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**COUPABLES, MAIS NON RESPONSABLES? «MAIN
SANGLANTE» ET «FLAMME NOIRE». DEUX CAS FÉMININS
DE «SOUILLURE»: LADY MACBETH ET PHÈDRE**

CLAUDE-GILBERT DUBOIS

Abstract: We retained in the extensive catalog of women who actively or passively involved in the fantasy of “original sin”, two exemplary cases, both very well known: Lady Macbeth in Shakespeare's tragedy, and Phaedre, in the version proposed by Racine. The normalization of these two cases diminishes neither their strength nor their exemplary sense. Both characters have held the distinction of being female. But it exists in the traditional heritage of Western culture, conveyed especially by men, and more exactly among the most misogynistic of masculinity, a “defilement” natural response to physiological and psychological and moral extension, which focuses specifically on women. Between two extremes of the imaginary representation of women, the body naturally subject to contamination, and reconstruction of an ideal body absent from all defilement, the reality of the female body is somewhat forgotten and despised, just creating and phobias repulsions, and cons-shot therapy of phantasmagoria, the disembodiment of the imaginary body, now lack of femininity. The aim of our paper is just to discuss such a topic starting from two symbols of European culture.

Keywords: defilement, women models, Lady Macbeth, Phaedre

**AROMA PUTERII. ISTORIA CULTULUI ELENEI CEAUȘESCU
ÎNTRE PATOLOGIE ISTORICĂ ȘI ANGAJARE JURNALISTICĂ:
ZIARUL SCÂNTEIA**

SILVIU-GABRIEL LOHON

Abstract: This study is an in depth and a cluster analysis upon the evolution of the cult of personality of Elena Ceaușescu as seen through the eyes of the Romanian communist press. Tracing back both the historical account of Elena Ceausescu's personality and the way her public image was represented, we realise that neither of these references in Scânteia (The Spark), the official newspaper of the Romanian Communist Party could stand for a plausible explanation when faced with a traditional society, reluctant to the idea of the emancipation of women. Nor could we find a political justification. Elena Ceausescu was celebrated because of her position as the Leader's wife, otherwise her status was mainly ineffective and worthless. Only by becoming a national icon did she appear in front position, next to the Leader. Her first recorded representation reveals her as a heroine in 1982, followed by her image as a patriot woman in 1985, to gloriously end up as the First Lady in 1988. In 1989 she was awarded the title of Heroine of the Socialist Republic of Romania

by Nicolae Ceaușescu himself, thus highlighting a new aural dimension which will reinforce her previous representations.

Keywords: Elena Ceaușescu, communist journalism, cult of personality, Scânteia newspaper, political representation.

EVREUL ȘI ȚIGANUL – DOUĂ STEREOTIPURI CULTURALE DIN ROMÂNIA ÎNCEPUTULUI DE SECOL XX

ALINA CĂILEANU

Abstract: Mass media provides a glimpse inside the spectacular world of acculturation and its specific paths and – more important than that – can be considered a mirror of the social feedback of specific groups (like the Nationalists, in this case) on the situation of the “stranger” who becomes “one of our own”. Media creates opinions but, in the case of the chosen magazine – “Neamul Românesc pentru Popor” – most of the publishers are anonymous (at some times, even the editor-in-chief, N. Iorga, wrote under pen names like “Un Muncitor”, “Pr. N.V. Hodoroabă”, etc.), and this proves that the ones who represent the media are members of the society for which they write. Hence, there can be noticed a special interaction between the ones that produce and the ones that “consume” media.

The synonymy writer-reader (particularly in the case of the Nationalist newspapers and magazines) can illustrate the relationship of the Romanians with marginalized groups and the way they are perceived as a danger for the well-being of the young state body-politic. The Gypsy and the Jew are old dwellers of the Romanian landscape; even so, they are still represented – during the period analyzed, in the minds of the great majority of Romanians – as traitors, as “germs” that can intrude and destroy the nation built with great sacrifice. The purpose of this essay is to present how the old, Medieval images of marginality evolve into modern stereotypes and the means by which those prejudices are disseminated throughout the country.

Specifically because his image integrates characteristics that are not common to us (by “us” I mean the majority of people living in a certain country, like, say, the Romanians in Romania), the vision related to the marginals affords to comprise elements that are more likely to be related to the illusive and inexplicable (even irrational), without the express compulsoriness of a coherent demonstration. This situation makes possible the insertion in the category of the “others” of an – theoretically – endless number of individuals that we cannot identify with. This issue creates the frame of the first part of the article.

The opportunity of stating one’s thoughts is exactly what the modern period brought in world’s history. The concept of liberty proclaims the chance of getting involved in the decision-taking aspects of politics. People take this chance and develop a multi-layered speech related to the acceptance and inclusion of the “stranger” in every-day’s life, thus influencing the perception of marginality in pre-war Romania. These aspects will be discussed in the second

part of the paper, with the purpose of underlying the changes in attitude towards Gypsies and Jews.

The relevance of disclosing different aspects of the imagery related to the "stranger" is proved by the constantly growing interest in multidisciplinary, especially due to the fact that the decoding of stereotypes and clichés requires the use of research instruments from multiple areas of research (such as sociology, psychology, literature, history, politics and art). Only by fusing those fields of study can the researcher gradually understand the changing nature of the collective mentality in society, that is a slow process of constant growth of the inner world of individuals.

CAMPANIA DIN 1916 ÎN VIZIUNEA MEMORIALIȘTILOR

GHEORGHE-FLORIN GHEȚĂU

Abstract: Romania joined Entente as a consequence of the Treaty signed on the 4th/ 17th of August 1916, and thus it entered in the whirl of the first generalized world conflict hoping to accomplish the Romanian National State. The campaign failure in 1916 on the Romanian front was due to a set of factors and circumstances which equally belonged to Romania and Entente. In order to understand how the war realities were lived and perceived by those who, in different degrees were implied in, we tried to make appeal to the different notices, journals, memoirs they left behind. Officers, intellectuals, diplomats, members of the Romanian Royal Court are cited as eye-witness whose testimony is indispensable for a better understanding of the past.

