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**THE POLITICAL LIFE OF IALOMITA FROM
1918 TO 1937 FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE
ACTIVITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

(PhD SUMMARY)

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political life,

political party,

county organization,

election campaign,

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Ialomita, between the two World Wars, from an administrative point of view, consisted in the current counties Ialomita and Calarasi. The county town was Calarasi, the other urban centers being Urziceni, Slobozia and Fetesti, which became an urban commune in 1934. From the point of view of administrative and territorial administration, Ialomita was divided into 7 regions: Calarasi, Lehliu, Urziceni, Slobozia and Tandarei, Cazanesti and Fetesti. At the half of the inter-war era, the population of the county was 293.352, most of which were Romanians.

*

1918-1937 is an important stage in the evolution of contemporary Romania, due to the transformations that took place after First World War. The becoming of the full national unity created a new framework for social, economic, political and cultural development in Romania. The surface area of the state increased considerably from 138 000 km² before the war to 295 049 km² in 1918, and the population grew from 7,9 million inhabitants in 1915 to 14,7 million inhabitants in 1919¹. The demographic and territorial growth led to the rise of the economic and industrial capacity of the country.

In 1918 there were some significant changes in Romania's political life by the introduction of the universal vote. Alongside the existing parties from the Old Kingdom, The National Liberal Party and The Conservative Party, new parties emerged in the inter-war political landscape: The People's League (from 1920 under the name of the People's Party), The Peasant Party, The Social-Democratic Party, The Communist Party of Romania, The League of the National Christian Defence, The Legionary Movement, and so on. The provinces that united with Romania actively took part in the political life by their representatives: The Romanian National Party of Transylvania; The Peasant Party of Basarabia and The Democratic Party of the Union of Bucovina.

¹ *** The History of Romanians. *The Reunited Romania. Vol. VIII (1918 - 1940)*. Coord. by Ioan Scurtu. București, Editura Enciclopedică, 2003, p. 31.

The introduction of the universal suffrage led to the active involvement of the citizens in the political life. The significant growth in the number of voting citizens influenced a change of balance among political forces. The immediate effect of granting political rights to citizens was the disappearance of the Conservative Parties from the country's political life.

This paper aims at presenting in detail the evolution of political life in Ialomita county in the inter-war period (1918-1937), as it becomes obvious from studying an extensive bibliography, local and national newspapers of the time from the collections of The Romanian Academy Library, The National Library of Romania, The Central University Library of Bucharest but mainly by discovering and emphasizing the unprecedented sources of the Central Historical National Archives (ANIC), The National Counsel for the Study of the Security's Archives (CNSAS), The County Service of the National Archives in Ialomita (SJAN Ialomita) and the County Bureau of the National Archives in Calarasi (BJAN Calarasi).

The research of the above-mentioned sources provided new information on the activity of the political organizations that were active in Ialomita county, in the inter-war period. According to their importance and novelty, we have found the most significant evidence of intense political activity, in the geographical area we are investigating CNSAS (The National Counsel for the Study of the Security's Archives) storage rooms. The studied files contain original letters from the local peasant leaders and then, the national peasant leaders, to Ion Mihalache, regarding different organizational and electoral aspects. There are also the minutes of communal committees, or County Organizations, the case of the Peasant Party's Docotr Nicolae Lupu. The reorganization document of this group, in Ialomita, contains the names of all local leaders as well as their occupations, which allowed us to present some opinions regarding the professional structure of the members.

Moreover, in the same archives, we have identified proofs of the extremist manifestations in the county of The League of the National Christian Defence and of the Legionary Movement but also extensive reports of the state authorities on their actions. The files contain data and information on the organization of the legionaries, the names, the number of the nests, and the names of their leaders at county level.

As for the electoral activity, in the absence of the local media, the documents of Bucharest, Ialomita and Calarasi available in the CNSAS storage provide us with aspects of the electoral campaigns, the general or the local results, the results of most of the groups enlisted in the electoral race. Many times, this information is confirmed by evidence, which though it is rare, it is discovered in the local archives of Slobozia and Calarasi.

Studying the files obtained from the Central National Historical Archives offered us the opportunity to assess the most important aspects of the electoral campaigns and the general elections that took place in Ialomita from 1919 to 1937. The documents from the Ministry of Justice – The Central Electoral Committee and the General Police Department revealed precious information on the development of the electoral process in the county regarding the results, the number of the voters, the irregularities committed during the electoral campaign, the candidates, etc. As for the personal files, only the one of Ion Mihalache contains information on the activity of the Peasant Party in Ialomita which helped us objectively present its evolution at local level. The archives of the former Romanian Communist Party also offered some brief information on the activity of the representatives of the left wing ideology in Ialomita, based on which we presented the evolution of this group, as well.

