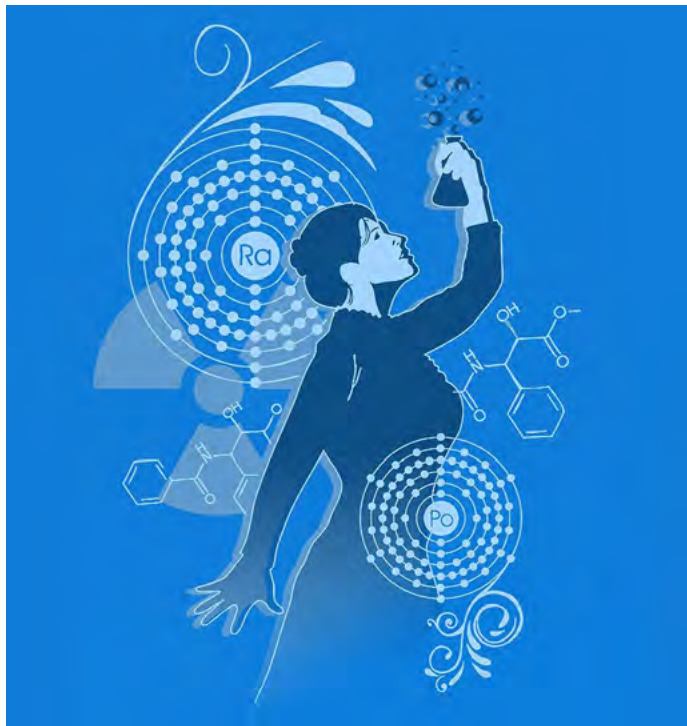


INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**YESTERDAY'S HERITAGE – IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOMORROW'S
SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY**



**held in the context of International Women's Day
with activities in the field of science**

**dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the institutionalization
of premium academic research institutes and the 60th anniversary
of its formation Academy of Sciences of Moldova
Program and theses of communications
Chisinau, February 11-12, 2021, 3rd edition**

International scientific conference „Yesterday's heritage – implications for the development of tomorrow's sustainable society” (3rd edition), Chişinău, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chisinau, February 11-12, 2021. Event organized within the project 20.80009.16.06.19. A „The culture of promoting the image of the cities of the Republic of Moldova through art and mythopoetics”, strategic priority „Societal challenges”, State University of Moldova.

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE „YESTERDAY'S HERITAGE – IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOMORROW'S SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY”

Chisinau, February 11-12, 2021, 3rd edition

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of premiums academic research institutes and the 60th anniversary
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ORGANIZERS AND PARTNERS

Academy of Sciences of Moldova

State University of Moldova

Metropolitan Research Center T.A.B.O.R, Iaşi, Romania

National Library of the Republic of Moldova

Buzau City Hall, Romania

European Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, Buzau

Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv

February 11, 2021, at 10.00, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

PLENARY SESSION

Moderator: Liliana CONDRATICOVA

Greetings from the organizers and partners

acad. Ion TIGHINEANU, President of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova

dr. Igor ŞAROV, Elected Rector of the State University of Moldova

dr. habilitat Nicoleta VORNICU, Director of the Metropolitan Research Center TABOR, Iaşi

Constantin TOMA, Mayor of Buzau, Romania

dr. Svetlana CODREANU, Institute of Microbiology and Biotechnology

dr. Oleg CHIHAI, Chairman of the Trade Union Committee „ŞTIINŢA”

**VIRTUAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ART „Dream and reality in the vision
of plastic artists from the Republic of Moldova” (scorers Natalia PROCOP,
Tatiana BUJOREAN)**

**VIRTUAL PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION „The woman in research”
(scorer Liliana CONDRATICOVA)**

Liudmila BURȚEVA, Svetlana COJOCARU, Ludmila MALAHOV, Alexandru COLESNICOV, Platform for processing heterogeneous documents

Nicoleta VORNICU (România), Interdisciplinarity and current approaches regarding the safeguarding of cultural heritage. Research, scientific investigation and authentication

Rodica STURZA, Modern trends in the landscape of global consumption of wines

Svetlana CODREANU (Cehia), Smart specialization for a sustainable agriculture

Liliana CONDRATICOVA, The woman and the jewel – The woman jeweler – Woman and jewelry research

SECTION I

FEMALE MODELS IN RESEARCH, ART AND CULTURE

Moderators: Liliana ROTARU, Ion XENOFONTOV

Demir DRAGNEV, Ion Valer XENOFONTOV, From the military radio operator to the university professor: Elena M. Podgradskaia

Mariana ȘLAPAC, Woman architect in eastern Moldova

Sidonia TEODORESCU (România), Architect Virginia Andreescu-Haret (1894–1962)

Ruxandra NEMȚEANU (România), Architect Crizantema Stamatescu, follower of the Art Deco Style

Elena GHEORGHE (România), The ladies from the Brâncoveanu family

Florentina NIȚU (România), Eighteenth century women's costume and symbolic options of construction of modernity in the romanian principalities

Ion GIURCĂ (România), An artist from Bassarabia and Ecaterina Teodoroiu, the heroine from Dealul Muncelului

Aliona GRATI, Magda Isanos and Basarabia

Aurelian DĂNILĂ, Primadone and professor soprano Lidia Lipcovscaia

Lilia ZABOLOTNAIA, Anna Tumarkina (1875–1951) from Basarabia – first woman doctor in philosophy in Europe

Marius MITROF (România), Eliza Leonida Zamfirescu, the first woman engineer in Romania

Gherghina BODA (România), Mihaela Miroiu, hunedorean feminist personality

Cristina PĂIUȘAN-NUICĂ (România), Nadia Russo-Bossie – pioneer of romanian aviation, in some museum testimonies

Tetiana KUTSYR (Ucraina), Embroidery research in scientific heritage of Kateryna Mateiko

Liliana ROTARU, Gender policy of the soviet state in and through higher education in the Moldovan SSR

Rodica URSACHI, Female creation in determining the artistic profile from Moldova

Natalia PROCOP, Chisinau in the creation of Valentina Brâncoveanu

Elena MUSTEAȚĂ, The symbolism of the female face in the graphic art of Eudochia Zavtur

Diana VRABIE, Sanda Golopenția: cultural model of interdisciplinarity

Liliana PLATON, The image of the woman in the painting of Valentine Rusu-Ciobanu

Valeria SURUCEANU, Master of the resurrection of matter (Master of the spiritualization of matter)

Anatol PETRENCU, The prisoners of the Gulag – the testimony for eternity

Vasile FILAT, Wernerian school and the contribution of Karl and Maria Baisch

Maria ZINOVII, Memoirs of Euphrosyne Kersnovsky – an essential contribution to the knowledge of stalinism

Oleg DANILCEAC, Coupable de rien / Guilty of nothing

Valentina ENACHI, Women in the republic of Moldova and democratization society in the ,90s of the twentieth century

Dumitru-Cătălin ROGOJANU (România), Arethia Tătărescu and her role in promoting the cultural heritage of Gorj

Cristina SPIAN, Female contribution in the development of geological sciences from the territory of the Republic of Moldova

SECTION II

SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS, HUMANITIES AND ARTS

Panel ARTISTIC HERITAGE IN A NATIONAL CONTEXT

AND INTERNATIONAL

Moderators: Natalia PROCOP, Victora ROCACIUC

Elena PLOȘNIȚA, Cultural heritage and public interest. A point of view

Dan ILIE (România), BNR Museum – treasure of knowledge

Aurica ICHIM (România), „Regina Maria” Municipal Museum Iași – pages of history

Mircea TĂNASE (România), “Vasile Voiculescu” county library from Buzău – an objective of architectural and cultural heritage

Emil DRAGNEV, The feasts of the Virgin Mary in the mural painting of the churches from Moldova from the 15th – 16th centuries

Alla CHASTINA, Historiographic overview: the oeuvre of Bessarabia architects in scientific publications and archival sources in the second half of the XIX century. – 1917 year

Svetlana ILVITSKAYA, Anna POYAN (Russian Federation), *The cultural heritage of Chisinau in 1930–1950*

Marius – Adrian NICOARĂ (România), *Memorial of the heroes of the 48th Buzau infantry regiment, a monumental ensemble made in the city of Carpathian curvature*

Valentina URSU, *Several historical monuments in the Danube Lande*

Natalia PROCOP, *Chişinău in painting his of Al. Bernardazzi*

Victoria ROCACIUC, *Illustrations in poetry in the artist's book graphics plastic Iurie Braşoveanu*

Lilia DRAGNEV, *Artist Mark Verlan. The procession of values mediated from dreams and imaginary*

Liliana CONDRATICOVA, *Chişinău. Unforgettable cultural experiences*

Panel ETHNOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Moderator: Mariana COCIERU

Mariana COCIERU, *Documentation of customary manifestations caused by human existential transitions in Bessarabia*

Tatiana BUJOREAN, *The accessories of the folk costume in Bessarabia at the beginning of the 20th century*

Marina MIRON, *Tourist promotion of cities in the Republic of Moldova through ethno-cultural imagology*

Viorel GHEORGHE (România), *The rural world of the old kingdom. Housing, food, clothing, superstitions*

Marina CERCAŞIN, *Wedding costume as a research subject*

Olena KOZACHEVICI (Ucraina), *Women's needlework in Galicia in the end of the 19th century – the beginning of the 20th century: lace-making, knitting*

Sidonia Petronela OLEA (România), *Funeral symbolistics in Transylvania. Zoomorphic and vegetable patterns*

Marina CERCAŞIN, *The capitalizing on the motifs of the traditional Moldovan costume in the wedding costume*

Olena FEDORCIUC (Ucraina), *The hearth of folk arts a phenomenon ethnic artistic tradition*

Tatiana COMENDANT, Vasile COMENDANT, *Identification and dissemination of good practices in the safeguarding and valorization of the national cultural heritage by local public authorities*

Elena PINTILEI, *Traditions of the Romanian population in southern Bessarabia: proposals for reconstitution and promotion*

Irina IJBOLDINA, *La Madame Panina: Russian microspace noble family in the cycle of Mihai Sadovianu „Bessarabian roads”*

Irina SHIKHOVA, *Jewish heritage of Oniţcani*

Panel CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE – EXPERIENCE AND GOOD PRACTICES

Moderator: Marina MIRON

Otilia MIRCEA (România), *Coins, decorations and clothing accessories from the collections of the Neamţ National Museum Complex. interdisciplinary approaches*

Cristina Maria CÎMPIANU (România), *State of conservation of two copies of the Ceaslov printed for doubles in 1794 located at the Huşi Eparchial Museum*

Elena ARDELEAN (România), *Materials and techniques used for consolidation old paper supports*

Mina MOŞNEAGU (România), *Contributions to the research, conservation and restoration of icons in the metropolis of Moldova and Bucovina*

Ana ISCHIMJI, *Processing of the leather presented on the territory of the RM*

Victoria DANILA, *Development of functional and sustainable products for children with special needs*

Ana ISCHIMJI, *Evaluation of techniques and procedures for artistic processing of leathers present on the territory of the Republic of Moldova*

Panel PHILOLOGICAL AND LITERARY STUDIES

Moderator: Mihaela ENI

Elena PRUS, *The ready of the plague: Albert Camus in search of the new humanism*

Aurelia HANGANU, *Anatol Eremia – „guardian” of toponymy*

Igor CERETEU, *New contributions to the history of Suruceni Monastery*

Elisaveta IOVU, *We and the others in the novel „Mara”. Literary imagology exercise*

Diana DEMENTIEVA, *Julia Kristeva: the theory of intertextuality*

Emanuela ILIE (România), *About cancer and other demons. Women's crisis journals or evidence of faith?*

Elisaveta IOVU, *Image of the foreigner in the Irish travel journal: M. R. Parkinson twenty years in Romania*

Alina MANOLI, *Hypostases of the female character in the lyrics of A. E. Baconsky*

Nadejda ALBU, *The face of the woman in the work of Cesar Baltag*

Mihaela ENI, *Linguistic pragmatics – theoretical aspects*

Rodica GOTCA, *Digitalized lyrics – evolving species*

Diana DEMENTIEVA, *Louise Rosenblatt: transactional theory*

Doina BACIU, *Digital poetry – the aesthetic challenge of the century*

Irina LUPAŞCO, *The Histories of the Romanian Literature contained in an anthology*

Panel ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE**Moderator: Ludmila BACUMENCO-PÎRNĂU**

Senica ȚURCANU (România), *Hairdressers and headboards in fine arts Cuteni-Tripolie*

Livia SÎRBU, *Bronze bracelets discovered in the Trinca settlement Luca's source*

Vasilica-Monica GROZA, Luminița BEJENARU, Mariana POPOVICI, Ozana-Maria PETRARU (România), *Syphilis evidences on human skeletons discovered in the necropolis of 15th-19th centuries, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Iași*

Ludmila BACUMENCO-PÎRNĂU, *Medieval archaeological heritage from Ciuhurulu valley: research and valorization*

Mariana POPOVICI, Vasilica-Monica GROZA, Ozana-Maria PETRARU, Luminița BEJENARU (România), *Sex determination based on orbital index in medieval human populations of Iași city, Romania*

Panel HISTORICAL, LEGAL, ECONOMIC HERITAGE AND EDUCATIONAL**Moderator: Olesea CAFTANATOV**

Silvia CORLĂTEANU-GRANCIUC, *The issue of the treaty of Bessarabia in relations romanian-russian-italian in the period 1920–1927*

Lidia PĂDUREAC, *Demographic transformations in the Moldavian RSS in the years 1946–1947*

Ludmila COJOCARU, *Children and the war: reflections on the period of forced sovietization of Transnistria and Bessarabia*

Natalia ALBU, *Inclusive security – indicator of good governance and sustainable development*

Valentin ARAPU, *Classification of pests: a historical and ethnocultural perspective*

Irina CEACÎR, *Organizational culture during the pandemic period of coronavirus COVID-19*

Natalia MELNIC, *Major importance of time management in curricular management*

Amalia ENACHE, *Experiential learning in preschool age*

Lilia GRANEȚKAIA, *The role of musical thinking in the creation of artistic image in the pianistic study*

Cătălina BÎRTĂ, *Methods of developing musical hearing in the piano class*

Elena-Rodica POPA, *Interdisciplinarity as a factor in correlating the areas of child development in early education*

Ludmila FRANȚUZAN, *School learning: findings and premises for development in the context of new social challenges*

Olesea CAFTANATOV, *Intelligent Interfaces*

Victoria POSTOLACHE, *Re-engineering business processes as an instrument to ensure the economic security of the enterprise*

Natalia BRANAȘCO, *"Green economy": social-economic opportunities and challenges*

Ana PASCARU, *The perspective of the transformation of the party in full manifested in the becoming society*

Eugenia BOGATU, *Meanings of rationality in american pragmatist philosophy*

Rodica CIOBANU, *The legal research in transition from traditionalism to technological modernism*

SECTION III. LIFE SCIENCES**Moderators: Rodica SIMINIUC, Valeria VRABIE**

Ștefan RUSU, *Level of infestation of parasites in variety deer types of stress reactivity*

Oleg CHIHAI, *Diversity of the musculus parasitophore in the natural and anthropised ecosystems of the Republic of Moldova*

Aliona GHENDOV-MOȘANU, *Natural dyes in the concept of healthy eating*

Liliana POPESCU, *Principles of the dairy processing correlated to food safety objectives*

Liliana POPESCU, *Alternative approaches to traditional cheese preservation methods*

Raisa CHIȚAN, *Particularities of species microcloning vitcinium vitis-idaea L. and vaccinium macrocarpon aiton*

Maricica COLȚUN, *Preservation and research of aromatic plants in the Botanical Garden*

Alina CUTCOVSCHI-MUȘTUC, *In vitro culture of medicinal plants in the Botanical Garden*

Elena TOFAN, Natalia CHISELIȚA, Oleg CHISELIȚA, Alina BEȘLIU, Nadejda EFREMOVA, Ana LOZAN, Marina DANILIȘ, *Optimization of the waste processing procedure of the beer industry and obtaining lipid preparations from yeast biomass*

Rodica SIMINIUC, *Study of the impact of biotechnological strategies on the toxic fraction of gluten*

Mirela-Fernanda ZALTARIOV, Nicoleta VORNICU (România), *Metal complexes based on polydentate ligands for medicine and catalysis*

Alina BEȘLIU, Nadejda EFREMOVA, Natalia CHISELIȚA, *Evaluation of the action of chitosan-iron nanocomposite on the biochemical composition of yeast *Rhodotorula gracilis* CNMN-Y-30*

Alina BEȘLIU, Natalia CHISELIȚA, Nadejda EFREMOVA, Oleg CHISELIȚA, Elena TOFAN, Ana LOZAN, Marina DANILIȘ, *The effect of autolysis procedures on protein content and enzymatic activity in manoprotein extracts of brewer's yeast*

Elena IURCU-STRĂISTARU, Alexei BIVOL, Ștefan RUSU, Cristina ANDONI, *Research on parasitic nematodes and pathogenic virus vectors in intensive apple orchards in different areas of the Republic of Moldova*

Nadejda EFREMOVA, Alina BEȘLIU, Natalia CHISELIȚA, Oleg CHISELIȚA, Elena TOFAN, Ana LOZAN, Marina DANILIȘ, *The characteristic of the protein extract obtained from brewer's yeast*

Nina CIORCHINĂ, *Conservation and maintenance of rare plants through viticulture*

Tatiana SÎRBU, *Ornamental plants collections – national heritage with scientific, cultural and educational value*

Maria TABĂRA, *Mechanism of cytokinins in microcloning of fruit shrubs*

Irina SFECLĂ, *International seed exchange (index seminum) in the National Botanical Garden (Institute) „Al. Ciubotaru”*

Victoria BOGDAN, Valeria VRABIE, *Microbiological studies of enterococcus faecium biomass for the elimination of the adverse effects of antibiotherapy and the restoration of the microbial balance*

Svetlana DIACOVA, *Management of medium otitis in children*

Tatiana GHELMICI, Iulianna LUPAȘCO, HAREA Gheorghe, Liudmila GOLOVATIUC, Zinaida SPÎNU-GUZOVATÎI, *Importance of the assessment of lipid metabolism indicators in chronic viral hepatitis*

Elena CHIRVAS, Vlada-Tatiana DUMBRAVA, Iulianna LUPAȘCO, *Cholesterol evaluation in patients with bronchial asthma and chronic hbv infection*

Olga BULAT, *Effect of nutrition on the body's immune status*

February 12, 2021, 12.00

Academy of Sciences of Moldova

State University of Moldova

Culture Department of Chisinau City Hall

Chisinau City History Museum

organize photo exhibition and public lecture

„ON THE STEPS OF LIFE” (scales, steps, balusters from Chisinau)

(„PE TREPTLE VIEȚII”, Scări, trepte, baluștri din Chișinău) supported by a doctor habilitat in the study of arts and culturology

Liliana CONDRATICOVA (AȘM/SUM)

Event broadcast online by the Institute for the Development of the Information Society and available at link-ul https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdRDkSfeAR0&feature=youtu.be&ab_channel=IDSITV

Nadejda ALBU

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THE FACE OF THE WOMAN IN THE WORK OF CESAR BALTAG

The theme of the communication is the image of women in the work of Cezar Baltag. The corpus of texts on which the analysis will take place consists of the poems „She”, „The Girl from Dafin”, „The Bride” and the essay „Mother of God or the burning bush”. In his poems, Cezar Baltag presents the woman as a mysterious being who must be discovered, understood. In the poem „The Girl from Dafin” the woman's face is outlined as gentle, open to knowledge and endowed with wisdom. The young woman comes out of the bay tree, being curious what another world looks like, the unknown one. The constellation of symbols that outline the image of the woman is completed by elements such as fountain, rays, snake, wood. The rays signify light, the sign of knowledge, life itself, the happiness given by God. Wood means warmth, wisdom, fountain means life, eternal youth. The serpent has a doubled symbol, he is able to reveal wisdom, at the same time, „sleeping”. In the poem „The Bride” Cezar Baltag depicts a young woman in the soul, but who is seen by others as an old woman „And everyone takes me as an old woman.” The goddess of daily work, the woman, can only be young and beautiful. In his essay, Cezar Baltag has as his subject the life of the Mother of God in her capacity as a mother. He is interested in the ways in which it is presented in folklore. In the popular imaginary, the mother is an essential figure.

Natalia ALBU

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INCLUSIVE SECURITY – INDICATOR OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Defined by the ONU, „inclusive security” refers to the principle that peace negotiations and conflict resolution processes are necessary fundamental social changes to ensure a high quality of life for all human beings. In this context, it is important to transform conflict relations into productive, democratic and political relations. For this to happen, the government must focus not only on traditional definitions of national interest, but also at the same time, focusing on security necessary for the survival and well-being of its citizens. Respectively,

sustainable peace, security and stability are ensured only when the whole society is represented and free to participate in the construction of its own well-being.

In this context, it is particularly important to ensure inclusive security represents the 17 objectives of the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG 5 Gender Equality and SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions on Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering All Women and Girls and Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, ensuring access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

At the same time, in the current security environment, in the context of the pandemic type COVID-19, highlights the debates on the role of women in the crisis management process. There are already studies that show that countries with women-led governments better provide basic human needs, a component of the social progress index, which considers aspects of basic health care, sanitation, shelter and personal safety. Countries with female leadership are among the top countries with a high indicator on good governance and the performance score on the Women, Peace and Security Index. Thus, gender-sensitive policies and practices should be considered a precondition for responding to challenges and will become a reflection for decision-makers involved in crisis management, preparedness, response and mitigation. All the more so as a transformative vision of a post-COVID-19 world will be centered on people, prevention, peace, cooperation and human security. In this context, empathy, trust and solidarity are needed for a better understanding of different security needs.

Valentin ARAPU

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CLASSIFICATION OF PESTS: A HISTORICAL AND ETHNOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Plague epidemics and pandemics in the past of humanity have been named according to various criteria, meeting in their classification: a) anthroponyms - Plague of Galen [Antonian Plague] (165–180), Cyprian Plague (251–266), Justinian Plague (541–542), Plague of Cumbati (1795), Plague of Caragea (1813–1814); b) toponyms - Plague in Athens (430–429 BC), Great Plague in London (1665), The Great Plague of Marseilles (1720); c) chromatic elements of the symptomatology plague - Black plague / Black death / Black fish (1347–1351). The horrors of the plague have left their mark on literary creation, the authors associating the plague with the most petty human qualities. hypocrisy, easy life and pride". For Stefan Zweig, chauvinism is a „cursed plague”, and racial discrimination is associ-

ated with „the plague of racial dementia”. In his short story „Scarlet Plague” (published in 1912) Jack London predicted for humanity the outbreak of a plague pandemic in 2013 as a result of which human civilization will be destroyed, leaving only small groups of people alive.

At the same time, for propaganda purposes, the exponents of totalitarian interwar regimes they launched plagued labels on each other, arising from the ideologies of the far left – red plague (Bolshevism, communism) and, respectively, of the far right – brown plague (Nazism, fascism).

Currently, we find that the biological plague has been eradicated, but the traumatic memory of the enormous loss of people, reaped by this plague, reappears periodically in the media by comparing the AIDS virus with the plague of the twentieth century, respectively, the pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 with the plague of the 21st century.

Elena ARDELEAN

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MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES USED FOR CONSOLIDATION OLD PAPER SUPPORTS

In the field of restoring old books and paper documents, a common situation is when paper needs to be consolidated because it has lost some of the gluing agent used in its manufacture. The loss of the gluing agent of the paper, consequence of the action of humidity, of the microbiological degradation, of the solubilization of the gluing agents after the wet cleaning operation, has serious effects on the physical integrity and on the physical-mechanical properties of the paper documents. The paper whose gluing agent has been affected becomes absorbent, brittle, is much more exposed to physical, chemical and biological degradation factors, and in the absence of proper consolidation, it risks irreversible damage.

Over time, the attention of restorers has turned to cellulose ethers, which through their composition, structure and properties have proven effective in preserving and restoring collections of paper in archives, libraries and museums. However, cellulose ethers do not give the paper antimicrobial protection, so other proposals have emerged regarding materials that could be used in consolidation treatments. One of these materials is chitosan.

Chitosan is biodegradable, biocompatible and non-toxic with many medical applications. Studies have shown the effectiveness of chitosan as a multifunctional additive in papermaking, with positive effects on both the manufacturing process and the properties of the paper (improving the adhesion and increasing

the tensile strength of the paper). In addition to these effects of chitosan in the manufacture of paper, attention is drawn to the antimicrobial activity of it and its derivatives. This last property of chitosan is particularly important in document restoration treatments, the results of studies conducted so far being particularly promising.

Doina BACIU

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DIGITAL POETRY – THE AESTHETIC CHALLENGE OF THE CENTURY

The prefix „cyber” is often found in the 21st century literature. When we speak about „digital literature” we refer to the narrative or poetic form that uses the characteristics of a computer device. As the text anchors digitally, the possibilities of synchronization direct the images to sound, video, painting, music. The multimedia interferences give the literary work a cinematic connection, the flexible properties of the technical system transform the poetic reality into a cybernetic agreement. The existence of cinematic elements, such as: camera angles, camera movement, film light allow the interpenetration of stimulating aspects of poetic production. Thus, within these components we identify a series of techniques that are used to relate certain events, description or expression of emotions, feelings. The intervention of any type of mechanism, in order to create an image as real as possible urges the reader-viewer to participate voluntarily and inventively in the act of creation.

The genres and subgenres of digital poetry are constantly emerging due to the development of Information Communication Technologies, social networks, great opportunities and free access to the Internet. The priority of digital literature considerably increases the potential of inventiveness towards the use of different information technologies, and the text is developed through new strategies and ways to expose the innovative, comfortable, pleasant, useful and accessible thoughts to any internet user. Poetry acquires new forms, meanings, reactions that arouses interest in reading, watching, listening, imaginary palpation. Forms of digital poetry transform words and letters into objects that can be manipulated through the effects produced by technology. The text initially appears as a form of knowledge, then, it is organized in new forms of art: visual, plastic, decorative, applied. Eighty and twentieth-century poets, with notable representatives such as Pier Paolo Pasolini, Ernst Ingmar Bergman, Luis Buñuel Portolés, Lawrence Donald Clark, Mircea Cărtărescu, Emilian Galaicu-Păun, ȘtefanManasia, Hen-

drik Jackson, Roberto Bolaño, etc., were concerned of cinematic poetry or cin (e) poetry, were attracted by the effects its products.