Keywords: First World War, Romanian military campaign in 1916, collective memory, memories as historical source.

O SCURTĂ ISTORIE A ISTORIOGRAFIEI EPITAFULUI/ UNE COURTE HISTOIRE DE L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE DE L'EPITAPHE

MIHAELA GRANCEA

Résumé: Le cimetière comme lieu de mémoire est devenu un paradigme stéréotype, mais on parle/on écrit sur le cimetière, vu comme patrimoine culturel (historique et artistique), seulement depuis quelques décennies. On a écrit sur les cimetières, dans la plupart des études censées proposer des thèmes sur l'histoire de la mort, de façon tangentielle, en abordant uniquement la présentation/description de quelques monuments funéraires en relation avec la biographie de personnalités historiques, des mémoriaux ou dans le contexte de certains thèmes de l'histoire de l'art. La plupart des approches ont été pourtant des démarches monographiques; évidemment, puisque de telles problématiques sont (encore) inépuisables et des démarches scientifiques similaires sont encore d'actualité, surtout dans les espaces des historiographies

est européennes, où l'on essaie de récupérer l'histoire des cimetières des héros et la résurrection du culte traditionnel des héros par la création d'offices spécialisés auprès des ministères (de la culture, de la défense), aussi que des investigations dans le domaine.

A travers sa nature, l'építaphe (lat. epitaphius, gr. epitaphion < gr. epi – sur, taphos –tombeau) est une inscription funéraire réalisée en vers ou en prose. En règle générale, le texte commémoratif fait un éloge du défunt et comprend des réflexions morales, philosophiques, religieuses. La mort, par l'építaphe, dans toutes les cultures, est «personnalisée», car on offre uniquement les dates de l'expiration d'une personne, et non pas sur la mort en général. Les fonctions de l'építaphe chrétien sont: la fonction commémorative et thérapeutique, l'építaphe chrétien ayant une certaine homogénéité formelle et fonctionnelle. Les épigraphes continuent à éditer, mais également à analyser les inscriptions antiques et médiévales faisant partie de l'aire régionale et nationale.

Mots clefs: histoire de la mort, cimetière, építaphe, culture commémorative.

TROIȚE ȘI CRUCI ROMÂNÈȘTI PE AMBELE MALURI ALE DUNĂRII – REVALORIZĂRI ESTETICE

GABRIELA BOANGIU

Abstract: The paper intends to highlight the contemporary aspects of a Romanian social practice – the rise of crosses in different spaces of the village: cemeteries, in front of the houses, hanged on the fences, near the springs or fountains built by the local people, on the crossroads etc. The ethnological research was developed in Oltenia, Romania and in the communities of Romanians that live in a multiethnic context on the other border of Danube, in Serbia and Bulgaria. The research was conducted in Dolj, Olt, Gorj and Mehedinți – all departements in Romania, and in the villages such as Florentin, Pocraina, Rabova – in Bulgaria and Uzdin, Vârșeș, Ecica in Serbia.

Keywords: Romanian crosses, cultural identity, aesthetics, visual methods.

PRESENCIA DE LOPE EN EL TEATRO DURANTE LA GUERRA CIVIL ESPAÑOLA

GABRIEL INSAUSTI

Abstract: The Spanish war provoked a terrible collapse that affected every aspect of social life, theatre included, inasmuch as it supposed an occasion to improvise a literary corpus that would fit political demands and new circumstances. Significantly enough, Lope de Vega's work occupied a prominent place within this improvisation of a new theatre, but it did so both in the francoist

and in the republican side. Lope's comedies and tragedies were brought again to stage, playwrights drew their inspiration from a certain view of Lope and, above all, his figure and meaning themselves were widely discussed during the thirties, and specially between 1936 and 1939.

LA IMAGEN DE JUAN HUNIADES EN *EL REY SIN REINO* DE LOPE DE VEGA

OANA ANDREIA SÂMBRIAN-TOMA

Abstract: In 1608, the Spanish writer Lope de Vega concluded his play, *El rey sin reino*, published in 1625, where he presented the political events which took place in Hungary between 1439 and 1458. One of the main characters of the play is John Huniades, whose role is extremely important for the development of the action. Since 1456, when John Huniades obtained his best known success against the Turkish army in Belgrade, celebrated by the people from Gerona, after king Alphons V announced the victory himself, in the 16th century, Pedro Mejía and Vasco Díaz Tanco evoked the same event in their chronicles, eulogizing John. In the 17th century, when the Spanish society was dominated by the "Turkish psychosis", Lope de Vega wrote a play where John Huniades was presented as a hero of the Christian world.

Keywords: John Huniades, image, Spanish drama, chronicles.

