



ESRARC 2020: www.ejst.tuiasi.ro/esrarc2020

Topics of interest to the conference are as follows:

A. Socio-spiritual values of the religious art: A1 – Artistic and cultural evaluation; A2 – Historic, theological and social perspectives (past and present); A3 – Religion and modern cross-cultural communication; A4 – Religion and globalization; A5 – Religion, terror and the role of cultural heritage.

B. Iconography and Iconology: B1 – Environmental impact; B2 – Analytical, diagnostic and intervention methodologies; B3 – New materials for conservation and restoration; B4 – Monitoring and scheduled maintenance.

C. Conservation, restoration and diagnostics of religious cultural heritage: C1 – Marketing of sacral sights as universal cultural heritage; C2 – Sacral

sights as new dimension of secular tourism; C3 – Sociocultural development in regions; C4 – Sacral sights as new tools of war/as tools of politics; C5 – Sacral sights and securitization discourses; C6 – Sacral sights and cultural identity.

D. Materiality and Meaning in Religious Art and Architecture: D1 – Religious media and their audience; D2 – Modern communication of world religions.

TRACING TRUST AND DISTRUST LEVITICUS REINTERPRETED IN THE FRAME OF THE CONTEMPORARY CONSUMER CULTURE

The Hebrew expression of *kosher* is commonly translated as suitable, eligible, ritually acceptable. What is permissible to eat and what is not is clearly listed in the book of Leviticus (11.3 and 11.7-8) and Deuteronomy (14). The individual Jewish communities around the world have created culinary variations that evolved around the basic ritual rules. The prohibition of combining meat and dairy products is the best known. Only the consumption of ruminant meat with split hooves, ordinary domestic poultry is allowed. Only fish with fins and gills are permitted. Fruits and vege-

tables must not contain insects. Dairy products must not contain anything other than dairy ingredients (e.g. animal gelatine) and it is guaranteed by the kosher label. Likewise, foods that are certified as Parve, neutral, must not contain any ingredients of animal production (neither milk nor meat). These foods are often sought after by vegetarian and vegan customers, are the most demanded form of kosher production by non-Jewish customers, according to companies who cater outside of the Jewish community. This brings us to the point where the significance of kosher

certification for other than religious reasons is becoming apparent.

Those, who are interested in obtaining of kosher certificates must consult with the rabbinical authorities not only the composition of the product but also the technology of production, the origin of the raw materials used and allow inspection to visit or to agree with the presence of ritual supervision directly at the site of production.

[...more at](#)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

HALF FLESH AND HALF EARTH CREATURE IN CLASSICAL RABBINIC LITERATURE	1	THE ECONOMIC THINKING OF SCHOLASTICS: A SYMBIOSIS BETWEEN FAITH AND REASON	151
INVENTORY MISSION AT THE HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY	11	MULTICULTURAL COUNSELLING WITH THE TECHNIQUE OF PARABLE: A DIACOGNITIVE ANALYSIS	165
HISTORICAL DETERMINANTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLE-CATHOLIC IDENTITY	23	THE MEDIAEVAL CRYPT OF SAINT SEPULCHRE IN ACQUAPENDENTE (ITALY): STUDY AND PHOTOGRAMMETRIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE PAINTED SURFACES	177
MIGRATION AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL RENEWAL IN THE TEACHING OF POPE FRANCIS	37	SPANISH RELIGIOUS TEXTILES FROM THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES: THE GARÍN CASE	187
CORRUPTION AND THE BUILDING OF A DEVELOPMENTAL GOVERNMENT IN VIETNAM TODAY: SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL-ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	51	THE MURAL PAINTINGS OF PROTATON CHURCH FROM MOUNT ATHOS	199
ASSOCIATIVE MEANING IN RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW EXPRESSION	69	MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE CASOUL TRIPTYCH	207
LAW BASICS IN HANAFI MADHAB	83		
EPIC SEMANTICS OF THE BUD TRIAL IN TURKISH LOVE EPIC STORIES	91		
THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE ROMANIAN LITURGICON	99		
RATE OF USE OF SOCIAL NETWORK IN CATHOLIC MEDIA IN SLOVAKIA	113		
POSTMODERN RHIZOME AND MODELS OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY	119		
ELEMENTS OF UTOPIANISM IN THE VIEWS OF ASAN QAIGY, CONFUCIUS, PLATO AND AL-FARABI	131		
TRACING TRUST AND DISTRUST: LEVITICUS REINTERPRETED IN THE FRAME OF THE CONTEMPORARY CONSUMER CULTURE	141		