The county structures of the National Archives of Slobozia and Calarasi, as a result of the studying of the files from Prefecture, the County Court and Legions of Gendarmes, the police stations of some towns, we have discovered important evidence of the involvement of the local authorities in the evolution of the political groups of Ialomita as well as in the “development and fixing” of the election campaigns. Typical of the inter-war time, and not only, the local authorities were subject to the government’s jurisdiction which they represented in the election campaigns. There were quite a few cases when the leaders of the local opposition accused the authorities of helping the government in the elections. Also, the above-mentioned sources present not only information related to the organization of the election process by the local authorities but also very suggestive election posters that describe the situation at that time, at county level.

Consulting the collections from the storages of the National Library of Romania helped us build an overall image on the role of certain political leaders in the county, within the national structures of the party. We make reference to the Saint Georges Fund that contains information on the activity and evolution of the National Liberal Party both at central and national level.

In the end, we were able to browse through all the inter-war media of Ialomita and at national level, of both the local political organizations and the politically unregistered ones at the Library of the Romanian Academy. The written media is an important source in the reconstruction of moments from the past of the political parties. The lack of information in the archives renders the papers of the time a significant source that needs to be carefully studied and when necessary, information must be corroborated and analyzed in order to pass accurate

value judgment. Most political groups in Ialomita had, for a longer or shorter period of time, local newspapers with help of which they kept contact with the local political partisans. The information provided by the local papers, many of which we took into consideration, have been corroborated with the study of the archives, which makes them accurate. In the absence of the local media, we have found presentations on the actions and manifestations of the political organizations of Ialomita in the national papers of the political parties. The most important aspects revealed by both the local and the national press are related to the founding of some organizations, holding some organizational meetings, dissensions among the local leaders, which helped us in objectively rendering the local political life.

The data that temporarily defines the research, meaning 1918 and 1937, were taken into consideration since 1918 is an important year in the history of Romania due to the changes brought by the Great Union. Also universal suffrage was adopted in 1918, seen as a democratization of the political life since now the vast majority of the citizens could afford to express their opinion by vote. By introducing the universal suffrage, the political life became more dynamic, the traditional parties (The Conservatives) disappeared and a new series of new parties emerged. In 1918 there is the first information of the reactivation of the political life in Ialomita in the shape of the trip taken by lawyer Vasile Rosețeanu of Calarasi, from the front, to Iasi, to personally enlist the League of the People. At the end of 1918, teacher Gheorghe Vlădescu-Albești, of Lehliu, takes part in the foundation of the Peasant Party in Bucarest. After these two major events, the two leaders will take part in the foundation, at local level, of the first organizations of the People's Party and the Peasant Party. 1937 puts an end to the period of the democratic regime in Romania by the consequences generated by the last general elections organized according to an electoral law, resulted from the wish of the nation's representatives and not an individual's ambition. The failure of the political parties, in the fight with King Carol the Second brought to the leadership of the country a government deprived of parliamentary support, according to the Sovereign's desire, which was the last step in the establishment of an authoritarian monarchy. Without any parliamentary elections, the local organizations of the political parties entered an inactive period.

The choice of this subject is **important** in terms of the emphasis on the political activity of Ialomita County, within the framework of the evolution of inter-war Romania. The subject is also interesting from the point of view of the fact that nowadays, the political life has gained great importance. All sectors of public life are related to the political factor, a phenomenon that can be easily noticed in the inter-war time. The result of the research on this

subject will contribute to the discovery of new events in the past of the community of Ialomita, which, to a certain extent, aided the evolution of the Romanian political life.