ÎMPĂRȚIRI ȘI EXPLICAȚII ALE TEXTULUI NOULUI TESTAMENT

MIHAI CIUREA

Résumé: Parler au sujet de l'histoire textuelle du Nouveau Testament signifie aussi aborder le problème de l'écriture des anciens manuscrits bibliques. Les scribes utilisaient, d'habitude, le scriptio continua des textes, ce qui donne très peu de signes de ponctuation. Il y avait, quand même, certains signes qu'on a découvert dans le contenu de ces anciens documents, au but d'aider le lecteur dans son travail, aussi que de donner au texte sacré une forme propice afin d'être utilisé surtout dans les assemblées ecclésiastiques. A travers les premiers siècles, on retrouve plusieurs tentatives d'organiser les péricopes liturgiques du culte divin: «les chapitres» des plus importants Codex (Vaticanus, Alexandrinus etc.); les «logoi» d'Andrée de Césarée; les «titlo»; «les sections et les canons» d'Eusèbe de Césarée; «les hypotesis» et «les stichoi» d'Euthalius d'Alexandrie. Les manuscrits bibliques du Nouveau Testament qui ont été consacré à la lecture publique de l'Eglise chrétienne sont les déjà célèbres lectionnaires, utilisés au culte de Dimanche, de Samedi (synaxarion) et des plus importants Saints (menologion). La division actuelle du texte néotestamentaire par chapitres date du troisième siècle et celle par versets du sixième siècle. Il y avait aussi certaines explications du texte: la scolie, la glose, le commentaire, «les

catena» (extraits des citations patristiques) ou bien des noms (les onomastiques).

Mots clefs: manuscrits bibliques, division, péricope, lectionnaire, explication.

SCRIERI CU CARACTER NORMATIV DIN PRINCIPATELE ROMÂNE ÎN PERIOADA 1765-1820

LOREDANA MARIA ILIN-GROZOIU

Abstract: As regarding the modernization of the law, the period after 1750 when there had been identified the reforms of Constantin Mavrocordat or Alexandru Ipsilanti, played a very important part. Starting with 1775, there could be remarked an advance as regarding the written laws in comparison with the traditional law. The reformation started by the Phanariot rulers had been accompanied by the effort of the autochthon elites to put into practice various ideas concerning the rethinking of the Romanian Principalities' status and the function of the state itself. The codifying activity, the effort made by the autochthon law-makers represented as many components of the process that implied the changing of the landmark system that characterized the society in the Romanian Principalities after 1780. The necessity of the written law, the removing of the customs, the rationalization of the system of the beginnings of law, are only few of the provisions that appeared in the writings with normative character from this period. In the phase after 1750, the written legislation gained a greater importance, comparing with the traditional law, raising the number of the writings with normative character that regulated the most diverse aspects of the social life.

Keywords: the modernization of the law, intellectual mutations, written law, the influence of the Enlightenment.

CUNOAȘTEREA MEDICALĂ ÎN OPERA LUI ȘTEFAN EPISCOPESCU

LIDIA TRĂUȘAN-MATU

Abstract: The paper reconstitutes an episode of the medical knowledge of the XIXth century. The writings of doctor Ștefan V. Episcopescu were analysed from all the perspectives that seemed essential to us. We tried to show that, considering the importance given by him to direct observation in the medical act and to the elimination of any supranatural influences in the birth of illness, Episcopescu practices and popularizes modern medicine, even if his predominant developed model is based on humours and his medical practice remains closer to the evacuation act.

Keywords: modern medicine, humoural model, illness-concept, therapeutics, traditions.

CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA LIMBAJULUI MEDICAL

IULIA CRISTINA FRÎNCULESCU

Abstract: The present article highlights one of the many strands of linguistic research, namely the terminological, lexico-semantic approach to medical discourse. The succinct survey of the medical vocabulary, in parallel with general lexis, and the attempt of elaborating a theory of the medical sign, is followed by an analysis of linguistic contact between English and Romanian. The focus is on cross-linguistic influence, under the form of lexical borrowing from English, the international language of science and technology, and on negative transfer, which may lead to terminological and notional ambiguities or errors. The study also provides a short list of neological Romanian medical Anglicisms.

Keywords: medical language, general language, linguistic contact, lexical borrowing, Anglicisms.

EVOLUȚIA LEXICULUI ROMÂNESC. STUDIU DE CAZ: OCUPAȚIILE MILITARE

Iustina Burci

Résumé: Dans cet article l'auteur met en discussion l'importance des recherches sur les termes désignant des fonctions militaires de passé au niveau de la langue roumaine et de l'histoire. L'article illustre, conformément au matériel étudié, que dans beaucoup de cas, les termes en question proviennent de plusieurs langues.

Aujourd'hui des noms qui désignent des anciens fonctions militaires se trouvent dans les situations suivantes:

a) Ils font partie du lexique archaïque (*agă, beșliu, cârcserdar, comis, deliu, ferentar, gebegiu, hatman, iamac, mataragiu, nefer, odobaș, polcovnic, reiz, șătrar, topciu* etc.);

b) Ils font partie du lexique actif et ils désignent maintenant des métiers (*căpitan, general, locotenent, portar, vânător*);

c) Ils ont été utilisés au niveau de la langue commune ou du langage commun de temps en temps avec d'autres sens (*ceauș, stegar, vâtaf* etc.);

d) Ils sont des anthroponymes (*Aga, Aprodu, Armaș, Arnautu, Bairactar, Baltagiu, Ban, Beșleagă, Beșliu* etc.);

e) Ils devenus des toponymes (*Aga, Beșlii, Cazaci, Călărași, Cămărașu, Dorobanț, Paicu, Panduri, Panduru, Portari, Seimeni, Spahii, Spătaru* etc.).

Keywords: terminology, military occupations, semantic evolution, current occupations.

ASUPRA MOBILITĂȚII TERITORIALE A POPULAȚIEI ÎN SUDUL OLTENIEI (1977-2006)

ANCA CEAUȘESCU

Abstract: The territorial mobility of the population, along with the natural moving, plays an important part if we take into account the modification of the demographic volume from any geographic territory. The dynamics of this “total social phenomenon” depends directly on the force of the factors specific for the mechanism of attraction/rejection, most of economic nature. In the space that we have analyzed, the average rate of the departures has high values. The dynamics regarding the leaving from the countryside shows an ascendant course until the end of the '70s, followed by a decrease of the migratory rates until 10.3% in 1985 and then a growth to 15.75 in 2006. The rate of migration registered the lowest values in the '80s, period followed by the changing of the migratory course. For the entire analyzed period (1977-2006) we notice a preponderantly negative migratory result. The rural environment of the Băilești Field had become an area that provided young labour power, generating the “depopulation” of the villages and, strongly related with it, the ageing of the population. In the field area, the average rate of the migratory result had an ascendant dynamics, from -11% in 1977 to 1.9% in 2006.