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MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE FROM CIUHURULU VALLEY: RESEARCH AND VALORIZATION

Reconstructing a comprehensive picture of the traces of medieval living structures, the use of natural resources, the practice of cult rites and rituals, handicraft production, defense, etc., is a necessity as a result of the accumulation of archaeological discoveries and sources. historical over the decades and the growing interest in the national cultural heritage. The purpose of this communication is to present the results of the analysis of data on medieval archaeological sites in northern eastern Moldova, located in the Ciuhur River Valley, with special reference to field research and systematic archaeological excavations in the postwar period and their impact on the course knowledge of rural realities in Moldova during the Middle Ages.

Among the first post-war land surveys of the habitat in the Ciuhur river basin, is the one conducted by N. Chetraru in 1958, which led to the identification of 46 settlements in this area, attributed to different historical periods from prehistory to the late Middle Ages. In the group of settlements based on the river Ciuhur, medieval archeological vestiges were discovered at Grinăuți, Paldă (Ocnița district), Pociumbeni, Druță, Horodiște, Văratice, Hucea, Stâncăuți, Mălăiești (Râșcani district) etc., of which the last two settlements have been partially studied by archaeological excavations. The first archaeological research was carried out in the years 1960–1961 by the team led by P. P. Birnea, bringing new clarifications about the medieval habitat in this area, especially about the internal structure of the settlements, planimetry and the dimensions of the dwellings, the fire installations, both simple and with decorated tiles, food resources, dishes and kitchen utensils, etc. Also, certain contributions to the study of medieval settlements in the Ciuhur valley belong to archaeologists medievalists E. Abâzova and A. Gorodenco, who carried out extensive excavations in 1988 and 1989, completing the database with new archaeological evidence on the problem of chronology and material culture of the rural population in northern Moldova in the second half of the fourteenth century.

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EVALUATION OF THE ACTION OF CHITOSAN-IRON NANOCOMPOSITE ON THE BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF YEAST RHODOTORULA GRACILIS CNMN-Y-30

The paper provides new information on the degree of action of the chitosan-iron nanocomposite in concentrations of 30-70 mg / L on the yeast *Rhodotorula gracilis* CNMN-Y-30. It was established that the protein and carbohydrate content of the strain under study varies depending on the concentrations used. It was found that under the action of the chitosan-iron nanocomposite increases the amount of protein compared to the control, the determined indices recorded values of 15-33%. Promising results were also obtained in the case of evaluating the carbohydrate content in yeast biomass. Experiments on the application of the chitosan-iron nanocomposite stimulated the biosynthesis of carbohydrate content by up to 13%.

The results of modeling the biochemical processes of the yeast *Rhodotorula gracilis* CNMN-Y-30 with the application of the chitosan-iron nanocomposite have a high potential for use in various fields, especially in biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, biomedicine, environmental protection and agriculture.

* The results were obtained within the State Program Project (2020–2023) 20.80009.5107.16. Contracting Authority – ANCD.

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THE EFFECT OF AUTOLYSIS PROCEDURES ON PROTEIN CONTENT AND ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY IN MANNIPROTE EXTRACTS OF BREWER'S YEAST

This paper describes the effects of the influence of different autolysis conditions on the protein content and activity of the antioxidant enzyme catalase in manoprotein extracts from biomass in brewer's yeast sediments. Autolysis was performed using, as factors of induction of glacial acetic acid and sodium phosphate buffer, at a temperature of + 37 ° C and + 45 ° C, lasting 8 hours and with periodic stirring. As a result of the study, it was established that the maximum protein content and catalase activity was recorded in the experimental variant in which sodium phosphate buffer was used at a temperature of + 45 ° C. The protein content was found to be $67.7 \pm 0.09\%$ U.S., and the catalase activity was 822 ± 5.0 mmol / min per mg / protein. The results of the study highlight the potential of the application process in biotechnology for obtaining mannoprotein extracts from brewer's yeast biomass and their use in various fields, especially in the livestock, food and agriculture sectors.

* The results were obtained within the State Program Project (2020–2023) 20.80009.5107.16. Contracting Authority – ANCD.

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METHODS OF DEVELOPING MUSICAL HEARING IN THE PIANO CLASS

The problem of the development of musical hearing is conceived as a central one in music pedagogy and, in particular, in piano pedagogy. The appeal to the auditory sphere in the process of musical interpretation fortifies, streamlines and guarantees the artistic result of the pianist-performer.

The activity of musical hearing is also closely related to the process of creating and re-creating the artistic image – an indispensable stage in the process of interpretive realization of musical creation. The ability to listen to music from the positions of music psychology and pedagogy is analyzed. Musical hearing is seen as an integral phenomenon that includes different manifestations: melodic, harmonic, polyphonic hearing, timbre hearing, dynamic, modal hearing (inner sense), inner hearing. The author demonstrates the close relationship between the activity of hearing and imagination, musical thinking and musical memory.

The communication argues the need and possibility to develop this skill in the piano class. The author reviews the progressive methods of the pedagogues-pianists of the 20th and 21st centuries.

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MIHAELA MIROIU, HUNEDOREAN FEMINIST PERSONALITY

Born in Hunedoara on March 10, 1955, Mihaela Miroiu distinguished herself as one of the most valuable and complex contemporary personalities in contemporary Hunedoara in the field of feminism and gender studies. She has been active in Bucharest's university education since 1994, the range of scientific concerns being very wide, distinguishing herself as a true researcher of politics, ethics and political ideology, feminist philosophy and gender policy, education and education theory, being known as the initiator of the first courses in feminist theories, of the first master's degree in gender studies and of the first doctoral program in Political Science in Romania. She also distinguished herself as a par-

ticularly active human rights activist, making important contributions in journalism and literature.

Her scientific activity is concretized in several books, the most important being: *The Thought of the Shadow: Feminist Approaches in Contemporary Philosophy* (1995), *Convenio: About Nature, Women and Morality* (1996), *The Invaluable Women. Feminist journalism* (2006), *The road to autonomy: feminist political theories* (2004), *Gender equity policies: a guide for university education in Central and Eastern Europe* (2003), etc. He coordinates the collection of POLI-ROM Publishing House, Gender Studies, has edited textbooks, written numerous studies and scientific articles in national and international publications, standing out and establishing himself as a true personality of contemporary Romanian culture, education, research and science.

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MEANINGS OF RATIONALITY IN AMERICAN PRAGMATIST PHILOSOPHY

The contribution of the classical philosophers of American philosophy is very valuable to the entire contemporary universal philosophy. Ideas and experience were a whole for the essence of pragmatist philosophy. Effective actions, so important to the context of the public sphere, are determined in the most direct sense by the role of rationality. The dynamics of philosophical reflection are influenced by the participation of reason in the process of interrogation and problematization of the most valuable thematizations. In the context of pragmatist philosophy are analyzed the rational meanings of some words. Concepts are thus defined in relation to the rational meanings which they implicitly contain in them. Rational significance is considered as the totality of phenomena included in mental experiences. Between the multiple meanings of rational meanings and behaviour is a close interdependence. The meanings of rationality are expressed by the terms 'coherent' and 'logical', and the empirical side is expressed by the terms 'applicable' and 'appropriate'.

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MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF ENTEROCOCCUS FAECIUM BIOMASS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ANTIBIOTHERAPY AND THE RESTORATION OF THE MICROBIAL BALANCE

In the experiments, guinea pigs weighing $1200g \pm 150g$ were used, acclimated for 3 days to the vivarium conditions, previously selected by eliminating the specimens with gastrointestinal disorders. The animals were divided into 4 groups of 5 animals numbered as follows: Group 1 – control, Group 2 – control – where antibiotics were administered, Group 3 – probiotic treatment based on biomass of *Enterococcus faecium*, Group 4 – treated with Lactiferm. To eliminate the adverse effects of antibiotic therapy and restore the balance of this ecosystem, strains of microorganisms with probiotic properties *Enterococcus faecium* were administered, which transit the digestive tract alive, temporarily colonize this place and through direct mechanisms (microbial antagonism, enzymatic action) or indirect (stimulation of host immunity) lead to the restoration of local flora both in structure and number. Within 24 hours of the administration of the probiotic treatment based on biomass *Enterococcus faecium* and Lactiferm, respectively, the following were observed: restoration of appetite, normalization of stool and weight gain.

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„GREEN ECONOMY”: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

According to experts from the United Nations Environment Program, the green economy is defined as an economy that improves the living standards of the population and ensures social justice, while significantly reducing environmental risks. The most important features of this economy are the efficient use of natural resources, the preservation and increase of natural capital, the reduction of pollution, the prevention of biodiversity loss, the increase of income and

employment. The green economy is being researched in the context of the fight against climate change and as a solution to overcoming financial and economic crises. The green economy is based on clean and green technologies, and the development of this economy will allow states and regions of the world to avoid an ecological crisis, which has already affected many post-industrial countries. This determines the need to modernize the economy, whose ultimate goal, in addition to economic growth and competitiveness, is to improve the living standards of the population and ensure favorable conditions for future generations. Achieving this goal is only possible if sustainable development is ensured on the basis of the „green economy” principles.

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THE ACCESSORIES OF THE FOLK COSTUME IN BESSARABIA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Our investigation is driven by the increased interest of the society towards the components of the Moldovan folk costume and the accessories worn in the daily life, on holidays or on ceremonial occasions. Through this communication we intend to introduce in the scientific circuit unique field materials, identified in field expeditions: liturgical pieces (baptismal crosses, processions) and personal items (rings, earrings). They were made of precious raw materials (gold) and metal alloys, which reflected the importance of the social and civil status of the wearer. These aspects contribute to the initiation of an analytical-descriptive research approach of the raw material, the use and the significance of the ceremonial accessories created through the traditional techniques of local artisans.

The research starts from the initial hypothesis that at a certain stage accessories were symbols of recognition of members who belonged to a social category. Through the process of being displayed in various circumstances, they were becoming true markers of identity and position in an urban or rural society.

The identification, selection, systematization and processing of materials of recent field expeditions will allow us to analyze Bessarabian society in terms of the evolution of ceremonial accessories, which is part of the traditional practices, beliefs and customs. These accessories have a considerable purpose and significance for the members of that society in the specific time and mark the socio-cultural space where they come from.

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EFFECT OF NUTRITION ON THE BODY'S IMMUNE STATUS

Nutrition is one of the main factors that determine the metabolic processes in the body. Significant changes in the components of the diet can have a negative impact on various aspects of metabolism, as well as on other body functions and on the formation of immunity. Food components have modifying properties in relation to cellular, humoral, and non-specific immunity. Of great importance in the immunomodulatory function of nutrition is not only the composition and quality of nutrients, but also their quantity.

So overeating and, in turn, obesity, can lead to chronic diseases, including atherosclerosis, diabetes, inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract, fatty-hepatosis, have a negative effect on the body's immune response, and reduce its resistance to infections.

For malnutrition and / or protein-energy insufficiency is characteristic a decrease in the number of lymphocytes in the peripheral blood, there are changes in humoral immunity (antibody production decreases), the proliferative activity of lymphocytes is inhibited.

With long-term restriction of lipids in the diet, changes are observed in the physiological state of the body, the activity of the central nervous system is disrupted, immunity decreases, and life expectancy is reduced.

Adequate intake of all nutrients is essential for the optimal functioning of the immune system.

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PLATFORM FOR PROCESSING HETEROGENEOUS DOCUMENTS

Most documents (historical or contemporary, handwritten or printed) have a heterogeneous character because, along with the text itself, they also contain other elements: mathematical and chemical formulas, musical scores, diagrams, images, etc. In our research, we will operate with documents the non-textual

components of which permits their digital representation in one or more scripting languages.

Given the fact that a complete automation of the processing of heterogeneous documents is difficult or maybe even impossible to perform, we aim to create a platform that would combine automatic, semi-automatic and manual processing modules. Thus, we can automatically perform scanning, recognizing document segments according to their type, assembling presentations in scripting language with metadata integration, reconstructing the page image based on the script, checking within certain limits. In a semi-automated way, the image quality will be improved, the page layout will be analyzed, tasks will be distributed for manual verification. For cases where automated or semi-automated verification procedures could not be applied, it will be operated manually, the platform providing some support for this mode as well.

The architecture of the platform proposed in the paper is aimed at maximizing the support of the mentioned steps by creating the “single window” for access to all processing tools and by reducing manual operations.

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INTELLIGENT INTERFACES

Problem statement: The educational field and life in general has become increasingly dependent on internet, web apps and mobile phones. Over the last five decades, information technologies have evolved at a steady pace and, in order to stay up with the information society, it is necessary to raise the overall effectiveness of training, starting with primary schools. Nowadays, schools with still crowded classes are preserved in Moldova, with pupils having to continue their studies at home because the time spent in schools is too short in relation to the overloaded program. Taking into account the current situation in the country, traditional schooling often does not provide the time, space or resources needed for decent training. Often it is still reduced to “frontal lessons” that are generally tedious and boring, which end up trivially with compelling demands such as “Memorize the X stamp from Y poem”. Not to mention the fact that teachers often treat their students differently, not in the good sense of this word. In

any class, there are three categories of students: those with low level of success, medium level and high level. Low-level students are often devoid of proper attention, being considered “lazy” people who “do not want to learn” and the exposure orientation being often above the average level of perception of subjects.

A solution for removing the gaps in the traditional training system would be the differentiation (in the good sense of this word) by individualization and motivation of learning under the conditions of differentiated directed training in the classroom and in compensatory programs. It is well known that any normally born pupil has all the psychic abilities required for learning, but not all students apply their capabilities in the same way. In other words, not every student has the same experiences, abilities, qualities, attitudes, skills. Each student is a personality that must be treated appropriately because “anyone can learn anything at any age, provided that content is presented in an accessible form” (J. Bruner). In this context, another aspect of the problem is not the students' unwillingness to learn, but the lack of information presentation in a way more accessible to their abilities.

The object of research and development:

The development of mobile technologies give us the opportunity to analyze and understand user's behaviour. This is important, because without user behavior analysis we cannot make a good educational application orientated on individual user. In addition, using Intelligent Interface approach offers the possibility of anticipating user's preferences, adapting, customizing and guiding. These features of smart interfaces can increase the effectiveness of the teaching process in educational systems, thus contributing to progressive learning.

The results:

We analyzed different aspects of interfaces in general that are used in educational systems, such as affective interface, adaptive and personalized interfaces, we made few experiments to identify user's preferences in evaluating educational software. In addition, we developed few versions of GeoME application and research user's behaviour by integrating with Google Analytics Tools.

* Acknowledgement. This paper was written as part of the re-search project 20.80009.5007.22 „Intelligent information systems for solving ill-structured problems, processing knowledge and big data”.

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ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD OF CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

Organizational culture is the system of values and concepts, shared by members of all hierarchical levels within an organization and determines the character and behavior of employees. The period of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic changed an essential part of the existing reality in the daily practice of organizations of all types.

In order to clarify some basic aspects regarding the situation of employees at work during the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, a qualitative study was conducted, in which public sector employees participated 85.2% and private sector 18.5% from different categories age (28.9% 18 - 35 years, 27.4% 36 - 45 years, 43.7% 46 years and more) from urban and rural areas (92.6% urban and 7.4% rural). According to the results of the study, it was found that the values of organizational culture were affected in the pandemic. Most specified that they lacked communication direct and suffered from elements that form the organizational culture, such as: empathy, collaboration, unity, a sense of collective responsibility, trust, security, stability, etc. However, respondents believe that the complicated situation that arose due to the coronavirus pandemic has given them the chance to make some changes at the level of activities, which lead to the improvement of some aspects of organizational culture, such as: new trends in decision-making, other ways of working together and streamlining distance work. In conclusion, we state that online work, as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, has created new skills and new skills for interested employees, and those who did not make the effort to meet the new requirements were left without sources of income or low performance. has an impact on the values of the culture of the organization to which they belong. Any action or inaction, either individually or organizationally will provide a perspective result: positive or negative.

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WEDDING COSTUME AS A RESEARCH SUBJECT

In this paper we will reflect on the wedding costume as a research topic, reiterating the need to list, describe, preserve and capitalize on the pieces as an integral

part of the country's cultural heritage. The pieces of the wedding costume have a special weight as actors of the entire wedding ceremony held in urban and rural areas. The wedding suit has become a means of non-verbal communication, visual translation of valuable information related to material and spiritual culture, as well as the socio-economic status of the owners in a certain society.

The need to approach the study of the Moldovan wedding costume is argued by the lack of specialized literature to present this complex subject, as well as the need to systematize the existing information. Pieces of the wedding dress and accessories have been identified by us in several field expeditions, including those in recent years. In the collections of MNIM, MNEIN, MNAM, the Museum of History of Chisinau and in some local museums, clothing and accessories are kept, which require repertoire, authentic restoration and conservation, to be later promoted, including in thematic exhibitions.

Of particular relevance to our research are the vintage photographs which are a true source of bridal pieces characteristic of a certain period. We also mention the value of interviews with respondents from several localities. In conclusion, we emphasize that in order to systematize the documented information, it is necessary to approach a certain algorithm for researching the wedding costume.

Studying the literature mainly related to the history of folk costume, they opted for the typology and description of the wedding costume, given gender issues (wedding suit, groom costume), headdresses, ornaments, and we set out to examine diachronic wedding suit, following the evolution of its components from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 21st century.

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NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF SURUCENI MONASTERY

Suruceni Monastery, an old spiritual center in Moldova, was founded as a hermitage in 1785 by the boyar Casian Suruceanu on his estate, being supported by some peasants and the hieromonk Iosif of Montenegro. The founder offered the place for the hermitage, the financial means and endowed it with the necessary ones for the officers of the divine services. Among the goods donated by the founder are the books for the service. Unfortunately, many disappeared with the closure of the monastic settlement during the Soviet regime. From the previously published sources we identified the first books donated to the hermitage by Casian Suruceanu: an Anthology (Bucharest, 1777), a Pentecostal (Bucharest, 1783) and the Order of the sanctification of the church (Chisinau, 1820).

From the Suruceni hermitage from 1817 we find that in the first half of the 19th century there were more than 10 service books in the library. In the monastery there is a Nomocanon (ms) from the 18th century, from the Vorona monastery, which has not survived to the present day, but was used in the interwar period.

In the 1830s the number of books is higher and we attest some of the spiritual reading. According to archival data at the end of the 19th century, there were five gospels in the library in Suruceni. In the first half of the twentieth century the number of books increased considerably, being attested to the middle of it 123 century printed books and some manuscripts. After the closure of the monastery, the church inventory and books disappeared. Following the recent research, I identified some of them among the books of the Noul Neamț monastery, deposited at the National Agency of Archives of the Republic of Moldova. From these sources we can roughly reconstruct the list of books from the library of the Suruceni monastery, from different printing centers in Romania and abroad. The books preserved to date are valuable pieces of heritage, which need to be restored and preserved in proper conditions.

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HISTORIOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW: THE OEUVRE OF BESSARABIA ARCHITECTS IN SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY – 1917 YEAR

By now, in the study of the oeuvre of the architects of Bessarabia (the second half of the 19th century – 1917), have questions that required a thorough historiographic and archaeographic research. Neither in pre-revolutionary literature, not in later research, this topic was specifically development.

Starting from the notes of travelers, archival documents and ending with the research of modern scientists, the author proposes to consider several periods of studying materials related to the creative activities of architects in Bessarabia, as well as assessing their role in urban planning of the Bessarabian province in the second half of the 19th century – 1917 year. We know about the architects Alexander and Eugen Bernardazzi, Heinrich Lonsky, Mikhail Chekerul-Kush, Vladimir and Nikolai Tsyganko, Leopold Scheidevandt, Karl Gasquet, Mitrofan Helladi, Alexei Scusev, Mihail Serotsinsky and others, as well as participation in

the design of many structures, including the architectural and planning development of Chisinau and other cities in Bessarabia.

To write this historiographic overview, were studied numerous documents from the archives of Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The source study includes a number of legislative articles of the Building Charter of the Russian Empire in 1900; the Bessarabian press, containing information on the history of architectural structures and the creative activity of the architects of Bessarabia, address calendars indicating data on architects, technicians, engineers and land surveyors; topographic surveys, maps, drawings, photographs, which are supplemented by projects of buildings and architectural structures built in the second half of the 19th century – 1917 year.

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DIVERSITY OF THE MUSCULUS PARASITOPHORE IN THE NATURAL AND ANTHROPISED ECOSYSTEMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The aim of the research is to study the diversity of parasitofauna in *Mus musculus* in natural and man-made ecosystems. The house mouse (*M. musculus*) is a species of rodent, which belongs to the family Muridae, order Rodentia. Unlike other species of mice, it has an ecological plasticity, manifested by increased diversity of habitats and their change in different seasons. It is a species adapted to the conditions of houses, warehouses, garages and basements. Under natural conditions, it is populated by various agrocenoses, sectors with ruderal plants, forest curtains, meadows, river marshes, haystacks and straw fields. The prevalence index with *Mesocestoides lineatus* larvae is 16.7%, and the intensity index is 1.0, respectively with *Paranoplocephala omphaloides* – 4.2%, 1.0, *Rodentolepis straminea* – 8.3%, 3.5, *Hydatigaster taeniaeformis* larvae – 16.7%, 1.0, *Skjabinotaenia lobata* – 4.2%, 2.0, *Capillaria hepatica* – 16.7%, medium intensity (++) *Syphacia stroma* – 8.3%, 100.5, *Syphacia obvelata* – 33.3%, 82.5, *Strongyloides ratti* – 4.2%, 14.0, *Mastophorus muris* – 33.3%, 3.3, *Trichocephalus muris* – 8.3 %, 2.0.

Thus, the prevalence of Cestoda class species is 45.8% (*M. lineatus* larvae, *P. omphaloides*, *R. straminea*, *H. taeniaeformis* larvae, *S. lobata*), of those of Nematoda is 58.3% (*C. hepatica*, *S. stroma*, *S. obvelata*, *S. ratti*, *M. muris*, *T. muris*), and the total invasion index is 54.2%.

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CHOLESTEROL EVALUATION IN PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND CHRONIC HBV INFECTION

Introduction: Chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, despite the successes achieved so far in the diagnosis and treatment of chronic HBV hepatitis, remains an unresolved issue for researchers. The interrelationship of chronic HBV infection and asthma also presents a dilemma. Disorders of lipid metabolism, which can develop in both pathologies, could be one of the causes of insufficient response to treatment.

Purpose: Evaluation of cholesterol in patients with asthma and chronic HBV infection.

Material and method: In the basic group (group I) were included 93, suffering from asthma with positive serum markers for chronic HBV infection, of which: 27 p. (29%) with HBsAg positive and 66 p. (71 %) with HBsAg negative / anti HBcor total positive. Lot II consisted of 73 p. With chronic HBV infection, of which: 17 p. (23.28%) with positive HBsAg and 56 p. (76.71%) with negative HBsAg / anti HBcor total positive. Group III consisted of 21 patients with asthma, and group IV (control) of 83 practically healthy people. Study participants were assessed for serum cholesterol levels. Results: Cholesterol level in groups I, II and III was significantly higher than in control group (IV), in the basic group (I) being the highest (between group I and IV – $p < 0.001$, between group II and IV – $p < 0.01$, and between group III and IV – $p < 0.05$). There were also statistically significant differences in cholesterol values between group I and II [$p < 0.05$] and between group II and III [$p < 0.05$].

Conclusions: Higher cholesterol levels in asthmatics with chronic HBV infection, denote more expressed disorders in lipid metabolism. Highlighting these changes requires examination of the lipid chart unfolds.

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PARTICULARITIES OF SPECIES MICROCLONING VITICINUM VITIS-IDAEA L. AND VACCINIUM MACROCARPON AITON

The research was conducted in the Laboratory of Embryology and Biotechnology of the National Botanical Garden (Institute) „Alexandru Ciubotaru”. For the initiation of in vitro culture of cranberry plants – *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L. (variety ‘Grintesegen’) and *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton (variety ‘Pilgrim’) the medium was used Woody Plant Medium (after Lloyd and McCown) gelled with powdered agar, the pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.0.

Following the researches, the composition of the culture media was established, favorable for the microcloning of the given species. For microcloning cranberry plants the most favorable proved to be nutrient medium Woody Plant Medium gelled with agar and supplemented with zeatin: WPM – 100%, zeatin – 0.5 mg / l, sucrose – 30 g / l, agar – 5 g / l, pH – 5.0. After a period of incubation in the room growth, the emergence and elongation of new shoots were observed in both species studied.

However, this medium acted differently on the microcloning of *V* seedlings *macrocarpon* Aiton and *V. vitis-idaea* L. Most seedlings of *V. macrocarpon* Aiton (‘Pilgrim’ variety) formed only 3-6 microclones per inoculum, but these microclones were vigorous, well developed, with a height of 8-10 cm, which allows us to get more minibuses from a microclon. Being transferred to the environment rizogenic nutrient, these mini-cuttings had a rooting yield of about 100%. Placement of *V. vitis-idaea* L. mini-cuttings on the culture medium with zeatin added (Grintesegen variety) favored the induction of lateral buds on the seedling axis, which caused the proliferation of shoots: about 10-12 shoots were formed per inocul. These microclones were fragile, thin (height of 3-5 cm) and being subsequently transferred to rhizogenic nutrient medium, they had a survival and rooting percentage of about 70-80%. The optimal dimensions of the explant for microclonation in both species are 1.5-2 cm.

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CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RARE PLANTS THROUGH VITROCULTURE IN VITROCULTURE

The increase of cultivated areas, the construction of industrial objects, and other human activities have a negative impact on the flora and vegetation of the Republic of Moldova.