The **reason** behind choosing this research subject **The political life of Ialomita from 1918 to 1937 from the point of view of the activity of the political parties and parliamentary elections** also involves sentimental issues. Born in Ialomita myself, I have often wondered why there are not so many papers on the past of this area that “hides so much history” as the great historian, Nicolae Iorga, so beautifully said it on the occasion of a visit he paid in Calarasi in 1932. Another reason is related to the teaching profession which is so dear to my heart. I have been countlessly asked by the students who are passionate about the past of the county: ‘Sir, how come there were no political parties we could learn about, in our county?’ I would obviously give them a positive answer, explaining to them that so far there had not been a monograph of the local political life. I was given another impulse by the biography of Aurelian Bentoiiu. The Production Agricultural Cooperative in his native village, Facaeni, was based in a landowner’s mansion taken by force from Aurelian Bentoiiu, lawyer and landowner. He had been a notable member of Ialomita National Liberal Party which he had led for a long time and a Ialomita deputy in the Romanian Parliament. He was Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Justice and the Internal Ministry (November 1939 – June 1940), both in the governments presided by Gheorhe Tătărăscu. I believe these reasons are enough to embark on a thorough research of the political and social life of Ialomita and offer an insight into the development of the activity of the political parties in the county.

The paper is structured on three chapters, each of them holding its importance in the development of the research thesis. Each chapter is divided into subchapters that are divided according to certain well-defined criteria.

Chapter I. Considerations on the political life in inter-war Romania (1918-1937)

It briefly presents and analyzes the evolution of the main political parties, parliamentary elections, with an introductory role within our scientific endeavor and eases the passage from general to local framework.

The evolution of the Romanian state in the pre-war period was closely related to the activity of political parties. The accomplishment of the Great Union brought along the implementation of some new innovating reforms –agrarian and electoral- which stimulate the activity of the Romanian political organizations. As a result of the passing of the two above-

mentioned laws, the number of parties and political groups has considerably increased, which led to tightening of the fight during the electoral campaigns. The purpose of each party was to reach the government of the country and to apply their political platform.

The aim of each political group was to attain the leadership of the country. According to the legislation adopted in the inter-war period, the access of parties and alliances to government was justified by winning the parliamentary elections. With the exception of the elections organized in December 1937, the governing party won each time and benefitted from the support of the state institutions. Most inter-war electoral confrontations took place between the National Liberal Party and the National Peasant Party which successively led Romania.

Chapter II. Inter-war evolution of the organization of political parties in Ialomita county

It is the most significant and extensive chapter of the thesis. In this chapter, we analyzed the evolution of the political life in Ialomita County. As in the case of other counties, in Ialomita there was an active political life as well. Most political national groups had organizations in Ialomita County, which, on the occasion of each round of elections, sent their representatives to the Romanian Parliament.

In order to understand the evolution of the activity of the inter-war political organizations of Ialomita, by introducing the subchapter **The Beginning of political life in Ialomita**, we shortly reviewed the existing political groups in the county in the pre- First World War period. The evolution of „political clubs”, existing in Ialomita before 1918, was briefly browsed in chronological order and we marked some of the most significant moments of their activity, at leadership or county level. Also, in order to get to the parliamentary elections part of the thesis, we brought to the reader’s attention certain aspects of appointing MPs, organized according to the old electoral regulations.

The political activity in Ialomita before 1914 was an average one, without any unusual actions. The political parties set up in Romania founded clubs or committees in the county as well. During their evolution, these first structures turned into solid organizations capable of leading electoral battles.

The political life in Ialomita since the setting up of the first political organizations and until the First World War represented the starting point of a new age in the social, economic and political life in the inter-war period of the county.

The “**Local organizations of the political democratic (1918-1937)**” subchapter was named accordingly in order to make the difference among the political groups, in terms of ideology. When we said “democratic parties” we thought about their programmatical elements and their way of political and electoral acting, a natural one, without breaking the state laws.

In this part of the thesis, we analyzed the evolution of the activity of the political organizations in the county, between 1918 and 1937. In order to give a clear and objective overview of the evolution of the local political organizations, we began by presenting the county organization which was in Calarasi and then, based on the discovered information during the research stage, continuing with the activities unfolded by the local committees in the area. We focused on the evolution of the existing ones and pursued with the newly-set ones after 1918, taking into consideration the following: the moment of setting-up; organizational aspects; members on the Board; presenting the internal activity of the organizations in the county; manifestations during the electoral campaigns; notable personalities who contributed to maintaining an intense political activity in Ialomita; closing moment of activity, etc. We have chronologically presented these moments based on the above-mentioned criteria.

Alongside the existing political organizations of the county- the National Liberal Party, the Progressive Conservative Party and the Democratic Conservative party- after 1918, most groups founded at national level had political supporters in Ialomita. Thus, the political pre-war spectrum of Ialomita became diverse with the birth of county organizations of People’s Party, the Peasant Party, the National Romanian Party, the National Peasant Party but also with the splits of some of their members such as Dr. Nicolae Lupu of the Peasant Party, Gheorghe Brătianu of the National Liberal Party, The National Agrarian Party, the Radical Peasant Party.