**Contact,
subscription:**
• eurjstheol@yahoo.com

WEB page:
• <http://www.ejst.tuiasi.ro>

NewsLetter:
• ejst@tuiasi.ro



HALF FLESH AND HALF EARTH CREATURE IN CLASSICAL RABBINIC LITERATURE

Abstract: The spiritual world of the Jewish sages in the Mishnah and Talmud period (1st-5th centuries), as well as the doors of the study halls, were open to news from the external-secular world in various areas. The current article focuses on vermin or mouse that is half flesh and half earth. This creature was mentioned in the Mishna and Talmud literature in halakhic and ideological contexts. This miraculous hybrid creature was also described in the writings of Greek and Roman sages, and this phenomenon is grounded in a broader outlook mentioned by Aristotle concerning spontaneously generating creatures. According to the Greek and Roman sages, such as Diodorus, Ovid and Pliny, the mice can be seen in the area of the Nile in Egypt, when the water that floods the fields retreats to the river's normal channel. According to the Amoraim the mouse is created in a valley, apparently because it is a low place where the ground is normally moist and sometimes muddy. It seems that the origin of this belief is the fact the mice emerge from the earth with part of their body covered in mud and those observing from afar may receive the impression that they are half earth and half flesh.

INVENTORY MISSION AT THE HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY

Abstract: At the middle of the XVII century, the Catholic Church sends a representative, Bishop Marco Bandini, to visit the Catholic churches in Moldavia to find out the state of affairs and to take, if necessary, the appropriate measures to redress their situation. The Pope's messenger to Moldavia wrote a manuscript about his visit. We have extracted from it the quantitative and qualitative elements that could be included in what we call today, inventory process. The operation falls under the most likely procedures by which the Church aimed to know the state of its various components. There is some kind of inventory preparation, done by Bandini sending an edict to the churches he was about to visit and asking for a statement from those responsible for any issues they were aware of. After visiting 40 villages, in which there was or existed a Catholic population, Bandini made interesting and detailed descriptions of a whole series of elements, giving quantitative data and often making qualitative assessments, including money expressions. Besides enumerations and assessments of the fortunes of the churches visited, we also find important demographic elements from Bandini's work.

HISTORICAL DETERMINANTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLE-CATHOLIC IDENTITY

Abstract: Dividing social reality into „our in-group“ and „strangers“ is one of the fundamental dimensions of human existence. In human communities, the methods and criteria for distinguishing our own kind from others are of a cultural nature. They form a complex of historically shaped social and cultural features that define the specificity of a given group and set symbolic boundaries between it and strangers. A group looks for what is typical, similar and analogical or different and specific, distinguishing it from other communities. Due to the complexity of cultural phenomena and the fact that man belongs to many different groups, there are many ways of self-representation and self-categorisation of man. The elements that will be considered constitutive for a given group are the result of a combination of historical events (traditions) and contingent elements. The formation of group identity signs is therefore often the result of accidental events. The aim of the article is to analyse the formation of one of the most important components of Polish national identity, which is the identification of belonging to the national community with practising Catholic religion.

MIGRATION AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL RENEWAL IN THE TEACHING OF POPE FRANCIS

Abstract: The phenomenon of migration, especially its most difficult aspect, i.e. refugeeism, has become one of the most serious political and social challenges in recent years. Migration is caused by the search for better living conditions, political repression and refugees, as a result of long-lasting war conflicts that have resulted in thousands of deaths. The huge number of people arriving on the shores of the old continent is causing many serious consequences. Migration can be considered as a humanitarian, political, socio-economic, demographic, cultural and civilization problem, as well as a religious and moral one. In this last context, the views of Pope Francis are of particular importance, who, full of understanding for the complex nature of migration, identifies the presence of migrants in Europe with a source of mutual enrichment for the common good.

CORRUPTION AND THE BUILDING OF A DEVELOPMENTAL GOVERNMENT IN VIETNAM TODAY SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL-ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Abstract: Corruption is legitimately considered a global problem. In Vietnam, corruption is also considered one of the causes hindering the country's development process, causing negative impacts on economic, cultural, social and political fields. As there is no one particular measure or action that could solve this crisis, it is necessary to identify and implement several mutually reinforcing measures to prevent the spread of and combat the existing corruption in Vietnam today. In this article, we will study the role of building the Developmental Government that Vietnam is aiming at in its anti-corruption campaign. This role is shown in efforts to build a Developmental Government which operates relentlessly, effectively, wholeheartedly and in service to all citizens, successfully implementing its functions and duties in compliance with the Constitution and Laws.

