper of the Progressive Conservative Party, Romanați County, Caracal
4.	<i>Conservatorul</i>	November - December 1919	randomly	organ of the Conservative Party from Romanați, Caracal
5.	<i>Secera</i>	1 st of January 1920-1923	-	newspaper of the Peasants’ Party from Romanați, Caracal
6.	<i>Sfatul țăranilor</i>	1920	weekly	Journal of the National- Liberal Party, Caracal
7.	<i>Snopul de grâu</i>	1920	weekly	organ of the Democratic Party from Romanați, Caracal

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8.	<i>Coasa</i>	1923	-	organ of the National-Democratic Party from Romanați, Caracal
9.	<i>Olteanul</i>	1922- 1926	weekly	organ of the People's Party, Romanați County, Caracal
10.	<i>Liberalul</i>	1932-1936	bimonthly	Newspaper of the National-Liberal Party Romanați County, Caracal
11.	<i>Steaua</i>	1932-1934	-	newspaper of the People's Party, Romanați County, Caracal
12.	<i>Aurora Romanațului</i>	1933-1938	bimonthly	organ of the Peasants' Party - Dr. Nicolae Lupu, Caracal
13.	<i>Inelul</i>	1933	bimonthly	organ of the National Peasants Party from Romanați, Caracal
14.	<i>Stindardul</i>	1933	weekly	organ of the National Agrarian - Romanați Organisation, Caracal
15.	<i>Chemarea nouă</i>	1933-1936	randomly	political, economic, social newspaper of the Radical Peasants' Party, led by Gr. Iunian, Caracal
16.	<i>Brazda Romanațului</i>	1934-1935	monthly	Political paper, Caracal

Annex 5. Table 5. Newspapers from Vâlcea County, in the interwar period

No	Name	Years of publication	Periodicity	Political orientation/ locality
1.	<i>Democrația Vâlcei</i>	1918-1919	weekly	liberal press organ, Rm. Vâlcea
2.	<i>Unirea</i>	1919	weekly	Newspaper of the Conservative Party Vâlcea County, Rm. Vâlcea
3.	<i>Gazeta Drăgășanilor</i>	1919	weekly	Liberal newspaper, Drăgășani Vâlcea County
4.	<i>Glasul poporului</i>	1919-1924	randomly	organ of the People's Party from Vâlcea County, Rm. Vâlcea
5.	<i>Domnia Legilor</i>	15 th of April-15 th of August 1921	monthly	Nationalist-peasants organ, Rm. Vâlcea
6.	<i>Cuvântul românesc</i>	1922-1923	weekly	Paper of the National-Democratic Party, Rm. Vâlcea

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7.	<i>Unirea Națională</i>	1923-1925	weekly	organ of the National Party, Vâlcea
8.	<i>Steaua</i>	1923-1926	weekly	organ of the People's Party from Vâlcea County, Rm. Vâlcea
9.	<i>Vocea Națională</i>	12 th of April – 1 st of December 1924	randomly	organ of the Romanian National Party Vâlcea, Rm. Vâlcea
10.	<i>Cercul</i>	1927-1944	Bimonthly until 1932/ monthly until 1944	Paper of the National Peasants Party from Vâlcea, Rm. Vâlcea
11.	<i>Steaua Vâlcii</i>	1931 (3 issues)	monthly	organ of the People's Party from Vâlcea County, Rm. Vâlcea
12.	<i>Viața Nouă</i>	1931-1937	weekly	organ of the <i>Georgist</i> National-Liberal Party, Rm. Vâlcea
12.	<i>Țărănismul vâlcean</i>	1932	weekly	organ of the national-peasants democracy from Vâlcea County, Rm. Vâlcea
13.	<i>Agrarul vâlcean</i>	June-September 1932	weekly	organ of the Agrarian National Party from, Rm. Vâlcea
14.	<i>Vremea Nouă</i>	1932-1937	-	organ of the „peasants' movement led by Gr. Junian”, Rm. Vâlcea
15.	<i>Izbânda</i>	1 st of March -15 th of April 1933	bimonthly	organ of the National-Liberal Party Drăgășani Vâlcea County
16.	<i>Uniunea Agrară</i>	1933	-	organ of the Agrarian Union Party from al Vâlcea and Argeș, Rm. Vâlcea
17.	<i>Aurora Vâlcei</i>	9 th - 16 th of April 1933-?	randomly	political organ of the Peasants Party, led by Lupu, Drăgășani

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