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TRANSFORMĂRI ECONOMICO-SOCIALE ÎN AȘEZĂRILE DE PE MALUL ROMÂNESC AL DUNĂRII LA ÎNCEPUTUL DECENIULUI IV AL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

Résumé: Dans cet article, l'auteur essaie de présenter les changements économiques et sociaux qui ont eu lieu dans les cités situés sur la rive roumaine du Danube à partir du début des années '40 du XIX-ème siècle. Il est bien connu que les prévoyances du traité d'Adrianopol et les Règlements Organiques ont joué un rôle important dans l'évolution de celles-ci. Les deuxièmes actes fondamentaux permettent la liberté du commerce sur le Danube et la Mer Noire et par suite un rythme significatif de développement urbain. La mention d'onze douanes à la première moitié du XIXème siècle sur la rive roumaine du Danube en fait preuve. On remarque notamment l'évolution différente de Cerneți, Calafat, Izvoare, points commerciaux importants de la principauté par le biais desquels sont entrés et sortis de grandes quantités des marchandises.

Mots clefs: commerce riverain, douane, développement économiques, circulation des marchandises

CONTRIBUȚII LA ISTORICUL AȘEZĂRILOR RURALE DIN CÂMPIA BĂILEȘTIULUI

Résumé: La région géographique étudiée se compte parmi les régions bien habitée du pays. L'apparition et l'évolution de villages d'ici porte l'empreinte de facteurs géographiques, socio-historique et économique.

Les découvertes archéologiques attestent la présence de communautés humaines depuis le néolithique, mais les documents historiques et cartographiques prouvent leur continuité jusqu'à nos jours. Les premiers habitats mentionnés dans les documents historiques appartiennent au XIV-ème siècle. Leur nombre évolue considérablement dans les siècles prochains. Les changements passés tout au long du temps dans la vie socio-économique de communautés humaine de plaine ont causé de mouvements démographiques concrétisés par le changement de l'emplacement de l'un ou par la disparition de l'autre, à côté de la création de nouveaux habitats.

Mots chefs: Plaine Băilești, villages, communautés humaines, évolution historique.

CONSIDERAȚII DEODEMOGRAFICE ASUPRA JUDEȚULUI VÂLCEA

Abstract: Located in the central Southern part of Romania, the Vâlcea county is profiled on the country map as an administrative unit, with an elongated shape in longitudinal direction, being crossed by the parallel of 45° north latitude. Owning 2.4% of the national territory and 1.9% of the country population, the Vâlcea

County has a varied and harmoniously relief with a significant human capital and with an economical potential low capitalized. The purpose of this study is to illustrate the numerical evolution of the population in the county during the period 1930 – 2006, the birth rates and the mortality as indicators of the natural dynamics, population density and the demographical structure (by age group and sex, national and confessional).

Key words: population, nataliy, mortality, demographic structures, Vâlcea district

ASPECTE PRIVIND BĂNCILE URBANE DIN JUDEȚUL GORJ ÎNTRE ANII 1899-1948

Abstract: At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, 146 popular banks were set up in the Gorj county. Among these banks, The Popular Bank Gilortul from Novaci and The Popular Bank Tudor Vladimirescu from Târgu Jiu excelled in the carried on activity. These two banks contributed to the development of commerce in the region and created new conditions for the development of the industrial sector. At the same time, they faced peasants demand for loans, and upheld the construction of schools, churches and memorials.

Before the beginning of the First World War, The National Bank of Romania impelled the founding of a small and middle bank network. Its purpose was to give loans for the development of industry and commerce. In the Gorj county The General Bank of Gorj and The Commercial Bank from Târgu Jiu were set up. The founding of banks in Gorj continued after war the founding of Novaci commercial bank and Victoria bank from Târgu Jiu.