ASSOCIATIVE MEANING IN RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW EXPRESSION

Abstract: This article investigates the reflection of the notion „god“ in the Yakut and Russian language consciousnesses, which has been analysed on the material from a free-associative experiment. Associative meanings help us uncover those patterns of traditional behaviour which cause the inclusion of the stimulus within a particular system of relations, characteristic of a given ethnic group. The language consciousnesses of the Yakut and Russian people living in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), as well as the specificity of their religious worldview were investigated on respondents, ranging in age from 16 to 21. Our subjects fell into three groups (approximately 230 people in each group): Russians; Urban Yakuts, who considered Russian as their main or only language of communication; Rural Yakuts, who considered Yakut as their predominant language of communication. A comparative analysis of the associative fields of the stimulus word „god“ (бог/ bog, таһара/ tangara) allowed us to distinguish the common features in the worldviews that exist in the Yakut and Russian consciousnesses (reactions faith, heaven, church, the Sun, the cross, paradise, light, etc.). As for the differences, Rural Yakuts responded with holy spirit of the upper world/ айбыл/ айду, spirits of the middle world/ иччи/ ichchi, upper world/ үһээ дойду/ үһөө дойду and others, which reflect the traditional religious ideas of the Yakuts about the structure of the world and the existence of several gods and different spirits, which the Yakut people from cities seem to have lost. Overall, the results of the research may be used as material to illustrate the components of the world image preserved in the everyday consciousnesses of the representatives of different ethnic cultures.

LAW BASICS IN HANAFI MADHAB

Abstract: The article outlines scientifically and extensively the methods of achieving legal rulings based on the Holy



Quran and hadiths in the Hanafi School of Law. The article gives a fact-based analysis through showcasing irrefutable arguments in a comparative form to old and new non-traditional sects such as pseudo-Salafism, hashavism and wahhabism, which defy the Hanafi School of Law. The article analyses specifics of the Hanafi School of Law from others in terms of making legal rulings rationally and logically in line with the Quran and sunnah. In accordance with the Quran and hadiths, the Maliki, Shafi, Hanafi and Hanbali Schools of Law reject unfounded accusations and dubious ideas of the pseudo-salafism. The modern-day representatives of the pseudo-salafism who make legal rulings on their own through the prism of the Quran and hadiths, do not recognize the schools of law, including the Hanafi School of Law, and resort to extremes in legal issues, which give rise to disputes and disagreements. These factors caused the Muslim ummah to divide. The revealed facts are analysed scientifically based on the identification of the Quran and hadiths according to the Hanafi School of Law.

EPIC SEMANTICS OF THE BUD TRIAL IN TURKISH LOVE EPIC STORIES

Abstract: In Turkic folk belief Bergu means acquiring extraordinary abilities, gaining the characteristics of divine gift, sometimes seeing sacred dreams during which the lively part of the spirit separates from the body and travels to abstract worlds. Acquiring the Bud radically changes the hero's inner life and his whole existence transforming him into a totally new person. New obstacles and struggles begin when the hero reaches the place where his Bud lives. Abbas is put into a poison well, Gurbani's fate is put in a game of gamble, Tahir is put into a chest and thrown into a river and so on. In order to demonstrate the hero's determination and strength the narrator puts the hero through all imaginable difficulties and makes him come out of those difficulties with a victory. Finally, they decide to check whether he's the real truthful lover and thus image-win contest of the plot of love story begins and no matter what happens he reaches his Bud. This article systematizes the kinds of trials the hero faces to acquire his Bud.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRINTED EDITIONS OF THE ROMANIAN LITURGIKON

Abstract: The history of the Liturgikon printed in Romanian starts with Deacon Coresi's intense labour and continues with the desire of enlightened hierarchs like Anthim the Iberian, Veniamin Costache and Dositheos of Moldavia to make the Orthodox liturgical formularies in-service available to contemporary laymen in the vernacular language of the people. Transitioning from manuscript to print meant for the Orthodox everywhere a first major step towards a spiritual and liturgical revival that would reach its peak with the translation of liturgical texts into the vernacular language. The text of the Romanian Liturgikon went through many versions from its inception to its actual form. This study proposes to present the manner in which the act of translation of the service books managed to capture both the religious and the cultural specificity of the Romanian people. This „Liturgisches Heimatgut“, as it is defined in the liturgical literature, can be traced back through the entire history of the Romanian Liturgikon, which has been shaped by borrowing elements from the Byzantine and the Slavonic liturgical traditions, all the while keeping intact the specificity of the Romanian liturgical tradition.

