

Eugen SIMION
Lista lui Kundera

Abstract

Inspired by two essays published by Milan Kundera in the volume entitled "Rencontre" (Gallimard, 2009), the author makes some remarks about the history of the concept of "black list" in literature. The discussion is focused on a few cases of French, German and Romanian writers.

Keywords: "black list", "golden list", revisions, ideology, Anatole France, Bertold Brecht, E. M. Cioran

George NEAGOE
**Petru Dumitriu și
Adversarul său**

Abstract

The article is a book review about Oana Soare's study "Petru Dumitriu & Petru Dumitriu. O monografie" ("Petru Dumitriu & Petru Dumitriu. A Monography"). Oana Soare's volume is an efficient contribution about revising Petru Dumitriu's literary work. Besides, the researcher focused her attention on the causes that might have determined the writer to implicate himself in the communist propaganda and later to leave Romania and to denounce the communist horrors.

Keywords: Petru Dumitriu, Henriette Yvonne Stahl, M. Novicov, socialist realism, censorship, communism

Ileana MIHĂILA

**Les Roumains en 1777,
vus par le chevalier
Louis-Félix Guinement de Kéralio**

Abstract

The article presents a few significant aspects regarding the genesis and content of the book "Histoire de la guerre entre les Russes et les Turques", et particulièrement de la campagne de 1769, written by the French military historian Louis-Félix Guinement de Kéralio. We refer to both editions. The first one was published in 1773 (Saint Petersburg [Amsterdam]) and is more known by Romanian and foreign researchers. The second one, which our paper is focused on, appeared in 1777 (Paris) and includes, in addition, an entire chapter (115 pages) that speaks about the three Romanian provinces: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. This chapter is unknown to the Romanian specialists and contains really relevant observation.

Keywords: Louis-Félix Guinement de Kéralio, prince Aleksandr Mihailovici Galitsin, the Russian-Turk War (1769-1774), the Romanian provinces in the 18th century, Franz-Joseph Sulzer, Dacia, the Vlachs from Transylvania, Lizica Papoiu, Dan A. Lăzărescu

Dumitru MICU

**Un roman al etnogenezei
române**

Abstract

This article represents the preface of Ion Dragos Vicol's novel "Noaptea Sfântului Andrei". Born in 1974 in Bessarabia, the author wrote a few short stories volumes: Vanatoarea de bouri sau descalecarea Tarii Moldovei, Evohé, Burebista, Hotii Prutului, Razbunarea lui Nero and other novels: Cornul de aur or Tara cu vita de vie.

Keywords: ethno genesis, Saint Andrew, Christian religion, Dacians, Romans, Romanian people

„Profesorul care m-a examinat era chiar Mihail Sebastian"

Gabreila Gîrmacea în dialog cu Octavian Sava

Abstract

After being dismissed from "Revista Fundatiilor Regale", Mihail Sebastian became teacher at Liceul "Cultura B". Octavian Sava, known as play writer and organizer of humoristic TV shows, was one of Sebastian's pupils. I visited him in October 2005 and he told me very kindly a few events from his high school years.

Keywords: Mihail Sebastian, Octavian Sava, Liceul "Cultura B"

Oana SAFTA

Laborator de creație: Mihail Sebastian - Orașul cu salcâmi

Abstract

The author publishes and analyzes a few excerpts from Mihail Sebastian's novel "Orașul cu salcâmi". The two chapters, transcribed from the Romanian Academy Library's archive of Bucharest, were not included by the writer in the book's first edition, in 1935. The novelist published a diary, in which he expressed his ideas about what he had written.

Keywords: Mihail Sebastian, Șerban Cioculescu, manuscripts, diary.

Mircea COLOȘENCO

Semn, semnificație, simbol
în tradiția populară
Frăția-de cruce, Sărutul păcii, Zile nefaste

Abstract

The Romanian folk tradition abounds in signs-meanings-symbols; our research aims to explain only three of them, as they have become rituals in the universal heritage, still keeping their initial connotations. Thus the sign, seen as object, event or action, divides into categories/material, natural symbols and social conventions, constituting itself into a formalized language.

Keywords: tradition, sign, signification, symbol, myth, "the sworn brotherhood", "the kiss of peace" and "the ill-fated days"

Eugen Ionescu
Texte recuperate

Abstract

Eugen Ionescu returned to the Romanian cultural life immediately after the events in December 1989 (after his return to the theatre in 1964). In the last two decades, he has published numerous books, among which we can find some containing literary writings from the 30'. The readers however, didn't access to some of them (over 60), namely essays, chronicles prepared in the 90' for a book.

Until this is achieved and for their publishing in a book and in the collection "Opere Fundamentale", the magazine "Caiete Critice" offers these writings to His Majesty, The Romanian Reader, at the celebration of 100 years since the birth of the critic and man of culture who is and will be for eternity, EUGEN IONESCU.