Key words: bank, loan, economy, Gorj district

REORGANIZAREA CLUBULUI POLITIC LIBERAL DIN CRAIOVA: STATUTUL CLUBULUI NAȚIONAL-LIBERAL DIN DOLJ (1918)

Abstract: In the new occurrence created by the end of the First World War, the reorganisation of the liberal political club from Craiova has been realized. The Club's General Assembly meets on the 29th of November and the 1st of December 1918. During these meetings was debated and voted "The Status of the National-Liberal Club from the Dolj County", which contained 8 chapters and 46 articles. Through the agency of this status, there were settled in detail a series of aspects which allowed the good functioning of the political organization studied. Therefore, there were put down the conditions and procedures of the members' adhesion, withdrawal and expulsion; the attributions of the club's command bodies – the Committee, the General Assembly –, requirements that needed to be fulfilled for the good functioning of the meetings and decisions making process. In the status there were stipulated the means of propaganda:

conferences, meetings etc. held at the club's headquarters; a study group for members' training in economical, financial, social issues especially concerning the interests of the Dolj county; the establishment of its own newspaper and establishment of political branches of the club in the county.

Keywords: democratic principles, reorganization, liberal club, party status.

ASEMĂNĂRI ȘI DEOSEBIRI ÎNTRE „DEMOCRAȚIILE POPULARE” POSTBELICE

Abstract: After the Second World War, the communist system spread very fast in the shape of “people's democracies” whose leaders competed with themselves in order to show their “blind submission” towards Stalin. The USSR's intentions concerning the communisation of the Central and South-Eastern Europe were hidden through the agency of an intense action of manipulation and ideologisation, total control of the civil society, demagoguery and broken commitments. In all the states that adopted the socialist system, it was put into practice the model of “dissimulating” compulsion, violence, “class and ethnical genocide, succeeding, for a short period of time, through tempting and unselfish promises, in creating, for a great number of Europeans, a state of enthusiasm and voluntary adhesion forgotten for a long time. The hope to create an original democratic system and, through that, a new world relied on some momentary solutions. Among these solutions also stood the agrarian reform of March 1945, applied under the slogan of egalitarianism and proletarian fraternity.

Key words: postwar popular democracies, communist regimes, political analysis, comparative perspective

LEGISLAȚIA ROMÂNESCĂ DIN SECOLELE AL XVIII-LEA ȘI AL XIX-LEA, REFERITOARE LA CAPACITATEA JURIDICĂ A PERSOANELOR, ÎN FUNCȚIE DE APARTENENȚA RELIGIOASĂ, CU SPECIALĂ PRIVIRE ASUPRA CONSTITUȚIEI ROMÂNIEI DIN 1866

Abstract: The constitution from 1866 stipulated the possibility for the Romanian citizenship to be granted only to Christians. Due to the lobby developed by the Jewish association, the treaty of Berlin from 1878 conditioned the admittance of the Romanian independence by the revision of the constitution, so that every person's rights was assured, without considering their religion. The assignment of the revision of the constitution was received with hostility by the majority of the Romanian politicians, because of the strong anti-Jewish feeling, represented in the Romanian legislation from the 18th and 19th centuries. This legislation included two categories of laws, one with segregation character that regulated the conduct norms applicable exclusively to the Jewish community and the other with an anti-Jewish character showed directly or indirectly. In the first category are mentioned the decrees from 1775 and 1776, given by the Wallachian prince,

Alexandru Ipsilanti, and the decree from 1823 of the Moldavian prince Ion Sandu Sturdza. The laws with direct manifest of anti-Jewish character included the decrees given by the princes of Moldavia Grigore III Ghica (1764-1767 and 1774-1777), Constantin Moruzi (1777-1782) and Alexandru Mavrocordat (28 noiembrie 1782) and two articles from The Calimach Code(1817), that forbidden the Jewish to live in the villages, to sell alcohol and to take land on lease, as well as the decrees of prince Ion Sandu Sturdza from the 13th of February 1826 and the 27th of February 1826, through which the Jewish were forbidden to be bakers and to make candles. In the same categories is included the written disposition from the 15th of January 1869 through which the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mihail Kogalniceanu, requested to the prefects to banish the Jewish from the villages and to forbid them to sell alcohol to the peasants. In the category of the laws with indirect anti-Jewish manifest are included the Organic Regalements, the Paris Convention from 1858, the Romanian constitution from 1866, which stipulated that the Romanian citizenship can be granted only to Christians, as well as other 13 laws that conditioned having a position to fulfill the quality of being a Romanian citizen. In the last part of our work is illustrated the manner in which the principle of non discrimination of persons in accordance with their religious belonging was adopted on 11th of October 1879 following the revision of the art. 7 of the constitution from 1866, by emphasizing that the difficult procedure for granting the Romanian citizenship to Jewish led de facto to the violation of the principle, while the Muslim population in Dobrogea was granted the Romanian citizenship through the Law given on 9th of March 1880.