RATE OF USE OF SOCIAL NETWORK IN CATHOLIC MEDIA IN SLOVAKIA

Abstract: Slovak Republic is a small country with low population and traditional Christian habits. According to the 2017 census, 76% of the population are believers. Of this number, 62% report to the Roman Catholic Church, almost 6% to the Evangelical Church and almost 4% to the Greek Catholic Church. Such a strong representation of Christians was also reflected in the Slovak media market, where Catholic media are also represented. In this article we pay attention to selected media as a representative of television and radio broadcasting and the press. Our aim is to characterize individual media and analyse their activity on social networks. It is not news that social networks regularly visit almost all generations, from primary school students to seniors. That is why we want to find out how selected Catholic media reflected on this fact.

POSTMODERN RHIZOME AND MODELS OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

Abstract: The article analyses the problem of the formation of religious identity in modern youth under the influence of such postmodern cultural phenomena as rhizome and transgression. The authors investigate the modern religious virtual space in the field of which new religious formations are being developed and study the attitude of students to similar projects. The purpose of this article is to identify the degree and nature of the influence of the postmodern worldview on the religious identity of young Russians. For this, the features of the postmodern religious worldview are analysed and the level of dependence of the religious worldview of youth on the Internet space is revealed. The main markers of the influence of the postmodern worldview on the religiosity of youth including, first of all, acts of religious transgression are proposed. Basic sociological research methods were used as the main research methodology. The study revealed a number of reasons that influence the transformation of value orientations of young people. It was also found that a religious dialogue with the older generation and representatives of the Church is replaced with alternative models of gaining religious experience.

ELEMENTS OF UTOPIANISM IN THE VIEWS OF ASAN QAIGY, CONFUCIUS, PLATO AND AL-FARABI COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract: The article presents a comparative analysis of the correlation between realistic and utopian aspects in the teachings of Asan Qaigy, Confucius, Plato and Al-Farabi. Asan Qaigy was a respected bey, an advisor to a few khans, a famous zhyrau (poet-improviser), a wise man and a creator of a social utopia. After the collapse of the Golden Horde and the White Horde, when different clans and tribes started isolating themselves, he fought for the unification of all Kazakh clans and tribes into a single state and later. When it was established, he supported it in many ways by his actions and songs. Seeing the poor living conditions of his people, in his imagination, he created an ideal place without conflicts and wars, where all people would be happy. He called this land „Zher uyuq“, which means „Promised Land“. Not only did he poetize this land, but was going to find it being sure that it existed somewhere in his time. As for other thinkers, they built ideal states in their imagination on the basis of their ideals and did not intend to look for them in real life. For example, Confucius thought that an ideal state existed in China in the distant past, while Plato and Al-Farabi projected their theoretical models of an ideal state onto potential future. Thus, Asan Qaigy was the only philosopher who believed that it existed in his day.

TRACING TRUST AND DISTRUST LEVITICUS REINTERPRETED IN THE FRAME OF THE CONTEMPORARY CONSUMER CULTURE

Abstract: The paradox of increasing connectivity and diversification of local and global markets enable us to monitor



the impact of socio-demographic identities and their associated value models not only on new forms of lifestyles but also on consumer behaviour and consumer culture in general. Products whose final form and composition are influenced by specifically stringent value and religious priorities have been designed for a narrow group of confessional consumers since the beginning of the production process. In this paper we would like to point out to an emerging practice where the religious values reflected in products are targeted by a broad group of consumers who use it as a tool to facilitate their decision-making and to ease their orientation in the reality of overwhelming offer of the contemporary market. We also would like to outline some mechanism functioning for the producers outside of the religious strata who nevertheless fulfil the requirements of religious dietary laws in order to create relationship with heterogeneous communities of customers in dissimilar social settings. The text presented here is shedding some light on the contemporary forms of interaction between the system of the dietary rules of the Jewish Orthodox community based on the biblical traditions and the trends of recent consumer culture who is reinterpreting the biblical heritage in the frame of daily consumption.

THE ECONOMIC THINKING OF SCHOLASTICS A SYMBIOSIS BETWEEN FAITH AND REASON

Abstract: The paper presents the most interesting theories about Economics from the Spanish scholastics. The economic theories were formulated by these moral theologians many hundreds of years before British classical liberalism came into action through the writings of Adam Smith. We may consider that the echo of the scholastic theories reaches up to the Austrian School of Economics today. Questions about wealth, private property, money and monetary intervention in an economy, the nature and role of the interest, the justice of public finance and public expenditures, the relationship between market, value and price and formation of wages are essential topics analysed by these scholastics. The Thomist tradition, on which their analysis was brought into action, especially the natural law and reason, helped them to beautifully explain the regularities and particularities observed in the unintentional social order from human communities.

