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SOME ASPECTS CONCERNING THE DURABILITY OF OLD PAPER SUPPORT DETERIORATED BY SOCIAL FACTORS

Sometimes, library users badly manipulate the books and make annotations with explanations and translations, underlining and staining with ink the paper support. Over time, marking with inventory data, stamping and using of paper clips and staples for fixing the detached leaves was made by library staff. This category also includes the improper packaging and transporting of library materials for exhibitions [10]. Some aspects concerning the durability of old paper support deteriorated by social factors 193

The effects on old books materials of these inadequate actions are diverse. So, ink may be acidic or water-soluble and can cause an increase of paper acidity, respectively the migration of inks under air condi-

tions with high level of relative humidity. Annotations with ball pen or chemical pen and stamps may affect the text readability. Inadequate practice of books left open on the reading table, face downwards, causes weakening of book bindings [4, 10].

Touching block book with bare hands can leave irreversible fingerprint stains on paper. Frequent and careless consultation, reading while drinking or eating, using the dirty hand to manipulate the corners of the leaves, folding the corners or using the metallic corroded paper clips lead to staining and fragmentation of paper support.

2.3. Inadequate actions of other books users

Old church books have sometimes wax deposits and stains

or oil stains, because, in old time, lighting in church was done by wax candles or oil lamps.

Wax and oil cause changes in the aesthetic aspect of the paper and increase its susceptibility to biologic attack.

2.4. Vandalism

Examples for vandalism acts on old books and documents are the cutting of leaves or colouring of images or texts, deliberately made by unknown persons. The aversion to previous monarchy period in the time of Romania communism led to vandalism practices like covering of names or references to the royal family with labels, scotch tapes or thick layers of pencil or ink (Figure 2).

[...more at](#)

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MEDIA IMAGE OF POPE FRANCIS I

Abstract: In connection with the message of the Pope's Office since the election of Pope Francis I, a lot of attention and space is paid to the issue of marketing and media communications in professional and mass media, at scientific events, or in various scientific papers. We were also addressed by this issue, so we decided to pay attention to it, this time with the emphasis on the image of Pope Francis I in the media. Our main objective is to identify the ways in which Pope Francis I has been changing the image of the Church and his papal authority in the media. Several of them refer to Pope Francis as a person, other refer to the Church and processes in it. Partial goals are to describe the image of the Catholic Church before the accession of the new pope, the election of the new pope and the first impression left by the new pope.

CREATIVITY AND SPIRITUALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF COMPREHENDING PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITIONS

Abstract: This article analyses the correlating concepts of „spirituality” and „creativity”. The authors prove that creativity can be legitimized in the Russian social and scientific discourse in case it is understood as mass social-related creative work associated with the traditional forms of spirituality. Philosophical reflections reveal that spirituality in the Russian society is not only heritage (a thing of the past) but it is also actualized in the social creative work of Russians. The conceptual division of spirituality and creativity dates back to European rationalism, creative internalization and professional reductionism. The Russian philosophical tradition considers spirituality as the trinity of goodness, beauty and truth. If creativity acquires egocentric characteristics, it leads to disappointing results: the separation of society in a creative minority and an inert traditionalist majority. The article explains this trend by the disappearance of solidary identities and the concentration of professional sovereignty in groups of „chosen ones”. However, the priority of interesting and meaningful work, self-realization and public utility demonstrate the limitations of ego-centrism and the „narrow corridor” of opportunities for the majority to participate in joint creative practices aimed at a variety of social initiatives and projects. The main results achieved in this article are, firstly, the substantiation of the inseparability of creativity and spirituality, social actions and moral norms, and, secondly, the appeal to practical spirituality in strive towards a better future for a person and society.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS IN THE MORAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF BELIEVERS OF THE ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS USING THE EXAMPLE OF ISLAM AND ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY

Abstract: The religious worldview, religious values and religious ethics are an integral element of culture at all stages of its historical existence. Religiosity is one of the universal forms of motivating a person's moral choice. For a particular community or person – subjects of religious faith and practice – it is their religious traditions that appear as a kind of concentration of moral self-determination attitudes. The aim of the study is to generalize the role of religious traditions in the moral self-determination of believers of the Abrahamic religions (by the example of Islam and Orthodox Christianity). The article analyses the humanistic core of moral ideas of religious traditions of Islam and Orthodox Christianity. The possibilities of moral self-determination of believers at individual, cultural and community level are revealed. The article raises the question of individual responsibility of religious leaders for the moral vector of relevant practices not only at the centralized, but primarily at the local level of functioning of the religious communities.