Preservation and protection of rare species is one of the most important problems of contemporary botany, which is attracting more and more attention from scientists around the world. Rare and endangered plants are the most vulnerable component in the conservation of phytodiversity and their loss is irrecoverable. These rare species from the spontaneous flora of the Republic of Moldova are the object of research of the Laboratory of Embryology and Biotechnology of GBNI. Especially the highly decorative plants with beautiful attractive flowers, the vernal ephemerals of the fam. *Amarillydaceae*: *Lilium martagon* L., *Fritillaria montana* Hoppe, *Bellevia sarmatica* (Georgi) Woronov, *Galanthus nivalis* L., *Galanthus elwesii* Hook, *Galanthus plicatus* Bieb., *Leucojuma aestivum* L., *Sternbergia colchiciflora* Waldst et Kit. are abusively collected.

The application of in vitro propagation methods is a safe possibility to protect these endemic species in botanical gardens and their repatriation to natural niches. Viticulture has a number of advantages compared to classical methods of regeneration and their maintenance in collections. The morphogenetic potential of species regeneration is induced by several factors: explant genotype, regenerative capacity, biotic and abiotic conditions (temperature, light, humidity, season), chemical composition of the nutrient environment, presence or absence of appropriate growth regulators, with important role in the induction and initiation of regeneration processes and organogenesis is indisputable.

Preserving the cultures in vitro conditions, allows the management with the development process of the cultivated species slow or more increased and safe possibility to maintain the collections of rare and endangered plants for a long time in viticulture, this stagnation is not detrimental to viability and does not reduce the number of productive subcultivations. The laboratory managed to carry out projects on the introduction of rare species in vitro culture and the development of microcloning and micropropagation technologies, description of multiplication protocols at all stages of obtaining rare plant propagation material from plant selection and inoculation on nutrients to acclimatization and adaptation to ex vitro conditions of seedlings.

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STATE OF CONSERVATION OF TWO COPIES OF THE CEASLOV PRINTED FOR DOUBLES IN 1794 LOCATED AT THE HUȘI EPARCHIAL MUSEUM

Mihail Strelbitchi, bookbinder, refined engraver and master printer, dominates the Moldovan typographic art, Nicolae Iorga mentioned that “the whole century. the eighteenth century lives in his engravings. A character with a controversial origin, some historians consider that he was of Polish origin, but Russified and of Orthodox faith, others that he was a Russian who came to Moldova from Constantinople through Muntenia, or a Russian priest, or a Russian of Polish origin. What is certain is that in the second half of the 18th century he settled in Iași, where he began to work as an engraver, binder and printer, signing his works as „the son of Mihaila Strilbit” (Strilbitchi), „Pope Michael in Iasi”, „the priest chir Mihail Ro (sianul?) ”, „Protoierei Mihailu (Strelbițchi) ”. Of the several dozen works to which he has contributed throughout his life, either as an engraver or as a printer, some are printed outside the borders of Moldova, respectively in Dubasari and Movilau. The clock printed in Dubasari in 1794, where Strelbitchi installed his printing house for a short time, is a book in which he sprinkles countless elements of his graphic art: ornate letters, frontispieces, vignettes and engravings bearing his signature.

The Huși Diocesan Museum has in its rich old book inventory two copies of the Clock from Dubasari. They are in a relatively good state of preservation, being preserved almost entirely, no volume contains, instead, the title page. The books are printed in Romanian, in Cyrillic characters, in black ink, on a single column, 23 lines per page, on handmade paper of different shades. Both volumes are bound in brown leather, wooden bark and metal locks, the skin being degraded, shows lack of support and traces of a xylophagous attack. The seam is made on three profiled bindings from the string. The paper features functional patina, wax and dirt deposits, water halos, and support losses. Some tabs are detached from the seam, which led to their fringing. All the degradations, but also the value of the copies themselves, impose the need to restore the works of art Romanian typographic.

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DOCUMENTATION OF CUSTOMARY MANIFESTATIONS CAUSED BY HUMAN EXISTENTIAL TRANSITIONS IN BESSARABIA

In the present approach, the author will follow the evolution of field research in Bessarabia in order to record the customary manifestations occasioned by human existential transitions: birth, wedding and burial. In addition, the editorial appearances that refer directly or tangentially to the subject of investigation will be analyzed, in order to establish the aspects that did not enter into the research scope of the authors. The passing ceremonies, thanks to their perennial nature, as well as their multifunctional character, represent the most productive area of folklore. Studies conducted by researchers show that the strength of tradition is more pronounced in the field of rituals related to family life than customs in general, because the manifestation of habits in a small environment involves an increased customary behavior. The current investigations record a series of transformations that family habits have undergone under the influence of new historical, social and economic contexts. After analyzing the material provided by folklore performers, we notice that the best preserved in the traditional habitat remains the funeral ritual, as it includes very important elements for study: spirituality, psychological content, human behavior, archetypal mentality, beliefs and superstitions about death and image of „dalbul de pribeag”, magical practices and customary representations. The continuous processes of transformation and updating of the intangible cultural heritage urgently require the revision and reconsideration of the elements of traditional culture and, of course, scientific documentation through new collections of ethno-folkloric materials corresponding to the complexity and syncretic character of traditional phenomena, to contribute to heritage and of the Romanian ethno-folkloric treasure.

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SMART SPECIALIZATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Smart specialization is an innovative strategy for local economic transformation. The concept of “smart specialization” starts from the premise that a country (or region) cannot excel in all areas of science and innovation, but every country

(or region) has its own strengths and areas with the highest innovation potential. In the Republic of Moldova, the agri-food sector is key in the process of developing the national Smart Specialization Strategy by identifying the niches which would promote the transformation and growth, resulting from research and innovation. Based on the mapping of the economic, scientific and innovative potential, carried out with the support of the Joint Research Center of the European Commission, the entrepreneurial discovery process was initiated - a decisive stage for identifying specialization niches with major impact. The first entrepreneurial discovery workshop discussed the challenges and objectives for the following identified sub-domains:

- (1) Advanced biotechnologies for agriculture;
- (2) Sustainable and ecological agriculture;
- (3) Value-added food products.

The purpose of the second entrepreneurial discovery workshop was to identify project ideas that would contribute to the achievement of the objectives set for each sub-domain.

We hope that this continuous dialogue between business representatives, civil society, public authorities and scientific institutions will contribute to the sustainable intensification of agricultural production in our country.

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CHILDREN AND THE WAR: REFLECTIONS ON THE PERIOD OF FORCED SOVIETIZATION OF TRANSNISTRIA AND BESSARABIA

On 28 June 1940, based on the additional secret protocol of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, the territory of Romania from the east of the Prut River was annexed to the Soviet Union. Till the end of August 1940, together with the districts on the left bank of the Dniester River, Bessarabia was declared a Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and immediately fell under the policies of forced Sovietization, interrupted by another unprecedented scourge – World War II, the event which marked in the memory of the local communities by excessive human losses on both sides of the front.

The present study aims to elucidate the mechanisms and policies of forced Sovietization of Transnistria and Bessarabia during World War II in the memory of children from the families of “enemies of the people”, later deported to the eastern regions of the USSR. The author draws attention to the importance of researching the voices long marginalized by Soviet historiography – children of the Gulag,

able to reveal emotional sensitivity, dramatic feelings and strategies for negotiating with their own past by assuming the status of witnesser.

The memoirs of children descended from the families of the “enemies of the people” reflect the discrepancies between the myths of Soviet propaganda about “the happy life in the USSR” and everyday realities. Their voices on the events surrounding the World War II are an important source for synthetic studies on the totalitarian past, but also for researching the impact of Soviet policies on contemporary society of the Republic of Moldova.

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PRESERVATION AND RESEARCH OF AROMATIC PLANTS IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

In the current conditions, when we are witnessing the drastic decrease of the global rate of plant diversity, the mission of botanical gardens in the conservation and conservation of biodiversity is necessary. Traditionally, botanical gardens are mainly involved in ex situ conservation activities, based on the creation, research and maintenance of living plant collections, respectively they aim at a management based on promoting the concepts of conservation and sustainable use of plant resources.

A significant role in preventing the loss of species and their genetic diversity is played by the collections of live or preserved plants that GBNI shelters, such as the group of aromatic plants.

In the spontaneous flora of the Republic of Moldova there are 163 species of plants containing volatile oil. Plants from the spontaneous flora cannot serve as a basis for collecting plant matter, respectively they are used as a material for its multiplication and growth in the garden. A basic objective for the researchers of the group of aromatic plants, is also the introduction of some valuable species from various regions geographical opportunity, being the favorable pedoclimatic conditions for the growth and accumulation of biologically active substances. Some of them have been successfully used in the development of remedies with antimicrobial and antifungal action, in the production of cosmetics, in gastronomy and in the production of flavoring wines.

Currently, the collection includes over 120 species of aromatic plants, which contain volatile oil, being also important sources of vitamins and minerals. They are also found in aromatherapy, in order to prevent and cure many diseases, due to their antimicrobial, antiviral and antifungal properties. They are widely used

in the perfume and cosmetics industry. Aromatic species are relevant sources of honey plants.

The collection of aromatic plants has an important role in the ecological education of the general public and in the instructive-educational process of school and university.

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IDENTIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN THE SAFEGUARDING AND VALORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE BY LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

The present study evokes a complex analysis of the identification of good practices in safeguarding and capitalizing on the national cultural heritage by local public authorities. The sociological survey was conducted between August and September 2020, on a representative sample of 607 people from the Republic of Moldova. The investigation represents the x-ray of the motivational picture of our citizens regarding the degree of their involvement in the protection of cultural heritage objects.

The analysis of the processed data indicates that local public authorities have insufficient budgets to preserve, maintain or promote cultural heritage objects, as well as the lack of specialists in the field of cultural heritage indicates that the level of safeguarding and capitalization by local public administration authorities cultural objects that represent historical or architectural value are protected at a high level only in proportion of 18.78%. But despite all the difficulties faced by local public authorities in the proper safeguarding of national cultural heritage monuments, citizens care about the monuments of cultural heritage of localities and are ready to contribute to their promotion and capitalization.

The significance of the national cultural heritage objects and the aspect of their knowledge by the citizens, which is the historical value of the cultural heritage objects from the localities of residence, was researched.

Particular attention in the paper is paid to the role of cultural heritage in the education of citizens by systematizing knowledge about national and world cultural heritage. The research undertaken attests to the fact that in educational institutions to a small extent children are educated in the spirit of protecting objects

that reflect the historical past of our people. The research of the targeted issue denotes that the safeguarding and capitalization of the national cultural heritage must be a mandatory norm for all the citizens of the community, members of which they are part.

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CHIȘINĂU. UNFORGETTABLE CULTURAL EXPERIENCES

In the hierarchy of human needs, in addition to physiological, physical and social security, belonging, affirmation and personal fulfillment, the need for beauty holds its special place, as we come to his society to build, not to demolish. For this reason, we chose only a few sights to it in order to discover his city, but also to fill and refill these gaps. Especially now, when modern society needs quality information.

* Carried out within the project 20.80009.16.06.19. „Culture of promoting the image of cities in the Republic of Moldova through art and mythopoeics”

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THE ISSUE OF THE TREATY OF BESSARABIA IN RELATIONS ROMANIAN-RUSSIAN-ITALIAN IN THE PERIOD 1920–1927

On October 28, 1920, in Paris, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, on the one hand, and Romania, on the other, signed the Treaty of Recognition of the Union of Bessarabia with Romania, a document by which the parties declared that “they recognize the sovereignty Romania on the territory of Bessarabia”.

After a waiting period, the signatory powers proceeded to ratify it: Great Britain and Romania ratified the Treaty on May 19, 1922, then France on May 11, 1924. Japan did not ratify the treaty. Italy honored its promise only on March 8, 1927. During the years 1920–1927, the issue of ratification of the treaty by Italy became an important, if not paramount, issue in Romanian-Italian relations, with wide international implications, including Russia.

At first, in relation to Soviet Russia, Italy was waiting to see the course of the new Bolshevik regime outlined. Until the recognition of the unification of Ba-

sarabia, the Allies, including the Government of Rome, were almost convinced that the civil war in Russia would be won by the „white” Russians (mostly militarily supported by the Great Powers), but with the failure of resistance „White” and after the launch of the Bolshevik economic programs, Italy, which had economic interests in the Russian market, will be seduced by the advantages offered by Lenin's NEP. Soviet Russia, seeking to break political isolation and the Western economic blockade and gain international recognition, found in Italy a first partner interested in its raw materials and markets. Italy's economic relations with Russia have been delayed ratification of the Bessarabia Treaty leaving strong imprints in diplomatic relations between Italy and Romania. In this respect, the issue of the Treaty and the issue of Rome's failure to ratify the document recognizing Romania's sovereignty over Basarabia, hovered over Italian-Romanian bilateral relations and generated controversial diplomatic disputes and controversies in Italian-Romanian relations.

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IN VITRO CULTURE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

The end of the second millennium is characterized by a strong involvement of biotechnology in human life, in all areas of activity. With the help of biotechnological methods, considerable progress has been made in creating new plant genotypes with favorable properties and higher yields compared to the biological material from which it was started. One of these current biotechnological methods is the in vitro culture method of plants, especially medicinal plants.

There are very few plants that have no medicinal value. There is also an increased demand for plant propagating material identified as beneficial in pharmacology, medicine, which has developed a great interest in conducting studies to identify the most effective methods of micropropagation of plants in existing tissues. As long as the demand and need for plants with pharmaceutical properties have increased, optimal methods of obtaining as large quantities as possible through standardized in vitro multiplication processes are needed.

Scientific research on plant micropropagation in in vitro culture is carried out in the embryology and biotechnology laboratory of the National Botanical Garden (Institute) „Alexandru Ciubotaru” in medicinal plants, such as: *Withaniasomnifera* (L) Dunal, *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni, *Polymniasonchifolia* Poepping&Endlicher, *Lavandulaangustifolia* Mill., *Artemisia balchanorum*-

Krasch, etc. For the in vitro culture of medicinal plants, the explants are tested and researched as: apical meristems, shoots fragments, leaf tongue fragments. The explants are disinfected with chemical sterilizers, after which it is possible to inoculate them on nutrient media. The most effective inocula for inducing morphogenesis have been shown to be apical meristems for caulogenesis proliferation and leaf tongue fragments for triggering the callus process.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The relevance of the proposed topic is based on the assertion that every child needs to be taken care of. In this way, functional and durable clothing can enhance a child's ability to meet their unique needs without sacrificing personal style and self-expression. Functional clothing adapted for children with special needs can improve the quality of life not only for themselves but also for their parents.

The development of functional clothing products for children with special needs, classified by age group, has become a relevant area of research in the field, the main goal of which is to improve the quality of life by providing thermal insulation, aesthetics, sensory comfort and psycho-emotional impact, as well as facilitating socialization.

Medical analyses and aspects of children with special needs, medical recommendations and prescriptions of persons obliged to observe the daily routine, medical hygiene, active hygiene were carried out. All this is constituted in the system of initial factors that determine the compositional, constructive and technological solutions we create.

Innovative solutions for the production of clothing were proposed, with the establishment of specific characteristics for each category of user.

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COUPABLE DE RIEN / GUILTY OF NOTHING

While the representatives of noble families in many European states were given priority in the great golden book of history, those in the imperial provinces remained not only in the shadow of the great ones, but were also forgotten for decades by their fellow citizens. In the future, we can only hope that the information discovered after researching a consistent number of documentary materials will lift the veil of nothingness and allow me to rekindle society's interest in the Kersnovschi phenomenon.

In order to highlight the most important biographical moments regarding this family, we resorted to various sources: from documentary attestations, personal epistolary confessions, testimonies of relatives, to legendary information.

The great family of Nobili Kersnovschi had many descendants who were true forerunners of the nation. The field of activity being a vast one - law, education, military art, engineering, agriculture, music, medicine.

Until recently, very little was known about this personality. It listed is only in the Gulag archives. However, in 2000, it saw the light of day – the Encyclopedia of Female Personalities «Women of Moldova», which includes the name of Eufrosinia Kersnovschi. She is the sister of Anton Kersnovschi – the one who wrote and glorified in his books the Russian Army and the dignity of Russian officers.

On June 28, 1940, the Soviet troops crossed the bridge over the Dniester. On the night of June 13, 1941, NKVD collaborators came after Eufrosina. Together with thousands of deported Bessarabians, Eufrosinia followed the road to Siberia.

Eufrosinia Kersnovski is one of the Gulag's 66 million victims. Eufrosinia Kersnovschi's memoirs are a true masterpiece. By size, the work of Eufrosyne Kersnovsky is comparable only to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's «Gulag Archipelago.» It has to be underlined that the illustrations attached to her memoirs were used by the British television BBC, being included in the serial film «Thirty years of Stalinist dictatorship».

There are indeed human destinies that prove to be defining for generations to come. Unfortunately, only with the passage of time do people realize the meaning and importance of these destinies.

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PRIMADONE AND PROFESSOR SOPRANA LIDIA LIPCOVSCAIA

Among the opera stars of more ancient times, originally from Basarabia, the soprano Lidia Lipcovscaia is very fragmentarily studied in our country, although she was one of the greatest lyrical artists in Europe, touring the world, requested not only in the most prestigious theaters on the continent where he was born, but also in China, Australia, Japan, the United States... She is unique, who sang on a stage with E. Caruso, F. Șaleapin, V. Sobinov, N. Figner and many other figures, of of time. The well-known French composer J. Massenet considered her the best performer of the title role in his opera „Manon”, and N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov was delighted with the singer's evolutions in the opera „Snow White”. The appreciations of the artist by A. Kuprin, V. Kacealov, K. Stanislavski, Meerhold and other great personalities are also known, we could gather numerous chronicles from western newspapers and magazines, where we will find superb praises for the great soprano. Unfortunately, we know less about the singer's evolutions in Chișinău, from her pedagogical activity, being the head of the singing department at the Municipal Conservatory in the capital of Basarabia during 1937–1941. It is our duty to know more about the role played by the great singer and illustrious pedagogue in the education of artists such as T. Ceban, A. Stârcea, L. Babici, N. Diducenco, L. Boxan, E. Ureche and others, who in turn were the mentors of the well-known performers M. Muntean, V. Savițcaia, I. Țurcan, I. Timofti, Iu. Maimescu and many others.

Lidia Lipcovscaia (in various encyclopedias and dictionaries - Lipkowska, Lipkovski) was born on April 28, 1884 and died on May 10, 1958 in Beirut, where she retired to her sister, being a director of the Conservatory for a time.

The house where Lidia Lipcovscaia lived in Chișinău is located on A. Șciusev Street, no. 111 (today, the Chess Club), house, on which, indisputably, a commemorative plaque should be installed. Let us consider that we are being heard and that from now on, the process of making a sound proposal at this conference will begin.

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JULIA KRISTEVA: THE THEORY OF INTERTEXTUALITY

Mihail Bahtin's research in the field of philosophy and literary theory has served as a breeding ground for other research directions in the West. In the 70s of last century, Julia Kristeva reinterprets the ideas of Russian scientist in *Bahtin, Word, Dialogue and Novel* (1967) and *Ruin of Poetry* (1970). Based on Mihail Bahtin's theory of dialogue and polyphony, Julia Kristeva theorizes her own concept of dialogue between texts, now the *word-bivouac* becomes *word-speech*. Thus, during a literature seminar in 1966, the researcher of Bulgarian origin introduces the term *intertextuality* in the circuit of literary notions. Intertextuality is the relationship of co-presence between two or more texts, most often through the actual presence of one text in another, but also a way of approaching the text. Intertextuality is manifested both at the level of structure and at the level of content. Therefore, an intertextual reading ensures a complex syncretic research that sums up the textual and extratextual characteristics of the literary work. It should be noted that the intertextual approach pays special attention to the relationship of literature with itself (literature – literature); at the same time, it targets other types of inter-influences (sociological, historical, ideological / religious, psychological or cultural). Roland Barthes argues that the notion of *intertext* announces "the impossibility of living outside the infinite text – whether this text is Proust, or the daily newspaper, or the television screen: the book makes sense, meaning makes life".

The study of the concept of *intertextuality* is of an undoubted topicality. Once introduced about 50 years ago by Julia Kristeva, the idea caused an explosion of interpretations. Already at the beginning of the 21st century, new terms and concepts appear in the field of humanities, at the same time the old knowledge is now seen from a new perspective, that of the dialogic principle. In a word, what Mikhail Bahtin had anticipated about half a century earlier had happened – everything is part of the "great dialogue".

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LOUISE ROSENBLATT: TRANSACTIONAL THEORY

Within the poststructuralist orientations, the emphasis shifts from the immanent text to the process of literary communion, respectively on semantic and literary reception. For about 50 years now, the idea that literary texts need to be explained not so much by its intratextual properties, but by their functionality in a certain society, where together with the other arts it contributes to the creation of meaning for man, has prevailed. According to reader-oriented researchers, literature is a specific form of communication. The literary work is at the same time the text, the author and the reader – all are cohesive in a microsystem.

The movement *Reader-Response Criticism* developed in response to the ideas of the New Criticism, in Anglo-Saxon scientific context, especially through the 70s– 80s. The theory of the reader's response forms a common vein with post-structuralism and deconstruction, thus separating itself from theoretical trends in Europe. Under the influence of post-structuralists, "reader-oriented" theorists argued that there could be no meaning without the implications of the reader. The meaning should not be sought in the text, because the meaning is in the reader's response, formed as the result of the act of reading. Adherents of the theory consider acceptable any response or emotional reaction of the reader. There are several types of answers: (initial) emotional, interpretive, analytical, interrogative and intertextual response.

Louise Rosenblatt is one of the promoters of the Reader-Response Theory movement. Working as a teacher of literature, in 1978, Louise Rosenblatt proposed its own interpretation of Reader-Response Theory, which she calls *Transactional Theory*. The researcher analyzes the comprehensible transactions between the text and the reader; both are important in the act of reading. In terms of this theory, the reader can manifest two types of answers: referential and aesthetic. It is important to introduce in the scientific context of the Republic of Moldovathe theoretical implications of the American researcher.

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MANAGEMENT OF MEDIUM OTITIS IN CHILDREN

Otitis media (OM), inflammation of the middle ear (UM), often occurs in childhood, causes serious complications, deafness and disorders in the child's development. The aim of the paper: Optimizing OM management in children to prevent unfavorable development.

Children with OM are supervised in the University Pediatric ENT Clinic. The anamnestic data, the clinical and otological index (ICO) are registered in the OM Database. High-precision methods: otomicroscopy, impedance, recording of acoustic otoemission and auditory evoked potentials together with classical audiological and otological, imaging, microbiological and immunological methods allow differentiation of OM forms and formation of the child's otological passport. Medication and surgical treatment (TMC) is performed according to the indications. ICO dynamics are monitored according to TMC for at least 5 years. The synchronization of objective functional tests in dynamics, imaging and morphological changes in UM allows the concretization of UM status and OM prognosis in each patient. Analyze comparison of the ICO dynamics as a function of TMC is based on the justification of the effectiveness of TMC and the improvement of minimally invasive surgery.

OM management in children, based on timely diagnosis and prognosis of evolution creates conditions for appropriate treatment and prophylaxis of complications. Dynamic ICO monitoring has demonstrated the high efficacy of minimally invasive surgery in strengthening auditory organ function and preventing OM chronicity.

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FROM THE MILITARY RADIO OPERATOR TO THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR: ELENA M. PODGRADSKAIA

A distinguished personality in the field of historical science and university pedagogical activity in Moldova during the Soviet period was Elena Martânovna Podgradskaia (1928–?). Slovak nationality, originally from the town. Trnava, participated in the anti-fascist insurrection in Slovakia, being a military radio operator, then marrying a Soviet officer, left in 1945 for Chisinau, where in 1957 he graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of the State University, being assigned to the Institute of History of the Moldovan Branch of the USSR SA. Here he went from senior laboratory to senior scientific collaborator, and in age 1970 he transferred to the Department of Ancient and Medieval History of the US in Chisinau, completing the functions from lecturer to university professor (1984). In age 1966 he defended his thesis as a candidate (doctor), and in 1982 – as a doctor (habilitated) in history. Connoisseur in addition to Russian, Romanian and English, Polish and Ukrainian, as well as Old Slavic paleography. E. M. Podgradskaia researched in the archives of Lvov and Moscow unpublished old documents, regarding the economic relations of the Country of Moldova with the countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkan territories of the Ottoman Empire from the 15th century XVI–XVII. The research results were presented in two monographs (1966, 1982), studies and articles (about 80), related to union conferences (Moscow, Lvov, Chisinau, Yerevan, etc.). Some of the documents found, referring to the Romanian-Russian-Ukrainian economic relations from the 15th century XV–XVII included them (in collaboration) in the collection “The historical relations of the peoples of the USSR with Romania” (vol. I-III, Moscow, 1965–1970, Joint Edition of Soviet and Romanian Historians). As a whole, the work of E. M. Podgradskaia made a substantial contribution to determining the role of foreign economic relations in the evolution of medieval Moldovan society from scientific positions.

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HOLIDAYS IN THE MURAL PAINTING OF THE MOLDOVAN CHURCHES FROM THE FIFTEENTH-SIXTEENTH CENTURIES

In the XI – XII centuries, the iconographic cycle of the main holidays in the Byzantine liturgical calendar, called from this time – δωδεκάορτον, is constituted. During the 15th – 16th centuries, there were several substitutions in the register of the 12 Royal Holidays. The Feast of the Resurrection is promoted to a higher status, and Good Friday and Lazarus' Saturday no longer appear in this cycle, all being replaced by two Marian holidays: the Nativity, the Entry of the Mother into the church and the Exaltation of the Honest Cross. The Marian holidays were introduced into the Byzantine liturgical calendar, around the beginning of the seventh century and probably during the time of Patriarch German I respectively, with well-known illustrations from the ninth-tenth centuries in Cappadocia. In the following centuries, the number of examples multiplied, from St. Sophia in Kiev and Daphni (11th century), to mural paintings from the Paleological era (Gračianica, Chilendari, Chora). These scenes appear in the cycles of the Life of the Mother of God, of the Menologist or as separate subjects. Their introduction into the Dodecaorton occurs after the fourteenth century. Moldovan examples confirm this. The scene of the Entry of the Mother of God into the church, appears in the nave of the church from Pătrăuți, framed in the context of the Feasts. At Voroneț, the same scene appears even more obviously placed within the Dodecaorton, on the western wall of the nave. The best highlighted in the Feasts cycle is this scene in the basin of the southern apse of the nave of Dorohoi. In Bălinești, the iconographic representations of both Marian holidays are placed in the Dodecaorton register, on the northern wall of the nave. Thus, here, the new wording of Dodecaorton appears almost finalized. In the 16th century, the scenes of the mentioned Marian holidays appear during the Feasts at Moldovița and St. Dumitru in Suceava. Their introduction in the Feasts seems to be more systematic in Moldovan mural painting than in Greek mural paintings.