The National Liberal Party was the most important political group present in the political life of Ialomita in the inter-war period both from the point of view of the members and from the point of view of the county leaders. Under the conditions created by the First World War, the organization of the Liberals of Ialomita adapted to the changes caused by the adopting of the new electoral and agrarian laws, in fact, reorganizing itself, which was confirmed by the 60 communal organizations existing in the county in 1920. They won most

of the electoral confrontations which made the local leader, Aurelian Benteiu appointed in the highest positions in the Government of the Great Romania.

The activity of Conservative parties in Ialomita County, in the first two years after the First World War, identified itself with that of the organization at national level. Adopting the electoral and agrarian reforms quickened the disappearing of these two parties which supported the defence of the large land property.

Ialomita County had a fluctuating evolution caused by social and political conditions existing both at national and local level. It was the first political party of those set up after the First World War that constituted its own organization in the county. On its setting up, due to the aura of General Averescu, the inhabitants of Ialomita enthusiastically adhered to their only chance of solving their urgent problems- allotment of land and expansion of universal suffrage which convinced them to vote for them in great numbers at the parliamentary elections in 1920 and 1926 when the representatives of the People's Party obtained all the county's parliamentary mandates.

After 1918, the supporters of the peasant movement in Ialomita gathered around lawyer Nicolae Ioan and a group of teachers led by Gheorghe Vlădescu-Albești, setting up the base of the County Organization of the Peasant Party. The evolution of these supporters in Ialomita was marked by the conflict for the leadership of the party between the above-mentioned leaders, which led to the expulsion of Nicolae Ioan of the Organization.

In the evolution of the County Organization of the National Peasant Party we can trace two periods of time: the former between 1927 and 1933, intensely enough marked by the issues generated by the fusion, by the splits within the organization but also by the activity of the MPs and of Ion Răducanu in the Executive, and the latter characterized by 1934-1938, when the activity of the organization was more "discreet", in the hope of being summoned to leadership by the Sovereign., which failed to happen given the circumstances in the Romania of the end of the inter-war period.

The first years of activity of the Dr. Nicolae Lupu's organization of the Peasant Party were insignificant without recollecting a stable organization, with a leading committee. Starting with the end of 1929, lawyer Nicolae Ioan, „*founder and leader of the peasant movement in Ialomita from 1919 to 1924*”, took care of the party's reconstruction in the towns within Ialomita county, which began in 1930.

The National Liberal Party's county Organization- Gheorghe Brătianu contributed to the diversification of the local political life. In the beginning, the organization was set up with the adherence of certain local liberal members, expelled from the organization, but, in time,

notable supporters of I Ghe. Duca joined its ranks- the most important of whom was its own leader. Ever since Constantin Banu left the “the old liberals” and joined those led by Gheorghe Brătianu, the activity of his county organization became more dynamic. It needs to be mentioned that when he left the Duca supporters, there was no faction in the ranks of the party since he was the only one who decide to leave.

The founding of the National Agrarian Party in April 1932 by Octavian Goga also gathered supporters in Ialomita County. Ever since Octavian Goga’s first steps to take over the leadership of the People’s Party, Ioan F. Buricescu, leader of the county organization, took the poet’s side. On the occasion of the new organization’s setting up at national level, Ioan F. Buricescu left the local supporters of Averescu, in charge with the task of organizing the National Agrarian Party in Ialomita. Yet shortly he left the organization led by Octavian Goga, being replaced by Dr. Gheorghe Banu.

The unhappy leaders of the National Peasant supporters in Ialomita left the organization and set up a County Organization of the Peasant Radical Party. Only those unsatisfied with the situation caused by the death of Mihail Gr. Cantacuzino joined Grigore Iunian, namely Alexandru Nițescu and Nicolae Topescu, who followed him in all his political actions but they failed to strengthen its structure at local level.

The weak organizing of the Radical Peasant movement in Ialomita was largely due to a lack of financially potent local leaders. The human resources, the local leaders were no popular people among the voters, and except for the very few county leaders and some teachers from the center of the county, the leading figures of the party in Ialomita are less well-known, which leads to the conclusion that they were poorly represented within the area.