Key words: anti Jewish legislation, Mihail Kogălniceanu, 1878 Berlin Congress.

PUTEREA LEGISLATIVĂ ÎN ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ LA MIJLOCUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

Abstract: The 19th century, which in the history of Europe is the century of the nationalities, brought about highly significant developments for the Romanians. This article deals with the conceptual and operative delimitations of the classical trinomial: the legislative, executive and juridical powers. One of the essential duties of any state is to create the legal frame prone to coordinate and stimulate the new forms which would ensure the prosperity of its citizens. As a matter of fact, the evolution of the Romanian society towards modernization after 1848 brought the existing difference between the “legal country” and the “real one”. Nevertheless, the Crimean War with the eventual defeat of Russia rendered possible the union between Wallachia and Moldavia.

Key words: power, legislative, Wallachia, institution.

LEGISLAȚIA PRIVIND DOMENIUL COROANEI REGALE

Abstract: The proposition for the bill regarding the constitution of the Crown's Domain made by Ion. C. Brătianu on the 5th/17th of June 1884, although led to

many discussions in the Parliament, culminated with the adoption of the bill on the 10th/22nd of June 1884. The disputes stood for the diversity of opinions of the political figures that attended the meeting. The most frenzied contesters had been the old conservators that attacked the bill in the press and disfavored the Brătianu Ministry. According to the law, the Crown had the right to use and exploit the properties that constituted the Domain and the income obtained from them was meant to complete the civil list of the Royal Family. During their existence, the legislation referring to the Crown's Domain registered many modifications and improvements. Suppressed in 1948, as a consequence of the setting up of the communist regime, most of the surfaces owned by the Crown's Domain were integrated in the collectivist associations.

Keywords: legislation, Romania, Crown's domain, parliamentary debates.

LES FONCTIONNAIRES PUBLICS DANS LES PAYS ROUMAINS/ROUMANIE DANS LA DEUXIÈME MOITIÉ DU XIX^E SIÈCLE

Abstract: As far as Romanian historiography is concerned, the research in the history of modern institutions, in the political history of administration or in the history of social and professional groups is still at the beginning. The "building" of a Romanian national State brought about, required even, the building of a modern, European legislative and institutional system. Their attributions and duties, their representative function, their social significance justified the role of the Romanian State employees as agents and guarantees of modernisation, as much as they were themselves subjects in the process. In order to better understand how the State functions, how laws are enacted, but also the administrative mechanisms, as well as the way in which the socio-professional groups are constituted.

Keywords: public administration, professions, modernization, state building.

NEUTRALITATEA – ELEMENT COMUN ÎN RELAȚIILE ROMÂNNO-ITALIENE (AUGUST 1914 – MAI 1915)