Eugen Ionescu revine impetuos în viața culturală din România imediat după decembrie '89 (în continuarea unei reveniri îndeosebi teatrale, deschisă în '64). În decursul ultimelor două decenii, i s-au publicat multe cărți, dintre: care câteva au în conținut scrieri, literare din româneștii ani '30. N-au reușit să se restituie cititorului câteva zeci (peste 60) de eseuri critice, cronici ori. Nota - care au fost pregătite în anii '90 pentru o carte. Până la și pentru întruparea lor într-o carte și integrarea în dorita ediție de Opere, revista Caiete Critice le găzduiește și le oferă omagial Măriei sale Cititorului Român, cu prilejul Centenarului nașterii criticului și a omului de cultură care este și va fi, și dincolo de acest veac. [Marin DIACONU]

Ion BRAD

Dan Hăulică:

O personalitate inconfundabilă

Abstract

The paper speaks about the personality of Dan Haulica, literary and art critique. He was one of the directors of "Secolul XX" publication and among Romania's UNESCO ambassadors. The author makes short presentations of the books written by Dan Haulica and refers to his cultural achievements.

Keywords: Dan Haulica, culture, "Secolul XX", UNESCO

Alexandra CIOCÂRLIE

O dilemă a scriitorilor

în exil

Abstract

The paper aims to gather some opinions made by exiled Romanian writers regarding the use of their native language in literary works, after they left the country. They agree that the Romanian language does not provide a wide spreading to their books, but are also convinced that is extremely difficult to learn a foreign language when one becomes an adult.

Keywords: dilemma, native language, foreign language, exile, France

Lucian CHIȘU

Posteritatea istratiană

Abstract

Romanian and French writer, Panait Istrati (1884 - 1935) gained recognition after being published in the Parisian Magazine "Europe", occasion on which the famous Romain Rolland wrote about him, declaring that Panait Istrati is a "Gorki of the Balkans". In less than a decade, his novels were translated in the main European languages, while his work, containing pronounced autobiographical accents, became the source of interesting aesthetical and ideational debates. The Dictionaries of the time retain those moments, to which we can add the many episodes of his involvement in the most important events of the time. A writer of real vocation and a conscience of his time, Panait Istrati became a European "rebel", after his rejection of Communism, reflected in his book "Confession for the vanquished" (1929), which condemned communism in its Stalinist version. He can be said to have preceded Solzhenitsyn, and considered as a real dissident. The echoes of the life and work of Panait Istrati have endured through time until the contemporary period, always being interpreted from so many different perspectives, that, even after the writer's biological passing, his work still seems to pay the price for his courage of telling the truth.

Keywords: Romanian literature, French literature, Romain Rolland, Europe, ideology, Panait Istrati, Solzhenitsyn, European dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

N. GEORGESCU

Ioana Bot și *pathema* eminesciană

Abstract

The author speaks about the argumentation scarcity that Ioana Bot has in her article from the collective book "Mihai Eminescu, poet national roman. Istoria si anatomia unui mit cultural" (2001). N. Georgescu identifies the errors made by Ioana Both and considers her study an untrustworthy reference.

Keywords: M. Eminescu, Ioana Bot, myth, argumentation errors

Narcis ZĂRNESCU

Anton Pann, un politolog moralist

Abstract

The paper tries to spot Anton Pann's contribution to modernize the Romanian politic thinking.

Keywords: Anton Pann, Europe, Nastratin Hoge

Eugen Simion

George Emil Palade

Abstract

The author evokes the personality of George Emil Palade, one of the most important Romanian scientists. A reputed specialist in microcellular biology, he was also interested in history and classic music. At the beginning of his career, Palade was a medic and succeeded to make Tudor Arghezi give up cocaine.

Keywords: George Emil Palade, microcellular biology, Nobel Prize, Tudor Arghezi

Viorel BARBU

Marele Război și prăbușirea vechii Europe

Abstract

The author discusses about the impact of the first World war on social and political transformations of Europe.

Keywords: Europe, first world war, extremist movements.

Virgil TĂNASE

Nu există artă fără dorința de a comunica

Résumé

Le spectacle de Radu Afrim d'après une pièce de Fausto Paravidino présenté à Paris par un théâtre de Timisoara est symptomatique d'une maladie plus générale de la culture roumaine actuelle. La liberté tant convoitée et obtenue après 1989 laisse croire à certains que l'art n'est pas soumis à des contraintes et qu'il suffit d'accumuler des images pour construire une oeuvre, oubliant qu'un tas de briques n'est pas une maison. Il n'y a pas d'oeuvre d'art sans communication, pas de communication sans langage et pas de langage sans normes qui réunissent l'auteur et le lecteur (ou le spectateur) dans un code commun. André Gide a raison de dire que « l'art vit de contraintes et meurt de liberté ». La notoriété très particulière que les « spécialistes » offrent à ce genre de spectacles « décomposés » prête à confusion, et risque de faire oublier à la nouvelle génération d'artistes roumains que la liberté, dans l'art, se réduit à celle d'instituer des contraintes.

Petre Gheorghe BÂRLEA

Dispariția limbilor - catastrofă umană sau formă naturală de schimbare lingvistică?