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ARTIST MARK VERLAN. THE PROCESSION OF VALUES MEDIATED FROM DREAMS AND IMAGINARY

Mark Verlan (1963–2020) – Marioca Son of the Rain, Prince of the Creative Kingdom of Moldova, Graphic Defender of animals and non-existent nations – he was one of the most prolific, original and authentic representatives of the Moldovan art scene. He represents a veritable embodiment of artist- shaman. Often present at meetings of underground artistic groups, and participant in various contemporary art manifestations, from the '80s until the end of his life, usually being perceived as a „mascot”, Verlan always remained an „other”, a solitaire artist, independent of any circumstances, surrounded by dogs and cats, always in his imaginary world taken from his dreams, and transposed into his vast work. An artist with a special talent and a fountain of ideas, which reflected through various artistic practices the society in continuous transition he lived in, the context of his cohabitation, as well as the impact of induction from the environment. One of the significant actions realized by Verlan in 1995, which marked the „emergence” of Contemporary Moldovan Art per se, was „The Burial of the Barbie Doll”. The action was accompanied by mass processions along the streets of Chisinau. Verlan inseparably identified himself with its habitat, which it transformed into a parallel space to the real one. He invented his own Creative Kingdom of Moldova, proclaiming himself its Prince, who in his „past life” was the Knight of the Graphic Kingdom NGUCC PA – the fighter for the independence of non-existent peoples. He realized a globe of Moldova, in the shape of an egg, whose axis is supported by a grapevine. A cat is the heraldic symbol that adorns the flag and other attributes, and the profile of the „Prince” incrustated on the copper coins of the „Kingdom” with the face value of One Marioka. Later on, in collaboration with the artist Igor Scherbina, Mark created the Passport of the „Kingdom”, which would offer anyone who wants to identify with the parallel world of a „non-existent space”. Cartography occupies a certain place in his work. In works such as „Map of the World” or „Creative Kingdom of Moldova” he, like puzzles, arranged real territories, randomly scrambling them with fictional/invented ones and mixing them at his own discretion. Through such an interpretation, the author demonstrates the idea of uncertainty and the unstable character of the existing geo-political spaces. The territorial structures being in a continuous change, becomes fragmented in basic elements that the artist perceives as a mosaic. Identity and belonging come from the positioning of the personality/person (artist) in relation to the newly created reality. Here we have two equal and interdependent sides in the geo-artistic discourse – the creator-manager and/or

the territory created by him. In a derisory way, Verlan worked with various ideological characters, such as the stamps „Lenin and Buratino”, or the doll „Lenin's embryo”, he wrote letters to different personalities and peoples – „a letter to the Vietnamese people”. Tina Turner, now more recently – to Moldovan President Maia Sandu... were developing unfeasible projects, such as an orbiting exhibition or an elevator between the poles of the earth. All this was part of a great artistic project, absolutely complex and continuous, which was called Mark Verlan.

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THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PROTEIN EXTRACT OBTAINED FROM BREWER'S YEAST

Protein extracts obtained with the use of microorganisms are of interest for application in various fields, such as food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics. This paper presents data on the effect of autolysis on protein content and activity of the enzyme superoxidismutase. Autolysis was performed using acetic acid and phosphate buffer at various temperature limits for 8 hours. According to the results obtained, the maximum protein content was manifested when using the phosphate buffer solution at a temperature of 45°C. The activity of SOD in extracts varies at the level of $71.9 \pm 2.19 - 114.7 \pm 0.10$ U / mg protein with maximum value in the case where sodium phosphate buffer at temperature 37 served as induction factor of autolysis ° C. Thus, it can be mentioned that phosphate buffer can be used for maximum protein and superoxidismutase extraction. Results contributes to improvement the obtaining purified protein preparations from yeast biomass.

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EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN PRESCHOOL AGE

Experiential learning is learning that takes place after reflection on what is being done and is a learning through action, through cooperation. Although closely related to learning theories, the experiential learning methodology presents an innovative approach to training and includes a flexible structure of learning activities learning through observation and interaction with the environment. This experiential approach to learning allows participants to lead and take responsibility for learning individually through direct discoveries and experiments.

The most interesting theory of learning is that stated by David A. Kolb and refers to experiential learning (learning from practice). Kolb identified a four-stage learning cycle:

(1) concrete experience – refers to the participation in the respective event and its evaluation;

(2) observations and reflections – the formulation of positive and critical observations and reflections is achieved through a process that Kolb called transformation into public fact, which involves sharing observations, feelings or other reactions generated by that experience, each other ;

(3) the formation of abstract concepts and generalizations – is the result of the systematic examination of models and results of concrete experience and finding a meaning of the concrete event lived. Following this stage, new concepts are formulated and strategies for their application are generated;

(4) active experimentation – involves the implementation of strategies, from which point the cycle is resumed by experiencing a new situation.

Preschool age incorporates the idea that young ages are the basis of personality, and for the educational success of the child it is necessary to train all agencies with influences on the child, starting from the family, educational institutions to the community. In kindergarten, all the activities that take place together with the preschool children represent learning experiences for the child, starting from the integrated activities (focused on certain objectives and contents), to the moments routine or transition, which strengthens certain skills, abilities that contribute to the child's autonomy, social coexistence, health, hygiene and protection, but can also expand the knowledge and experience gained through integrated activities.

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WOMEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND DEMOCRATIZATION SOCIETY IN THE '90S OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The sustainable development of contemporary society requires the full use of the potential of both women and men. The contribution of men in human development is known, promoted and propagated. The role of women is often in the shadow of history, although they have played an important role in various political movements and even revolutions.

Feminist social theories emphasize that women contribute to the birth of nations and the democratization of society. The human race shapes society and is reshaped by the social and political conditions in which they appear. The gender literature on political and national issues mentions that women are involved in ethnic and political processes through: the biological reproduction of members of ethnic communities, as reproducers of the borders of national groups, as fundamental participants in the ideological reproduction of the community and transmitters of its culture. Last but not least, women are a real political force in the democratic emancipation movement and national companies. The events of the '90s of the last century they are a convincing testimony of this thesis.

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova of different ethnicities participated in the national movement and contributed to radical social changes. The historical circumstances that trained women and organized them for actions of public interest, were the events of the '90s of the twentieth century. In the Republic of Moldova, these led to the emergence of women's emancipation movements, formally known since socialism, but deprived in Soviet conditions of true participatory democracy. Women voluntarily became involved with passion in the struggle for political and, implicitly, national freedoms. Some concrete examples - Women writers: Leonida Lari, Galina Trifan, Irina Nechit; Politicians: Lidia Istrati, Ecaterina Mardarovici, Vitalia Pavlicenco. Journalists: Viorica Cucoreanu, Larisa Ungureanu, Lucia Culev. Maria Bulat Saharaneanu. Wives of arrested soldiers: Eudochia Ivanțoc. Teachers: Veronica Postolachi, Eugenia Marin and many others.

Non-governmental organizations active in the field of women appeared in our space in the 1990s, many of which had women as founders and they were promoters of legislative initiatives in achieving real equality of opportunity, formed communication networks, initiated state dialogue and non-governmental organizations of women, have initiated training courses on gender issues.

The contribution of women to the processes of civilizational prosperity of society Moldovan women are to be studied and capitalized on, and creative women

are to be praised. However, it is a harmonious society that responds to existential challenges, managing to mobilize the female part of society.

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LINGUISTIC PRAGMATICS – THEORETICAL ASPECTS

We start, in the present communication, from the idea that the appearance and the object of study of pragmatics is a complex and controversial subject approached by many linguists. Some linguists consider that pragmatics as a discipline appeared in Havard in 1955 when the notion of the act of language was introduced at the William James conferences, on the other hand, other researchers consider that it appeared earlier, in 1938 when the researcher Charles W Morris made a delimitation within semiotics by dividing semantics, syntax and pragmatics in three directions. It is also considered that we cannot speak of a pragmatics in general, but of pragmatics. Researcher I. Cârâc delimits a linguistic pragmatics and a logical one. Linguistics, in turn, can be divided into a pragmatics of utterance and conversation. On the European side, Emil Benveniste is the one who approached the central concept of linguistic pragmatics – enunciation, introducing new visions and concepts, on the American continent pragmatics remains a component of semiotics. In the Romanian space, researchers also approach the concept of pragmatics differently. The division made by Charles W. Morris is considered by Umberto Eco artificial, considering that pragmatics and semantics are complementary disciplines. The researcher Liliana Ionescu-Ruxăndoiu also adheres to this idea, who claims that pragmatics is the complementary field of semantics, whose object is the contribution of context to the process of meaning through language. The great linguist Eugeniu Coșeriu also spoke about this phenomenon, considering that syntax, semantics and pragmatics should not be treated independently of each other, this fact probably also influencing the approach of pragmatics by the great linguist, who stated that pragmatics in general it has not yet been constituted, but it is to be constituted.

We propose, by virtue of what has been expressed, to analyze the opinions of great linguists in order to draw a direction in approaching the term academic discourse from the perspective of linguistic pragmatics.

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THE HEARTH OF FOLK ART AS A PHENOMENON ETHNIC ARTISTIC TRADITION

The hearth of folk art is a place of artistic practices and connected tradition and rituals, during which are created the distinctive features of a local tradition.

The study of the phenomenon of the focus of folk art was carried out on the basis of the ethno-artistic tradition of beaded decoration of the folk costume of Ukrainians. The centers of this tradition were formed in the first half of the 19th century under the influence of a many factors, the analysis of which was carried out in a separate article. The proposed study raises the question: why did the influence of favorable factors not everywhere cause the created centers of a widely available type of folk art?

It was determined that the tradition of beaded decoration of the folk costume of Ukrainians was often localized in polymorphic centers, where other more ancient artistic traditions had successfully developed before. For several generations, creative craftsmen have worked in such centers, skillfully developing the peculiar features of local traditions. The polymorphic character of the hearth and the predisposition of local inhabitants to various artistic practices prompted to study hearth of folk art as places-phenomena that have a special energy field conducive to the birth of passionaries, the best way of self-realization of which is artistic creativity.

In the 1950s and 1970s the tradition of beaded decoration of the folk costume of Ukrainians was going through a phase of extinction. Many centers have ceased to function, as a result of which some knowledge and experience has been lost. In the end of 1980s, in the wake of an increase in the ethnic self-awareness of Ukrainians and the awakening of interest in ethnic artistic heritage, began the phase of the actualization of the tradition.

It is noteworthy that the actualization of the artistic tradition of the beaded decoration of the folk costume of Ukrainians is mainly observed in the former centers of tradition, but due to the loss of knowledge, not everywhere is equally successful. The author considers the centers, which formed independently in the first half of the 19th century and functioned successfully until the middle of the 20th century, as a significant resource for the revival of tradition. From here, effective measures of modeling the quality of modern artistic processes are seen joint

plein airs of folk, amateur and professional craftsmen, held in traditional hearths with the curatorial participation of ethnologists and art historians, knowledge of the peculiarities of local traditions.

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WERNERIAN SCHOOL AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF KARL AND MARIA BAISCH

The first pedagogical institution in Russia is the Wernerian School, which was founded by German settlers in Bessarabia in 1844 in the Sarata colony. It took another 30 years for the tsarist administration to set up other pedagogical seminars.

About 600 well-trained teachers at this school worked in Bessarabia and in the prefectures of Kherson, Tavria, Ekaterinoslav, the Cossack region of the Don and the Caucasus.

Christian Fridrih Werner was a faithful German merchant who came from Württemberg to support the project of the priest Ignaz Lindl to establish a colony after the model of the community of the first Christians in Jerusalem. Werner wanted to use all his wealth for the Kingdom of God with his heart in mind and to set up a school to prepare future missionaries to take the work of the gospel to Basarabia and all of southern Russia. Christian Werner died on September 7, 1823 leaving a legacy of 25,000 Russian rubles in silver and will to be used for the good and prosperity of the community and for the expansion of the Kingdom of God. It took 20 years for his dream to come true.

The first teacher appointed to the Wernerian School was Karl Ludwig Baisch, a pietist from Wurttemberg who served in Sărata for 40 years. Pietists were not limited to the divine services of the Lutheran Church, but held Bible classes at their homes every Sunday in order to deepen their Bible knowledge and apply it to daily life. After the death of his first wife, Karl Ludwig Baisch remarried Maria Lutze, the daughter of the first German doctor from Basarabia Friedrich G. Lutze. At the time Maria was a nurse and midwife, but she also offered help at her father's pharmacy in Sărata. After marrying Baisch, Maria educated 13 children, managed the household and boarding school of the Werner School, and because she had a deep knowledge of the Russian language, she replaced the Russian language teacher when the position was vacant. To alleviate the family's insufficient income, Maria also raised silkworms. Maria Baisch's involvement and help offered to her husband made a considerable contribution to the success of the Wernerian School.

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SCHOOL LEARNING: FINDINGS AND PREMISES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW SOCIAL CHALLENGES

The communication presents a synthesis of the research results of the project: Reconfiguring the learning process in general education in the context of societal challenges. Being in the first stage of investigation, the activity was carried out around the objective of: analyzing the conditions for learning and highlighting the premises for changing the learning process in the context of societal challenges in the curricular areas Language and Communication, Mathematics and Science, Socio-Humanistic Education, Arts. The research brings to the fore a fundamental concept in the field of education sciences: school learning. The social dynamics of recent years pose a number of challenges to today's education to which it cannot remain inert. The evolution of society, the development of knowledge, communication and information technologies require the connection of the educational process to the realities of the contemporary world. Social models are no longer suitable for adapting to new challenges so that the contradictions of modern society seriously affect human development. Today, technologies are developing at such a rapid pace that they profoundly affect the course of humanity, but also the way it acts. At first man lived in nature, then in cities, and now he lives online. The technological tools we use define and shape our type of thinking. Therefore, learning in modern society implies a new perspective on the contents of learning through the opportunities provided by new information and communication technologies, digitalization being a way of adaptation and the condition for the success of the next generation.

The results obtained from the analysis and statistical processing of data on the vision of parents, teachers and students on the current learning process have revealed shortcomings and deficiencies in learning which are good premises for reconfiguring the learning process in general education in all curricular areas. The ideas, attitudes, visions that we have analyzed confirm that learning is a function of awareness rather than training, and the possibilities for learning today are much wider and different. Therefore, the formation of a culture of learning in school becomes a necessary way of forming and developing the student's personality.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LIPID METABOLISM INDICATORS IN CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS

Chronic hepatotropic infections caused by HCV and HBV, which are widespread among the population, present a major socio-economic problem facing the medical community in all countries of the world. An important task of contemporary, evidence-based medicine is to study the mechanisms of chronic viral hepatitis, because many processes of long-term persistence of viruses in the body with the affect of essential bodily metabolisms are not clear enough. Currently, the attention of many researchers is drawn to the change in lipid metabolism and the severity of hepatic steatosis in chronic viral liver disease, as it has been shown to be a direct correlation between hepatic steatosis and early liver tissue fibrosis. The interconnection of the viral life cycle with the patient's lipid metabolism, obtaining and maintaining a sustained viral response (SVR) after antiviral therapy, the possibility of predicting the development of fibrosis and hepatocellular cancer - are the most important issues in this area. The liver plays an extremely important role in the synthesis of lipoproteins in the endogenous way, having a high capacity to absorb fatty acids (GA) and participates in lipoprotein metabolism as well as in the metabolism of lipids and endogenous cholesterol, under the control of various neurohormonal reactions. The aim of our study was to study some indices of lipid metabolism in patients with chronic hepatitis of HBV, HCV viral etiology and mixed HBV + HCV viral hepatitis. In the context of the research, true changes in cholesterol levels accompanied by cytolytic syndrome were determined in all research groups. Assessment of laboratory parameters, such as ALT and cholesterol, may serve as a laboratory screening method that reveals the functional state of the liver, lipid metabolism in patients with chronic viral hepatitis.

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NATURAL DYES IN THE CONCEPT OF HEALTHY EATING

The problem of functional foods with biologically active compounds of natural origin, used as natural dyes, is very current in the food industry.

Currently, synthetic dyes are used in the manufacture of products dairy products, carbonated beverages, sweets, etc. to give an attractive and appetizing look to the food. Prolonged consumption of these foods leads to various harmful effects on the health of consumers. Studies show that the intake of synthetic dyes, such as tartrazine and azorubin, associated with a diet high in trans fats, nitrites, nitrates and low fiber intake are linked to malignancies especially in the esophagus, breast, rectum, stomach, ovaries and can cause multiple allergies. Another noticeable harmful effect is hyperactivity with attention deficit in children. The replacement of synthetic dyes with compounds of natural origin obtained from berries (chokeberry, sea buckthorn, rosehip, hawthorn) in food is current. In vivo and in vitro research has shown that these berries have various positive effects on consumer health: hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, antimicrobial and others. Unlike synthetic dyes, natural pigments are sensitive to chemical and physical factors, they need to be stabilized, thus presenting a strategic problem. Procedures Intelligent extraction of biologically active compounds, while maintaining functionality and improving bioavailability, will allow the manufacture of a wide range of natural dyes and antioxidants with various applications, including for the food industry. Thus, the manufacture of functional foods, able to reduce the impact of oxidative stress and nutritional allergies, will contribute to the integration of the concept of healthy eating and increase the competitiveness of food industry enterprises.

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THE LADIES FROM THE BRÂNCOVEANU FAMILY

In a male middle age, history is believed to have been made by men and also written by them. The female universe of past centuries, the approach of this historiographical field can now be framed in the new preoccupations of historians.

It is noteworthy that in all medieval historiography, when defining the status of the ladies of Moldova and Wallachia, their condition is summarized as that of „wife of the lord”, not known, until now, another ceremonial form of consecration – by coronation, anointing or another solemn gesture. The only way to gain the status of a lady was marriage, except in the case of the gentleman's mother or daughter. Although the lord could rule without being married, this situation was still considered temporary. In the general conception of the time, access to the status of sovereign was not reserved only for the crowned man, but for the princely couple. The lady's existence was a necessity, if only because only through her could the legitimate perpetuation of the dynasty be ensured. Given that it is not known that there was any special form of investment of the lady in this capacity, marriage to a gentleman, anointed and crowned, was of particular importance.

The ladies and gentlemen from the medieval Romanian countries were noted, in the society of the time, by several insignia, the crown – which was replaced, in some situations, in the 17th century with the calpac, being one of them. Coincidentally, the one who openly claimed this sign that a privilege reserved only for ladies was Marica, the daughter of Constantin Brâncoveanu, the young lady of Constantin Duca, the voivode of Moldova: “being Mrs. Maric aproud and proud, having her father the great lord of Wallachia, they began to dishonest the mistresses of the boyars, with many bad words and more vehemently that, intro Easter day, coming a mistress with a sash, as is their custom to wear the mistresses of the island all the time, took the island from his head and set it on fire, and they left her bare-headed, saying that only the ladies should fall to wear slippers, and not to the mistresses”. Clothing and especially its color were also ways of social differentiation. Thus, the Byzantine fashion was worn at the royal court, and as pearl jewelry. Byzantine tradition was also the color red, reserved for the ruling family, being a symbol of absolute power and sovereignty. The Florentine secretary Anton Maria del Chiaro reported that “the girls used to walk around the city incarts with two horses, and they have, hanging from their chests, a kind of cloth chest widean arm, green or azure, but not red, since this color is left solely to the lord's family. „Mrs. Maria Brâncoveanu became known in history due to her support granted to her husband, Constantin Brâncoveanu, in her cultural policy, but especially due to the cruel destiny he had, together with his daughters, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law after the beheading of her husband and four boys in 1714. Known in historical writings and as Marica, Brâncoveanu's Lady she herself came from a ruling family, being the niece of her son to Antonie Vodă from Popești, lord of Wallachia between 1669 and 1672.

Speculating on the links of this matrimonial relationship, some historians believe that Brâncoveanu wanted to be a dynasty founder – to all that he had inherited from his predecessors he tried to add, so that the entire patrimony, fortunes and relatives, to increase and consolidate. The marriage of him and then of his

children will be put at the service of this mentality. Mrs. Maria was the daughter of Neagoe Postelnicul and she married Constantin Brâncoveanu in 1694. She was not poor. And because the great fortunes gathered by Brâncoveanu during his reign (1688–1714) are known, Constantin Gane reminds us that the Brâncoveanu couple lived a very luxurious life since the reign of Șerban Vodă, when Constantin's procession, when he came to The royal court was made up not only of servants, but also of boyars and boyars, who followed him by making a real „procession”.

Maria Brâncoveanu comes from a large family, she had 6 more brothers: Constantin, Neagu, Duca, Udrea, Cristea and Pană. Of all the brothers, only with the little one, Pană Negoescu maintained closer relations, he being the one who helps the former Lady to return to the country as Brâncoveanu's widow.

The sources referring to the period of Constantin Brâncoveanu's reign repeatedly emphasize the splendor of the royal parties and the luxury of those who participated in them. From the few descriptions of the royal weddings from Brâncovene results the grandeur and the greatness, the richness displayed at these parties. However, the gala dress of the ruling family and the guests also contributed to this splendor. Therefore, with regard to the clothing of Mrs. Maria and her daughters it should be mentioned first of all that their toilets were mostly unique models and even if any more daring noblewoman managed to make a toilet similar to that of the Lady, the quality of the materials and the richness of the precious stone used as decoration were not at all the same.

The clothes of the Lady and her ladies were reminiscent of Byzantine luxury. Heavy or thinner slabs of gold, pearl buttons or pearls are thrown over blouses with pearl strings, with wire, with strings of silk, with silk. The middle of the ladies was fastened with gold belts, rare rings shone on their fingers, heavy earrings with „legs” or „baskets” hung on their ears, and gold chains or beads of yellow around their necks.

When she ascended the throne of Wallachia, Mrs. Marica had no other reputation than to be a good mother, a faithful and pious wife. Brâncoveanu found a precious support in his Lady who knew the purpose of each estate, of each house and of all the sums of money sent by him for storage and fructification to the banks in Vienna, Venice and Amsterdam. Mrs. Maria was a very good administrator of the Brâncoveni's fortune and this was proved even after his return from exile in 1716. A last gesture of love and respect for her dead husband was the bringing to the country of his bodily remains. With the consent of the then gentleman, Nicolae Mavrocordat, Constantin Brâncoveanu's body was brought to Bucharest and buried in St. George's Church in July 1720. The tombstone has no inscription, proof that everything was done in secret. Only the silver candle that was ordered by Mrs. Marica to light the tomb bears the inscription of Constantine Brâncoveanu and his wife.

Mrs. Maria Brâncoveanu died in Bucharest, old, in December 1729 and was buried by the girls who were still alive and by her beloved nephew, Constantin, together with her husband, in the same tomb in St. George's church.

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THE RURAL WORLD OF THE OLD KINGDOM. HOUSING, FOOD, CLOTHING, SUPERSTITIONS

The peace treaty of Adrianople in 1829 had unsuspected consequences for the rural world of the two Romanian Principalities.

The occupation of the Black Sea straits by the Ottoman Empire inevitably led to the control of economic life in the Pontic area. The Romanian countries were also affected, because part of their trade took place in the Black Sea area. From the moment when the Ottoman domination was accentuated, the trade of the Romanian Lands with the western and northern countries was blocked and the agriculture experienced an ample regress. The sowing was done only for the wheat requested by the Ottomans, and for their own consumption, millet and from the 18th century, corn. Many agricultural areas remained uncultivated and became pastures over time. Animal husbandry it becomes for the Romanian peasant an increasingly important occupation from an economic point of view. Vegetable food was predominant in the diet of the Romanian peasant until the interwar period. For various reasons, meat was not eaten very often.

Milk, cheese, curd fully provided the necessary animal protein, so that the peasant did not feel a great need to eat meat. Instead, all the vegetable products, so appreciated at the time by the peasant, were not consumed alone, they were made with cream, greased with cheese, hardened with bacon, fat or scraps.

Corn has become the most cultivated plant in the Principality. First of all, it overlapped with the old millet culture, the agrotechnics of the two plants being almost identical. As a result, corn replaced millet in culture without major complications. For the peasant in the Principality, the change was extremely simple, because corn, which is a non-breadable cereal, replaced millet, which is also an unbreadable cereal. In addition, corn productivity is clearly higher millet, therefore, another advantage for the peasant.

The Treaty of Adrianople of 1829 had unsuspected consequences for agriculture in the Principality. The opening of markets and navigation on the Danube brought new opportunities for agriculture in the two Principalities. Cereals from the Principality are increasingly sought after, and their price is constantly rising.

England, Austria, the German states are increasingly interested in buying grain produced in Principality. In just a few years, due to demand, their price increases tenfold, and agricultural landowners try to adapt to new economic realities.

To increase production, more and more land is being used, including those used until then only for grazing. Huge fields, uncultivated and with grass as tall as man were plowed and cultivated with cereals. Pastures are becoming rarer and only in mountainous areas, and transhumance is becoming difficult. A significant part of the shepherds were forced to sell or sacrifice their animals, preferring to have other occupations, such as trade.

Animal husbandry, a traditional occupation of the Romanian peasant and an important component of the rural economy of the Principality, records an increased decline with consequences on economic and commercial activities and a decrease in living standards, including food. If the consequences of the application of the Peace Treaty of Adrianople were a first shock for the old Romanian extra-Carpathian rural world, the second great shock came from the agrarian reform of Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza in 1864, which was designed for the good of the Romanian peasant, at a time when most European countries were trying to solve the problems of the rural world. So, it was normal for the Romanian political elite to think of different solutions, in order to improve the hard life of the peasant. The agrarian reform of ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza had several major shortcomings, including the ownership of peasants with far too small areas of land, as well as the gradual destruction of pastures and forests in the plains, to expand the area cultivated with cereals.