Keywords: migration, immigration, southern Oltenia, rural space, international migration.

SOCIOLOGIA FAMILIEI ÎN FAȚA UNOR NOI PROVOCĂRI. FAMILIA, O REALITATE CONTRADICTORIE?

RODICA ȚUGUI

Résumé: Longtemps, la famille a constitué pour les sociologues un lieu privilégié d'observation de la tradition et de la reproduction des formes dominantes de vie en société; aujourd'hui elle permet plutôt, comme l'illustrent les travaux récents, de cerner des indices d'émergence ou de transformation des normes, des valeurs, des formes de sociabilité et d'organisation sociale. Mais où est la recherche sociologique sur la famille et vers quoi tend-elle? Quelles sont la pertinence et la spécificité de l'approche sociologique dans la compréhension du fait familial? L'auteur a essayé dans son étude mettre au jour les principaux défis qui se présentent selon lui, aux sociologues de la famille.

Mots-clefs: sociologie de la famille, valeurs, défis, formes de sociabilité.

EVOLUȚIA ROLURILOR MASCULINE ȘI FEMININE ÎN FAMILIA CONTEMPORANĂ

ILEANA ROMAN

Abstract: The proposed model is included to be a concrete(empirical) support research that would aim not only towards the theoretical functionalities of diagnosis and prognosis for the young family in the middle of the actual and future developing Romanian society, but also towards the point of view of the approaches that implies sociology as social image on report to the applicative therapeutical functionalities.

Keywords: young family, society, research, developing

EVOLUȚIA SERVICIILOR DE POȘTĂ ȘI TELECOMUNICAȚII DIN ROMÂNIA

Costela Iordache

Abstract: The post and the telecommunications services are complex, each with having its own specific. They are completing, being the subject of organization measures which should be reflected in the reduction of time which separates the sender and the receivers. In Romania, the post worked functioned since the Daco-Roman period, being known the routes from the main river valleys. The post and telecommunications services are considered an important sector of the national economy. This article presents the stages of evolution of these services, focusing on the past decades, the dynamics of postal and telecommunications facilities, the development and territorial distribution of some activities in this area, highlighting its dependence on social and economic development.

Keywords: post, telecommunications, evolution, organization.

GENEZA ORAȘELOR DIN OLTENIA

GABRIEL CROITORU, FLORIN NACU

Résumé: Dans l'article ci-présent nous avons essayé, en s'appuyant principalement sur les documents existants et les études publiées, de saisir les principaux traits du processus de la formation des villes d'Olténie. Il s'agit d'un phénomène qui commence même avant le fondement de la principauté de la Valachie et prend fin juste au passage du XVIe siècle vers le XVIIe, lors de l'apparition des premières mentions documentaires de la ville. L'hypothèse scientifique à partir de laquelle nous avons lancé cette recherche tient compte du fait que c'est le village qui a précédé la ville, la phase de transition, préurbaine ou de genèse urbaine, étant influencée par plusieurs facteurs notamment ceux géographiques, économiques et politiques.

Mots-clefs: histoire urbaine, genèse des villes, Olténie, facteurs.

RAPORTUL PUTERE-SOCIETATE ÎN ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ (SECOLELE XVII-XVIII). STUDIU DE CAZ: ISPRĂVNICATUL

DIANA-MIHAELA PĂUNOIU, GHEORGHE
COSTACHE

Abstract: In this article are shown the main stages that had as result formation and consolidation of *Ispravnicat* institution in Walachia. Initially, *ispravnicii* have accomplish temporary functions (*ispravnic* or accomplisher of king's command, *ispravnic* of oath, *ispravnic* of Bucharest's chair, *ispravnic* of cities, *ispravnic* of Craiova's chair, *ispravnic* for institutions or settlements). Gradually, *ispravnic* have become the representative of a permanent institution (*dregatorie*). *Ispravnicat* institution formed over a long period of time. The origin of this institution can be found in administrative evolution of Oltenia County, were, during Austrian occupation (1718-1739) for the first time *ispravnic* appeared with administrative functions – *ispravnic*s of township. In evolution of this institution important was the reforms adopted during Constantin Mavrocordat and Alexandru Ipsilanti. Thru these reforms, *ispravnic* became, in the second half of the 18th century, the most important character in state administration. *Ispravnicat* institution lasted until 1931, when, with entry into force of Organic Regulation, County *ispravnicat* was replaced with County *ocarmuitor*, later just *carmuitor* (1949-1856), administrator (1857-1864) and prefect (since 1864). Evolution of these institutions turned the assertion that *Ispravnicat* institution can be considered precursor of prefect institution.

Keywords: Walachia, administration, prefecture (*Isprăvnicat*), township, county.

DIN ACTIVITATEA BĂNCILOR COMERCIALE DIN JUDEȚUL ROMANAȚI (1896-1944)

GEORGETA GHIONEA

Abstract: The foundation of the National Bank of Romania Agency from Caracal in 1896 and the financing strategy adopted in the first years of activity stimulated the process of constituting the new credit institutions. Until the breaking out of the First World War, there had been founded, in the urban area from the Romanați district, 4 local commercial banks and 80 urban and rural popular banks. The commercial banks practiced the entire operations specific for a bank, promoted a cautious financial policy, correlated with a behavior that took care of the clients' interests. Developing their activity in a preponderant rural environment, the societies oriented themselves mostly to the agrarian economy, paying most of the attention to the agriculture. At the end of the First World War, the number of banks from Romanați increased. Founded by the important dealers, the new credit institutions had not proved to be as serious as those founded before 1914 and had been mostly interested in the financial speculations. Affected by the economic crisis and being in the impossibility of

remaking their credit, according to the law from 1935, the banks from Romanați district entered, after 1939, into liquidity.