Résumé

La présente étude a comme point de départ la situation actuelle des plus de 6.900 langues du monde, telle qu'elle apparaît dans les documents officiels des organismes internationaux : L'Atlas Unesco, édition 2009; Red Book on Endangered Languages, édition 1999; Ethnologue: Languages of World, édition 2009 e. a. Conformément à ces documents, mais aussi à beaucoup d'autres ouvrages de spécialité (dictionnaires, encyclopédies, études de sociolinguistique, d'anthropologie, etc.), plus de 2500 idiomes sont en voie d'extinction. Les deux aspects qui inquiètent particulièrement les spécialistes sont : a) l'accélération sans précédent du phénomène, qui affecte notamment les langues "minoritaires"; b) l'inclusion sur la liste des possibles "victimes" d'autres langues, de circulation plus large, "majoritaires".

L'identification sur les cartes linguistiques du monde de certaines zones qui favoriseraient ce processus a mené à la conclusion que ce phénomène peut être expliqué par des raisons d'ordre historique et géographique (territorial, économique, géopolitique, culturel, etc.). Il s'agirait, entre autres, de l'isolation

territoriale et, implicitement, culturelle ; de l'incapacité de soutenir financièrement l'apprentissage des langues et la conservation du patrimoine culturel de tous les groupes ethniques de la structure des divers peuples ; du facteur appelé "militaire", i.e. la politique de certains gouvernements par rapport à certains groupes ethnolinguistiques ; du facteur religieux et ainsi de suite.

Dans tous ces cas, il s'agit pourtant, en premier lieu, de bilinguisme, souvent même de multilinguisme, ce qui signifie que le problème doit être abordé de la perspective des contacts linguistiques, et, donc, des changements linguistiques, comme phénomène naturel, expliqué en détails par Eugenio Coseriu.

Toutes les autres explications fournies par les chercheurs contemporains ne représentent que des conditions qui favorisent ce processus, qui n'interviennent donc pas de façon directe et, par conséquent, ne peuvent pas être élevées au rang de "causes objectives" dans ce contexte. D'un côté, on a affaire à la "disparition" graduelle de certaines langues, qui se produit dans des zones compactes de point de vue territorial, bien développées économiquement où, en plus, il existe des politiques cohérentes pour soutenir les cultures minoritaires : c'est le cas du Romanche, en Suisse, ou d'une série de langues et dialectes aux Etats-Unis. D'un autre côté, il y a la situation inverse : on a réussi à sauver des langues déclarées "en grave danger" dans des zones avec une situation économique modeste. Enfin, il existe des situations encore plus spectaculaires : parfois on essaie de "ressusciter" certains idiomes considérés déjà morts.

Cette curiosité doit être placée pourtant dans la catégorie plus grande et plus ancienne des langues inventées, plus ou moins artificielles. Dans le même contexte il faut envisager le phénomène, aucunement négligeable, de la création des langages alternatifs, parmi lesquels on compte, par exemple, celui des mathématiques, qui sont devenus un "bien" de l'humanité. Dans ce sens, le langage IT, qui s'est développé tellement qu'il s'est donné déjà des niveaux et des styles fonctionnels propres, doit être considéré responsable en bonne mesure de l'accélération de certains phénomènes qui d'ailleurs sont tout à fait naturels dans l'évolution historique des langues vivantes.

En éliminant les confusions qui persistent dans l'utilisation des concepts avec lesquels on opère dans les "analyses" actuelles, notamment en ce qui concerne les notions de "langue", "dialecte", "sous-dialecte", "variantes locales", etc., tout comme l'idée de "statique" que Coseriu a dénoncée dans ses études de référence, nous pouvons établir les causes fondamentales du phénomène en discussion. Ce n'est qu'ensuite qu'on peut parler des facteurs extralinguistiques qui le favorisent, comme les facteurs economico-culturels, qui expliquent, par exemple, l'évolution de l'anglais au statut de "langue dominante" au niveau mondial, sur le fond de la mondialisation de la vie économique, culturelle, politique, etc. Les techniques informationnelles modernes, qui amplifient et accélèrent dans un rythme sans précédent les plus divers domaines de la vie (la circulation des informations, les contacts humains, etc.) doivent être considérées, comme nous l'avons mentionné, responsables de la situation des changements linguistiques. De ce point de vue, les prévisions sombres concernant la possibilité d'utiliser une langue unique à l'échelle historique dans un avenir proche ou même le remplacement de cette langue par des langages alternatifs ne doivent pas être totalement ignorées.

Mots-clé : disparition des langues, contacts linguistiques, changements linguistiques, conditionnements extralinguistiques, langages alternatifs.

Dana DUMA

Truffaut, un mit cinefil

Abstract

The article analyzes the book François Truffaut. The Man who Loved Movies, a passionate incursion into the work of the famous French film director François Truffaut.

Keywords: François Truffaut, cinema, La Nouvelle Vague

Călin CĂLIMAN

„Doi vecini” de 50 de ani

Abstract

After 50 years of its release, the author emphasises the importance of the movie “Two Neighbours” by Geo Saizescu, the only adaptation inspired by the work of the writer Tudor Arghezi.

Keywords: Geo Saizescu, Tudor Arghezi, Mitzura Arghezi, “Pagini din trecut”