Abstract: When on 15th/28th of June 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war to Serbia, which marked the beginning of the First World War, Romania and Italy were allies of the former. Italy accepted the alliance with the two-headed monarchy in 1882, and Romania accepted it on the 18th/30th of October 1883. But the conditions in which the war was declared compelled the two countries – Italy and Romania – to take into consideration that the problem of getting involved in the war was out of discussion because Austria-Hungary was the one which initiated the aggression and the treaty which bound them was strictly defensive and, as a consequence, the two countries declared their neutrality. Taking into consideration that both Romania and Italy had substantial territorial claims towards Austria-Hungary, the leaders from Bucharest and Rome initiated

diplomatic consultations materialized in two written agreements concluded in the Autumn of 1914 and the Spring of 1915, respectively. Those agreements had as a base the premise that the simultaneous entering in the war on the Entente's side would have put into the impossibility of reaction for the Austro-Hungarian army. In April 1915, Italy came to an agreement with the Entente, but Romania did not follow its gesture because its territorial and military demands had not been accepted yet. The Italian tempestuous entering into the conflict on the Entente's side in May 1915 created some discontents for Romania and also prolonged the war and Austria-Hungary's agony.

Key words: defensive alliance, neutrality, diplomatic agreement, intervention.

ECONOMICAL THINKING – A LINK BETWEEN ROMANIA AND EUROPEAN UNION AT THE ECONOMICAL LEVEL

Résumé: Composante de la culture spirituelle du peuple roumain le long de l'histoire, sa pensée économique a accompagné et a reflété les transformations qui ont eu lieu dans l'organisation de notre société, en principal les changements de l'économie du pays et l'influence sur eux de certains facteurs externes.

Le plus important aspect qui peut être remarqué dans la pensée économique roumaine, en ce qui a eu de mieux, a tourné autour des idées d'indépendances, unité nationale et d'État de libération sociale et nationale, de progrès sous ses diverses formes. Elle se développe en étroite liaison avec la pensée économique européenne, tout en représentant ainsi un compartiment de la pensée économique universelle, sans se séparer du cadre concret de notre économie, des circonstances objectives dans lesquelles apparaît et se développe l'économie nationale.

Mots clefs: économie, libération sociale, pensée économique, Union Européenne.

„AȘE ISPANI CE SINT FĂRĂ NUMAI GOTTHI”: IMAGINEA SPANIEI LA DIMITRIE CANTEMIR

Abstract: The Moldavian intellectual and prince, Dimitrie Cantemir, provided some very important information about Spain in his works, especially in The history of the Ottoman Empire. Its rising and fall (1714-1716) and in the Chronicle of the Roman-Moldo-Vallachians (1719-1722). His details can be divided into five, well defined categories: legendary Spain, Roman Spain, Visigothic Spain, Muslim Spain and Austrian Spain. Cantemir's legendary Spain goes back to the times of Hercules. The Roman Spain focuses on the Spaniard origin of two of Rome's best known emperors, also providing interesting details about the Roman's conquest of Spain etc. The Visigothic Spain relies on Alaric's actions of bravery, while the Muslim Spain starts from the idea of crusade, only to end up by pointing towards the Spanish Reconquista. The Austrian Spain

contains the most interesting information, which represent the key to the international relations from the 16th and the 17th century, including items such as the rivalry between Spain and France and many more.

Key words: Roman Spain, Visigothic Spain, Muslim Spain, Austrian Spain.

THE CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY IN THE ROMANIAN CINEMA ANCIENT ROME: A PRECIOUS ENEMY

Résumé: L'Antiquité, mais particulièrement la Rome Antique fut un sujet très important dans le cinéma roumain pendant le régime de Nicolae Ceaușescu. Certaines périodes de l'histoire romaine sont connectées à la civilisation dace et par conséquent, beaucoup de produits culturels roumains sont focalisés sur la relation entre les Romains et les Daces. Le régime de Ceausescu confère une importance particulière à cette période qui devient le berceau de la nation roumaine. La signification de l'histoire antique évolue d'une acception modérée dans les années 60, caractérisée par la synthèse de deux composants ethniques (le Daces et les Romains) à l'une radicale, pendant les années 80 lorsque l'élément romain est amoindri, tandis que l'autochtone est muni de tous les symboles fondateurs. Le but de ce travail est de révéler le rôle de Romains dans cette logique nationaliste et les moyens cinématographiques mis en œuvre pour leur donner vie.

Mots clefs: cinéma roumain, *peplum*, régime communiste, nationalisme.