Keywords: commercial bank, credit, economy, Romanați district.

ORGANIZAREA ȘI EXPLOATAREA DOMENIULUI SADOVA ÎN PERIOADA 1884-1919

NARCISA-MARIA MITU

Abstract: The moment the Crown Domain was founded in 1884, it was decided that the estate from Sadova, the Dolj district, would be a part of it. Along with the other estates that belonged to the Crown Domain, Sadova was supposed to be transformed into a model farm that would represent a good example for the dweller of this area. As concerning this transformation, the leaders of this Administration adopted some measurements for the improving of the soil that was a sandy one, inappropriate for the agricultural cultures. In the agricultural sections the intensive and extensive system of culture that replaced the biennial one that was previously practiced were introduced. A special attention was paid to the viticultural and forest sectors that represented the main sources of income, taking special measures to develop the small industry that will serve the domain's needs. The constitution of the commons in 1908 and the great expropriation from 1919 will considerably diminish the area of the Domain, reducing it to three large segments: the north and the south ones and the oak forest from the water meadow.

Keywords: the Romanian Crown Domain, industry, evolution, expropriation.

THE APPROACH FOR BANK PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS: GREAT BANK GROUPS, BANKS FROM EMERGENT COUNTRIES AND ROMANIAN BANKING SYSTEM

CRISTI SPULBAR, ROXANA NANU,
RAMONA GRUESCU

Abstract: Concerning year 2008, this is, as follows, marked by a substantial diminishing of profitableness, in the first part of the year, especially for banks with raised exposition on mortgage market from USA, but also for markets recognized as having a management of most performing risks, so Royal Bank of Scotland announced the first losses, after the first six months of the year, from the last 40 years. With all these, the banking sector from emergent countries registered very good results, banks operating in these countries posting increasing incomes, thing that happened also in Romania.

Keywords: bank performance analysis, Romanian banking system, European banking market, risks

STRATEGII DE POLITICĂ INTERNAȚIONALĂ ÎN CARTEA PROFETULUI AMOS

MIHAI VALENTIN VLADIMIRESCU

Abstract: Amos denounced Israel's idolatry, not simply because idolatry was a fraudulent means of worship, but also because it was a system of life which in contrast to covenant religion required no personal ethics, thus allowing its practitioners to exploit others for their own gain. Idolatry was rampant in Israel, a condition reflected by the wide distribution of attacks on it throughout the book. Amos is an illustration of the biblical principle that spiritual gifts are more important than academic training for ministry, for his oracles are fully as powerful and compelling as any in the OT. Significant about the oracles against foreign nations is their unmistakable implication that Israel's God has a covenant relationship with nations other than Israel: Yahweh is the punisher of the sins of Aram, Moab, etc. The oracles against foreign nations and foreign altars stress not Israel's covenantal accountability, but Yahweh's. He must punish Israel for their sins. This was a concept which the average Israelite of Amos' time apparently found hard to understand. Sarcastically calling Israelites to their covenantally illegal worship, Amos reminds them of the hard times and disasters they have repeatedly known. He preached in a time of relative prosperity to people who were apparently quite satisfied that their approach to life, centered on cultic rather than covenantal obligation, was working well for them.

Keywords: international politics, biblical prophecies, Amos prophet.

BANATUL ÎN NOUL CONTEXT GEOPOLITIC DE LA SFÂRȘITUL PRIMULUI RĂZBOI MONDIAL

MIHAELA BĂRBIERU

Résumé: La fin de la Première Guerre mondiale a mis les diplomates des Royaumes de la Roumanie et serbo-croate-slovène devant un défi: trouver des solutions aux problèmes épineux concernant le Banat. En 1919, l'armée serbe avait occupé une grande partie de la province, mais par manque des troupes ou de structures administratives prêts à exercer une domination sur la province, les Serbes furent limités seulement à un contrôle militaire donc à exercer un pouvoir symbolique sur la nouvelle acquisition territoriale. Toutefois, les abus et les atrocités de l'armée serbe dans le Banat roumain ont été signalés dans une série de notes du Département des Informations et par suite sont restés dans l'attention des autorités militaires et politiques roumaines. Soutenue par la France, la Roumanie a réussi à obtenir du Conseil de la Conférence de Paix de Paris l'évacuation des autorités militaires et administratives du Royaume serbo-croate-slovène. La diplomatie française s'est impliquée sérieusement dans la résolution de cette affaire qui pourrait aisément se transformer dans une crise et menacer l'équilibre géopolitique de la région.

C'est ainsi que le Danube a été fixé comme frontière entre les deux royaumes. Du point de vue juridique, la nouvelle frontière a été établie grâce au Traité de Sèvres, les deux parties y impliquées se mettant d'accord pour la réunion d'une commission mixte dans ce but. Le 4 Janvier 1922, un protocole a été élaboré par les gouvernements de Bucarest et Belgrade exprimant leur volonté d'établir la frontière terrestre. Après plus de 2 ans, en Juin 1924, il y a eu finalement l'échange des ratifications du Protocole portant sur la création de la frontière entre les deux Etats. A travers ce document, la Roumanie devait céder au Royaume serbo-croate-slovène ses communes Pardan, Mодоş, Surian, Crivobara et Gaiu Mare tandis que le Royaume serbo-croate-slovène renonçait à Beba Veche, Pusta, Kerestul, Jimbolia Ciortea et Ian. Pendant l'occupation du Banat par l'armée du Royaume Serbo-croate-slovène, il faut noter le manque de presque toute consultation entre les officiers roumains et serbes. Les Grandes Etats-majeurs de toutes les deux armées étaient restés en contact seulement par l'intermédiaire de leurs attachés militaires de Belgrade et Bucarest.

