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INVESTIGATIONS AND CONSERVATION METHODS OF AN HISTORICAL DOCUMENT DEGRADED BY EMPIRICAL INTERVENTIONS

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The presence of fluorescent stains at the level of the substance used as an adhesive for gluing the cardboard attached to the back of the document was observed following the optical investigation with the UV lamp. For the identification of this adhesive, detachable micro-samples were taken from the document edge and analysed using FTIR spectroscopy, the DRIFT method. It is observed that under natural light the adhesive between paper and cardboard appears in yellow colour, like other natural aged adhesives. Viewed under ultraviolet light with 365 nm, the back side of a leaf of paper revealed the spots of adhesive who exhibited strong greenish fluorescence (Figure 4), associated with an aged natural resins varnish [8].

It is known that light orange fluorescence can be associated to a natural resin such as shellac [9], but in this case the fluorescence was green. Rivers [10] affirms that the auto-fluorescence of natural resins viewed under UV light appears greenish-white in case of dammar or mastic resins and that aged mastic resin absorbs more of the UV component than fresh dammar resin films.

The natural resins can be divided into three subfamilies: shellacs, diterpenoid resins and triterpenoid resins. The IR spectrum for the adhesive sampled from the investigated document showed peaks consistent with a natural resin based varnish, having a best spectral match to a triterpenoids resin (probably mastic) (Figure 5).

The absence of IR band be-

tween 3070 and 3088 cm⁻¹ assigned to the characteristic vinyl group present in diterpenoid permits to conclude that studied adhesive is a triterpenoid resin. The presence of peaks at 2905 and 1641 cm⁻¹ could be attributed to mastic resin, according to literature [11]. A fingerprint region around 1440 and 1160 cm⁻¹ confirm the presence of mastic, even the aging of natural resins cover some detail, as demonstrated in case of FTIR study of varnish layer of icons [12]. Other existing peaks can appear due the particular components of mastic, responsible for its pronounced yellowing predisposition, and less to the disposition to radical oxidative degradation [13].

[...more at](#)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

HERMENEUTIC AND PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION	5	SPOLOK SV. VOJTECHA: CONNECTION BETWEEN FAITH AND SCIENCE FOR 150 YEARS	121
FREEDOM OF RELIGION FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN AUSTRALIA	13	THE SPECIFICITY OF PRESENTING A FAMILY IN ADVERTISING: RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	131
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND TRADITIONAL WORLDVIEW OF EURASIAN NOMADIC COMMUNITIES: HISTORIOGRAPHY	25	RELIGION AND CLIMATE POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	143
IN SEARCH OF THE DEMIURGE: EXPLORING THE ASSUMPTIONS BEHIND SINGULARITY AND COMPUTER SIMULATION	35	CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND IN THE FACE OF PAEDOPHILIA: ANALYSIS OF IMAGE ACTIONS	157
THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT CHANGE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE VIEWS OF ORTHODOX CLERGY AND PARISHIONERS	57	INVESTIGATIONS AND CONSERVATION METHODS OF AN HISTORICAL DOCUMENT DEGRADED BY EMPIRICAL INTERVENTIONS	173
TRUST AND FAITH AS INNOVATIVE MARKETING TOOLS FOR PROVIDERS IN HEALTH CARE	69	MAPPING ROMAN RELIGION: A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	181
HEALTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO ISOLATION AND POSSIBILITIES OF THEIR RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL OVERCOMING	77		
ANALYSING A POSSIBLE NEAR-DEATH EXPERIENCE OF JESUS USING GREYSON'S SCALE	87		
SUFU HEALING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURE	99		
THE ROLE OF GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE INTEGRATION PROCESS OF LABOUR MIGRANTS IN POLAND	107		