STATUL CA AUTOR. „DREAPTA” ȘI „STÂNGA” ÎN PRIMII ANI AI ARTEI PLASTICE SOVIETICE (1917-1919)

Abstract: After the October revolution, art exhibitions continued at first as before, but the usual stuffing seemed to have been knocked out of them. The theory of art among the supporters of figurative painting rested firmly on the notion of the 'organising' role of recognisable visual images. The Bolsheviks together with the Futurists seem to have attached considerable importance to 'the image of the people', but the Party's in particular. Most aesthetic manifestos were voices representing a *unique* political view precisely with a *unique* artistic code. The 'left wing' and 'right wing' in U.S.S.R. between 1917 and 1919 shifted the art of this period into ceaseless controversy and turmoil both for the creators and observers.

Key words: left wing, right wing, futurism, socialist realism, bolshevism.

CEAUȘESCU SAU DE CE SĂ UIȚI CÂND POȚI SĂ-ȚI AMINTEȘTI? DESPRE SUCCESUL UNEI MĂRCI COMUNISTE CARE (SE) VINDE ÎN ROMÂNIA

Abstract: Each society is (re)constructing and remembering its own history based on the symbolic dispute between les chevaliers de la mémoire and les partisans de l'oubli. The aim of this paper is to analyze the history of the Romanian communism and of its image – Nicolae Ceaușescu – as it is presented in the post '89 advertisements, these discourses reflecting after all what is considered relevant by the society both to understand and to remember from and through recent history and not only. At the same time, based on this mixture between official history and personal histories which are even more relevant for the individuals since they are „living histories”, I am interested to see how a certain type of identity related to communism is (re)shaped in a consciousness way or not.

Key words: Ceaușescu, community memory, identity, publicity

LES FONCTIONS DE L'IMAGINATION SYMBOLIQUE

Abstract: The projection of the *imago* requires the existence of four functions that modulate the symbolic imagination. From the *biological, psycho-social and humanist* function to the *theophanic* one, the symbolic imagination tries to reconfigure the structure of the *homo symbolicus* in the *Mundus Imaginalis*. All these functions represent the hermeneutical possibilities to deal with *coincidentia oppositorum* that mark the ontological state. This study tries to decipher the logic of the symbolic imagination that is not identical with an intellectual apply, because he also implies a reception of the subject before his images. The cognitive aspect of the imagination, underlined by his hermeneutical comprehension is completed by the psychological aspect. However, the symbolic imagination opens new perspectives in order to reactivate the relation between the human being and the divinity, a relation often mutilated by a troubled and morbid rationality.

Key words: imagination, symbolic, function, theophany.

TINEREȚE FĂRĂ BĂTRÂNEȚE... SAU DESPRE ÎNRUDIRE ȘI NEMURIRE ÎN BASMUL ROMÂNESC

Abstract: The paper analyses the symbolical imaginary of the tale Youth without Old Age and Life without Death published by Petre Ispirescu. It underlines the critique that can be made regarding the collecting practices and the interpretation limits which they impose. The tale is compared to two other tales from different cultural spaces, the Italian tale L'Isola della Felicità and the tale about Ulises' journey back home, to the Ithaca Island, with a special focus on the narrative fragment regarding his stop on the Island of Calypso nymph. Both

tales bring around the motives of immortality temptation and the kinship theme. The folkloric motives that can be identified within the tale 'Youth without Old Age...' will be compared and articulated to motives from different tale types, trying to highlight the ontological signification of 'kinship' and 'immortality' as they appear in the symbolic imaginary of the Romanian folk culture.

Key words: folkloristics, tale types, folkloric motives, symbolic representations.