Mots-clefs: Fin de la Première Guerre mondiale, le Banat, frontière entre Roumanie et Serbie, disputes militaires et diplomatiques

GURILE DUNĂRII ÎN CONTEXT GEOPOLITIC ANTE ȘI POST SINAIA (ARANJAMENTUL DIN 18 AUGUST 1938) – ZONĂ DE CONVERGENȚĂ A INTERESELOR MARILOR PUTERI

ARTHUR TULUȘ

Abstract: Considered from a geopolitical view, towards the end of the '30s, the mouths of the Danube represented a reason of conflict between three major European powers: the French-British coalition, the German-Italian coalition and the Soviet Union. Moreover, the clash between the three major powers and their interests became, during the years preceding the Second World War, a real political competition, in which the situation of the mouths of Danube also showed which alliance or country held the biggest power in Europe. This became obvious even for people not having any particular interest and skills in political analysis. The most involved country, and also the most aggressive, was Germany. The Reich unilaterally decided to break the international regulations regarding the traffic on its sector of the Danube (November 14, 1936) and this was only the beginning of a more comprehensive project aiming at the collapse of the entire system of regulations regarding the traffic on the Danube established at the end of the First World War. From that moment onwards, very quickly, some important international events took place and they determined some major changes in the territorial and political situation of the countries from the Danubian basin. The Franco-British alliance, the only force able to face the power of the German-Italian alliance, has chosen compromise and delay instead of a firm solution. At the beginning of 1938, the Romanian politicians realized that, concerning the problem of the Danube, France and Great Britain were on the point of accepting some compromises. Their reasons to do this were not the

will to give a positive reply to the requests of the Romanian politicians, as it may seem at a first glance, but rather to favour the Reich. Unfortunately, the intentions of the two European democracies regarding the Danube were in fact part of a plan which aimed at shifting towards the East the scope of Hitler's aggressive intentions. They thought that through this, peace would be preserved in Europe; but this plan quickly proved to be a vain hope. In the second half of the 30s, a third great power, the Soviet Union, made its presence felt in the diplomatic conflicts regarding the Danube. The Soviet Union, through its cunning and double-faced policy, tried to catch hold of all the benefits resulting from the rivalry between the two big alliances, trying to associate with both parties. Not only Germany and the Soviet Union tried to benefit from the recently occurred political and diplomatic conflict, but also some other states not belonging to the European Commission of the Danube. Invoking the clauses of the provisory character of the number of members (art. 4 from the Permanent Regulations of the Danube) and also taking their stand on some real or fictitious arguments concerning the existence of some important commercial, maritime and European interests at the mouths of Danube, several states claimed memberships in the European Commission. These states were Greece, Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Keywords: geopolitical analysis, mouths of Danube, European powers of the '30, European Commission of the Danube.

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИ СИСТЕМИ И РЕЖИМИ

CEZAR AVRAM, ROXANA RADU

Rezumat: Un sistem politic este reprezentat de ansamblul relațiilor politice, instituțiile și organizațiile politice, precum și concepțiile politice ce se referă la modul de conducere și organizare a societății. Regimul politic este un subansamblu al sistemului politic, reprezentând tipurile de organizare și de exercitare a puterii politice. Regimul politic reprezintă totalitatea metodelor, mijloacelor și instituțiilor prin care se realizează puterea. Atât noțiunea de sistem, cât și cea de regim politic ne trimit la o idee de coerență; cele două noțiuni se află într-o relație de strânsă interdependență, fără însă a se putea confunda. Atunci când discutăm de sisteme politice, avem în vedere totalitatea factorilor care influențează deciziile colective – partidele, alegătorii și mișcările sociale, toate acestea formând împreună un sistem politic. Pe de altă parte, natura regimului politic și forma sa de exprimare în planul practicii sociale sunt date de raportul de forțe dintre clase sociale, partide, dintre cetățeni și societatea civilă și cea politică. Regimul politic nu se poate identifica cu forma de guvernare care desemnează modul concret de formare și organizare a organelor puterii de stat, caracteristicile și principiile lor, raporturile dintre ele și celelalte forme instituționalizate ale sistemului politic. Regimul politic reprezintă și materializarea ierarhizării valorilor politice. Sistemul politic contribuie în mod determinant la funcționalitatea sistemului global, reprezentând o componentă esențială, aceea a relațiilor politice. Acestea sunt legăturile ce se stabilesc între

grupurile și categoriile sociale care acționează pentru satisfacerea intereselor proprii, în raport cu puterea politică. În consecință, relațiile politice sunt raporturile dintre grupurile de indivizi, partide și organizații politice și puterea politică. De asemenea, ele sunt și raporturile dintre națiuni și naționalități (relații interetnice). Ele se desfășoară pe plan intern, fiind numite relații naționale, pentru a fi departajate de relațiile interstatale, care poartă denumirea de relații politice internaționale. Uneori, sintagmele „sistem politic” și „regim politic” sunt folosite cu aceleași semnificații, deoarece se confundă sistemele politice cu cele economice, amestecând termenii: democrație, dictatură, capitalism, socialism. Corect, termenii de democrație și dictatură se referă la sistemul politic, în vreme ce termenul de capitalism și termenul de socialism se referă la instituțiile economice. În literatura de specialitate o atenție deosebită este acordată și tipologiei sistemelor și regimurilor politice, întâlnindu-se numeroase clasificări pe care autorii le prezintă în cuprinsul acestui articol. În funcție de natura instituțiilor care au funcționat într-o anumită țară, cea mai întâlnită clasificare a sistemelor politice cunoaște trei forme: sisteme democratice, autoritare și totalitare. În ceea ce privește clasificarea regimurilor politice, s-au conturat până în prezent mai multe clasificări care folosesc o anumită prioritate în grupul de criterii, și anume: clasificările care pornesc de la fundamentările tradiționale (autori de referință: Marcel Prelot, George Vedel); clasificările ce depășesc cadrul tradițional (Maurice Duverger, George Burdeau, Raymond Aron). În literatura politică recentă, referitoare la tipologia regimurilor politice, pornindu-se de la o varietate de criterii care trebuie folosite în clasificare, două sunt tipurile considerate cele mai adecvate: regimurile politice dictatoriale/autoritare sau totalitare și regimurile politice democratice.