The increase in cereal production, but also their export beyond natural limits, has led to their increase in the domestic market and the degradation of living standards. To these were added the massive import of manufactured products, which led to the disappearance of the peasant household industry and the development of modern means of communication, which dramatically reduced the carriage, which brought the peasant important sources of income.

For the peasant family of that period, the cattle provided him with a superior economic situation. The dairy cow was considered the main support for the peasant family, which provided them with a cheap, consistent, hygienic and obligatory food in combination with polenta. The lack of land for growing cereals could be supplemented by other activities, such as fruit growing, viticulture, domestic industry or even by renting land, while the dramatic reduction in pastures and the number of cattle could not be compensated.

Due to dramatic reductions in pastures, the number of cattle has been steadily declining. Moreover, the peasants were forced to use their cattle for field work.

They, tired of pulling the yoke, could no longer reach the grazing places, which were sometimes 20 kilometers from the village. The reduction in the number of cattle had consequences for the production of cereals. The lack of manure did not allow the rapid restoration of land depleted by corn monoculture.

Another branch of traditional agriculture that has experienced negative developments has been beekeeping. Areas with a long tradition, such as the western part of Oltenia, have been negatively affected by the increase in areas cultivated with cereals. Deforestation and orchards, dramatic reduction of pastures, interest of farmers in cultivation exclusive use of cereals had unsuspected consequences for beekeeping. Bee and wax production fell so much that imports were needed to meet domestic consumption, especially after 1860.

The end of the 19th century brought new types of clothing or footwear to the Romanian rural world, and the old port was more and more often abandoned for manufactured products. This phenomenon was observed, first of all, in those areas where the peasants had the material possibility to buy clothes from the trade, to the detriment of those produced at home. With the new clothing models, the world of the Romanian village has known another disturbing novelty, namely fashion, in front of which people are beginning to worship it. However, there were still poor peasants who could not even afford shoes in the winter, walking barefoot and exposed to all sorts of diseases. The boot was increasingly used in the Romanian rural world, especially by those with a helping hand, because it was durable, and if it broke, it could be easily repaired. If the boot was made of unbeaten leather, there was a risk of transmitting diseases from animals to humans, especially if the skin of cattle was used. The Romanian peasant's connection with nature was extremely deep, but it also allowed the appearance of numerous cures and superstitions. Some of them have proven to be of great value, proving a deep knowledge of the healing possibilities of plants or the ability of animals to predict certain phenomena of nature. The appearance of diseases is seen by the Romanian peasant in a supernatural way.

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AN ARTIST FROM BASSARABIA AND ECATERINA TEODOROIU, THE HEROINE FROM DEALUL MUNCCELULUI

Romanian unity, from the Dniester to the Tisza, is a reality, not a style figure of our national poet Mihail Eminescu from his well-known and incomparable „Doina”. During the years of the War for the Integration of Romania (1916–1920), among the over 335,000 heroes was a woman – Ecaterina Teodoroiu, who remained in our history as „The Heroine of Jiu”, where she was an active participant in the battles of 1916. The one who was hardly accepted as an honorary officer in the 11th Infantry Division, commanded by General Ernest Broșteanu, he fell on

duty near Panciu on August 22 / September 4, 1917. Initially buried in the area of military operations, his remains were taken to Târgu Jiu and reburied. It was given to the artist Mitiza Petraşcu, born in Chisinau, then settled in Bucharest, so that in 1936 she could make a beautiful monument in Târgu Jiu – the Mausoleum of Catherine Teodoroiu, where our heroine sleeps forever. It is, perhaps, the homage of the artist brought to Gorj who had an important place and role in restoring order in the Chisinau – Tighina area in the winter of 1918.

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DIGITALIZED LYRICS – EVOLVING SPECIES

Digitized lyric is the product of the interaction of the postmodernist lyrical text with ICT, it is a fusion of movement, image, sound, text, a reformulation of the concept of literature.

In this article we will present a series of literary species that have appeared and been certified in the field of digital poetry, such as: videopoetry – a special form of video art, which includes poetry texts elaborated at different acoustic and visual levels, offering the reader / spectator a new poetry experience that can be visualized through electronic applications, or in the Internet space; e-poetry – visible only in the electronic space, able to take any form; visual poetry – which involves a graphic combination, most often made through various software; digital poems – which combine texts with images, sounds and even digital operations, and for the work to be read the reader must be directly involved in it. „Visual noise” is a strategy based on hypermedia with poetic features, and this is best revealed by the poems of A. Campbell, A. F. Wysocki and J. Rosenberg; sound poetry – where the pronounced letter prevails over the written letter – the sound. This type of poetry has seen the rise of the 20th century, through generations of authors, including H. Chopin, B. Heidsieck, T. Tzara, K. Ladik and others, holopoetry – created with the help of holograms, presenting the fluency of the word and semantic interpolation. Among the authors of holopoetry is remarkable E. Kac, who coined the term „holopoetry” and preferred the word 3D sensation and click-poetry – who combines text and audio file, which appears at a click on the poem. Impressive are the click-poems of D. Knoebel, who places them in the Web space, uses VRML, includes sound readings, random words and animations.

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THE ROLE OF MUSICAL THINKING IN THE CREATION OF ARTISTIC IMAGE IN THE PIANISTIC STUDY

Inspired by artistic ideas, the composer synthesizes the artistic concept, called musical image, encoding feelings, feelings in graphic signs and musical symbols. The performer takes the opposite path to the ideational matrix - applying the competence of interpreting the musical image. By deciphering the text, the performer re-creates the musical image conceived by the author and archived in the form of symbols conventional. Finally, the music reaches the state of reality being enlivened, sounded by the performer. The study of musical creation requires from the performer the psycho-cognitive, emotional-rational and psycho-motor input. The involvement of musical thinking in the process of performing music is a natural postulate. The author pleads for coloring the cognitive activity of the performer artist by direct appeal to such psychic processes as imagination, memory, inner perception (hearing and intonation understanding of the musical message). The research is done from the perspective of the piano training of the music teacher.

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MAGDA ISANOS AND BASARABIA

The study analyzes the relations that the poet Magda Isanos had with Bessarabia, where she lived her childhood and adolescence. The ban on undesirable authors of the new regime after the annexation of Bessarabia to the Soviet Union also affected the poet's memory. Here her promotion took a difficult path, being affected by the syncope extended between 1940 and 1989. For the new generations consuming „Moldovan” literature from the East of the Prut, the poet is practically unknown.

His name came to light only after 1989, thanks to a series of articles signed by Vasile Badiu in local culture magazines. The researcher shares the revelation of a precious legacy, announcing a poet „of rare sensitivity and deep artistic thinking”.

in whose poetry „echoes of the Bessarabian lands” are heard and pleadings are made in „justice for the people”. Also in 1989, the Publishing House of Artistic Literature publishes, in Latin script, the volume of verses, sketches and chronicles of the poet, entitled „Lyrical Confessions”. The attitude of the critic towards the poet whose destiny was intertwined with a whole generation of eminent Bessarabians, coming out as a blessing from under the dense clouds of oblivion, is supported by N. Corlăteanu, M. Cimpoi, V. Batcă and other literary historians who reintegrates it into the literary history of the place. Al. Burlacu and A. Ciobanu include Magda Isanos in the anthology „Writers from the Life of Bessarabia”, and M. Cimpoi gives her considerable space in his „An open history of Roman literature in Bessarabia”. In 1938, in an article entitled The Young Bessarabian Lyric, Laurențiu Fulga puts the name of Magda Isanos on a list composing the „elite of Bessarabian spirituality”. In her reconstructions, Elizabeth Isanos proves that Magda kept her „longing for the irreversible province.” M. Cimpoi passes as a „Bessarabian brand” a certain „social visionaryism” of poetry.

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SYPHILIS EVIDENCES ON HUMAN SKELETONS DISCOVERED IN THE NECROPOLIS OF 15TH – 19TH CENTURIES, AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF IAȘI

In this study, the authors present three human skeletons with syphilis evidences (two females and one male) discovered in a sample of 15th – 19th centuries from the „Adormirea Maicii Domnului” Roman Catholic Cathedral of Iași (Romania). The sample of 89 skeletons is originated from inhumation tombs and reburials, and it was excavated in 1995 by archaeologists from the Centre for European History and Civilization of Iași (Romania). Considering the age at death performed according to classic methodology, most of skeletons were recorded

in the *maturus* category (57,30%), followed by *infans* (20,23%), *senilis* (10,11%), *adultus* (8,99%) and *juvenis* (3,37%). The distribution by sex indicates 36 males and 32 females.

The three skeletons, analysed here, belong to adults and morphometrically they are of Europoid type.

The syphilis evidences are evaluated macroscopically and by imaging analyses (i.e. radiology and computed tomography), showing hypertrophic and sclerotic changes at skull and long bones. The syphilis is a debilitating disease, sexually or congenital transmitted and caused by the bacterium *Treponemapallidum*.

Clinically, the syphilis can be described as having three stages: primary, secondary and tertiary. According to our evaluation, the analysed subjects was in the tertiary stage of the disease (indicated by chronic *gummas*, tumors-like structures affecting bones) and no other associated pathologies were identified.

This study provides new evidence of syphilis in a medieval population of Romania.

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ANATOL EREMIA – „GUARDIAN” OF TOPONYMY

This year, 2021, researcher Anatol Eremia celebrates 90 years old from birth. It is the personality that has remained faithful throughout in scientific career to the Institute of Philology, in its various forms of existence by now. Moreover, he is the researcher who dedicated his life to onomastics research, demonstrating a special predilection for toponymy phenomenal. Evolving in his career at all levels of the academic hierarchy, from laboratory in the field of Onomastics to coordinating scientific researcher, scientific consultant, he managed to gather scientific information and make relevant analyzes by publishing 25 monographs, dictionaries, guides and 465 scientific articles and popularization of science. From the most famous scientific researches signed by Anatol Eremia are: „Nume de localități. Studiu de toponimie”. Chisinau, 1970; „Graiul Pământului. Schițe de toponimie moldovenească”. Chisinau, 1981; „Tainele numelor geografice”. Chisinau, 1986; „Unitatea patrimoniului onomastic românesc”. Chisinau, 2001; „Cahulul în timp și spațiu”. Chisinau, 2007; „Chișinău. Istorie și actualitate”. Chisinau, 2012; „Tezaurul toponimic românesc. Republica Moldova. Arealul Cantemir”. Chisinau-Iasi, 2016; „Tezaurul toponimic românesc. Republica Moldova. Arealul Cahul”. Chisinau-Iasi, 2016; „Atlas hidronimic. Republica Moldova”. Chisinau-Iasi, ed. I, 2016, ed. II, 2017 (în colaborare); „Destinul cuvintelor. Breviar onomasiologic”.

Chisinau, 2017; „Leova. Localități, oameni, tradiții”. Chisinau-Iasi, 2018 et. al.

However, his contribution is not limited to actual research or training of qualified staff for the field he likes. He has had and continues to work in several commissions, councils, editorial boards dealing with onomastics issues (toponymy, anthropology): Expert Group for Standardization of Geographical Names of International Circulation, Scientific Council of the Institute of Romanian Philology, Interdepartmental Commission for the Study of state and development of the Romanian language, Republican Commission for regulation and protection of national onomastics, Commission for regulation of urbanism of Chisinau, Editorial Board of the journal „Studies and research on onomastics and lexicology” (Craiova, Romania), Editorial Board of the magazine „Language Bulletin” (Chisinau).

Anatol Eremia is himself a patrimonial personality for onomastic and toponymic research, who became, in time, a “guardian” of toponymy, as he had once been a “guardian” in the Romanian school of Cahul.

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LA MADAME PANINA: RUSSIAN MICROSPACE NOBLE FAMILY IN THE CYCLE OF MIHAI SADOVIANU „BESSARABIAN ROADS”

Among the many books by Mihai Sadovianu, there is one small brochure of short stories about the journey through Bessarabia – „Drumuri Basarabene” (published in 1922). The narrative contains a number of remarkable characters and colorful descriptions, which is quite consistent with the author's reputation of the master. We, in the context of our topic, became interested in one such character - the Russian noblewoman Madame Panina, her hospitable home, a beautiful and tragic picture of the microspace of a noble family at the passing of time. In the story „Lunch” (Un Prînz), the action happens in the summer of 1919 on the Dniester borders of Bessarabia, in the town of Soroca, when the „Bessarabian Russian” society remained in confusion and sadness. Sadovianu remark, that recently, famous Russian characters of the day: heads of city and district zemstvos, garrison officers – former figures of the former empire – remained in bad conditions. They remained with feel of their own catastrophe: unable to cross to the other side of the Dniester, where they would be in the danger, and here they lost themselves, becoming alien to Romanians and their language. A completely different character is Mrs. Panina – a beautiful tall lady with extraordinary almond-shaped, languid eyes. Until recently, she look on her stead from an elegant

cabriolet, lived in a palace and shared her life between the bathing season and the winter festivities. After the revolution, her family was completely ruined.

But immediately after the arrival of the Romanian troops, this lady put on the hostess's white apron and went to the market to buy meat and vegetables in order to prepare a good table for several of her kith. Since then, she has started to keep on the terrace of her house a cozy family restaurant for regular visitors from the former „wreckage of the empire”: with amazingly luxurious homemade meals and a cozy, but restrained, ceremonial atmosphere. In organizing the guests' leisure, the hostess was helped by her household: two young children singing romances and an old mother accompanying them on the piano. Madame Panina's house is just a heavenly place, but everything in it is imbued with hidden tragedy.

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BNR MUSEUM – TREASURE OF KNOWLEDGE

Inaugurated on May 4, 1997, the Museum of the National Bank of Romania is outlined in the cultural landscape of Bucharest as a unique museum, in which tradition, history and the classic are permanently combined with the modern. In the early years, the museum addressed a small audience, consisting of representatives of domestic and international financial-banking life, the media, people of culture and art.

Starting with the autumn of 2012, a new project was started, the aim being to promote among the general public the knowledge of our monetary history and to evoke the role played by the issuing bank in the modern development of the country. At the same time, it was wanted to move the point of interest to the young public, to intensify the collaboration between the bank and the school.

On this occasion, a spatial reorganization was carried out, which would ensure a fluent flow of visitors and better highlight the national specifics and the role of the issuing bank in national history, from the perspective of monetary circulation. At the same time, the new project ensures a relative autonomy of the exhibition segments, which allows creation of museum circuit variants (derived from the issue of exhibitions and visitor categories).

Currently, the permanent exhibition is structured on organized sections taking into account the artistic and stylistic particularities of the space: the monetary circulation in the Romanian space; the history of the leu as a national currency; Tezaur Room. The museum circuit also includes a visit to the Old Palace, the Governors' Gallery and the old Council Hall.

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ABOUT CANCER AND OTHER DEMONS. WOMEN'S CRISIS JOURNALS OR EVIDENCE OF FAITH?

As the title shows, our communication focuses on the analytical presentation of one of the most attaching forms of women's journal that have appeared in the last decade in Romania. It is a special type of diaristic text, born in a period of terrible bodily and psychological crisis, determined by the diagnosis and fight against a relentless disease - cancer, which the researcher Siddhartha Mukherjee, an American of Indian descent, called him, in a reference book, the King of all diseases. We will deal especially with Cancer, my love for Mioara Grigore, About cancer and other demons by Loredana Caia and Which of us. Which One of Us by Chris Simion-Mercurian, which we will interpret but not only as heartbreaking documents about the female being forced to it descends into bodily hell, but also as evidence of endurance and untiring faith.

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THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CHISINAU IN 1930–1950

One of the trends in the development of tourism is the emergence of open-air museums, which are the hallmark of the museum and tourist destination. In the XX century the trend of loss of historical and cultural traditions under the influence of urbanization, as well as the awareness of society of the need to preserve cultural heritage, including architectural monuments, are the main historical and cultural preconditions for the emergence of museums of a new type. On the example of the central quarters of Chisinau, the exhibits of the open-air museum can be architectural monuments of the interwar period, which are of great value for the history of national and world architecture. These are preserved urban villas from the 1930s and 1940s, which combine the characteristic features of Art Nouveau, Functionalism, Modernism and Neo-Romanian architecture.

As world experience shows, the best results in popularizing the historical and cultural heritage are achieved by specially protected historical territories, where

are organized new types of museums – air museums or open-air museums. One such example is the projects of the 1980s “Ethnographic Museum of the Moldavian Village” and “Historical Quarter Пушкинская горка”, which, unfortunately, were not implemented.

The cultural heritage of urbanism can be attributed to the traditional three-axis method – „triluchya” (trei raze) in terms of the post-war reconstruction of the Chisinau, which offers the mutual integration of the landscape architecture of coastal spaces into the urbanized environment.

The article examines a three-rayed composition of city centers, which has been used with constant success in other cities of Europe and Russia: Rome, St. Petersburg, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Novgorod, Pskov. In the post-war years of intensification of construction (1945–1948) academician of architecture A.V. Sciusev while working on a project proposal for a master plan for the development of the city of Chisinau – the capital of Moldova. His idea of enriching the expressiveness of the city consisted in the synthesis of the planning traditions of historical quarters while solving the problem of preserving the plasticity of the existing buildings and their further development.

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WE AND THE OTHERS IN THE NOVEL „MARA”. LITERARY IMAGOLGY EXERCISE

The novel “Mara” by Ioan Slavici fits perfectly in the series of imagotypical texts, due to the inventory of images that the author offers on the Romanian people, but also what constitutes the otherness, The Other as a literary character. We propose another approach to the novel questioned through the methodological grid of literary imagology.

In this context, the work is analyzed through the following aspects: general data about the author and work, imagotypical literary themes and motives, imagotypes created by the observer culture on the observed culture, interpretation of results, analysis of texts through textual, contextual and textual approaches, characterization, but also the impact of otherness on the narrator.

The Romanian as a literary character and Romania as the place of the action did not really enjoy a positive image over time. In this context, Balkanism appears, which is manifested by placing the Romanian in a relationship of inferiority to other areas of European culture. The destiny of the Romanian people marked by convulsions and foreign dominions has always been at the border

of European culture, at the border between center and periphery, between upper and lower. Therefore, the novel Slavici comes once again to outline in vivid images the relationship between the center of the West and its periphery. In the second part of the communication we make a portrait of the woman taken from Slavici's novel. About the Romanian woman, the most diverse imagotypes were written and transmitted. The positive ones refer to the way they are, first of all that they are very beautiful, hardworking, Christian and good family members. Ioan Slavici contributes, through the self-images assumed by the author / people, to the Romanian imaginary inventory.

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IMAGE OF THE FOREIGNER IN THE IRISH TRAVEL JOURNAL: M. R. PARKINSON TWENTY YEARS IN ROMANIA

Maude Rea Parkinson of Irish origin, educated and learned in Magdelburg, Germany, lover of travel and adventure, embarks on a trip in 1889 to Romania „the realm that seemed to combine the charm of the East and the comfort of the West.”

The author describes the life of the foreigner from the high society, to the lower branches, from the geography and history of the country, to the occupations and occupations of the Other. Living in Romania for about 22 years, he directly participated in some events during this period, tasted a little of what we call Romanian custom, tradition and superstition.

The journalist of the travel diary was hired as a foreign language teacher in a school in Romania. Accustomed to the luxury of the West, the young woman transmits a series of imagotypes about Foreigners, about people and places, about the education system, about the army, the elections in the country, etc. Among the other imagotypes about the capital of Romania, we review that Bucharest „is well lit”, „Very picturesque”, „with many small public parks”, which gave the city a „garden look”, but he found out that here „there are no secrets” etc.

Also, M. R. Parkinson paints the robot portrait of the Romanian before the First World War. The observed characteristics refer directly to the way the Other looks, where the man is not generally very handsome, is „small in stature”, „dark-skinned” and „terribly mustachioed”, but the woman is generally beautiful, with „hair and beautiful teeth”, „small legs” and „silhouette”. The moral por-

trait inserts the following characteristics: „hospitable”, „talented”, „merciful and generous”, „Polite”, „warm”, „extraordinarily welcoming”, „have a high degree of intelligence”, „animal lovers”, „sensitive to beauty”, but „extremely superstitious”. The journalist offers a broad image of the character, thus contributing to the imagotypical heritage of the Other.

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PROCESSING OF THE LEATHER PRESENTED ON THE TERRITORY OF THE RM

Leather is an ecological, soft, pleasant to the touch and durable natural material that is distinguished by flexibility in the work process. We aimed to identify the degree of development of human civilization at a certain stage according to the way the skin was processed and used in that period. Until now, natural leather is one of the main materials for making / manufacturing belts, leather goods (bags, handbags, bags, gloves, etc.) and footwear.

When structuring footwear, traditionally, products obtained by processing leathers in the form of flexible leathers are used for the manufacture of the upper set of outer parts and in the form of rigid leathers, in the case of the manufacture of the lower assembly. Mineral, vegetable or combination tanned flexible natural leathers are grouped in terms of surface appearance into three major classes: smooth leathers, pressed leathers, and velvety leathers.

Artistic processing consists in decorating or ornamenting them and can be done with the help of various elements and means. The basic techniques and processes in artistic processing are best represented by seams with an ornamental or decorative role, embroidery, pasting, and those ornamental processes specific to the natural market: decorative perforation, weaving, tracing, weaving, various applications, printing / stamping and engraving, spirograph (by burning), folding, mosaic, decorative painting or finishing.

The evaluation and knowledge of the techniques and procedures of artistic leather processing are, in fact, with the return to ethnocultural values, the future and continuity of the nation, on which the destiny of ethnic culture depends.

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RESEARCH ON PARASITIC NEMATODES AND PATHOGENIC VIRUS VECTORS IN INTENSIVE APPLE ORCHARDS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the result of phytosanitary research carried out in apple production orchards, of classic-intensive-superintensive type, capitalized in the production associations from various areas: North, Center, South, South-East, 12 districts, 6 production associations, 8 private households, on areas of over 800 ha, where over 200 soil and organ samples affected by helminthology and virosis were collected, subsequently analyzed, with the establishment of parasitic and virotic impact, numerical density values and disease level, virus diversity. Was established an abundance of numerical numbers from 20 to 120 individuals per 100 g/soil and young roots collected from classical orchards, compared to intensive and super-intensive orchards. The numerical density of nematodes was, practically at the same level in intensive-superintensive orchards, including breeding nurseries, from 10 to 70 invasive individuals per 100 g / soil, by 20-30% lower, compared to orchards of classic type. In the orchards from the South and South-East areas were characterized with numerical density values from 15 individuals to 120 individuals/100cm³ soil, depending on age, variety, environmental conditions. At fruit species, including apple culture, there was a significant diversity of 15 species of invasive nematodes and vectors of 7 pathogenic viruses that cause more than 5 viral diseases, such as: types of ring mosaic, motley, nerve chlorosis, short knotting of shoots, twisting and embossing of leaves. The detected nematode complexes belong to the orders *Tylenchida* and *Dorylaimida* with trophic, endo-ectoparasitic and vector specialization adapted in the fruit orchards soils, reproduction nurseries of planting material, cultivated in the conditions of the Republic of Moldova.

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WOMEN'S NEEDLEWORK IN GALICIA IN THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY – THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY: LACE-MAKING, KNITTING

In the end of the XIX – the beginning of the XX century in Galicia, women are actively involved in the development of crafts, trades, arts and education in the region. Although the process of emancipation proceeded quite slowly, especially in traditional life, progressive feminist tendencies of the West spread among the women of Galicia. They were not satisfied with the role of “housekeeper”, they strove for self-realization and equality not only in families, but also in society. One of the areas where women achieved success was the development of handicrafts and various types of homemade craft: they made manufactures, organized meetings, and conducted instruct.

We achieved more success in the development of lace-making and knitting. These types of needlework developed in two directions: in the context of fashion and traditional textiles (clothing). Each of these areas can be studied separately. The basics of lace making, sewing, knitting, and embroidery were taught in the context of the subject “women's handicraft”, which was defined as compulsory in the curricula of primary schools in Galicia, public and private types at the end of the 19th century. At the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century were opened several schools that specialized in lace making. Their products became popular outside the region as well, because they were distinguished by high-quality workmanship, original ornaments and manufacturing techniques, which competed with imported products. The most famous schools of lace-making, mostly private, are in Khorkovtsi, Penyaki, Bobovey, Kanchug, Mushin, Zakopane, Yavoriv, et. al. The products were characterized by a highly artistic level, since they were exported abroad, where they were popular. The study of the assortment, manufacturing techniques, the activities of schools and courses testifies to the development of lace-making and knitting of the indicated period, and also confirms the important role of women in the development of needlework in Galicia.

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EMBROIDERY RESEARCH IN SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF KATERYNA MATEIKO

One of the outstanding figure of Ukrainian art studies in the XX century is Kateryna Mateiko (1910–1995). She began her career in 1939 as a researcher at the State Ethnographic Museum, the collection of which became part of the Museum of Ethnography and Applied Art (Lviv) later. In 1950–1980 she took an active part in field researches of all Ukraine. During them K. Mateiko collected folk clothing exhibits for museum and studied Ukrainian folk clothing as a unique phenomenon. One of the first scientific works by Kateryna Mateiko devoted to folk embroidery was the article „The Using of Traditional Clothing Elements in Modern Garment” (Lviv, 1963). In it, the scientist considered embroidery as a bright decor of Ukrainian folk clothing components, inextricably linked with the items' construction as well as the overall artistic sound of the whole ensemble of clothes. The idea about the originality of Ukrainian folk embroidery she had developed in her next works: in chapter „Clothing” to „Essays on the History of Ukrainian Decorative and Applied Arts” (Lviv, 1969), „Ethnographic Zoning Principles of Ukrainian Folk Clothing” (Moscow, 1970), „Ethnographic Features of Boiko Clothing” (Moscow, 1972), „Local Features of Hutsul Clothing of the End of XIX – the beginning XX Centuries” (Uzhhorod, 1972) and others. However, the most complete K. Mateiko studies was presented in her monographs „Ukrainian Folk Clothing” (Kyiv, 1977) and „Ukrainian Folk Clothing: Ethnographic Dictionary” (Kyiv, 1996), which remain relevant today. In the first of them, the researcher paid special attention to women's and men's shirts decorated with embroidery. She noted the most characteristic seams for each of the Ukrainian ethnographic regions, their combination with each other, analyzed the features of ornamental schemes, noting the nomenclature of motifs and their colors. The second of them remains a valuable source of terms to designate the components of folk clothing, head wear, shoes, accessories, their parts as well as embroidered decor.