ELEMENTE DE MODERNITATE ÎN LITERATURA MEDICALĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ DIN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

Abstract: The paper discusses one of the important issues of the Romanian history of the 19th century: the modernization of the sanitary system of the Principates. For this aim, the main Romanian medical writings from that period were analyzed in order to see how the modern medical ideas were put in practice. The main conclusion is that the medical writings had profoundly modernisation features, both in content and in the political mission of the physician. From the content point of view, all the analyzed documents introduce modern principles of hygiene and medical practice. Regarding its political mission, the doctor, at the beginning of the 19th century, achieve an important recognition of his role in various instances of the power. One example is the administration, where he serves as a principal organizer and coordinator of the sanitary quarantine during the epidemics of cholera and plague. Moreover, the doctors were asked to teach the people fundamental hygiene rules as well as the importance to follow these norms.

Keywords: modernisation, 19th Century, sanitary system, Romanian medical literature

INTERSECTAREA TRADIȚIEI POPULARE CU TRADIȚIA RELIGIOASĂ ÎN CONTEXTUL PRACTICĂRII OBICEIURILOR DE CRĂCIUN DIN ZONA MEHEDIŢILOR

Abstract: Christmas, the great feast of Christian spirituality is the yearly feast of the Nativity of our Lord, Jesus Christ. The Nativity generates a new order reflected in the multitude of worshiping forms made on this occasion. As a way of spiritual preparation for the greeting of the feast, the believers respect the Advent, with a special importance in their attempt of spiritualizing their life and remaking the relation with God. The period between the 20th -25th of December is the most important one and full of forms of worship: from the day of Ignat until the Christmas Eve, when the Christians sacrifice the pigs, in order to announce the Nativity, the priest together with the verger of the village goes with the icon at every family, while the children go from house to house singing carols on Christmas day. The members of the family take part at the festivity of the decoration of the Christmas tree. The practice of the Christmas customs by the

inhabitants from the Mehedinti region demonstrates that this form of folk traditions has traveled across time, in perfect harmony with the Holy Bible.

Key words: Christmas, God's incarnation, salvation, tradition.

SORESCIANA DE LA DESCÂNTEC LA „DESCÂNTOTECĂ”

Résumé: Cet essai critique propose une analyse de la vision magique sur le monde, le support idéatique des poèmes du livre „La lilieci” et le saisisement du trajet des formules d'incantation que Marin Sorescu faire tirer de la pratique populaire. C'est un plaidoyer en faveur de la thérapie par les mots d'un poète introverti, doué «d'une intuition introvertie» (C. G. Jung). Le livre "La lilieci" précède le volume „Descântoteca” ce qui justifie notre argumentation en faveur de la genèse du volume: „De la descântec la Descântotecă”. Les séquences d'incantation du poème „La lilieci”, la pertinence encore de quelques unes dans les villages d'Olténie, la description des accessoires utilisés sont les repères de l'univers magico-poétique tel qu'il fut défini par Marin Sorescu.

Mots clefs: univers poétique, incantation, thérapie par les mots, culture populaire.

MARIN SORESCU – O PERSPECTIVĂ ASUPRA CONDIȚIEI UMANE

Résumé: Comme tous les créations des grands écrivains, l'œuvre de Marin Sorescu a une réelle dimension philosophique, parce qu'elle met en discussion le sens profond de l'existence humaine. C'est le cas de son oeuvre poétique mais aussi de celle dramatique, qui nous propose un point de vue originel en ce qui concerne la place de l'homme dans ce monde et ses rapports avec celui-là. Pour prouver cette hypothèse, l'article fait une analyse de la trilogie dramatique de Marin Sorescu, intitulée La soif de la montagne de sel, qui montre le refus de l'auteur de faire une simple description des faits, son effort d'atteindre leur essence et de révéler, graduellement, le statut existentiel de ses héros, qui, dans leur singularité, expriment l'homme en générale et les lignes fondamentales de son destin. En dépit de la vision tragique sur l'homme, le message de la trilogie est optimiste. Bien que l'auteur n'offre pas aucune recette de la vie, il sait qu'il n'a pas le droit de ravir toute l'espérance de l'homme, qui peut trouver dans lui-même la force et la fermeté de construire un univers pas hostile mais au contraire bien favorable.

Mots clefs: condition humaine, sens de la vie, crise existentielle, réalisation de soi.