THE THEORY OF BIG BANG AND THE EARLY-CHRISTIAN TEACHING ABOUT THE 'EX NIHILO' CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE

Abstract: The Big Bang Theory considers that the Universe, space and time have a beginning. Similar is the position of the Christian writers of the early Christian Church, who support the ex nihilo - ἐκ μὴ ὄντος (ek me ontos = from the „non-being”) creation of the world through the divine „energy”, with the two theories converging to the fact that space and time have a beginning. But according to the Father of the Eastern Church Basilus the Great and the Greek Christian philosopher, theologian and natural scientist John Philoponus, the „non-being” does not represent „nothing” but something beyond space and time, inaccessible to human senses. Parallel, though not coincident, in contemporary Cosmology is supported the hypothesis of the existence of the „false vacuum”, an imperceptible state before the Big Bang. A major question that philosophers as well as modern scholars have considered over the years is whether our Universe has a beginning. Some Christian scholars of the Early Christian Church considered that the Universe had a principle reigning exclusively in the divine will and envisaged its creation as a transition from the „non-being” to being. In modern Astrophysics, space and time originate from the Big Bang. The principal aim of this work is to investigate the common points between the early Christian version of the creation of the Universe and modern Cosmology. Hence we will present the main scientific data supporting the Big Bang Theory. Also, will be discussed the first Christian version of the creation of the Cosmos from the „non-being”, being interpreted as a state inaccessible to human senses. At the end, there is a discussion about the false vacuum from which our visible Universe originated, according to the theory of inflation complementing Big Bang theory.

EMERGENT-THEISM(S), ALTERNATIVE AND INEXPLICABLE BRINGING CARTESIAN THEISM BACK INTO SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Abstract: Emergentism is a paradigm often used to bridge the worlds of Science and religion through complex lawful processes connecting the mind to the physical world (i.e., where the mind, construed as a property or a substance, is the lawful consequent of some highly complex neural structure or the brain is the proximate cause of the mind). In recent discussions, some philosophers and theologians have even gone so far as to use the emergence concept as a way to bridge God to the physical world. However, with some pushback in the philosophy of mind, we are beginning to notice a shift closer to older models of the mind. In the present article, I show why this is a good move. I go on to argue that that emergent-theism(s) confront significant challenges given the models of laws on offer and that something like Cartesian theism seems to have the resources to accommodate the regularities of natural or physical events, the potential irregularities (e.g., the origination of minds), and has some resources to capture the benefits of contemporary emergent-theism(s).

'WHAT SHALL WE EAT? WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?' FOODS AND DIETS AS PER BIBLE PRECEPTS

Abstract: This paper proposes an overview of the main food consumption and nutrition as per Bible precepts in order to explain their efficacy in terms of scientific observation. A meal based mainly on consuming whole grains (and derived products), vegetables, fruits (and derived products), and sometimes dairy products and fish may be able to provide the main nutrients (carbohydrates, dietary fibers, lipids, proteins, minerals, and vitamins) needed for a healthy body. However, it is questionable whether elimination or low and selective meat consumption may or may not deprive the human body of certain nutrients useful for its growth, development, and normal function.



ORTHODOXY AND MODERNITY THEIR CONTACT FACETS IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

Abstract: The manifestation of globalization, the crisis of national cultures, the decline of morality, reassessment of moral values, spiritual impoverishment, pop culture invasion throughout the civilized world are the factors that have affected the current socio-cultural situation. In the attempts to cope with the situation and get it under control, Russia has always had high hopes to revive the spiritual culture of nations inhabiting the country and appreciate the contribution they had made to the national culture treasury and Russian civilization. The purpose of the paper is to prove that, despite the crisis in culture and moral decline in the modern Russian society, Orthodox values are one of the important elements of the axiological base in the development of modern Russia. The study carried out made it possible to come to the conclusion that preservation of Orthodox Christianity as a socio-cultural matrix of Russian society depends on the ability of Orthodoxy to respond in a timely manner to the challenges of our time. The authors also emphasize the idea that the Orthodox ethics has not only formed and consolidated, but is still successfully supporting functioning of the distinctive features in the Russian national character which include spirituality as a super-individuality, patriotism as love and devotion to a homeland and one's own people, great power status as a trust in a strong state, the desire for freedom and independence from external circumstances. The study allowed predicting the growth of socio-and-cultural tensions in „religious - secular“ direction (including scientific).

THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE ROMANIAN LITURGIKON BETWEEN THE BYZANTINE AND SLAVONIC LITURGICAL TRADITION

Abstract: The shift from manuscript to printed form represented a substantial progress in the liturgical life of the Eastern Orthodox peoples, and this process of spiritual and liturgical renewal that had started in the 16th century would be brought to its peak by the translation of the service texts in the oral language of the people. The Liturgikon currently used by the Romanian Orthodox Church is the product of an extensive effort made by the Romanian people to crystallize and naturalize the Byzantine Liturgical tradition, which they had adopted however, through the Slavonic Liturgical tradition. The entire Romanian Liturgical tradition is reflected in the Liturgikon that is in use in the Romanian Orthodox Church today. Printed for the first time in Transylvania and established in an edition revised in Wallachia and refined in Moldavia, the text of this service book is set apart from the Greek and Slavonic Liturgikons by a series of specific elements which can be found in comparative analysis of the Slavonic and Slavic-Romanian and the Romanian editions.

BETWEEN POETRY, RELIGION, TOLERANCE AND ANTI-SEMITISM A RE-EVALUATION OF THE PUBLICISTIC WORK OF THE ROMANIAN THEOLOGIAN NICHIFOR CRAINIC FROM ‘GÂNDIREA’

Abstract: Using the works published in „Gândirea“ journal (directed by the Romanian philosopher Nichifor Crainic for more than 2 decades), but also studies and articles dedicated to him or belonging to the known author, we try to present his publications from the aforementioned journal and evaluate it in a critical way. The work speaks about his poetry from there, his theological, philosophical or philological essays, but also about his political texts, the chronicles or book reviews signed by him. It also tries to emphasize the main points of his theological and philosophical ideas and to stick on aspects like tolerance, nationalism, autochthonism or anti-Semitism from his publications and to identify the main influences from his thought and style, but also the political aspects that can be seen into his works and the way how his religious way of thinking have been used to justify some of his far-right attitudes. At the same time, it tries to present his interior metamorphosis with its main topics and influences. The article also insists on the way how it this metamorphosis influenced his activity as a writer. Our research also tries, to underline the fact that, in some times, where interdisciplinarity was still a notion unknown or not trusted, he was a real user of it within his approaches (where he uses elements from Philosophy or literature to present some very interesting theological ideas) being a real precursor of this method in Romanian science. On the other hand, the article tries to emphasize his contribution in being the first professor of Orthodox mystique in the Romanian space and to present the autochthon mystique, using models from other ones, but also a symbiosis between literature, Theology, Philosophy, arts and history.

CYBERSPACE AND THE ADOLESCENTS’ SELF-AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR COMMUNICATION AND ETHICS

Abstract: The statistical data prove that Polish adolescents are the most „immersed“ age group from Poland, in the cyberspace (according to the number of possessed digital devices). This confirms the scale to which teenagers and young adults are being exposed to a content in the Internet which has a harmful potential for shaping attitudes and life patterns, especially crucial during a period of adolescence. Risky behaviours, presented on-line, may evoke self-aggression (e.g. anorexia, bulimia) or self-harm (i.a. scarification, tattoos and piercing).

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES AS A FACTOR OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Abstract: It is a characteristic feature of today’s multilingual world that the current language situation in independent states has been developing under the influence of two contradictory factors. The first factor is determined by the need to preserve national identity, the desire of citizens, native speakers, to identify themselves with a certain ethnic group. The second one stems from the need for people to understand each other while building economic, political and cultural relationships, and meeting communication needs. The authors discuss groups of stabilizing and destabilizing factors considering, on the one hand, language tolerance and balanced policy of the state and, on the other hand, uneven development of national languages in the state. These factors make it possible to predict how social-and-linguistic situation would develop and adjust the systematic monitoring of negative and positive linguistic processes in the global world.