MULTICULTURAL COUNSELLING WITH THE TECHNIQUE OF PARABLE A DIACOGNITIVE ANALYSIS

Abstract: The study aimed to increase cultural awareness through multicultural counselling services using the technique of parable. The parable used in the study was the parable of the Good Samaritan, while the method applied in the study was the diacognitive analysis method (dialogue, position, and cognition). Research results have shown that a counsellor who uses a parable technique can make a counsellee have multicultural awareness. A counsellor must have data and information relating to the opposition of ethnicity and religiosity. A counsellor should have cultural considerations, cultural knowledge, cultural understanding and cultural competencies. Moreover, most importantly, the counsellor has the compassion to the counsellee, because, through „compassion”, there will be a shift from self-independent to self-interdependent, that is to „be there-for-others”.

THE MEDIAEVAL CRYPT OF SAINT SEPULCHRE IN ACQUAPENDENTE (ITALY) STUDY AND PHOTOGRAMMETRIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE PAINTED SURFACES

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is the study of the paintings on architectural elements in the mediaeval crypt of the ‘Santo Sepolcro’ (Holy Sepulchre) in the Cathedral of Acquapendente (Northern Lazio, Italy). The scientific approach has been developed through the mapping of the traces of original painting still visible on the architectural elements of the crypt. The mapping was done by analysing the paint pigments and binders still preserved in small fragments on the architecture of the crypt. Then painting samples were taken for laboratory analysis aimed at identifying the composition of pigments and binders. These samples were examined through micro-stratigraphic analysis, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. To reach the established goal, in situ documentation was performed by visible and ultraviolet fluorescence photogrammetry. In order to obtain a reconstructive three-dimensional model of the architectural elements with colours as much similar as possible to the originals, the obtained model was rendered using the colour palette gathered by the scientific analyses.

SPANISH RELIGIOUS TEXTILES FROM THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES THE GARÍN CASE

Abstract: Clothes and textiles make up a very relevant part of religious cultural heritage. This paper presents a selection of liturgical textiles from the 18th and 19th centuries. They were created by Garín, a Spanish factory still active today. The designs and weaving techniques employed in them have provided the starting point for a research project, SILKKNOW, in operation between 2018 and 2021. It aims to apply cutting-edge computing technologies to textile heritage, including the religious and liturgical, and thus establish new historical and artistic connections.

THE MURAL PAINTINGS OF PROTATON CHURCH FROM MOUNT ATHOS

Abstract: This paper focuses on the study of the Church of the Protaton in Karyes, the most representative monument of Holy Mount Athos. Its mural paintings, which show examples of Byzantine Art and date back to the Paleologan period (the 19th century), have been preserved until today. They were attributed to Manuel Panselinos, the founder of the Macedonian School of painting, who also frescoed numerous churches in Macedonia and Medieval Serbia. The analysis of the stylistic elements, iconographic themes and their theological significance has surely given us the opportunity to take a deeper insight into the artistic background of this amazing painter who mastered the monumental compositions of the Church of the Protaton. The study aims at highlighting both the similarities and the differences in Panselinos’ masterpieces and the monuments decorated by the proud disciples of this top master in Thessaloniki, who remains an inexhaustible source of inspiration for future generations of artists.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE CASOLI TRIPTYCH

Abstract: The triptych of Santa Liberata is housed in Santa Reparata Church of Casoli, a little town in the district of Chieti (Central Italy). The Catholic community requested a restoration of the triptych to restore the original appearance of the painting. The aim of this work has been to restore a better vision of the painting, through a double intervention on the support and on the pictorial film. The multidisciplinary approach made it possible to carry out analyses aimed at studying the constituent materials, executive techniques and defining the intermediate objectives to be achieved in the various phases of the restoration. The analytical method and the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary method guarantee a respectful approach to the artwork. The operations on the wooden support made possible to recover a partial flatness of the surface, guaranteeing a more homogeneous view of the pictorial film. The restoration was carried out with fir wood (*Abies alba* Mill.), a philological choice consistent with the botanical species of the wooden support. The application of the new elastic containment system allows the table to contain the micro-movements due to thermohyrometric variations without a rigid constraint. The cleaning operations made possible to recover the brilliance of the