

Non-contradiction—The Main Way of Progress of Professional Interwar Magazines in Oltenia

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The study finds that, for Romania, the period 1920-1939 is one without major contradictions. In “neutrosophy” of renowned American professor F. Smarandache’s terms, the interwar period was, in Romania, a “neutral” period. As mediating operators, professional journals reflected the atmosphere of relative tranquility and social peace. From the qualitative analysis of their media discourse, we can see three elements that: (1) the professional journals of Oltenia, as media tools for teachers, priests and folklore (folklorist), or music enthusiasts (music lovers), were loyal to their financial supporters; (2) although they served oblique and opposition interests, the communication professional operators have generally not emphasized, perpetuated or generated conflicts, disputes and misunderstandings; and (3) social attitudes promoted by professional magazines in Oltenia was a beneficial, objective one of better understanding and neutrality. The conclusion is that, despite the axiom that progress is generated by contradiction, it shows that professional journals in Oltenia, during 1920-1939, even in the absence of contradictions, namely under neutrality, there have been major advances.

Keywords: press, journalism, neutrality, professional magazines, Oltenia

Introduction

In the first two decades of the last century, the literary press starts to eliminate the awkwardness and aporias of the beginning: It is a neutrality period (Smarandache, 1999; Smarandache & Vlăduțescu, 2012). Business people are interested particularly in economic and financial information, which causes them to find newspapers in the sphere of their activity calling them cultural supplements, to co-interest the business system, people with other concerns, and meditative structure (Dascalu, 2012; Vlăduțescu, 2013). The editors write with devotion to the act of writing and with more virtue as before. The period was favorable to the media development. Newspapers could occur due to the existence of a large newspapers market, supplements, and flyers (Vlăduțescu, 2011b; Vlăduțescu, 2012; David, 2013).

Categories of Publications

Among the category of professional publications, “Teacher. The Association of Teachers in Valcea Magazine” (1925-1927, 1930-1947) is gaining success (Vlăduțescu, 2013c). They reiterated, at irregular intervals, in Call or Opening word, the priority targets of the newspaper. They always sought transparency in the work of the Association of Teachers in Valcea. Carp Greceanu writes about “What should be the journal of the Association of Teachers” (“The Teacher”, Year IX, No. 12, December 1936) (Vladut, 1998; Dima &

Vlăduțescu, 2012a; Dima & Vlăduțescu, 2012c). The overarching goal, “the transformation problem of the teacher hood into a great moral force”, is covered, even in this issue, with an article about Individuality, signed by the author (Vlăduțescu, 2013b). Mărăcinescu and the point on the frequent informing of teachers on some ways of practicing their jobs that belong to its subtlety, due to the instructive article “The Inner Administration of the Primary School”, published by Victor Florescu in the sample appeared in September and October 1936. He (Ionescu, 2013) depicted the teacher’s duties:

It was often said that young teachers do not do their whole duty in terms of record keeping, correspondence, archives, inventory, preparation of various formalities, that they do not fulfill their duties as they should in relation to the inner administration of the schools they lead, as the elders have fulfilled and still do. (p. 96)

The teacher is an effigy, a spiritual model of prosperity (Petcu, Gherheș, Suci, & David, 2012; Vlăduțescu, 2008; Vlăduțescu, 2011a; Dima & Vlăduțescu, 2012b). Magazine of Primary Teachers” (1919-1946) focused on specific issues.

The focus is on the teacher’s (Ionescu, 2013) work:

From eight to one o’clock, the teacher never stops. He/she has five classes and courses never finishes. He/she teaches a letter to the first grade, a reading lesson to the second grade, a geography lesson to the third grade, a history lesson to the fourth grade, another lesson of natural Sciences to the fifth grade. While working with a class, the others write, read, count, etc. The teacher supervises the order only. He has hardly finished with the last class when he has to start again with the first one. (p. 97)

It is well known what every teacher does, the data of various congresses, and various orders issued by the ministry. One of the stated and strongly pursued goals was “the enlightenment of the masses” (G ăbu, 2011; G ăbu & Cristea, 2011; Vlăduțescu, 2013a). An interesting list of books and magazines appears at the end of each newspaper, mostly in the field of education (Vlăduțescu, 2006c; Dima & Vlăduțescu, 2013).

Technical innovations, like today, came to the attention of the school, for use in laboratories and workshops.

“Rebirth. Journal of Christian Orthodox culture and church life. The shock body. Rebirth” (Craiova, 1925-1946) was a magazine of the same name operated at Romanași between 1939 and 1941. Its appearance was always reported in the Information and communication section, the journal “Rebirth” (Busu, 2013; Traistaru, 2013; Vlăduțescu, 2002; Vlăduțescu, 2006a; Vlăduțescu, 2006b; Vlăduțescu, 2013d). “Rebirth” is published monthly under the auspices of His Eminence Niphon, Archbishop of Craiova. The area of interest, of course, is the church and its problems. A true history of the various places of worship is recorded in its pages. The pressure of the moment of inception is kept in the articles. A church whose function we benefit today as if it has continued in the same place for ages, then so difficult to build, mainly because few people were convinced of its importance, and not among those who had the power to do more ab initio, when it’s the hardest. Put together, the articles provide a history of the beginning, many of us having the privilege to join in our conscience, the church attended on the Sunday service or other offices, wedding, christening, etc., with its thread of history how and who issued the foundation order, who served and who led the church in general, which of the patriarchs and their level of involvement in raising just the church on our street (Iorgulescu, 2009; Vlăduțescu, 2006d; Vlăduțescu, 2007a).

The structure was respected: Reviews, Foreign Chronicle, and Internal Chronicle. The number that ended the year contained a summary of the material on that year. According to the interdisciplinary routine of

“Rebirth”, there is rendered (reprinted) the best religious article of the previous month in the national press. For September, it was selected the better times for our orthodoxy editorial, published by Nicholas Grecu in the “Universal” in the 24 of August, 1933.

What was in the attention of the editors of the “Rebirth” was the “Thinking” magazine by N. Crainic. For example, Constantin Zamfirescu takes on the cosmic feeling in the orthodox spirituality article that Nițulescu Horia had published in “Thinking”, XVII, no. 6, 1938. The article is significant today as well, due to both the title and the arguments employed (Vlăduțescu & Ciupercă, 2013). The orthodox spirituality is defined as “Through the orthodox spirituality we understand the whole divine truth revealed by the Lord and organically grown under the Holy Spirit’s supervision, such as: dogmas, canons, liturgies, and hagiographies. A key in the development of the history of religions, Mircea Eliade can have taken a picture of debating like that. Many of the topics of attention for the editors at “Rebirth” are still interesting, inspiring questions and discussions designed to open other doors in knowledge (Vlăduțescu, 2007b; Strechie, 2009; Vlăduțescu, 2009; Vlăduțescu, 2013e).

An experimental magazine was “Companionship: Rural Organizations Journal”. It appeared on 1st and 15th of each month. Although it appeared in the capital, this newspaper was often read in the villages in Oltenia, maybe due to the commercial page at the end, where farming equipment was being advertised such as the two-furrow plow. Its opening was great, American authors being cited.

Conclusion

Although it is said that the contradictions generate qualitative leaps and progress, the research reveals that the atmosphere of ease and “neutrality” in the period 1920-1939 led to the advancement of professional media. From the qualitative analysis of the media discourse professional operators in Oltenia region, it results that in the general atmosphere of social tranquility, of agricultural and industrial development, of intellectual effervescence, professional mass media knows an increasing evolution never met before.

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