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THE HISTORIES OF THE ROMANIAN LITERATURE CONTAINED IN AN ANTHOLOGY

Nowadays, there are many ways of analyzing the literature's history and it was overcome in the stage of imperative that had been enunciated by George Călinescu in the preface monumental: “The Literature's History since the origin until present” about a “single and indivisible” Romanian literature. The Methodological perspectives elaborated in the past years have outlined the vectors of several literatures and have given a start to a new and curious history. The Romanian literary critic, essayist and publisher Irina Petraș has offered a chronological order of several representative works chosen from the rich and consistent shelf of those who had been caught over the years in huge cultural projects. The collections of the articles “The Histories of the Romanian Literature. Studies. Essays. Cronies” published in 2020 at publishing house “Școala Ardeleană” in Cluj-Napoca demonstrate an appreciable marketing effort and an impeccable geometry of perspective. A good text leader, Irina Petraș espouses conceptions and perspectives about the theme that has been elaborated on the entire Romanian area which gives the project and also the Romanian literature's history permanence and grandeur.

The anthology coordinated by Irina Petraș represents the premiere, because it makes a presentation of the whole Romanian literature's history, the first panorama of the Romanian literature's history in which are found not only the most important (G. Călinescu, Alex. Ștefănescu, N. Manolescu, Cornel Ungureanu, Eugen Negrici), But also the recent ones. Today, the necessity, re(writing) of the literature's history is imposed under the sign of significant interrogations that search for universality and sustainability.

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HYPOSTASES OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER IN THE LYRICS OF A. E. BACONSKY

The study identifies hypostases of the female character in the lyrics of AE Baconsky, a poet born in Bessarabia, one of the most valuable representatives of the generation of the resurrection of lyricism, along with Nicolae Labiș, Nichita Stănescu, Ioan Alexandru, Adrian Păunescu, Ana Blandiana, Cezar Baltag and

others. . Overall, his poetry put emphasis on precious, hieratic and sensual art form. His poetry abounds in possibilities of interpreting meaning, having at the same time a musical verse and a vision outlined on art and the world, but last but not least on women.

In the lyrical work of A. E. Baconsky the woman is presented in different poses, sometimes humiliating, sometimes unimportant, and sometimes in the absence of decency, however each time having a superior role to other poetic images. The poet, without proposing a praise of the woman through his lyrics, does so, however, through his desire to build an ideal world. The woman is the symbol of the beginning of everything in the world. A"XV" – a poem from the volume „Sebastian's ship – Poems and anti-poems" represents the woman – lady, the woman – porter and the woman – the poet violently made up. In „Love hobby" the woman imposes herself opulent with all her chimera appearances.

The woman is a fascinating creature, it is also fascinating the way approached by A. E. Baconsky when contemplating her hypostases. He is the most expressive character of the poet, a follower of the beautiful form, spoken magically, creator of sacred worlds. However, to use a value judgment of the critic Nicolae Manolescu, the lyrics of A. E. Baconsky, „just as beautiful, filter a deep existential melancholy, as stained glass purifies sunlight."

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IMAJOR IMPORTANCE OF TIME MANAGEMENT IN CURRICULAR MANAGEMENT

The starting point of any credit procedure is the total time estimated as necessary to complete a study program, time distributed over compact periods of study (weeks, semesters or quarters, school / university years, cycles or levels of education), and in within each period, by educational disciplines by types of teaching, learning and assessment activities (F. Voiculescu). Proper time management also plays an important role in the strategic management of study programs. One of the ways of evaluation, in fact mandatory according to the Bologna Process, is the accumulation of credits.

Credits means the volume of work submitted by the student, in any learning activity: participation in a course, preparation of homework, projects, exam, visits to enterprises, etc.

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COINS, DECORATIONS AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NEAMȚ NATIONAL MUSEUM COMPLEX. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

Within the Restoration Laboratory of the Museum of Romanian History within the Neamț National Museum Complex, artifacts from different historical periods were studied, restored and preserved, which were discovered following systematic or preventive research carried out in Neamț County.

Non-invasive methods, such as optical microscopy (OM) and scanning electron microscopy coupled with X-ray scattering (SEM-EDX), were involved in the study of the state of conservation after the extraction of the pieces from the site. The obtained results showed that on the objects that lay for a long time at different depths in the soil, under the influence of pedological factors and the processes of chemical alteration and physical deterioration, corrosion crusts were formed with different thicknesses, in which both elements can be found. the chemical composition of the alloy processed in antiquity, as well as elements taken from the soil.

Research topics related to the degradation of artifacts in different environments, such as the analysis of patinas or corrosion crusts, have significantly contributed to highlighting the states of conservation, their diversity, with some common characteristics, such as surface effects and microstructures. embedded in the archaeological site, or on the contrary of atypical casuistry, reflected by the nature of the external and internal layers, from a compositional and structural point of view.

Extending the analyzes to objects involved in funerary practices specific to the historical periods from which they come (burial or cremation), as in the case of those from the necropolises from the II–III centuries AD from Gabăra – Moldoveni, Văleni – Botești or those from medieval cemeteries from Piatra Neamț – Dărmănești, Piatra Neamț – Curtea Domnească, Roman – the Archdiocese of Roman and Bacău contributed to highlighting some states of conservation with particular characteristics. In this context, corrosion crusts and impressions or fragments or fragments of materials taken from contact areas, such as textile fiber residues or bone fragments, have been identified in corrosion crusts.

This paper presents some of the results obtained by studying objects from the collections of the Neamț National Museum Complex – ornaments (earrings and rings), clothing accessories (globular buttons, sponges or jackets) and coins,

which were made of copper alloys, silver or gilded silver, and depending on the degree of degradation, specific interventions were carried out in the museum laboratory, in order to preserve and restore them to the exhibition circuit.

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TOURIST PROMOTION OF CITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA THROUGH ETHNO-CULTURAL IMAGOLGY

The research takes place within the project “Culture of promoting the image of cities in the Republic of Moldova through art and mythopoetics” supported by the State Program (2020–2023). The research aims to create a competitive model of collaboration between the scientific environment and entrepreneurs in the field of tourism to significantly improve the content of urban trips and increase the tourist image of major cities in the Republic of Moldova.

Here the researcher has a double role – researching the ethnic specifics of Chisinau throughout history, observing and finding ethnic influences in the socio-economic, cultural, architectural development of the city and also bringing together researchers from various scientific fields to create common tourist routes. Following this interdisciplinary collaboration, the texts of urban tours will be enriched with truthful information from a scientific point of view and at the same time captivating in order to become attractive for those in the field of tourism.

Simultaneously, the researcher adapts the scientific and artistic materials to the excursionist requirements, elaborates the methodological files and maps of the excursionist routes, and takes care of finalizing the portfolios of these routes with the demonstration material, making control excursions to adjust the texts to the urban route.

Tools used: ethno-cultural research is based on specific interdisciplinary methods for history, ethnology resulting in databases in excel format, for the creation of urban tour was developed a questionnaire to centralize the issues addressed by researchers in various scientific fields that will serve to finalize the content of the 3 tourist routes through Chisinau.

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ELIZA LEONIDA ZAMFIRESCU, THE FIRST WOMAN ENGINEER IN ROMANIA

Unanimously recognized as the first female engineer in Romania and the second in the world, Eliza Leonida was born in Galați, on November 10, 1887, in the family of a cavalry officer with 11 children. He did his primary school in his hometown, and his high school at the Central School for Girls in Bucharest, taking his baccalaureate at the real section of the „Mihai Viteazul” High School.

With an uncle and a brother who worked in the technical field, Eliza wanted to show that women can also be successful in this field. However, according to the prejudices of the time, the access of women in this field, considered difficult for men, had the effect of rejecting Eliza at the time of enrollment in the School of Bridges and Roads.

She was hardly accepted at the Royal Technical Academy in Berlin, even though German teachers tried to hinder her enrollment, and her colleagues did not receive her at the prom. With a strong personality, proving tenacity, perseverance and intelligence, Eliza Leonida finally graduated from university in 1912, specializing in chemistry, thus becoming the first female engineer to destroy the barriers of prejudice about women in the technical field. Although she was offered a job in Germany, Eliza Leonida refused and, returning to the country, worked at the Geological Institute, where she worked until 1963. During the First World War, he ran several Red Cross field hospitals, and was decorated at the end of the conflagration. In 1918, he married, at the Ghidigeni Palace (formerly in Tutova County, today in Galati County) of the Chrissoveloni family of bankers, with the chemist Constantin Zamfirescu (brother of the writer Duiliu Zamfirescu), Regina Maria, a friend of the family, also attended the wedding. host.

During his career at the Institute of Geology, he led 12 laboratories, performing 85,000 analyzes and contributing to the identification in Romania of new resources of coal, oil shale, oil, natural gas, building rocks, chromium, bauxite or copper, about whom he wrote several specialized books.

In parallel with her activity as an engineer, Eliza Leonida Zamfirescu also taught physics and chemistry at high schools in the Capital. She was the first female member of AGIR (General Association of Romanian Engineers) and was part of the International Association of University Women. He died at the age of 86, on November 25, 1973. In memory of Eliza Leonida Zamfirescu, streets in Bucharest and Galati bear her name.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ICONS IN THE METROPOLIS OF MOLDOVA AND BUCOVINA

The Metropolitan Church of Moldova and Bucovina has an essential church heritage for knowing the history and culture of Moldova. Icons and iconostasis are sources of documentary information, as well as indisputable testimonies of the spiritual life. Many icons have been lost or destroyed. Few have been preserved and they can still tell us bits and pieces of Moldovan life. In order to recover this information, the icons must be researched and, in particular, preserved. In this sense, at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology within the „Alexandru Ioan-Cuza” University of Iași, since 1993 the Specialization of Sacred Art (initially Cultural Heritage) has been operating, in addition to the didactic activity, the research of icons, iconostasis, books and old documents from church collections. The research of the pieces through physical and chemical investigations led to the recovery of inscriptions that allowed the dating of icons or the finding of donors. Biological investigations have elucidated aspects of the biodegradation and biodeterioration processes of the wood support and the paint layer. In-depth knowledge of the material structure and conservation status of the icons was the prerequisite for the application of appropriate conservation and restoration interventions. As a result of these research, conservation and restoration activities, numerous icons were recovered that were returned to the cult or were capitalized through research, museum exhibition.

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THE SYMBOLISM OF THE FEMALE FACE IN THE GRAPHIC ART OF EUDOCIA ZAVTUR

One of the renowned visual artists, who stood out prominently in the Moldovan graphic art of the 1980s and 1990s, is Eudocia Zavtur (1953–2015).

Professional training within the College of Fine Arts „Al. Plămădeală” in Chi-

sinau (1973) and of the Academy of Fine Arts in Kiev, Ukraine (1979) channeled the artist's creative activity in the fields of painting, easel graphics and book illustration. She masterfully practiced, in addition to oil painting, various techniques of graphic figuration, such as: etchings, lithography, pastel, as well as techniques mixed.

The plastic creation of Eudochia Zavtur is characterized, in general, by the lyricism and pictoriality of the suggestive-symbolic composition, impregnated in a decorative or expressionist stylistic style, with the help of which the figurative of the artistic image in the plastic space of the work is coagulated. One of E. Zavtur's favorite leitmotifs, approached with predilection by her graphic info, is the woman's face, evoked in different hypostases of the spirit and reflecting the most relevant feelings of her soul. etchings of Eudochia Zavtur with the generic Women of Moldova (1985) and Folk Craftsmen (1985); book graphics for popular poetry; Of love by M. Eminescu (1986–1988, etching color). Particularly distinguished are the artist's prints for the popular ballad Master Manole (1998, etchings), which denotes expressions of poetics and piety thanks to the symbolic suggestiveness of the stylized figurative, as well as due to the harmonic tonal range, which, on the one hand, intensifies the sibilant allure of the image, on the other hand – integrates the entire visual field of the work.

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ARCHITECT CRIZANTEMA STAMATESCU, FOLLOWER OF THE ART DECO STYLE

The international conference „Yesterday's cultural heritage - implications for the development of tomorrow's sustainable society”, the third edition, dedicated to recognizing the important role of girls and women in science and technology, led me to search the personal archive and after some time on the subject I wanted to develop, I stopped on some works of the Constanta architect Crizantema Stamatescu. Little known, he was in fact an important architect for the city of Constanța, but he also inevitably worked in Bucharest. Thus he designed the villa of Otiliei Georgescu from str. Bitolia no. 5, built on plot no. 69, in the Pinard plot, which we will present in detail.

The building, a single-family villa built in Mediterranean style, located on the western boundary of the plot, set back from Bitolia Street, respecting the conditions imposed by the regulations, was authorized in 1937.

The façade from the entrance has a simple composition, being marked by the presence of the main entrance flanked by two engaged columns and the loggia upstairs, delimited by three semicircular arches placed on two columns. The columns have capitals decorated in Florentine style. The rear façade includes the second entrance, flanked by a tower that houses the secondary staircase that leads to the attic.



The defining elements of the chosen plastic expression are: the asymmetrical facades, the pillars of the loggia on the corner of the floor. In the Art Deco style, in Constanța he also designed the Railway Maritime Station and the Maritime Dispensary. Minor buildings, with a strong architecture and attached to the Art Deco style, the architect demonstrates a special virtuosity and expressiveness.

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MEMORIAL OF THE HEROES OF THE 48TH BUZAU INFANTRY REGIMENT, A MONUMENTAL ENSEMBLE MADE IN THE CITY OF CARPATHIAN CURVATURE

The city of Buzău continues the projects of capitalization of cultural heritage on local traditions and history, in a national and international context. On De-

cember 1, 2020, Romania's National Day was celebrated in the city of the Carpathian Curvature by setting up in Crâng Park a memorial of the Buzau heroes from the 48th Buzau Infantry Regiment, who fell on duty in the National Integration War (1916–1919).

The memorial consists of: – a monument in the form of three books (on which are written the rank, first name and surname of each of the 775 heroes of the regiment, the town where he comes from, the date and place where he fell on duty) and two masts for flags; – 19 plots planted with 775 meadow peduncular oaks, young trees; – 775 individual plaques with the names of heroes (placed next to each planted oak, on which is written the name of the regiment, the rank, first name and surname of the hero, the locality where it comes from, the date and place where it fell to duty, the number of planted oak).

So, the Buzau memorial has elements of the cultural heritage of a tangible nature (a monument and a landscape) but also of the natural heritage (a significant landscape in terms of culture and biodiversity).

The monumental ensemble was initiated by the City Hall of Buzau and the 2nd Infantry Division „Getica” and was made with the research and support of the Foundation of the European Institute for Multidisciplinary Research.

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EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WOMEN'S COSTUME AND SYMBOLIC OPTIONS OF CONSTRUCTION OF MODERNITY IN THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES

Our research proposes an approach to the history of women's costume in the two extra-Carpathian Principalities from the perspective of the meanings given by clothing options to the path to modernity and the new relationship built with public and private space by the elites. For Western Europe, the eighteenth century brought a symbolic distribution of responsibilities in relation to public and private space. Thus, men dominate the public space, bringing a sustained type of behavior in terms of clothing and clothing accessories, while women give the domestic space some of the attributes associated with femininity, respectively emotion and sensitivity. Taste became an important feature of the elite, not only in Christian Europe, but also in the Principalities under Eastern influence, which was nevertheless filtered by the Greek culture quite strongly located north of the Danube. Clothing accessories follow the same pattern of genres, so that ladies

clearly mark their western fashion options at the end of the eighteenth century with pieces that suggest attachment to an area dominated by them through beauty and grace, features that start from various assortments. from stockings and shoes adapted to European model balls and to elegant wigs ordered through Sibiu merchants. Last but not least, the ladies express their interest in the public space by purchasing shawls, hats or chic umbrellas, items that dominate the horizon of women's purchases from Western Europe at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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FUNERAL SYMBOLISTICS IN TRANSYLVANIA. ZOOMORPHIC AND VEGETABLE PATTERNS

Man, by his nature, has given special importance to the moment of death, since ancient times. If in prehistory the burial of the deceased focused on the funerary inventory, in antiquity begins to mark the place of a tomb with so-called markers, which will be discussed in the following pages and will be identified as funerary art. In other words, the commemoration of individuals appeared with the marking of the burial place in order to remind the descendants of the existence of the deceased.

During the transition to the Middle Ages, implicitly in the first centuries of this historical epoch, the visibility of some tombs was not accepted. Then we gradually move to the marking of the tombs, but with anepigraphic stone slabs, gradually moving to more elaborate moments that integrated symbols and later inscriptions associated with the deceased. Funerary symbolism, an extremely vast subject and impossible to exhaust, is the side that gives the funerary monument the title of funerary art. The time period on which we will focus will be between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Regardless of religious orientation, funerary monuments are often divided into two fields: the inscription field containing the epitaph dedicated to the deceased and the field dedicated to the symbol (of the relief represented), which tends to correlate with the deceased, especially providing information about his profession.

This paper aims to present an introductory study on zoomorphic and phytomorphic symbolism represented on Transylvanian funerary monuments from the modern era to the nineteenth century (photographic examples from the twentieth century just wanting to emphasize the presence of motifs in time). It is

desired to offer some examples of these very common categories (in the studied cemeteries, Jewish and Christian).

I will focus on some symbols often found in Transylvania, the coverage of the whole area of symbolic elements being impossible. Thus, regarding the zoomorphic elements, I will consider: the lion, the pigeon and the deer and in the category of vegetal decorative elements I will target: the tree of life, the weeping willow, the olive tree, the garland of flowers and the ear of wheat.

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THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PARTY IN FULL MANIFESTED IN THE BECOMING SOCIETY

The above issues sum up an x-ray of the research undertaken for almost three decades on the changes facing contemporary society.

Communities that were formed as a result of the implosion of the former socialist mega-societies and a good part of them did not have during the development the experience of the whole, but only of the part. The diminution of the political implications of philosophy is done with the help of the manifest reality of the society and not the will and through which the opportunities are identified and the appropriate solutions are found. And the reconstruction marks the overcoming of discontinuities and the prosperity of continuity, the indispensable connection between things and beings and its development in the actions that are carried out for the constitution of a whole.

EI openings have been used more than capitalized in the context in which the trend of knowledge-based society and society being synonymous has been proliferating for decades. It is a fragmentary approach rather than a complex one of the events, trends and processes that have taken place along with those already existing in the company, independent of its state. And the trend that promotes the idea that contemporary society is the knowledge-based society only abandons the manifest reality, including in the emerging society. Or, in reality, the knowledge-based society represents a concept about unlimited access to scientific and media information, the opportunities through which it is realized and both belong to IT. Also, the knowledge-based society is the link that ensures communication between civic and cultural, facilitating both parties. And last but not least, the aspirations of promoting and perpetuating the heritage are linked to that binder historical-axiological, the value of the human and invioremental condition that in the pandemic are severely tested.

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE MOLDAVIAN RSS IN THE YEARS 1946–1947

The communist regime forcibly established in the territories between the Dniester and the Prut, through constant actions aimed at consolidating the Soviet power, shook the traditional landmarks of Bessarabian society, generating serious transformations, including demographic aspects. Deep metamorphoses took place during the famine generated by the Soviets, in 1946–1947; according to Soviet statistics, the population of the Moldavian SSR in 1944 was 2.719.000 people, and in 1959 – 2.513.483. Agricultural requisitions, fiscal terror and the repressive policy were the main causes of famine. While most people, with the exception of the party nomenclature, were on the verge of existence, officials continued to collect requisitions and intervened modestly and selectively in overcoming this humanitarian catastrophe. Statistical data indicate that although mortality rates were much lower in the districts on the left bank of the Dniester, more food was distributed here in hospitals and food outlets (compared to the number of people with dystrophy). Similarly, while the percentage of mortality due to hunger in rural areas was higher than in cities, state institutions provided assistance mainly to the urban population: people employed in enterprises or state organizations were offered food cards. In the years 1946–1947, due to malnutrition, in the Moldavian SSR the percentage of mortality increased (including children up to one year) – about 10% of the population died; the birth rate has been substantially reduced; people became massively ill with dystrophy; crime has increased; the traditional value system has been affected. The consequences of the famine were also felt in later periods, as people became more obedient to Soviet power and hid a deep trauma that they maintained throughout their lives.

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NADIA RUSSO-BOSSIE – PIONEER OF ROMANIAN AVIATION, IN SOME MUSEUM TESTIMONIES

Several volumes about Romanian women aviator have appeared over time, volumes that use documents from the archives. In the patrimony of the National History Museum of Romania there are several documents and photographs of

Nadia Russo-Bossie, one of the pioneers of Romanian aviation, having a life story marked by times. Born on June 2/15, 1901, in the city of Tver, Russia, daughter of a Russian general, she took refuge in Bessarabia in 1918. In 1919 she graduated from the Theoretical High School in Chisinau, then in 1927, the Academy of Decorative Arts in Paris. His passion for flying marked his youth, but only in 1936 she attended the “Mircea Cantacuzino” Flight School in Băneasa, obtaining the pilot's license with no. 9 for women. During the Second World War she was one of the pilots of the Sanitary Squadron, also called the White Squadron, helping to transport the wounded.

Among the documents from the museum patrimony, used in this presentation, is a 14 – page autobiography of manuscript, dated May 1981, in which Nadia Russo-Bossie recounts her life, the nationality certificate, received in 1921, documents of the State Security Council by which it attests that after his release from prison, for five years January 1957 – January 1962, she had a mad a tory domicile in a village in Bărăgan, and several photographs from 1936–1940.

The pieces were donated to the museum, in 2005, with the help of Mr. Șerban Constantinescu, becoming part of then at ion al heritage.

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THE PRISONERS OF THE GULAG – THE TESTIMONY FOR ETERNITY

In this important – International Day of Girls and Women in Science – it is necessary to highlight the essential contribution of the girls / women prisoners of the Gulag, who went through the Stalinist hell, managing to survive, and in addition – and write memoirs about what they lived. This is the case of the memoirs, signed by Eufrosinia Kersnovsi „Сколько стоит человек” („How much does a man cost”), Moscow, Rosspen Publishing House, 2006, 856 p. (Editor acad. V. Pasat), important both through the memorialist's stories and, especially, through the drawings made by the author – shocking scenes inside the Gulag. It is no coincidence that by a UNESCO decision the book E. Kersnovski was included in the European Cultural Heritage. Another shocking example is the volume signed by Anita Nandriș-Cudla 20 years in Siberia. Memories from life, Bucharest, Humanitas Publishing House, 2013, 240 p. (5th edition), book awarded with the “Lucian Blaga” Prize of the Romanian Academy. The Bessarabians also contributed to the elucidation of the totalitarian communist past, highlighting the most odious features of a criminal regime, the nobility of some people and the moral

and human decay of other people in the Gulag. The book of Maria Nestor-Șoimu and Elena Șoimu-Postolachi, *Surghiun ulshould be mentioned. The road of suffering through icy Siberia. Confessions of the victims of the communist occupation regime*, Bucharest, Eikon Publishing House, 2017, 422 p., But also others, signed by Valentina Sturza, Margareta Cemârtan, Teodosia Cozmin etc.

For today's Conference I will briefly present a volume of memoirs, signed by Eugenia Fiodorova, „На островах Гулага. Воспоминания заключенной” („On the Gulag Islands. Mistresses of the detainee”), 3rd edition, Moscow, Alpina Non-fiction Publishing House, 2019, 494 p. having two children, she was reported to the NKVD by her closest friend, the reasons being false, invented. Then the ordeal began. The fact that the author of the volume did not commit any criminal „activity” did not matter. „This absurd logic worked non-stop, without interruption. The presumption of GUILTY (highlighted by the author of the volume, a. P.) Replaced both Law and Law”, remarks the signatory of the memoirs (p. 85).

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THE IMAGE OF THE WOMAN IN THE PAINTING OF VALENTINE RUSU-CIOBANU

Valentina Rusu-Ciobanu's work stood out expressively in the list of national fine arts of the twentieth century. The artist's easel painting highlights various genres, themes or free compositions, which evoke in a very sensitive way the artistic vision of life and contemporary society. The depth of the messages is evident in the figurative representations, persistent in all the creative stages of the artist. The human figure is not only an object of representation of civilization, but rather a conceptual form of expression of ideas, feelings, or realities. In the area of figurative compositions, increased attention is paid to the feminine image, involving in the plastic approach of the various form improvisations and experimental solutions.

The woman, in the canvas of the painter's works, is always associated with the image of the contemporary world, printing expressions perceived or intuited in the spiritual ambience of the time. The image of the woman can be romantic, melancholic and slightly thoughtful as in the painting „Girl at the Window” (1954), sometimes meditative, dreamy or metaphorical as the figure „in pink” in the painting „At Play” (1957), sometimes expansive and dynamic as in the portrait of „Eugenia Surugiu” (1960).

After 1960, the image of the woman in the artist's creation appears in schematic, naive or fantastic representations as in the paintings „Youth” (1967) „Chil-

dren and sports” (1971), „Visit to the doctor” (1971) „Glue and people” (1975) to opting for a critical interpretation of the subject. A little later the female figure becomes involved in the treatment various socio-cultural or affective-emotional issues, as in the paintings „Quotes from the history of the arts” (1978), or „Morning” (1979), revealing the semantic message through meaningful connections guided by his image. Thus the image of the woman in the creation of V. Rusu-Ciobanu has a main role possessing a complex interpretation that includes the metaphorical-symbolic expression of the feminine essence in itself, a phenomenon observed in the surreal lighting of the painting „Anno Domini” (1990).