From the evolution of the County Organization of the Radical Peasant Party, there is one aspect that we cannot find among the other political parties present in Ialomita in the inter-war period, namely the leadership of the organization. Ever since its setting up and all the way to its disappearing, the same three people are to be found as leaders: Petre V. Haneș – president, Alexandru Nițescu – vice-president and Nicolae Țopescu – secretary.

Another subchapter of the thesis is called „*Local representatives of the left wing*”, where we have tried to present this tendency within the Ialomita county. The lack of important manifestations in the area of the left wing supporters but also of the information from the archives resulted in the brief presentation of the activity developed by the socialists and the communists in Ialomita, at the beginning of the inter-war period. The poor left wing activity was caused by the lack of large factories at local level but also by the measures taken by the authorities at national level, against their antisocial actions.

Another part of the second chapter is devoted to „*The Evolution of the extreme right*”, in Ialomita, in the inter-war period. The extreme right movement was well represented in the area in the second half of the inter-war period.

The extreme right was present in Ialomita after 1930, but knew no violent manifestations. The local organization of The League of the National Christian Defence was founded at the beginning of 1933 in Calarasi, and its local leader was Nicolae Cristofir, chief editor of „Biruința” (The Victory) newspaper, where he presented his Cuza inspired ideas. The inhabitants’ lack of interest for extremism was confirmed by small numbers of votes given to the organization at the parliamentary elections of 1932 and 1933. Based on the above-mentioned information, we claim that The League of the National Christian Defence was organized as a mere subsidiary in the town county, Calarasi. Its few members and local supporters probably reunited around Nicolae Cristofir due to the paper he led, „Biruința” (the Victory).

The hardships of the inhabitants of the county, especially of those leaving in the rural areas, the broken promises of the electoral campaigns, the consequences of the great economic crises on the standards of living led to the birth of extreme right movements in the second inter-war decade. The legionaries built themselves a strong organization which led to the election of a representative of the Movement in the Parliament, at the elections of December 1937.

The activity of the National Christian Party in Ialomita County, after its setting up, revolved around Dr. Gheorghe Banu and a group of members from the former National Agrarian Party, with no manifestations of the former members of the The League of the National Christian Defence. It must be mentioned that the larger number of priests existing in the County Committee, due to the Christian part of the organization’s name, and also to the their interest in educating the inhabitants of the leader of the County Organization, Dr. Gheorghe Banu, who founded the “Forward” Society.

Another aspect of the evolution of the National Christian Party in Ialomita was the publication of racial articles in the local paper. These articles were in fact the “translation” of the party’s platform.

The activity of the organizations of the political parties in Ialomita County from 1918 to 1937 was dynamic and similar to that at the national level. Most political parties that were active at national level also had county organizations ruled by well-known political leaders, supported by local intellectuals. The most significant local organizations were those of the National Liberal party and the National Peasant Party, organizations which attracted on their

side most of the leaders of the towns in Ialomita county. The purpose of these organizations was to draw as many members and supporters in order to win the electoral confrontations.

Chapter III. Electoral campaigns and parliamentary elections in Ialomita County (1919 – 1937)

This chapter is also important in drawing the conclusions to our scientific research paper, since it continues the evolution of the organizations of the political parties at local level, presenting their manifestations in the electoral battle for winning the mandates in the country's Legislative Bodies. The large number of political organizations present in Ialomita in the inter-war period gave a dynamic boost to the development of the electoral campaigns but also had some "surprises" in store since at the end of the electoral process, under the form of some votes obtained by certain organizations, in the opposition, whose activities had been obstructed by the authorities.

In order to understand the development of the electoral process, we thought it was appropriate to call the first subchapter „ *Short consideration on the Romanian inter-war legal electoral provisions*”. In the evolution of the Romanian political life after the First World War, the electoral legislation played an important part. Giving up on the poll tax voting in favor of the universal vote significantly influenced the activity of the political parties and also the parliamentary activity. In order to give further meaning to Romania's evolution from the electoral point of view, two electoral laws were passed (the first in November 1918, and the second in March 1926), which ensured the legal base for the development of the Romanian inter-war electoral parliamentary life. The new legislative measures in the electoral field had consequences on the evolution of the political organizations, especially on the Conservative ones which ceased to exist in the first years of the inter-war period.

The basic subject of the last chapter is slightly developed in the subchapters „*The first general elections (1919-1922)*” and „*The Parliamentary elections organized from 1926 to 1937*”. We split the two subchapters in different periods taking into consideration the legal provisions according to which the parliamentary elections took place. The first three polls were organized in 1919, 1920 and 1922, in accordance with the electoral law of November 1918, which applied differently to the historical regions at national level.