GRAMATICI SCRISE ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ DIN PERIOADA 1757-1828

Abstract: This paper aims to illustrate the efforts which culture people made to elaborate normative works for the Romanian language which were written in Romanian in 1757-1828.

The general purpose is to obtain the all elements of a synthetic lecture and we are concerned to illustrate the contents of these grammars. In this way, we tried to give useful information taking into consideration the value of each paper concerning the report of conception, the method and the final results. Our paper was focused on presenting the way which is used to organise the grammar material. We also focused our attention on presenting the particular aspect, the facts and the new ideas of each grammarian in the epoch. This paper begins with the presentation of the first grammar of the Romanian language in 1757; the last work presented is *Romanian Grammar* written by Ion Heliade-Radulescu in 1828 which is considered to represent the beginning of the modernization of Romanian grammatical study.

Key words: evolution, language rate-setting, modernisation, teaching interests.

MITUL ANTIC – ISPITĂ CULTURALĂ PERMANENTĂ

Abstract: In this article Iphigenia is presented, the character that identifies totally with the image of sacrifice, becoming a representative figure for this type of myth. I follow the evolution in time of this character, that incorporates different interpretations from authors like: Racine, Goethe, Eugene O'Neill, Eliade. Each of them build her in a special way, but in the same time Iphigenia keeps her tragic aspects.

Key words: symbolic anthropoloy, myth, archetypes, symbolic imaginary.

NUME DE FAMILIE ACTUALE CU FORMANȚI SLAVI

Résumé: L'un des procédés fréquents d'enrichissement de l'inventaire des noms propres est la dérivation. Ce moyen a été largement utilisé dans l'anthroponymie roumaine, se servant aussi bien des affixes autochtones que d'une série de suffixes d'origine étrangère. S'appuyant sur quelques exemples concrets, le présent article montre que, bien que repris depuis très longtemps du slave, les suffixes *-ov*, *-ovici*, *-ciuc* n'ont pas perdu de leur expressivité, étant actifs aujourd'hui encore dans l'anthroponymie roumaine.

Mots clefs: noms de familles, influence slavone, dérivation, suffixes.

NOU ȘI VECHI ÎN „ABORDAREA” GRUPULUI FAMILIAL (O ANALIZĂ DIN PERSPECTIVA SOCIOLOGIEI FAMILIEI)

Résumé: L'auteur a essayé dans son étude mettre au jour les principaux défis qui se présentent selon lui, aux sociologues de la famille. Le couple n'est plus ce qu'il était. Il se transforme avec rapidité et en profondeur. Parallèlement, tout ce qui touche à la vie quotidienne et à la vie privée, autrefois transmis par la tradition, est mis en questionnement généralisé. 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.

Mots clefs: sociologie de la famille, couple, nouveau, résistance.

FAMILIA MONOPARENTALĂ – UN NOU TIP DE FAMILIE

Abstract: The single-parent family represents the child (children) group – parent (and not parents) group and it is seen as an alternative to (and not as a deviation from) the classical family. This way, single-parent family becomes a normal concept, along with registration of an increase of frequency, thus becoming a familiar behavior for the members of current society. The concept of „single-parent family” has the merits of defining family through the parental relation, that comes secondary in the classical definitions of family and it is preferable to terms like „disorganized family”, „dismembered family”, „incomplete family” or „dissymmetric family” that are used in Romanian literature – these terms expressing the idea of deformation of „family constellation”.

Key words: The single-parent family, disorganized, dismembered, incomplete.

HETERONOMIILE IUBIRII – ONTOLOGIA LEGĂTURILOR PRIMEJDIOASE

Abstract: The most wired book of the French 18th Century literature, Choderlos de Laclos' *Liaisons dangereuses*, belongs to the Illuminism due to at least one aspect. Considering its generalized application, the principle of the scientific progress and of the mathematical and rationalistic truth degenerates into its contrary. Because of their strictly mundane counting expression, both the mathematics and the truth, come to corrupt love and to turn her into the field of the most absurd concerns.