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CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PUBLIC INTEREST. A POINT OF VIEW

The concept of „cultural property” is often used in international heritage documents. This term treats the patrimony as property and, at the same time, supposes the sensitization of the public regarding the use of the patrimony for the benefit of the society. The public's attitude towards protection is very important heritage, compared to the public utility of cultural heritage, measurable and through the public interest. In contemporary society, heritage must not remain the exclusive domain of the concern of a scientific elite, but the object of concern of society as a whole. Knowledge and use of heritage are part of the human right to actively participate in the cultural life of society, heritage being a common good that must be accessible to all. For this it is necessary to stimulate the public interest for heritage, for the public utility of cultural heritage as an economic, political and cultural resource. The evolution of contemporary society demonstrates that heritage can become a model for the cultural and economic development of one or another region, of a country. For this is necessary to achieve a series of concrete measures related to an integrated approach to heritage with all components: social, ecological, scientific, cultural, etc. The public interest in heritage plays an important role in these actions. It is very difficult to define this concept. And yet when we talk about the public interest in heritage, it is important to know to what extent heritage stimulates the interest of the state and the public, how can we demonstrate that we need institutions that manage certain categories of heritage, how can we argue the need for heritage research, how is the public interest manifested? We will try to find answers to these questions by identifying the public interest in heritage in terms of finance and knowledge.

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INTERDISCIPLINARITY AS A FACTOR IN CORRELATING THE AREAS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY EDUCATION

According to the new Curriculum for early education, the global development of the child is targeted, the didactic objectives, both the reference ones and the framework ones, being formulated on experiential fields and taking into account the landmarks established by the development fields. At the same time, the concept of „global development of the child” emphasizes the importance of the areas of development of the child's personality in early education, the experiential fields becoming, in this way, tools to achieve these objectives and also measuring tools for child development, they indicate skills, abilities, abilities, content specific to Development. The aims of early education emphasize the importance of five areas of child personality development. To this end, development areas cover the complex developmental needs of children. Each area of development represents the expression of values and the way we formulate our life expectations and abilities regarding the child's personality in the future.

Preschool is appreciated as the age that includes the most important educational experience of a person, therefore it is required that the educational-formative activity in kindergarten be subject to permanent actions of renewal and improvement. The interdisciplinary approach is a major task of the whole education, and therefore of pre-school education, because it is the primary link of our educational system, and the modernization of education is required both horizontally and vertically to ensure continuity between levels of education. The kindergarten is meant to give the preschooler the opportunity to acquire the necessary training to start the school activity, to reach the optimal development of his personality, to be able to integrate in the effort of the learning activity.

Interdisciplinarity is a way of action and thinking, between the objects and phenomena of the real world, and is required in preschool education to perform the tasks incumbent on preparing the child for successful integration into school and society. Interdisciplinarity in the context of preschool education becomes a key concept, with the help of which the educator can take an approach educational focused on the needs of the preschool child, his possibilities and rhythms of learning, on the roles and approaches of the learner.

Children learn holistically, so that each area influences the others and none operates independently. Each field of development, cognitive, socio-emotional, physical, has a certain specificity and therefore there are objectives of early education that are specific to a field, but whose achievement implicitly determines the training of objectives in another field of development.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE DAIRY PROCESSING CORRELATED TO FOOD SAFETY OBJECTIVES

Food security is one of the main problems in the food industry, there is always concern about the occurrence of food borne diseases among producers, consumers and regulators.

Over the last decade, numerous outbreaks of food borne illness have emerged. The situation regarding acute diarrheal diseases in the Republic of Moldova is also considered unfavorable. About 20,000 cases are registered annually, including 10-20 deaths in children under the age of 5. The main cause of acute diarrheal diseases and food poisoning is the use of food contaminated with microbial pathogens, toxins or technogenic components. Food pathogens (*Clostridium botulinum*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Escherichia coli*, etc.) are the main concerns regarding the safety of food in general and dairy products in particular.

Various processes are used to manufacture safe dairy products, such as heat processing, decreasing water activity, packaging, irradiation, processing at high pressure or in high intensity pulsed electric field, addition of synthetic preservatives, etc. Currently, research is focused on identification natural preservatives as an alternative to synthetic ones, to meet consumer requirements through safe and healthy foods.

Vegetable raw materials (herbs, spices, fruits, vegetables and seeds), in particular extracts and volatile oils obtained from them, have been shown to be natural preservatives with significant inhibitory activity against major pathogens and spoilage microorganisms in dairy products.

However, there are many technological challenges that need to be met in order to develop safe dairy products with the addition of plant products, such as developing new procedures for optimized extraction of bioactive components from plant raw materials, studying the compatibility of extracts with different food matrices for growth. their antimicrobial effect.

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ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO TRADITIONAL CHEESE PRESERVATION METHODS

Cheese is a product with a high nutritional value being a source of protein, mineral salts especially calcium and phosphorus, which are essential components in the diet. The major problems encountered during cheese preservation and storage are microbial contamination and lipid oxidation.

The use of preservatives is one of the simplest and oldest methods of extending the shelf life of cheese. Increased consumer awareness of fresh and preservative-free foods has led scientists to investigate new alternative approaches to traditional preservation methods. New food packaging systems are a priority in the food industry. Modified atmosphere packaging (MAP), controlled atmosphere packaging (CAP) are widely used nowadays in developed countries, especially for cheeses. The application of edible packaging can significantly reduce the costs of packaging cheeses by reducing the amount of packaging material that is required. Active packaging and nanomaterials could be useful for extending the shelf life of dairy products by reducing the permeability of the material and the negative influence of batch processing on sensory characteristics.

Packaging in modified atmosphere belongs to a group of flexible packaging methods, the essence of this technology is that the air inside the packaging material is removed and, instead, a gas or a mixture of several gases with high inertia and chemical reactivity is introduced into the packaging, reduced, such as: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen (N₂) and oxygen (O₂).

Although modified atmosphere packaging technology has proven to be effective in extending the shelf life of cheeses, it should be noted that the use of this method depends on several parameters, in particular the type of cheese, production process, packaging materials, gas volume from inside of the package, residual oxygen level, etc.

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SEX DETERMINATION BASED ON ORBITAL INDEX IN MEDIEVAL HUMAN POPULATIONS OF IAȘI CITY, ROMANIA

The human orbit is a complex bone structure, which lodges the visual apparatus. Its dimensions are among the craniofacial variables that are successfully used in anthropology, oral and maxillofacial surgery or in forensic research. Also, the morphometric variability of orbit and its role in the sexual dimorphism are topics achieved in paleoanthropological studies.

In the present study, we propose to debate the sexual dimorphism by the Orbital Index. The orbital index represents the relation between the height and the breadth of orbit. The linear measurements (i.e., orbit height and breadth) come from a sample consisting of 134 human skulls of 16th – 19th centuries. Skeletons were excavated from three necropolis of the Iasi city, Romania: „Sfântul Nicolae – Ciurchi” Church, the „Banu” Church and the necropolis located in the eastern part of the ancient “Curtea Domneasca”.

The sexual dimorphism was analysed by using discriminant function analysis. Results are in 95% confidence range and $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. All statistical analyses were performed by XLStat 2020.4.1.

The study results reveal that the anthropometric differences of the orbit derive from sex, and the age has no influence ($p = 0.003$). The average orbital index in females is 84.33, and in males is 81.16.

Discriminant analysis technique (DA) has demonstrated a high efficiency in the sex determination using the orbits of the human skull. This was observed when the orbital index was correlated with other facial indices. Discriminant function equations have been derived from various combinations of these variables emphasizing the dimorphic role of the orbit in medieval human population of Iasi city. Correct classification rates produced by Cross-validation varied from 50% to 84%.

This study show that the Orbital Index could be used in the sex determination, especially for incomplete skeletons, when other differentiation criteria cannot be applied.

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RE-ENGINEERING BUSINESS PROCESSES AS AN INSTRUMENT TO ENSURE THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that the activity of any modern enterprise should focus on the full changes that are present in the business process management system in order to ensure an efficient and high quality strategic management. Providing this system is the so-called reengineering of business processes. But, despite the thesis that in most developed countries the reengineering of business processes is at a high level, in the Republic of Moldova this technology is not yet sufficiently developed. The need to reengineer business processes is associated with the fact that the market economy is extremely dynamic. Constant technological changes, dynamics and improvements in the sales market, as well as increasing customer needs are common. Companies, trying to maintain a high level of competitiveness, regularly modernize the tactical and strategic aspects of its activities. In this context, ensuring the economic security of enterprises in our country is conditioned by the adaptation as quickly as possible to the current requirements of the digital economy and the identification of those business processes that would generate the further development of the economy. Currently, the reengineering of business processes is an innovation that influences all areas of the market economy and ensures a strong development in order to increase the competitiveness of enterprises nationally and why not internationally.

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CHIȘINĂU IN PAINTING HIS OF AL. BERNARDAZZI

Alexandru Bernardazzi, one of the most representative architects who contributed to the construction of Chisinau, left many works of art - the Church „Saint Theodora of Sihla”, the Gymnasium for Girls, the Train Station, the Greek Church „Saint Pantelimon”, the Water Tower, City Hall, Râșcanu-Derjinski House, cast iron fence in Ștefan cel Mare Park, etc. Landscape is one of the genres of fine arts widespread in the creation of artists. Appealing in his works to the architectural

landscape, painters have immortalized the image of the city of Chisinau in different historical periods. All the mentioned monuments, made after Bernardazzi's projects, are found in the creation of plastic artists who approach different techniques and styles: Vasile Blinov, Alexei Vasilev, Vitalie Tiseev, Gheorghe Munteanu, Arcadie Antoseac, Ludmila Țonceva, Tudor Botin, Valentina Brâncoveanu, Nina Șibaeva, Ghenadie Șonțu, Vitalie Griscu, Eugen Gorean and others. The authors immortalized the imprint of time, the architecture undergoing adjustments to the rigors of the time. The paintings that evoke the architecture of the municipality represent one of the most distinct testimonies that will remain in the spiritual heritage of the next generations.

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CHISINAU IN THE CREATION OF VALENTINA BRÂNCOVEANU

The artist who dedicated a good part of her creation to old Chisinau is Valentina Brâncoveanu, member of the Union of Fine Artists of Moldova (1985).

Living in the yard since childhood, the author sees Chisinau with small narrow-yard houses with old trees in front of her, which she admires „among the branches”: “An autumn in my yard”, “Old corner of the city” etc. In his creation we also find multi-storey buildings, public buildings „House on Nicolae Iorga Street”, „Vlaicu Pârcălab Street Corner”, „In the courtyard of the History Museum”, „City of Freedom” etc. Another preference of the artist is the night city, reflected in „Evening City”, „City of Freedom”, „Summer Night”, „Night in the Rain”, „Night Chisinau. City Hall” etc. Preferring exclusively the open air, the painter studies not only the architectural landscape, but also the tranquility of the surrounding nature, the parks, posing the problem of shadow and light, the complexity of the composition „In the Valley of Roses”, „Alley”, „Autumn in the Botanical Garden”, „Alley in the Botanical Garden”, „La Dendrium” and others. Although the artist paints all seasons, in her works we find mainly autumn and spring: “Vlaicu Pârcălab. Street corner”, “Bernardazzi street corner”, “Eminescu Street”, “Autumn in the Old Town”, “Acacia in bloom”, “Yard on Shciusev Street”, “Yard”, “Old Town”, “Spring in Chisinau old”. Valentina Brâncoveanu perseveres constantly, participating in the artistic life in the republic and abroad.

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THE READY OF THE PLAGUE: ALBERT CAMUS IN SEARCH OF THE NEW HUMANISM

The peculiarity of the brilliant texts is that they are universally valid, their subjects returning to the circuit. A writer who marked the twentieth century, Albert Camus also knew how to express the tragic sensitivity of the human condition.

Social life, religious life, all aspects of Oran city life are contaminated by the „microbe” of the plague. In this transparent allegory a symbolic epidemic has taken the place of Evil, which has multiple faces (war, occupation, concentration camp universe, tyranny and terror of authoritarian systems). But the plague also personifies the absurd, which is, in Camus's vision, the essence of existence. The city of Oran, engulfed by the plague and isolated from the world, is an image of occupied but wider France - and the symbol of Earth, of the wandering and tiny planet, where it appeared the consciousness of man confronted with the evidence of the absurd. The diagnosis of „this strangely behaving bacillus” is difficult to establish and seems unbelievable, just as it is today, even if the times of the plague have long been considered revolting.

Beyond the everyday premises of the epidemic, one can also decode those of a metaphysical nature (trivial existence, moral decline, nonsense and absurdity of urban life), to which the Camusian characters respond through action and solidarity.

Since such a history is part of History, “it belongs to all of us”. The end of the novel calls for vigilance, which is imperative in the face of the inability to overcome evil once and for all: „the plague bacillus never dies and never disappears,” and „our victories will always be temporary” as long as there are premises for calamities. Thus, the Nobel Prize awarded to Camus in 1957 crowned a work that brings to light problems that are still posed to human consciousness today.

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ILLUSTRATIONS IN POETRY IN THE ARTIST'S BOOK GRAPHICS PLASTIC IURIE BRAȘOVEANU

The plastic artist, professor and poet Iurie Brașoveanu created illustrations and covers for the books of poets from the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Italy, Cuba, Armenia, Israel, etc.

Iurie Brașoveanu was born on November 7, 1962, in the village of Copăcenii, Sangerei district (Bălți county) in the Republic of Moldova. Between 1975 and 1977 he studied at the School of Fine Arts for children in the city of Sangerei with teachers Andrei Zatăca, Gheorghe Gorun, Nicolae Cibotaru. Furthermore, between 1977 and 1981 he studied in Chisinau, at the Republican College of Fine Arts „I. E. Repin” (A. Plămădeală), in the class of teachers Veaceslav Torpan, Anatol Mocanu and Igor Necitailo.

He completed his higher studies in the field at the State Pedagogical University „I. Creangă” (faculty of graphics and painting), in the years 1984–1989, at the professors Veaceslav Torpan, Ion Vatamaniță, Vlad Bolboceanu and Ion Sfecă. Being a first grade teacher, leader of the methodical meeting of fine arts teachers for 20 years (1981–2001), he taught fine arts at the departments of schools in the city of Sangerei. From October 2001 to June 2020, being in France and Italy, he mainly dealt with iconographic painting, religious paintings and portraits, restorations of antique furniture, icons and paintings, returning to the country with personal exhibitions. Currently, the artist is an active participant in national and international exhibitions with graphic works, being appreciated with several distinctions in the field. The illustrations signed by the plastic artist Iurie Brașoveanu are created in pen ink technique, sometimes combined with watercolor. In them, the author uses various forms of symbolism approached in a surreal, geometric way, with abstract elements.

Consisting of multiple points, the transparency of its graphic structures is associated with the neo-impressionist painting made in the pointelist technique.

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GENDER POLICY OF THE SOVIET STATE IN AND THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE MOLDOVAN SSR

The Soviet state, even from the first years of its existence, declared its intention to build an ultramodern society and, almost, first of all, this radical modernism manifested itself in gender Soviet projects. „Women's equality” had to break the traditionalism of „old societies” and contribute to the radical reorganization of society. Researchers of the USSR's gender policy propose several stages in the evolution of the process of „solving” the problem of women by the communist state. If in the first stage (1918 – early 1930s) the Bolsheviks experimented in this field by promoting the ideas of „family abolition” and „women's mobilization”, in the second (1930s – mid – 1950s) the communist government conceptualized and promoted totalitarian androgyny, determined by forced industrialization and collectivization, the cultural revolution and the post-war restoration of the state. After the restoration of the MSSR in the spring of 1944, Moldovan society had to rebuild not just a war-torn economy but also had to shape a „new society” of the Soviet type. In this regard, the regime assumed an unprecedented economic and political mobilization of women in Soviet Moldova, including creating an important social and political base here. Higher education was one of the tools for mobilizing women, and the archival documents that emphasize this research, demonstrating for the period 1944–1955 a meticulous monitoring of the evolution of the number of women enrolled in higher education, and of the measures of the university, state, and party authorities aimed at political-ideological education and women's involvement in scientific research, labor force and socio-political activities.

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LEVEL OF INFESTION OF PARASITES IN VARIETY DEER TYPES OF STRESS REACTIVITY

In order to determine the type of stress reactivity and to assess the level of infestation depending on the type of stress reactivity, 26 adult deer (aged between

2 and 3 years) from various natural and man-made biotopes of the Republic of Moldova were tested.

Thus, after a preventive assessment of the type of stress reactivity after the adrenaline test formulated by Ahmadiiev G.M. (1990) and the identification of the infestation level, the deer were divided into 2 groups: group I - stressful, group II - stressful.

The research included 20 mature deer (2-3 years), of which 10 belonged to lot I and 10 to lot II. The coprological examination performed on them allowed us to identify the following level of infestation: in the deer of group I (stress reagent) the following indices of invasion extension (EI) and invasion intensity (II) were established: *Fasciola hepatica* - EI 40% of cases, II - 1.7 ex., *Dicrocoelium lanceolatum* with EI - 50.0%, II - 2.8 ex., *Strongyloides papillosus* with EI - 100.0% and II - 22.0 ex., *Cooperia punctata* with EI - 60.0% and II - 12.0 ex., *Ostertagia ostertagi* with EI - 40.0% and II - 6.2 ex., *Toxocaravitulorum* with EI - 20.0% and II - 3.5 ex., *Eimeria ponderosa* with EI - 60.0% and II - 5.0 ex., *E. capreoli* with EI - 80.0% and II - 6.9 ex. and *is. bovis* with EI - 30.0 and II - 4.3 specimens.

In the deer of group II (stress resistant) the following level of infestation was established: *Fasciola hepatica* with EI - 20.0%, II - 1.0 ex., *Dicrocoelium lanceolatum* with EI - 30.0%, II - 2.0 ex., *Strongyloides papillosus* with EI - 70.0% and II - 8.4 ex., *Cooperia* dotted with EI - 40.0% and II - 5.2 ex., *Ostertagia ostertagi* with EI - 30.0% and II - 5.3 ex., *Eimeria ponderosa* with EI - 40.3% and II - 2.2 ex., *E. roe deer* with EI - 60.0% and II - 2.3 ex. *is. bovis* with EI - 20.0 and II - 3.5 specimens.

As a result of the parasitological investigations obtained for both groups of deer, it can be noted that the level of infestation with most species of parasites identified in deer is obviously higher in the stressful group compared to those in the stressful group by about 25-50% depending on the species. parasitic.

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JEWISH HERITAGE OF ONIȚCANI

During the field research in 2019, we have discovered fragments of *matzevot* (headstones) from the demolished Jewish cemetery in the middle of the rural Moldova, in Onițcani village (Criuleni district). The *matzevot* are dated back to 1730s, the fact that places Onițcani Jewish cemetery among the oldest in Moldova.

Onițcani is unjustly forgotten in the Jewish context while we discovered that the Jewish community here existed at least since early 18th century. For centuries the Onițcani Jewish community was a tiny one (according the official censuses:

about 70 people in 1897, 28 in 1930), but has a great historical value. In 1726 a bloody libel took place: four Jews from Onițcani were accused for kidnapping and murdering a Christian kid – and were justified with an international interference of the European countries, 200 years before Dreifus and Beilis! In 1729 a marketplace in Onițcani is mentioned – apparently the oldest Jewish marketplace known in Moldova. During WW2 it found itself on the crossroads of the most tragic events: Onițcani became a killing place for the Jews from the village and surroundings, and at the same time, a final resting place for many German soldiers, killed here; so, two neighboring mass graves: Jewish and German – are creating of Onițcani a symbol of a historical mutual forgiveness.

Right now the open air museum of the Onițcani Jewish heritage is being constructed at the plot in the center of the village; and in parallel we are researching the historical sources discovering bit by bit the exciting history of the Jewish site Onițcani. Preserving the priceless Jewish heritage and memorizing the Jewish history of Onițcani would serve a great job not only for the local history. It would turn Onițcani into attractive touristic site and create a good example for the locals and local authorities all over Moldova.

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INTERNATIONAL SEED EXCHANGE (INDEX SEMINUM) IN THE NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDEN (INSTITUTE) „AL. CIUBOTARU”

Botanical gardens maintain collections of plants *ex situ* for research, conservation, education and to raise public awareness of biodiversity. They contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), such as biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. A priority direction of the Global Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is *ex situ* conservation through the creation of seed collections. The germplasm collection of the National Botanical Garden (Institute) „Al. Ciubotaru” (GBNI) gathers short-term conserved samples from species of spontaneous and cultivated flora. Through the Ornamental Plants Laboratory, GBNI conducts international seed exchange with similar institutions. Seed identification data are used for the annual / biennial edition of the Index Seminum catalog. According to international conventions, the seeds offered for exchange between botanical gardens, is made only for scientific purposes.

The international exchange of seeds between the Earth's Botanical Gardens dates back to the late 16th century, when Jacob Bobart, director of the University of Oxford's Botanical Garden, compiled a list of seed collection (Catalogus

plantarum hortimedici Oxoniensis). Subsequently, many botanical gardens have taken over this practice and now more than 500 seed lists are distributed annually – Index Seminum.

In the GBNI, the first issue of the „Seed Catalog” was published in 1952, which included 340 native and non-native species. The recent edition of the „Index seminum” (No. XLI, 2020) includes 623 specific taxa, the seeds of which are proposed for exchange.

Approximately 50 seed catalogs offered by similar units (botanical gardens, arboretums, research institutes, gene banks, etc.) are received annually. As a result of the collaboration, 550-600 seed samples are received annually, which significantly contributes to the completion of the GBNI gene pool with new taxa, originating from various phytogeographic regions of the Globe. The international seed exchange, carried out through the Seminum Index, offers the possibility of effective collaboration within the scientific community.

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STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL STRATEGIES ON THE TOXIC FRACTION OF GLUTEN

Celiac disease (MC) is caused by the improper reaction of T-helper lymphocytes in comparison with the gluten contained in the food consumed. Multiple studies, targeting the immune response to gluten, have been shown to be responsible for the adverse reaction to gluten is gliadin, the alcohol-soluble glycoprotein fraction of gluten.

4 fractions of prolamine were identified: α -, β -, γ - and ω . Form α is thought to contain the most active epitopes for the immune system and appears to be primarily responsible for toxicity in MC, nutritional therapy is the only unanimous treatment accepted by the medical community and consists of an absolutely strict gluten-free diet, which must be strictly followed for life. The aim of the paper is to analyze biotechnological strategies, in detoxifying the toxic fractions of gluten. To conduct this study, the literature on the PubMed and Crossref search engines was analyzed, using the Prisma flow chart. The results of the study show that an alternative approach to gluten detoxification is the digestion of wheat gluten peptides with bacterial-derived peptidases. Based on this hypothesis, some studies have been launched that have allowed the development of a biotechnology based on natural lactic acid bacteria in yeasts and fungal proteases, capable of causing complete degradation of gluten. Following analytical evaluations and prelimi-

nary in vitro and in vivo tests, experiments were performed, which demonstrated the absolute safety of food preparations based on wheat flour with completely degraded gluten.

New food fermentation technologies using bacterial-derived endopeptidases are promising strategies, and research on identifying new solutions to reduce gluten toxicity is ongoing.

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BRONZE BRACELETS DISCOVERED IN THE TRINCA SETTLEMENT LUCA'S SOURCE

Over time, the predilection for art and beauty have gone hand in hand with the cultural-historical evolution of mankind. This is reflected both in the attempts to decorate various objects (clay, bone, stone, etc.) and in the manufacture of ornaments or clothing accessories (not necessarily of semi-precious or precious materials). Often, ornaments are associated exclusively with women, although archaeological contexts often prove the opposite. However, women and jewelry are a true and enigmatic story. The communities of the first Iron Age, which inhabited the promontory of Trinca, along with the multiple tools, utensils and weapons, also used various pieces of adornment and dress, among which a special place is occupied by bronze bracelets. Over five specimens were discovered in the excavation campaigns, all of them having a different state of preservation, typologically being assigned to three types. Type I has two bracelets, made of bar with a circular or oval section with open or overlapping ends, being decorated with groups of incised lines. Two other pieces are classified as type II and are made of bronze wire with a circular section, twisted in a spiral shape, sometimes with sharp ends. For type III is known a single bracelet made of bronze plate, provided on the outside with parallel horizontal ribs.

We mention that, in the early Hallstattian period, this category of pieces had a fairly wide circulation, covering practically the entire space of Central and South-Eastern Europe. Thus, their importance and usefulness is determined not only by the material and the complex processing technique, but also by their vast distribution area.

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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS COLLECTIONS – NATIONAL HERITAGE WITH SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE

The primary task of all botanical gardens is to preserve and maintain ex situ the diversity of the plant world by creating collections, exhibitions, seed banks, etc. The diversity of species, cultivars, biormorphs are brought together according to the phytogeographical origin, ecological requirements or according to the taxonomic principle, forming unique collections, which have existed for over seven decades in the National Botanical Garden (I) „A. Ciubotaru”.

The scientific activity is oriented towards the research of the biological peculiarities of the non-native and autochthonous species in ex situ conditions. Some attest to a pronounced ecological plasticity, being originating from various phytogeographical regions. The current taxonomic analysis of the ornamental genofond attests about 1700 specific taxa from 68 families and 262 genera of the phylums Magnoliophyta and Pteridophyta.

An important direction in the research activity is the improvement of decorative plants, which resulted in about 200 approved, certified or patented cultivars. The results of the introduction and improvement of decorative plants continue to be implemented in the national economy, by promoting new decorative assortments, by carrying out a series of phytoimprovement projects for the environment.

Collections from living plants, as opposed to those from things, can be capitalized in the present and in the future, constituting a treasure not only scientific, but also cultural and educational. Ornamental plants have a special status in a botanical garden: displaying their decorativeness through the variety of colors, shapes, abundance of flowering, lush foliage, etc. captivates and delights visitors. The vegetal diversity exposed in the collections constitutes an instrument of major importance in the instructive-educational process of the young generation. The collaborators of the institution contribute to its realization through lessons, didactic and technological practices, seminars, excursions, exhibitions, conferences, work-workshops, fairs, competitions, r / tv shows. By involving pupils, students, teachers, simple visitors in various ecological and cultural activities, we would like to raise awareness and make society responsible for maintaining and protecting plant diversity on Earth.