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

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

NewsLetter:
• ejst@tuiasi.ro



HERMENEUTIC AND PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Abstract: In recent decades, a change occurred in the rigid ways in which the subject „Science and Religion“ had been approached in previous centuries. This has made it possible to test various ways of understanding the interaction. In this article a typology is proposed that compliments the already classic ones in the classification of the links between science and religion. It is a typology that does not intend to replace the previous ones, but rather to account for the dynamics of the process and, in particular, for its novelties. In this way, more multidimensional approaches to the phenomenon can be tested, such as the aesthetic and hermeneutical approach. To illustrate this, the example of the hermeneutical reading of the phylogenetic tree is used. Finally, its value for Pedagogy is shown synthetically, taking into account precisely the new way of understanding of recent generations, less articulated by the paradigms of conflict. The proposal is formulated in an academic but also pedagogical framework, since the importance of the Science and Religion interface for education is presupposed, in order to energize complex thinking in a plural and mobile culture.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN AUSTRALIA

Abstract: This article presents a qualitative study of the indigenous Australian perspective on reconciliation with non-indigenous Australia, the principal features found in indigenous religious or spiritual traditions throughout Australia and the challenges experienced by indigenous Australians to have their religious freedoms recognised. The subject of „indigenous religions“ around the globe warrants a tome of its own. The vast number of tribal peoples around the world collectively and individually has their own set of beliefs, rites and rituals which relate to the tribal people, all life on earth and the sources of life on earth. For the sake of this paper it is more appropriate to term these practices as indigenous religious traditions. However, indigenous religious traditions often are portrayed by diversity identifying that the indigenous people, tribe or nation has an individual perspective on how the universe came to be, how it is constructed, how it determines influences on lives, how it can evolve, collapse and regenerate. This perspective is conveyed usually via oral storytelling or performative recall of primordial acts in group ceremonies.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND TRADITIONAL WORLDVIEW OF EURASIAN NOMADIC COMMUNITIES HISTORIOGRAPHY

Abstract: This article deals with the religious beliefs and traditional worldview of Eurasian nomadic communities and focuses on the historiographical notion of the given problem. The development of historical science shows the very need to define criteria for evaluating and classifying the written and oral sources related to the concept of the religious beliefs and traditional worldview of Eurasian nomadic communities.

IN SEARCH OF THE DEMIURGE EXPLORING THE ASSUMPTIONS BEHIND SINGULARITY AND COMPUTER SIMULATION

Abstract: This essay investigates the epistemological foundations of some computational visions of human destiny and unveils their unreligious character. To that end, this study travels across the waters separating Theology and Philosophy of technology paying special attention to the technological singularity and computer simulation hypothesis. An investigation within the transcendent orientation of the former and the absence of such orientation in the latter is offered to illuminate their deep and eventually hidden tendencies. It is argued that the technological simulation is the product of a positivist philosophy while the computer simulation hypothesis reveals a nihilistic impulse.

THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT CHANGE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THE VIEWS OF ORTHODOX CLERGY AND PARISHIONERS

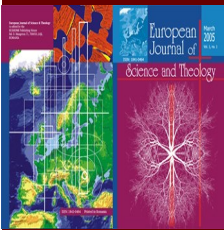
Abstract: The article examines the nature of changes in the social environment under the influence of artificial intelligence by revealing and analysing the views of Orthodox clergy and parishioners. It was characteristic that the opinions of most clergy and parishioners coincided in a negative attitude to the influence of artificial intelligence on the social environment. The high degree of dependence of social and cultural aspects of the development of society and human psyche on artificial intelligence causes anxiety and fear among clergy and parishioners. The essential negative influence of artificial intelligence on religious activity is revealed. The main advantage of this study is that the on-going social changes are evaluated from the point of view of representatives of the Orthodox faith, both clergy and parishioners. The revealed characteristic features and dependence can be used in the formation and development of the categorical-conceptual apparatus in the social and humanitarian scientific fields as the basis for the development and protection of existing values in the social sphere and religion.

TRUST AND FAITH AS INNOVATIVE MARKETING TOOLS FOR PROVIDERS IN HEALTH CARE

Abstract: The issue of corporate business reputation in terms of increasing the performance and competitiveness of providers operating in the health sector is one of the rapidly developing and emerging topics. The question of reputation is closely related to the issue of trust and faith, in this case not in the theological context, as it commonly associate with, but primarily in the context of business aspects. The main aim of the presented study is to verify the set of reputation determinants respectively intangible assets in relation to the concept of performance of the providers operating in the health sector.

HEALTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO ISOLATION AND POSSIBILITIES OF THEIR RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL OVERCOMING

Abstract: Epidemics, natural disasters, serious illness and life misery are a serious test for human mental and physical well-being. Studies have shown significant benefits of religious or spiritual life for people's health and welfare. There is evidence that religious and spiritually oriented patients are more stress resistant, tolerant of pain, less prone to depression, and more committed to on-going treatment and a healthy lifestyle. However, the number and quality of studies performed are limited. This is due to a frequent distinction lack between concepts of religiosity and spirituality (R/S), patients' attitude heterogeneity, unexplored mechanisms of religious and spiritual influence on human health and insufficient research method standardisation. Very promising is introducing spiritually oriented techniques in the healthcare system. It is advisable to train outpatient medical personnel and clergymen in such technique intervention. More R/S impact research on human well-being and health is needed as it is the basis for this kind of practice further improvement.



ANALYSING A POSSIBLE NEAR-DEATH EXPERIENCE OF JESUS USING GREYSON'S SCALE

Abstract: Jesus gave many statements in the Gospels where He told about His view on God and the afterlife. On the other hand, numerous Near-Death Experiences are documented, and Greyson developed a scale that measures the depth of a Near-Death Experience. When analysing the Gospels before Jesus' resurrection and comparing them with Greyson's scale, matches in many criteria are found. This leads to the conclusion that Jesus had a very deep Near-Death Experience.

SUFI HEALING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURE

Abstract: Sufism, as the largest mystical and ethical movement in Islam, had the widest influence on all spheres of life in Islamic society, including traditional medicine. For more than a thousand years, the healing that Sufis practiced has been one of the main forms of medical assistance offered to the population in the Islamic world. In this study, Sufi medicine is considered as a traditional system of healing that has specific features (transnational and synthetic, a combination of religious and medical practices, the active use of psychotherapeutic techniques). The significant influence of the Sufi worldview on the philosophy of the great thinkers and naturalists of the Islamic Renaissance (Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Jabir ibn Hayyan, Al-Biruni) is also highlighted.

THE ROLE OF GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE INTEGRATION PROCESS OF LABOUR MIGRANTS IN POLAND

Abstract: The aim of the article is to examine the role of Greek Catholic Church in the integration process of labour migrants in Poland. The experiences and religious practices of immigrants are presented, based on in-depth interviews with Ukrainian citizens, members of Greek Catholic Church and priests. Authors analyse religiosity and religious practices of immigrants, their relationship with the Catholic Church in Poland and its members and describe Greek-Catholic parish as a social support organisation. This study contributes to the discussion on the role of ethnic Churches in immigrant integration processes. The findings of the article show that the Greek Catholic Church in Poland has an important function in maintaining national Ukrainian identity and an auxiliary function in the settlement and integration of economic immigrants.

SPOLOK SV. VOJTECHA

CONNECTION BETWEEN FAITH AND SCIENCE FOR 150 YEARS

Abstract: In the present text we focus on the Spolok sv. Vojtecha (Saint Adalbert Association), which is one of the first publishing houses in Slovakia. Through the individual parts of the paper, the theoretical background of the issue, the history of the researched subject and its current position in the concept of publishing as a media and educational institution are discussed. At the same time, we will try to describe selected printed matter - periodic and also non-periodical. The article focuses on the publishing activities of Spolok sv. Vojtecha, but also summarizes the existing Christian media in Slovakia and offers an excursion to the most famous publishers of religious literature in Slovakia. The text has a theoretical-empirical character.