Cuvinte cheie: politic, politică, putere, regim, sistem.

COMUNISMUL: DOCTRINĂ, EVOLUȚIE, PRACTICI POLITICE

CEZAR AVRAM, ROXANA RADU

Abstract: Communism, as an ideology was born in the middle of the 19th century, referring to property in general, considering that the aim of the revolutionary struggle was the necessity of changing the capitalist society into a more egalitarian system in which the collective welfare became reality and the pursuit of selfish individual interest subordinated to values as association, community and cooperation. The private property's non-existence and community's property upon means of production and subsistence were the doctrinary pillars for supporting the concept of Communism. The communists' program promoted mainly the expropriation of capitalists of any kind, so that the productive potential should be used in the frame of non-exploiting social relations, in one word, in communism. The idea of eliminating private property upon land was not a Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist invention. The great majority of Utopian projects crossing the history of the last two centuries argued, more or less philosophically, the absolute solution of “Heaven on Earth”. Marx, Engels and Lenin considered that the abolition of the property concept would lead to

social homogeneity. The proletariat, vector of the social progress, had to deprive of goods not only the bourgeoisie, but also the peasantry. Together with the landowners' disappearance, the social classes also disappeared automatically and the state, initially the agent of expropriation, autoeliminated itself in a short time, making place for a proletariat expanded on the surface of the entire communist society. The alliance between labourers and peasant workers had to be, in the Marxist-Leninist vision, the prelude of assimilating the peasant owners into the non-homogenous mass of the working class: no finality projects which, put into practice, caused painful material and human casualties. The annihilation of the opposition and even the physical ruin of the landowners, bourgeoisie, Kulaks and German population represented the principal objective of the communist power in the first years of the totalitarian regime.

Keywords: collectivization, communism, ideology, property, totalitarianism.

CRIZELE ECONOMICE ȘI SOCIALE DIN POLONIA (1967 – 1980)

PETRE OPRIȘ

Abstract: In the early 1970s, the Central and East European communist countries developed a relatively economic growing period, but the attained rate of developing was not of long standing. Gradually, these states began to confront a series of problems concerning the extremely slow development of the living standard of population and this perspective became more and more visible by the end of the 1970s.

For understanding the events from that period, we chose to present some aspects of the Polish Crisis in the 1970s. The Polish economy was modernized based on the credits obtained from the Western countries and the industrial and agricultural production recorded a particular progress to the full benefit of the foreign funds brought in the country by the communist government and also of the „Ostpolitik” effects. But the undertaken reforms were not sufficient for a substantial improvement of the Polish plants and private farms efficiency.

REALISM ȘI UTOPIE ÎN POLITICA ROMÂNEASCĂ (1989-2000)

ION MILITARU

Résumé : Les traits spécifiques de la politique postcommuniste pour l'entière Europe Centrale et de l'Est gardent le signe des événements originaires qui l'ont produit. L'année 1989, bien que assez précis en ce qui concerne son lieu dans la temporalité historique, est devenu confus et ambigu du point de vue des significations générées dans la période de l'après.

L'étude ci-présent, construit sur l'exactitude historique et l'ambiguïté des significations, suit la qualité de réalisme et utopie de la politique roumaine de l'après 1989. Plus précisément, il essaye de mettre en lumière les projets de la

politique roumaine qui garde la trace d'une pensée politique réaliste, typique pour une histoire libérale, et les signes d'une pensée utopique, spécifique pour une histoire totalitaire.

Mots clefs: réalisme, utopie, Roumanie, politique postcommuniste.

CETĂȚENIE EUROPEANĂ SAU CETĂȚENIE NAȚIONALĂ?

DENISA LOREDANA BICĂ

Abstract: National citizenship, closely linked to nationality and state, lies in all the rights and responsibilities conferred by the state to its citizens as subjects of law. European citizenship, essentially distinct from the national citizenship, is a new concept which, according to the formulation of the Treaty of Amsterdam, "completes ... and does not replace" the national citizenship.

Keywords: citizenship, democratic society, civil rights, Treaty of Amsterdam.

DREPTURILE OMULUI PRIVITE DIN PUNCTUL DE VEDERE AL SUBSTANȚIALITĂȚII LOR

GHEORGHE DĂNIȘOR

Résumé: Le texte ci-présent se propose de remettre en cause un concept bien connu, *les droits de l'homme*, cette fois-ci à partir de l'introduction en discussion de leur «substantialité». La notion porte sur la nécessité des droits de l'homme d'être fondés sur des valeurs liés aux traits inhérents de l'être humain.