The last subchapter presents the electoral elections organized from 1926 to 1937 in accordance with the electoral law adopted by the liberal government in 1926. The new

legislative regulation in the electoral field made the activity of the political parties more dynamic during the electoral campaigns. The stake and the social, economic and political conditions compelled us to present this period separately in a distinct subchapter.

Another aspect of the inter-war political life, closely related to the evolution of the political parties, was the electoral confrontations for getting power. At local level, most local organizations filed lists of candidates for the appointment of the county representatives of Ialomița in the Parliament, but each time the mandates were obtained by the main parties whether they competed on their own or in alliances with other organizations. Most representatives in the legislative body of the county belonged to the County Organization of the Liberal National Party. Deputies and senators of Ialomița belonged, according to the number of mandates, to the National Peasant Party, the People's Party, and the Peasant Party and with one mandate to the National Agrarian Party, the National Liberal Party – Gheorghe I. Brătianu, The National Christian Party and the Legionary Movement.

The electoral campaigns developed typically to the inter-war period by meetings with the voters, the distribution of posters and electoral manifestos, attacks against the opponents in the local press, the involvement of the authorities in favor of the candidates belonging to the ruling party, the arresting of the members and the supporters of the opposition, etc.

Conclusions

The evolution of the inter-war political life in Ialomița followed the national one. As in all counties, there was an intense activity of the organizations of the political parties in Ialomița. The first years of the period between the two World Wars were dominated by the liberals in the county, only to have, after 1926, the local leaders of the National Peasant Party become experienced opponents in the political battles at local level. Apart from these two parties, there were other organizations of different parties –The People's Party, the Peasant Party and the Romanian National Party -whose fusion gave birth to the National Peasant Party- that had an intense activity from 1918 to 1937.

The immediate effect of the electoral law was the dissolution of the Conservative Parties and the strengthening of the Liberals. At the beginning of the inter-war period, the organization of the National Liberal Party of Ialomița continued to pay tribute to the pre-war structure and shortly became obsolete. Most local leaders joined the new parties, intensifying their position in the area. The soldiers of Ialomița -participants in the First World War,

without knowing their social and professional walk of life, allegedly fewer intellectuals and more peasants- joined the forces of General Averescu, and a great number of local priests and teachers joined Ion Mihalache's political platform.

The other aspect of local political life, related to the battle to get power, took an intense turn in Ialomita as well, as in most areas of the country. The widening of the category of voting citizens was a dynamic factor to the activity of political parties in the county, leading to the disappearance or the taking over of certain parties by others, but also to the birth of new ones, strongly supported by voters and gave a different meaning to the political confrontations as opposed to the pre-war time when only three political organizations confronted.

The electoral campaigns periods also influenced the evolution of the local organizations of the political parties existing in Ialomita. Establishing candidates for the electoral lists led to differences among the local leaders who adopted two positions: either accepted the decision or stayed in the organization or left to run on the list of another party.

The activity of the organizations of the political parties in Ialomita and their participation in the electoral campaigns organized in the inter-war period represent an important stage in the evolution of the local community, following the trend of the national one. By designating certain representatives for the country's Parliament, the citizens of Ialomita contributed as well to the development of the Romanian political life in the inter-war period.

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- *Fond Ion Mihalache, vol. I (1884-1947);*
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- *Fond Ministerul Justiției – Comisia Electorală Centrală(1919-1939);*
- *Fond nr. 7, Arhiva Centrală a Institutului de Istorie a Partidului Comunist de pe lângă Comitetul Central al Partidului Comunist Român;*
- *Colecția Personalități din domeniile juridic, militar, științific, social ș.a., Fond Bontoiu Aurelian.*

Consiliul Național pentru Studierea Arhivelor fostei Securități București:

- *Fond Documentar București;*
- *Fond Documentar Călărași;*
- *Fond Documentar Ialomița;*

Serviciul Județean al Arhivelor Naționale Ialomița:

- *Fond Legiunea de Jandarmi Ialomița(1918-1944);*
- *Fond Prefectura județului Ialomița vol. I (1873 -1936);vol. II(1937-1951);*
- *Fond Pretura Plășii Urziceni(1917-1950);*

Biroul Județean al Arhivelor Naționale Călărași:

- *Fond Poliția Călărași (1834-1952);*
- *Fond Pretura Plășii Călărași (1917 - 1950);*

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