THE SPECIFICITY OF PRESENTING A FAMILY IN ADVERTISING RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to indicate how the image of a family in advertising is determined by religious and cultural factors in individual countries. The research material here has been television commercials for discount supermarkets of the German Lidl brand and Hyundai Tucson cars, implemented as part of advertising campaigns run in parallel, including in Poland, the Czech Republic, Italy, Germany, Sweden and Norway in 2018-2019 (the same theme, context, time of issue and group of recipients). In the collection of material for the purposes of the article, targeted selection was used, taking into account research issues and the state of knowledge about family constructs present in advertising in relation to its social perception in various countries and related national conditions in relation to cultural and religious factors. Among the research methods, desk research was used, advertising persuasion studies, content analysis and, as an alternative, frame semantics and methods specific to semiotic and structural research.

The analysis of selected campaigns has shown a change in the approach to the use of religious content, which is not used to evaluate the characteristics of products, but to the system of motivation and attitudes of recipients, which is indirectly translated into the assessment of the brand and the products it offers.

RELIGION AND CLIMATE POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Abstract: In 2019, the European Commission presented the European Green Deal - a package of measures the aim of which was to enable Europeans to benefit from sustainable green transformation. The goal of this strategy is to lead to a situation in which the European Union will be the first climate neutral area in the world in 2050. The necessary actions to achieve this include: ambitious emission reduction, investing in innovative research and innovation as well as environmental protection in Europe. The key to the success of this initiative is the involvement of citizens of the European Union, 70% of whom are Christians (Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox believers), who are expected to change their attitudes to pro-ecological ones and bear significant transformation costs. In the article, we attempt to find the answer to the question of how a professed religion can support the implementation of the EU policy on counteracting climate change by participating in shaping citizens' social attitudes. We focus our attention on Protestantism, because in the ideological circle of Protestantism, the notion of sustainable development has been used for the very first time and current Protestant theology is ecologically oriented.

First of all, arguments for the perception of religion as a factor supporting policies and strategies counteracting climate change were cited. The potential of religion in shaping social attitudes was emphasised. Then, the example of the European Union's climate policy was indicated, the result of which would depend, among others, on social support for conducting a costly transformation towards a climate neutral area in 2050. Finally, the attention was confined to contemporary Protestant ethics, in particular eco-theology. Confirmation was sought for the thesis that religious ethics can be a source of a deep sense of individual responsibility for environmental issues, including climate change, constituting a factor supporting the implementation of the ambitious climate policy implemented in the European Union. Biblical tradition and Protestant ethics convey a message about the care of contemporary people for the lives of future generations. This theme could be very useful in the current course of the EU.

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CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND IN THE FACE OF PAEDOPHILIA ANALYSIS OF IMAGE ACTIONS

Abstract: Increasing social interest regarding sexual abuse of minors committed by clergymen forces Episcopal Conferences of relative countries to take a formal stance on the subject. Skilful planning of media communicates is a challenge for the Church. Critical analysis of conference involving clergymen giving an account on the scale of the problem is helpful, especially when the media reception of such a conference was very negative. This article tackles cases like that.

INVESTIGATIONS AND CONSERVATION METHODS OF AN HISTORICAL DOCUMENT DEGRADED BY EMPIRICAL INTERVENTIONS

Abstract: Social factors affect old documents, sometimes their effects being irreversible. This document, with a great historical and documentary value, raised particular problems for the restorative specialist due to an empirical intervention performed at the beginning of the 20th century. Moreover, the document showed numerous ruptures, embrittlement and stains, both on the paper support and on the attached cardboard. Scientific investigations were carried out for identifying the materials with which the empirical restoration was performed, the biological agents which caused the biological attack and measuring the pH values. All obtained results allowed to find the most suitable treatment of preservation of this document.

MAPPING ROMAN RELIGION A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Abstract: The article presents a short history of research, focusing on the cartographic representations of Roman religion and its material evidence in the 20th century European scholarship of religious studies, Roman archaeology and digital cartographic studies. By analysing the major works of Roman religious studies where cartographic representations and visualization played a relevant role, the article attempts to establish a methodological approach for a digital cartographic representation of the materiality of Roman religion in the Danubian provinces during the Principate, through the case study of the Digital Map of Sanctuaries of Roman Dacia.