Mots-clefs: droits de l'homme, substantialité, analyse, théories

CĂRȚILE FAMILIEI DOMNITORULUI NICOLAE MAVROCORDAT LA CRAIOVA

AURELIA FLORESCU

Résumé: Cette étude présente une collection de valeur nationale, qui se trouve à Craiova et qui appartenait au famille du prince phanariot Nicolae Mavrocordat. Les livres marquent le trajet même de la famille princière, car il s'agit d'une collection créée à Constantinople et développée ensuite à Bucarest. Prince-intellectuel, Nicolae Mavrocordat a été reconnu comme un bibliophile d'exception. Ses contacts avec les centres culturels renommés de l'Europe ont contribué la diffusion à la circulation des idées entre Orient et Occident.

Mots clefs: livres, Nicolae Mavrocordat, collection, Craiova.

ROLUL CULTURAL AL BOIERILOR GLOGOVENI

ILEANA CIOAREC

Résumé: Dans cet article, l'auteur présente le rôle culturel des boyards Glogoveanu. Cette famille noble à côté des autres comme celles de Bengești et Părăianu dans le nord d'Olténie, de Hotărani dans le Romanați et à côté de Craiovești dans les parties centrales d'une zone couverte par les Carpates, le Danube et l'Olt, a joué un important rôle dans l'histoire du principauté de la Valachie. Les boyards Glogoveanu ont bâti des églises à Glogova et Cerneți et une école à Glogova et ont participé financier à la fondation du théâtre et de la Société Philharmonique à Craiova. Maria Glogoveanu et Alexandrina Cantacuzino, assistées par le Métropolitain Athanase Mironescu et la famille royale, ont mis les bases de la Société Orthodoxe des Femmes Roumaines en mai 1910. Aussi, cette famille a-t-elle contribué à l'enrichissement du patrimoine de la pinacothèque «Alexandru et Aristia Aman» avec de nombreux objets qui ont appartenu à ses membres.

Mots clefs: histoire des élites, boyards Glogoveanu, Roumanie moderne, activité culturelle.

L'HERMENEUTIQUE SYMBOLIQUE

CONSTANTIN MIHAI

Abstract: This study tries to underline the meanings of the symbolic hermeneutics as the main frame of the Imaginative anthropology. Gilbert Durand's anthropological theory focuses on three important aspects: the imaginative is conceived as a general function of anthropological equilibrium; the formative levels of the symbolic images; the methodology of the imagination which, as ethic and metaphysics relies on the coherence of hermeneutics. The logic of the symbolic imagination of Durand belongs to the so called "reductive hermeneutics" and the "instaurative hermeneutics", both analyzed when talking about the paradigm of the symbolic hermeneutics. The symbolic hermeneutics encourages the study of any intellectual operation caused by the symbolic expression. Thus, the human being reports to his images as representations, whose meaning overtakes the *datum* of the experience.

Key-words: symbolic, hermeneutics, anthropology, Imaginative, function, methodology, paradigm, coherence.

DESPRE VARFURILE DE LANCE DE BRONZ DIN SUD-VESTUL ROMANIEI

SIMONA LAZĂR

Abstract: Lanceheads from the south west of Romania belong to a more general type located in the Carpatian Basin of the Middle Danube area. A distinctive characteristic resides in the shape of the blade, that of leaf exhibiting numerous typological variations. The items from Mileni of the Mehedinti province, as well as the ones from Sacoti, particularly the ones discovered in Banat are the same and correspond to those found in Central Europe as well as the basin of the Middle Danube area. The lanceheads discovered in the Egeic area have a blade shaped as an oval-prolongued and are very common in the south of the Danube and Mediterranean Italy, where the presence and influence of the micenians is very well documented throughout the late helladic. The article also has a catalog containing the main discoveries from the south east Romania, as well as the neighbouring areas of the South Danube area, Serbia and Bulgaria.

Keywords: Lanceheads, south west of Romania, iron age, catalog.

„PENTRU BUNA PETRECERE A PERSOANELOR”: LOCURILE DE SOCIABILITATE PUBLICĂ ÎNTRE REGLEMENTARE ȘI SUPRAVEGHERE (CAZUL BUCUREȘTIULUI LA MIJLOCUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA)

NICOLAE MIHAI

Résumé: À partir des documents découverts aux Archives Historiques Centrales de Bucarest, l'article essaie de proposer quelques perspectives sur le lieu dévolu par les espaces de sociabilité publique dans la capitale du Principauté de la Valachie. Si, après la réception des théories d'Habermas sur l'espace public et de Foucault sur la constitution du pouvoir, les historiens de l'Europe occidentale et des Etats-Unis ont essayé vite envisager un espace moins connu, leur collègues de l'Est furent obligés, au moins jusqu'aux révolutions anticomunistes de l'année 1989, garder toute distance envers un sujet considéré dangereux. Toutefois, on assiste au développement d'un intérêt croissant, d'autant plus que les sources d'archive n'en font manque. Vu les conditions socio-politiques du Principauté de la Valachie au milieu du XIXe siècle (une surveillance accrue, instituée juste après la chute du gouvernement révolutionnaire quarante-huitard, la présence des troupes russes et turques, la circulation encore anonyme des révolutionnaires roumains, hongrois, la restauration difficile de l'Ancien Régime réglementaire), la police, l'administration locale et le Prince s'efforcent d'en initier et de mettre en pratique des mesures adéquates, permettant de garder le contrôle sur la société. Les lieux de sociabilité publique, n'importe qu'il s'agisse de ceux des élites (clubs) ou de

ceux populaires, devienne vite sujet d'intérêt pour le regard du pouvoir, soucieux s'assurer un contrôle qui lui semble assez parfois lui échapper. Comment autrement lire une avalanche des normes qui établissent un nombre d'interdictions et de contraintes, fondé sur l'absence d'aucune critique du pouvoir, le contrôle étroit des personnes et des biens et la surveillance des voyageurs.

Mots-clefs: histoire culturelle du XIXe siècle, Bucarest, lieux de sociabilité, espace normatif du pouvoir.