STUDY OF THE STATE RELIGIOUS POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract: Modern realities require from the Kazakh society and the state to properly comprehend the role of interaction between secularism and religious traditions in the formation and development of public and state institutions, the state as a whole. In order to strengthen the domestic stability of society in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the state policy on interaction between the state and religious confessions is carried out. The purpose of the study is to determine the views and vision of relations between the state and religious confessions in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this article, the authors have analysed the sociological survey aimed at studying the interconfessional situation and society’s attitude to the interaction between the state and religious confessions in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on this study, the authors have identified the society’s views on this type of interaction, and the issues that should be addressed in it.



GEORGES FLOROVSKY ON HUMAN RIGHTS? AN ORTHODOX THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Abstract: This paper analyses the extent to which we could approach a human rights perspective in G. Florovsky's work. The first part describes his conception relating to man's nature and destiny, a conception derived from the patristic ideas on the creation of the world in general and of man in particular. The second part of the study focuses on the relationship between Christians and the contemporary world, respectively on how the Orthodox Church should promote its permanent values in a (post)modern world. Finally, we tried to see the importance of this conception in current Orthodox theology, meaning if and to what extent it can represent a way of dialogue between Orthodox theology and the principles of a secularized modern Occidental world.

I.P. SKVORTZOV AND IMPERIAL KAZAN UNIVERSITY

Abstract: Irinarkh Polikhronievich Skvortzov was a famous Russian scientist. He was born on 5 August, 1847. I.P. Skvortzov graduated from Imperial Kazan University with MD degree. All his life was connected with medical and educational activities. Scientific interests mainly concerned hygiene and microbiology. He was the author of some original microbiological hypothesis. I.P. Skvortzov made a great input to Russian and international science in the end of XIX century. This historical review opens for the first time I.P. Skvortzov for Western readers.

MEDIA EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Abstract: The contribution focuses on the issue of media education described as a means of education aimed to increase the level of media literacy and media competencies of an individual in society. It mainly focuses on media education in pre-primary education, especially of children in pre-school age, as the most vulnerable target group of media content. It emphasizes the importance of implementing media education in the education of this category of recipients. The contribution describes the types and forms of formal and non-formal media education in the conditions of the Slovak Republic aimed at educating children in pre-school age. The contribution describes a relationship among religion and media education while both share interest in scientific reflection of the media. The contribution also describes religious organization in Slovak republic with aim to improve media literacy of children in pre-primary education.

A STUDY OF THE MORAL-ETHICAL VIEWS OF MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND (MAHATMA) GANDHI UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF L.N. TOLSTOY'S NON-RESISTANCE-TO-EVIL PHILOSOPHY

Abstract: Nonviolent ethical theories and practices had significant impact on the humanization of society, since along with the main component – a peaceful struggle for national and civil rights – the ideas of introducing a humanistic paradigm into the socio-political process were an integral part of them. The article analyses the essence and origins of the moral-ethical views of M.K. Gandhi, the main provisions of his moral-ethical concept and principle of nonviolence, the influence of L.N. Tolstoy's creativity and non-resistance-to-evil philosophy on the formation of M.K. Gandhi's moral-ethical views. The study emphasizes that religion was at the centre of M.K. Gandhi's moral-ethical concept.

ETHNO-CONFESSIONAL CONFLICT AS A DESTRUCTIVE WAY TO RESOLVE CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS RELATIONS

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to analytically describe the features and components of ethno-confessional conflicts and prove their destructive power in „resolving contradictions” in social and religious relations. The focus of the paper is the phenomenon of ethno-confessional conflict as a destructive way to „settle the arguments” in social and religious relations and the analysis of the conflict-related ethno-confessional situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The authors identified the groups of conflict factors and their corresponding lines of inter-confessional and intra-confessional confrontation. According to the results of the study, it is possible to conclude that religion and ethnos are social phenomena. They are in a very complex relationship with each other and are essential for a wide range of social aspects. The nature of the relationship depends on the specific historical conditions and plays a pivotal role in the social organism. The relationship can be a factor of both integration and, conversely, the disintegration of an ethnos. At the same time, religions (including the major world ones), despite the interethnic or supranational content of many of them, have always been subordinated to the ethnic process. The reason for this lies in the fact that religions could only manifest themselves in ethnic forms that corresponded to ethnic identity.