Key words: heteronomy of love, *Liaisons dangereuses*, the mathematic truth, interpretation.

NEDJMA DE KATEB YACINE, OU LA COMMUNAUTÉ RETROUVÉE

Abstract: When Kateb Yacine published *Nedjma* in 1956, Algeria was at war. While the novel does not say anything about what was happening at the time, it deeply questions national identity and looks for its roots. Regularly, heroes fighting tirelessly against their invaders have appeared: Jugurtha against the Romans, Abdelkader against the Turks and then the French. However, this celebration leads to something better. By freeing herself from patriarchal society and not withdrawing to her tribe, Nedjma brings Kahina, Queen of the Berbers back to life, to build the nation on new foundations and open it up to the world.

Key words: Algeria, colonialism, nation, incest.

VÂRSTA LEGALĂ PENTRU CĂSĂTORIE

Abstract: The paper proposes an investigation of the 19th – 21th Centuries Romanian legislation concerning the age approved for marriage. The modernization of the Romanian society, the demographic policies, the mentalities change are more than obvious in the articles of different legal codes. If the Callimach Code from 1817 accepted the legal age to get married at 12 years old for the girls and 14 years old for the boys, the Civil Code adopted in 1864, provided the age limit for getting married to be 15 years old completed for women and 18 years old completed for men who was almost unchanged until nowadays (Law no. 288/2007 established the marriage minimum age at 18, both for men and women). The author also takes into consideration the exception cases, the status of the minor, the intervention of some special institutions.

Key words: Romanian legislation, legal age for marriage, exception cases, State interventions.

SCURTE CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND IMPREVIZIUNEA ÎN DREPTUL COMPARAT

Résumé: Les mutations économiques profondes qui ont eu lieu après les deux guerres mondiales, mais aussi les mutations qui continuent à avoir lieu aujourd'hui, ont réclamé et réclament encore que certains contrats, en l'occurrence ceux à exécution successive, puissent être révisés; cela a été exprimé dans l'adage rebus sic stantibus, qui représente une exception de la règle pacta sunt servanta.

La théorie de l'imprévision représente la réponse donnée par la doctrine et la jurisprudence à la question «qu'est-ce qui se passe avec l'exécution du contrat dans le cas de l'apparition de certaines mutations différentes et imprévisibles qui font que l'exécution de celui-ci devienne beaucoup plus onéreuse pour une des parties contractuelles?»

Mots clefs: contrat, frustration, considération, imprévision.

INSTITUIREA CETĂȚENIEI EUROPENE. DREPTURILE CETĂȚENILOR EUROPENI

Abstract: The apparition and development of the European Union has brought with it institutions with a character of absolute novelty in the domain of the unity, collaboration and unitary development idea of the states that form it. The idea of realizing the Union had at its basis eliminating forever the possibility of a new armed conflict between the European states, in general and the member states, especially, having at its base the respect for the fundamental human rights and liberties. The European citizen receives a series of specific rights and liberties, available only for them, and this offer can only assure the wellbeing that he needs in order to develop and affirm himself.

Key words: European citizenship, rights, European Union, juridical framework.

SPECIFICITATEA CONTRACTELOR BANCARE

Abstract: banking agreements maintain the main features of commercial agreements, but, next to these, they also borrow characteristics specific to other types of law (international trade, general theory of obligations, real estate rights, intellectual property law, insurance law); they are, however, reunited, under the protection of common law.

Key words: agreement, responsibility, consumer, credit.

CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND NOUL REGIM JURIDIC AL SISTEMULUI BANCAR NAȚIONAL

Abstract: the present regulation from the banking area was highly influenced by Romania's accession to the European Union, respectively by the transposition in our legal order of various Community law norms in the field analyzed. These doubled, however, the evolution and changes occurred in our law system related to the establishment, organization and the termination of existence of our banking system, determined by the necessity of adaptation to the social-economic facts specific to the contemporary stage.

Key words: credit institutions, banking activity, banking system, authorization, central bank.