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FEMALE CONTRIBUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Preacher of nonviolence, truth and human rights, Mahatma Gandhi believed that „Through her power of sacrifice, suffering in silence, humility, faith and knowledge, woman is not the weaker sex.”

Described in sweet verses by poets, revered for her beauty in philosophical aphorisms, modeled in tempting forms by talented sculptors, the woman retains her well-deserved place in history, despite a masculine attitude that has often been against her. There are women who have changed the world, changed mind-sets and given a new meaning to the fields of science in which they have been active.

Geology is a very interesting science, full of mysteries, but very difficult and challenging, even today, especially for us women. A science that constantly requires new and new research, where every contribution, no matter how small, is welcome, becoming the key to deciphering many hidden puzzles over millions years in the geological history of the Earth. In the development of geological sciences on the territory of the Republic of Moldova have activated and are active enough women, each of them having its contribution. Some of them have even dedicated their entire lives to this science, „marrying” in a way with this specialty. The names of women geologists are less found in the huge statistical databases on the internet, they are less known in general because these databases are often occupied with data on women in politics, art, culture. I am of the opinion that it is an injustice to women in science, in this case, in the field of geology, because their role is no less important in the development of society. Precisely for this reason, I have determined to write this article.

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MODERN TRENDS IN THE LANDSCAPE OF GLOBAL CONSUMPTION OF WINES

There is currently a global trend towards awareness of the importance of health, which contributes significantly to the decrease in the volume of alcoholic beverages consumed. It is manifested directly by a lower consumption of alcohol and a preference for products with a low percentage of alcohol, as well as by an organic, or so-called „natural”. Contrary to all expectations, this change it is particularly evident among the new generation of consumers. The notion of „personal well-being” is important, which motivates the purchase of „products for pleasure”, of the highest quality and in moderate quantities. This is accompanied by a predilection for handicrafts. There is also a general orientation for Premium wines, whose sales have steadily increased by 3% per year over the last decade globally, while their volume has only increased by 0.5% per year. Luxury brands have one of the most important markets.

Awareness of the values and quality of production creates more and more expectations among consumers. They choose quality over quantity, which has encouraged the transition to state-of-the-art products. The most dynamic market segment in Europe is attested for wines and spirits. By volume, wine is the third most consumed alcoholic beverage. However, as the total volume of wine consumed globally a increased, per capita consumption decreased from 3.4 to 3.3 liters. Europe remains the largest consumer of wine, with a share of 58%, but total European consumption has fallen by 0.14% per year in the last decade. In contrast, wine consumption increased in other regions: in America, by 0.62% per year, with a volume share of 23%; Asia-Pacific, by 0.18% per year, 10% by volume; Africa and the Middle East, by 0.99% per year, 3% by volume.

A true reciprocity is attested in the relationship between wine and gastronomy. Wine improves the flavors of the dish and, conversely, the dish - the bouquet of wine. As Olivier Poels remarks, „For so long, wine has been adapting to the dish, with the current trend being to finally give wine a central place at the table.”

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MASTER OF THE RESURRECTION OF MATTER (Master of the spiritualization of matter)

Few people know the name of the sculptor Claudia Cobizeva; however, it is necessary to pay homage to this fragile and refined nature, which has dedicated its entire life to a genre of art as difficult as sculpture. Creative personality, born in the first decade of the twentieth century and passed away in the mid-1990s, going through the most significant milestones in the development not only of the city of Chisinau, but also being part of the events associated with the history of Europe in the twentieth century.

The beginning of the formation of her personality belongs to the period when Bessarabia was part of the Russian Empire, the years of studies and training of the master coincided with the interwar period, when Bessarabia was part of Romania – a stage in which not only she received a professional artistic education at the Royal Academy of Arts in Brussels and at the Academy of Arts in Bucharest, but she also began to develop herself as an independent creative person. The maturity of the artist Claudia Cobizeva overlapped with the Soviet period, which dictated to the creative people their own rules, from which it was very difficult to leave in order to remain independent and free. Despite all the difficulties and vicissitudes of the twentieth century, she managed to achieve many things for the development of Chisinau, as well as inherit a large collection of easel sculptures, which to this day are part of the golden fund of sculpture in the collection of the National Museum of Art of Moldova.

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WOMAN ARCHITECT IN EASTERN MOLDOVA

Women architects also contributed to the architectural-urban development of eastern Moldova during the twentieth century – the beginning of the twenty-first

century. The first woman to embrace the profession of architect in Bessarabia was Etti-Roza Spierer, who worked in the interwar period in the city of Balti. He was the author of the reconstruction projects of the Bodescu house for the Prefecture headquarters, by restoration of the Marcarov house for the City Hall, the buildings of the Girls' Industrial High School, the „Ion Creangă” Theoretical Boys' High School, the „Domnița Ileana” Girls' High School, etc. After the Second World War he worked in Chisinau, being the author of the reconstruction project of the former „Suisse” hotel. Another woman who practiced the profession of architect in the interwar period was Ecaterina Ocuşco-Alhazova. In the post-war years, Albina Chiricenco, winner of the State Prize of the MSSR, one of the authors of the Chisinau Circus building for 2000 seats, and Elena Zabunova, the author of several residential and socio-cultural buildings, stood out in the field of architecture.

Of interest is the creation of Iulia Skvrovtova, winner of the State Prize of the MSSR, one of the authors of the residential complex „City Gates” in Chisinau, and Tatiana Zaicenco, winner of the award „Alexei Shishusev”, author of the cinema building „Patria-Lukoil” and housing complexes from N. Testemiţanu street and Ginta Latină street. It is worth noting the achievements of architects Nina Feldbrina, Stella Stalinskaia, Tatiana Lomova, Galina Penbek, Ludmila Gofman, Nina Guzunş.a.

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MECHANISM OF CYTOKININS IN MICROCLONING OF FRUIT SHRUBS

Most cultivated plants, especially those that grow vegetatively, are frequently contaminated with viral and bacterial infections. Plant diseases lead to decreased productivity and decreased quality. It has been established that in pathogen-free plants, productivity can be increased by approx. 30%. One of the methods of plant healing, widely applied to many baciferous cultures, is clonal multiplication with the use of apical meristem cultures.

The basic method, used to micropropagate plants, is induced by activating the meristems already existing in plants, based on removing the apical dominance and developing adventitious buds. These can be achieved in two ways: by removing the apical meristem of the stem and microbutting the shoot in vitro on a hormone-free medium and supplementing the nutrient environment with cytokinin-like substances, which induce the development of a large number of

lateral shoots. It is usually used as a cytokinin; 6-benzylaminopurine (BAP), 6-furfurylaminopurine (kinetin), 2-isopentenadenin (2ip) and zeatin.

The physiological effect of cytokinins acts on plant cell division, strongly stimulates bud formation and are antagonists of rhizogenesis, stimulates protein synthesis and protects metabolites from the action of hydrolyzing enzymes, which gives cytokinins an important role in preventing senescence.

The shoots obtained, in this way, are removed from the primary maternal explant and again grown independently on the freshly prepared nutrient medium, which stimulates the proliferation of axillary meristems and the appearance of higher-order shoots.

Currently in the Laboratory of Embryology and Biotechnology of the National Botanical Garden (Institute) "Alexandru Ciubotaru", micropropagation technologies are developed with the obtaining of a high coefficient of multiplication of fruit-bearing shrubs such as: *Lycium barbarum* L., *Rubus fruticosus* L., *Actinidia kolomikta*, *Schisandra chinensis* L., *Lonicera kamtschatica* L. and *Corylus avellana* L.

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"VASILE VOICULESCU" COUNTY LIBRARY FROM BUZĂU – AN OBJECTIVE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

In 1832, Dionisie Romano, professor of the National School from Buzău and future Bishop of Buzau established here the first Romanian school library for teachers, with the function of a public library.

Basil Iorgulescu, an eminent scholar and teacher, author of some reference works in field of local history and geography, founded on September 1st, 1882 the Communal Library, in the premises of the «Tudor Vladimirescu» Gymnasium in Buzău.

King Carol I, on the occasion of a visit to Buzau, in 1886, donated to this library a encyclopedia, and in 1887 the Royal House donated a "Dictionnaire de la conversation et de la lecture", comprising 16 volumes.

On November 9, 1893, in the presence of the Minister of Cults and Instruction, Take Ionescu, was inaugurated in Buzău the Public Library of Buzău «Carol I», based in the new gymnasium, relocated in the meantime on Station Boulevard.

In 1984, the headquarters of the County Library was established in the current premises, on the street Unirii no. 140, in a heritage building, with 47 rooms.

The building was built between 1910 and 1914, in neo-Romanian style, made of brick, with two floors, according to the plans of the architect Grigore Cerchez (1851–1927), one of the disciples of Ion Mincu. Since September 27, 1991, the library has been given the poet's name Vasile Voiculescu.

«Vasile Voiculescu» Buzău County Library can be proud of the performance to hold, according to the «Astra» Library in Sibiu, most autographed books. Special Collections Section (old Romanian and foreign book, manuscripts, books with autographs, photographs, prints, correspondence and other documents) counts at the moment over 15,000 fund units.

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ARCHITECT VIRGINIA ANDREESCU-HARET (1894–1962)

Maria Virginia Andreescu-Haret (1894, Bucharest –1962, Bucharest) was the first woman with the right to practice architecture in Romania. In 1919, he graduated from the Higher School of Architecture in Romania, and his diploma, bearing the number 62, is the first diploma of architect awarded by the school to a woman.

The niece of the brother of the painter Ioan Andreescu, Maria Virginia Andreescu married in 1928 the construction engineer Spiru I. Haret (1892–1970), nephew of the scientist Spiru C. Haret, who became his collaborator, having together a son, the engineer Radu Sp. Haret.

Between 1919 and 1922, he was an architect at the Historical Monuments Commission and in the workshop of Prof. Arch. Petre Antonescu. After training in Rome (1921–1922), where he also participated in archaeological research, returning to the country, he worked for the Society „Modern Construction” for a short time, and since 1922 he is employed in the Technical Service of the Ministry of Instruction, within the House of Schools, where she will work until 1947. Here she worked at first under the leadership of architect I. Pompilian and Nedelescu, then with them, going through all grades, to that of architect inspector general, being the first woman with this degree in our country. After 1947, he worked in the A.G.I.R., then at the Technical Publishing House, at the Romanian-Soviet Design Institute and at the C.S.C.A.S., until 1954, when he retired.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THE WASTE PROCESSING PROCEDURE OF THE BEER INDUSTRY AND OBTAINING LIPID PREPARATIONS FROM YEAST BIOMASS

Currently, special attention is paid to the use of industrial by-products, in particular those obtained in huge quantities in the brewing and wine, making process, as a source for the production of natural preparations with high biological value. In this study are presented results related to the recovery of beer yeast biomass from the sediments of the beer industry, by obtaining lipid extracts with valuable biochemical composition. Thus, applying the optimized autolysis method, with the use of sodium phosphate buffer at 45 ° C for the destruction of the cell wall and fractional extraction with hydric, alkaline and acidic solutions, various liquid and solid fractions were obtained from the biomass of brewer's yeast with varied lipid content. It was established that the yeast biomass contains up to 5.3 ± 0.09 g% BAU of lipids, and in the solid fractions, remaining after consecutive water and alkaline extractions, they constitute 5.16 ± 0.04 and 5.24 ± 0 respectively. .01% BAU, which highlights the inefficiency of lipid extraction with hydric and alkaline solutions. Next, the acidic liquid and the solid fraction, insoluble in alkalis and acids, were obtained. The amount of lipids of 3.0 ± 0.04 g% BAU in the acid fraction and 1.6 ± 0.23 g% BAU in the solid fraction indicates that some of the yeast lipids can be extracted with 0.5N acid solution acetic, and some remain in the fraction insoluble in alkalis and acids. Thus, in order to optimize the waste processing process of the beer industry and the complex recovery of yeast biomass, it is reasonable to include the lipid fraction extraction stage in the technological flow, after obtaining protein and mannoprotein extracts, which will be useful and as an additional step of purification of the β -glucan fraction.

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HAIRDRESSERS AND HEADBOARDS IN FINE ARTS CUCUTENI-TRIPOLIE

Since distant prehistory, people have used numerous channels of non-verbal communication that have become increasingly varied as the social system evolves. An important place in them is occupied by the ways of wearing and arranging hair and head ornaments. As today, they were for prehistoric communities, coded symbols covering several types of differentiation: social, religious, maybe even ethnic and cultural.

The paper aims to present and systematize the types of hairstyles and head-dresses that can be associated with the Cucuteni-Tripoli communities. In general, the reconstruction of the wearing habits of these communities is hampered by the absence of funerary discoveries that deprive us of a wide range of information, both social (association with the deceased) and especially regarding the types of ornaments (as ensembles, especially), and when positioning them on the body. In compensation, as regards the last issues mentioned, there is a fairly rich source that can give us data, if not nuanced, comprehensive enough. We aim, through this statement, at the anthropomorphic statuettes which, together with various anthropomorphic plastic representations depicted on ceramics but also with other anthropomorphized pieces, constitute a credible source capable of facilitating our approach. Equally, the paper aims to highlight the fact that beyond the aesthetic value, the hairstyles and headdresses presented expressed with certainty, not only particular identities, but also some social ones.

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FEMALE CREATION IN DETERMINING THE ARTISTIC PROFILE FROM MOLDOVA

New times bring to the public's attention the names of women creators (in science, art, etc.) who, through their contribution, have completed the cultural treasure of humanity and demonstrated the „spiritual importance” of women in society.

Certainly, in the Romanian-Bessarabian space, women-creators meet as well, these imprinting a special imprint on our national culture. Although during the formation of the art school in the Bessarabian space (late nineteenth century - early twentieth century) several painters were active (L. Arionescu-Bailayare, E. Maleşevschi, N. Arbore, M. Petraşcu, T. Bailayare etc.), in the approach proposed we will opt for the chronological segment targeting the 60s-90s of the twentieth century, it being considered the boom in the process of establishing the national visual arts. In the field of plastic arts there were several artists – V. Rusu Ciobanu, A. Zevin, E. Bontea, E. Romanescu and others. (painting), C. Cobizev, A. Picunov-Târţău, B. Epelbaum-Marcenco and others. a. (sculpture), E. Rotaru, S. Vrânceanu, M. Saca-Răcilă and others. (tapestry), N. Sajin, L. Ianţen and others. (ceramics), E. Zavtur, V. Zabulica-Diordiev and others. (graphics). Most of them started their artistic activity in the post-war period, a stepping stone for any “free” manifestation of creation, with normative regulations and imposed restrictions, which keep art within the limits of a stylistic uniformity (of “socialist realism”). But the courage of some, developed against the background of political and cultural changes in Soviet society, changed the artistic vision and connected it to the aesthetic values inspired by the ethnofolkloric background.

The “innovative” character that produced a sudden leap in the mentality of the people of culture, emphasizes the expression of the artist's own Self, which allows a freedom in choosing the subject and the way of plastic treatment of the work. During this period, priority is given to the means of expression (color, the shape of the lines, the invoice of the touches, the compositional structure, etc.), which have the role of transmitting the artist's thought focused, most of the times, on ideas inspired by popular art.

Regardless of the genre practiced, artists in the republic use a plastic language with stylistic influences from European art (Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Fovism, Photo-Realism, Naive Art, etc.), applied in various individual interpretations. The impact with the traditions of folk art determined important transformations in the aesthetic conception of the artists. The emphasis is on color expression, the plastic artists rely on its spontaneity and dynamism, thus revealing the optimism and energy of our people.

The thematic register approached is very varied, from static natures, landscape, portrait, to figurative composition. Some artists focus mainly on a certain genre – A. Zevin, E. Bontea, L. Ţoncev and others (static nature), E. Romanescu, L. Ţoncev (landscape), others, in addition to them, practice and thematic compositions (C. Cobizev, V. Rusu Ciobanu, N. Sajin, L. Ianţen and others), and portrait (C. Cobizev, V. Rusu Ciobanu, A. Picunov-Târţău, B. Epelbaum-Marcenco and others). The creation of Moldovan artists in the second half of the twentieth century is focused on the dialogue between tradition and innovation, each of them implementing new formulas of plastic language, thus diversifying the aspect of national art. The creation of plastic artists presents a considerable contribution in

the evolution of the arts plastics from the Republic of Moldova, the effort of some being recognized and appreciated by awarding various state awards and distinctions: Through their creation, artists have made an indisputable contribution to the visual arts in the republic, enriching each field with new works that enhance the national heritage.

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SEVERAL HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN THE DANUBE LAND

The process of colonization of Southern Basarabia after the annexation to the Russian Empire in 1812 endangered the preservation of the existing religious and cultural architectural heritage in the respective territory inherited from previous historical periods. Due to some scientific and cultural societies, specialized in the field of capitalization of cultural heritage, however, it was possible to identify and protect some buildings. The activity of the Government Commission of Archives of Bessarabia, Society, was significant Historical-Archaeological Churches of Basarabia, Commission of Historical Monuments, section of Basarabia.

Unfortunately, in the Soviet period there is the destruction of monuments that did not correspond to the communist ideology, among them the cult buildings: monasteries, hermitages, churches, monuments erected in the Romanian period, but the preservation of those that glorified the history of Russia and the USSR. Even today, the Ukrainian authorities care very little about the protection and restoration of monuments from the Danube lands that survived the time. Through this communication we aim to highlight some of the historical monuments of the Danube Delta, which belong to different historical epochs and which deserve to be researched and capitalized. Thus, particularly valuable from a historical point of view are: the Hermitage of the “Ferapont” Monastery near Satu-Nou, the Cathedral “The Exaltation of the Holy Cross” from Reni, the Church “St. Mihail” from Barta, the Cathedral “St. Ferapont” from Satu-Nou, “St. Cruci” from the Cetatea monastery, “St. Nicolae” from Ismail etc. The seal of time is preserved by the Danube monument, erected on the 60th anniversary of the military campaign of the Russian army in 1828, on the frontispiece of which we can read: „Here, on May 28, 1828, Tsar Nikolai I pointed the way to glory and victory.” No less interesting for researchers is the fate of the monument erected in memory of the heroes of the First World War in Satu-Nou, as well as the monuments of the Soviet era.

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INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND CURRENT APPROACHES REGARDING THE SAFEGUARDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE. RESEARCH, SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AND AUTHENTICATION

Preserving and faithfully transmitting material culture for future generations requires interdisciplinary knowledge to find optimal solutions for restoration, conservation, museum display or storage.

Cultural assets, of great diversity, are made of different materials or combinations of them and have sizes ranging from coins or needles to monuments or archaeological sites. Particularly important is the cultural and historical message that works of art convey, but their authentication, preservation, preservation and perpetuation over time depends on the materials that were used in their installation.

The definition of analytical protocols and the application of scientific procedures, in accordance with the rules and legislation governing the conduct of activities in the field of the arts, must adequately answer the questions posed by the various factors responsible for trade in works of art and those responsible for conservation / restoration art objects and cultural heritage.

There is currently a preoccupation of scientists in the research and academic environment with the implementation of new instrumental techniques in heritage investigation / restoration. Particular attention is paid to non-invasive techniques that keep the structure of the heritage property unaltered or cause insignificant losses. They provide complex information that allows the coordination of the authentication or restoration process in optimal conditions.

Authentication is performed on analytical data. For example, the identification of a pigment is used to frame a certain historical period or to recognize a specific artistic technique.

The dating of archaeological remains is also based on instrumental techniques. The characterization of artistic techniques and production technologies starting from the analytical data regarding the chemical composition and morphology of the support of the work of art often allows obtaining a clear indication on the studied object indicating the geographical region and the date of manufacture. Analytical data are essential for determining the state of conservation of the cultural asset as well as the causes and mechanisms of its deterioration. The specialized methods, procedures and operative means, involved in the scientific investigation of the objects and patrimony goods, are differentiated according to the category of materials and elements subject to authentication.

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SANDA GOLOPENȚIA: CULTURAL MODEL OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY

Sanda Golopenția is one of the most important intellectual figures of the Romanian exile, being the author of books on linguistics, literary semiotics, pragmatics, anthropology, folklore, sociology. Writer and memorialist, editor and translator, professor emeritus at the Department of French Studies at Brown University in Providence, USA, Sanda Golopenția wrote with passion and determination on topical scientific topics, knowing how to inspiringly combine data from various scientific fields and delivering, in this way, a cultural model of interdisciplinarity. From a chronological point of view, the scientific fields on which his writings are structured have the following configuration: The activity of the Sociological School of Bucharest, Literature, Journalism (1982–); Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Literary Theory and Cultural Studies (1971–); Transformational Grammar (1967–1978); Poetics and Semiotics (1961–); Cultural Anthropology and Folklore (1961–); F. Structural linguistics (phonology and grammar, 1959–1966); Literature (essays, memoirs, short prose).

With a remarkable openness to spaces for interdisciplinary thinking and research, it offers a model of the scientist who combines rigorous work with the elegance of plastic language, managing to transcend the boundaries of science to a much broader, more complex and seductive epistemological approach.

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ANNA TUMARKINA (1875–1951) FROM BASARABIA – FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR IN PHILOSOPHY IN EUROPE

Anna Tumarkina was born on February 16, 1875 in Dubrovno (Belarus, Russian Empire). In the early 1880s, the family moved to Chisinau. In 1892 she graduated from the Zemstva Girls' High School (gymnasium no. 1) in Bessarabia, Chisinau, with a gold medal. In 1892, he entered the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Bern. In 3 years, at the age of only 21, on July 11 1895, Anna Tu-

markina defended her doctoral thesis on research: „Herder und Kant”, and a year later, in 1896 – the thesis was published. After completing her doctorate, Anna Tumarkina goes to the University of Berlin for a research internship, specializing in philosophy and ethics. Three years later, in 1898, she returned to the University of Bern to take the performance exams and take part in the competition for the right to work as a university lecturer in the Department of Philosophy and History. It was the first time in the university history of Europe, when a young woman, at the age of only 23, managed to obtain the title of university lecturer at chair, having the right to give lectures on the topic „From Plato and Aristotle to Heidegger”. At the same time, she is in charge of research and publication of monographic articles and studies, dedicated to Kant, Herder and Spinoza. In 1903 Ana Tumarkina submitted the file to obtain the scientific title of associate professor of philosophy and brilliantly managed to obtain it in 1905. In 1906 she was awarded the position of full professor at the University of Bern, and in 1909, when she was only 34 years old, Ana Tumarkina becomes a university professor (Full). A year later, in 1910, together with 30 other male professors, he submitted his file to the competition for head of the Philosophy Department. He had none chance, and yet he insisted, demonstrating an eloquent example, of courage and self-confidence, for a misogynistic society since then.

After the First World War, in the interwar period, she visited Chisinau twice. In 1921 he was granted Swiss citizenship. During her scientific activity, Ana Tumarkina published dozens of articles, over 20 monographic studies and in 1938 she was honored with the most coveted by many, the Theodor Kocher Prize for outstanding scientific merits in the field of philosophy. In addition to scientific concerns, throughout the years, she has been concerned with promotion women's civil rights, demonstrated feminist farm skills. In 1943, due to her deteriorating health, Anna Tumarkina retired from scientific activity. On August 7, 1951, at the age of 77, Anna Tumarkina died at the Lutheran Hospice of the Sisters of Charity in Swiss Gjumligen (near Bern). In 2001, in honor of Anna Tumarkina, a street was named at University of Bern (Tumarkinweg). In Chisinau, the house was still preserved today, where Anna Tumarkina spent her childhood and adolescence. Currently, the Olympic Committee of the Republic of Moldova has its headquarters in the given building, which, after the reconstruction of the building, dismantled a commemorative plaque, which indicated the former belonging of this building, to the famous Tumarkin family.

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METAL COMPLEXES BASED ON POLYDENTATE LIGANDS FOR MEDICINE AND CATALYSIS

In recent years, various crystalline metal complexes have been the object of a strong research covering the fields of crystal design and engineering and chemistry of functional materials with application in catalysis and medicine. In particular, a very exciting research trend concerns the design and synthesis of new and versatile organic polydentate ligands that can be applied for obtaining metal complexes with attractive structural features and properties. The assembly of such complexes can depend on different factors: the nature and coordination properties of metal centers, their connectivity, as well as the type of organic ligand, stoichiometry and the reaction conditions, etc.

In this presentation we report our contribution in the field of coordination chemistry through development of a new class of Schiff base ligands that are designed for the preparation of metal complexes with catalytic and biological properties. The catalytic activity of the metal complexes has been evaluated in the oxidation of alcohols and hydrocarboxylation of linear and cyclic alkanes in mild and microwave-assisted solvent free conditions. The biological activity of the ligands and metal complexes was evaluated *in vitro* on normal and tumoral cell lines by MTT assay and on various species of fungi and bacteria and the results have been compared with those of standard compounds: *cis*-Platin, Kanamycin and Caspofungin.

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MEMOIRS OF EUPHROSYNE KERSNOVSKY – AN ESSENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF STALINISM

The memoirs of Eufrosinia Kersnovski, published by academician Valeriu Pasat (Rosspen Publishing House, Moscow), present a very precious source of

life for detainees in Stalinist camps. Among the topics addressed by the memorialist, we selected what referred to the working conditions of the detainees. Thus, E. Kersnovski remembers the work of children (11–14 years old) cutting down the forest, describing and drawing in detail the difficulties they were given to go through: mosquito bites, the danger of losing their lives when felled trees, the lack of food, other iniquities).

The author also exposed the safety measures at work when cutting trees. It was dangerous for people's lives if they cut down a tree over which another, already cut down, had fallen. But, writes the memorialist, in the labor law (the norm had to be fulfilled by nightfall) the world did not respect the technique of work safety (p. 176). The author's confessions regarding the struggle for survival, the fight against hunger, for the piece of bread are impressive. The working conditions in the mine were also presented, it extracted coal. The drawings that accompany the memoirs are especially important. Given that photography was forbidden in such camps, these scenes exhibited from memory present aspects of everyday life in the Stalinist Gulag.

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