SOME ASPECTS CONCERNING THE DURABILITY OF OLD PAPER SUPPORT DETERIORATED BY SOCIAL FACTORS

Abstract: This paper aims to highlight the damages of books and documents caused by social factors. Taking into account examples from our activity, in this paper are presented different types of damages and a short presentation of possible conservation interventions on such documents affected by social factor. Experimental part includes also a study about the durability of old paper deteriorated by social factors using FTIR spectroscopy.

INTEGRATED METHOD FOR THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS THE CASE OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT POTENTE IN TUSCANIA

Abstract: The territory of the province of Viterbo (Italy) is characterised by the presence of many structures serving in the past as Christian places for cult, but now deconsecrated and in a state of neglect. Many of these churches have ancient origins and replace pagan places of worship, often located along main roads that cross the entire region, serving as refreshment places for travellers and pilgrims. The church of Saint Potente in the territory of Tuscania is one interesting example of this kind of place. There is no much information about this church, and furthermore no specialized studies have been addressed to its history. For this reason we decided to reconstruct a possible history of the worship and of the phases of the building, through the use of computer software for 3D reconstruction such as Agisoft PhotoScan®, AutoCAD®, 3D Studio Max® and V-Ray®.

HIDDEN PAINTINGS A POSSIBLE LINK BETWEEN TWO LATE MEDIAEVAL TRIPTYCHS IN NORWAY

Abstract: This paper describes the process of searching for a possible connection between two late mediaeval triptychs imported from northern Germany to the north of Norway in the 15th century: the Vardø triptych in the NTNU University Museum in Trondheim and the Saint Mary triptych in Trondenes church. Both are attributed to the hanseatic town of Lübeck. Underlying paintings, detected with infrared reflectography, link the two triptychs, through the paintings' similarities in iconography, style and painting technique. A question of reuse for one of the triptychs posed by an art historian in 1936 is discussed. The motives of the four underlying paintings are common, but just the four visible together are seldom found in the surviving material. The Trondenes triptych is the only of the three triptychs having the four motives and originating from Lübeck, or the Lübeck area, which has the motives painted on the outside of the wings. The wings might have been reused.

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DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATION THROUGH MINIMAL SAMPLING FOR RELIGIOUS ARTWORKS KNOWLEDGE

Abstract: This contribution, starting from the fundamental assessment that artworks are unique and not-reproducible objects, reports the minimum investigation approach on some case studies, i.e. an approach based on a limited number of sampling points to obtain the maximum information as possible. This approach is particularly relevant and useful for investigating degradation patterns and material composition of artworks during a restoration process so that to correctly evaluate and choose the conservation strategies.

Sampling techniques have been performed in relation to the artwork typology and to the information requested by conservators before or during the intervention. This information generally concerns the knowledge of the execution technique, of the state of preservation, of the materials, and of the possible dating, but is gathered with few analysis and samples in order to limit the invasiveness.

The case studies selected for this paper are: the 16th century panel painting representing Saint George and the Dragon attributed to Raffaello; the 16th century canvas painting attributed to the Italian artist Cesare Nebbia depicting the pool of Bethesda, and one of the four 18th century medallions made of paper rags and representing life scenes of Saint Giacinta Marescotti from Viterbo. In all cases the minimum investigation approach demonstrated valid in supplying to the conservators the information requested, also with a single sample, and further data that could be gathered thanks to the availability of unexpected presence of micro-fragments in the sample/samples.

BOOK REVIEW: *Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas*. The history of the adage from Homer to Tarski

This book by Anton Adămuț can only be read in a kaleidoscopic way: several levels and problems intersect, partially overlap, and mutually problematize their formulations. On one hand, as the introduction states, it is about catching the integrative value of contradictions. Constantin Noica had already made a theme, in his ontology, of the difference between unilateral and bilateral contradictions. The latter are logical and sanction an opposition; instead, the former are dialectical to the effect that if a term contradicts the other, the latter does not contradict the former, but it integrates it, it reconstitutes it on a superior level. The parable of the prodigal son, playing between the brother's ethical „somniaambulism of the principle” and the prodigal son's vivid repudiation, is an example of the confrontation between the two contradictions. Anton Adămuț recalls the parable, discusses about it, however, he repositions it from the absolute of its meanings into a historical horizon. In the problem of contradiction, Greek philosophy unites, over the centuries, with German philosophy, arguing - sometimes ironically - about solutions.