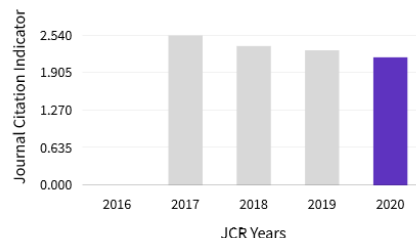




Journal Citation Indicator (JCI) - 2.17

The Journal Citation Indicator (JCI) is the average Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) of citable items (articles & reviews) published by a journal over a recent three year period. The average JCI in a category is 1. Journals with a JCI of 1.5 have 50% more citation impact than the average in that category. It may be used alongside other metrics to help you evaluate journals.... [more](#)



SCIENCE OR RELIGION THE POETIZING THOUGHT OF GASTON BACHELARD AND MICHEL SERRES

...The logic of the old science is the logic of reductionism, which prevents the qualitative development of scientific knowledge. The logical structure of the new research is fundamentally different. Bachelard emphasized the mathematization of modern Physics. Modern science is more mathematical than mechanical. Mathematics is the universal syntax for the scientific description of the world. Since the object is a „perspective of ideas”, objectivity in Bachelard becomes just a relation, and a relation suitable for mathematical calculus. The path of objectivity is entered upon only when two things are placed in correlation to each other through, of course, the intermedium of the subject, while reducing the intermedium’s role and ensuring that its role is the same for both correlated things - in order for it to then be correctly eliminated. This is the very idea of measurement [26]. Measurements are the main objectifying procedure, as mathematical calculations are the source of

scientific knowledge. The scope of Science depends on the scope of measurement and Mathematics. Thus, measurement is a description in a new language, endowed with clarity, precision and universality, which are traditionally recognized as the language of Mathematics. The measurement principle is a “metaphysical postulate of modern Physics”: “what is measured exists and is known to the extent that the measurement is accurate” [23, p. 52-53]. Elsewhere, Bachelard states that we can only think mathematically. True unity of reality is mathematical in Nature [24, p. 81; 26, p. 132]. Serres argued that one should not experimentally test the starting positions of our theories: these are just arbitrary axioms, and Science should not be interested in their relation to reality; it is just as senseless to compare the final conclusions with reality: they are unlikely to agree with it any better than the original axioms; what is really important, according to the strict

rules of logic, is to transform the axioms into final results, avoiding any participation of the imagination. As noted, Serres’s objection to Geometry was based on its commitment to measurement. This applied nature of Geometry orients it towards idealism: the form that is analysed is the abstract truth of a physical object, or nature. While Bachelard saw measurement as a description in a new language (replacing empirical constants with theoretical constructions) and emphasized the leading role of imagination in scientific cognition, Serres avoided intuitively self-evident entities in every possible way. He did not recognize the validity of the geometric approach to Nature. The geometric measurement is specific. It does not detect the abstract form of objects by pretending to truly cognize them. As a result, the idealistic orientation of geometrisation leads it to delusion.

[...more at](#)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

SCIENCE OR RELIGION: THE POETIZING THOUGHT OF GASTON BACHELARD AND MICHEL SERRES	1	THE INFLUENCE OF RHIZOMALITY AND TRANSGRESSIVENESS ON RELIGIOUS IDENTITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA	99
EUROPEAN HISTORICAL EVIDENCE OF THE SUPERNOVA OF AD 1054: BALKAN MEDIEVAL TOMBSTONES	11	PERFORMANCE OF MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS MYSTERY PLAY AS THEATRICAL ART GENRE AND PRECURSOR OF 'POLITICAL THEATRE'	109
SEARCHING FOR THE FOUNDATIONS OF ECOLOGICAL RENEWAL: A CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY	21	YOUNG UNBELIEVERS: ATTITUDES OF YOUNG POLES TO FAITH AND THEIR FUTURE CONSEQUENCES	119
THE ORTHODOX ESCHATOLOGY: THE FULFILMENT OF MAN'S LIFE IN THE EXPERIENCE OF GOD'S GLORY AND LOVE	33	RELIGIOSITY AND SOCIAL IMAGE OF SILESIA	141
ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY: A MODERN OUTLOOK ON SPIRITUAL AND THEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF COPING	43		
UNINVESTIGATED AREAS OF REPRESENTATION IN SCIENCE	59		
CHURCH ASYLUM IN GERMANY: EXTRA-SYSTEMIC CHURCH ACTIVITY IN THE STATE OF LAW	73		
ANTHROPOCENE AND DEATH BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE BLACK SWAN BETWEEN POPE FRANCIS I AND SEVERINO	87		

Contact, subscription:
 • eurjsci@yaho.com

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

NewsLetter:
 • ejst@tuiasi.ro



SCIENCE OR RELIGION THE POETIZING THOUGHT OF GASTON BACHELARD AND MICHEL SERRES

Abstract: The authors explain how the poetizing language of Epistemology that is deeply immersed in mythology and poetics determined Michel Serres's thought on Philosophy. The poetizing word, in penetrating the beginnings of the Universe, set the ultimate horizons for the philosopher's brilliant insights. Insofar as every perspective is predetermined by an ultimate goal; Serres's thought was deeply symbolic. This article shows that when describing the world, scientific language has always been inaccurate, incomplete and even erroneous in its relation to logic (truth). That is why the thinking of Bachelard and Serres, in turning to mythology and poetics with its material imagination, took the form of a religious and mystical attitude towards knowledge.

EUROPEAN HISTORICAL EVIDENCE OF THE SUPERNOVA OF AD 1054 BALKAN MEDIEVAL TOMB-STONES

Abstract: In a previous work, we establish that the acclaimed „Arabic” records of SN 1054 from ibn Butlan originate from Europe. Also, we reconstructed the European sky at the time of the event and find that the „new star” (SN 1054) was in the west while the planet Venus was on the opposite side of the sky (in the east) with the Sun sited directly between these two equally bright objects, as documented in East-Asian records. Here, we investigate the engravings on tombstones (stećci) from several necropolises in present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina (far from the influence of the Church) as a possible European „record” of SN 1054. Certainly, knowledge and understanding of celestial events (such as supernovae) were somewhat poor in the mid-XI century.

SEARCHING FOR THE FOUNDATIONS OF ECOLOGICAL RENEWAL A CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Abstract: Ecological renewal is a subject of intense academic and popular debates. It is the Christian attitude towards the natural environment that can elicit radical comments. In this article we attempt to clarify the Christian attitude (Catholic, in particular) towards ecological issues based on contemporary documents of the Church and the teaching of the popes. The current ecological crisis obliges Christians to seek solutions that respond to several threats. According to the Christian teaching, humanity's stewardship implies that we all look after the Earth. In order to achieve this, pro-ecological „metanoia” of the human person, initiated by education and ecological movements, is necessary.

THE ORTHODOX ESCHATOLOGY THE FULFILMENT OF MAN'S LIFE IN THE EXPERIENCE OF GOD'S GLORY AND LOVE

Abstract: The „eschatological” dimension of the Church begins with Christ's Resurrection. This is the beginning of the end. Eternal Heaven and eternal hell are the consummation of man's relationship with God here and now. Heaven and hell are not simply to be understood as two different places. They instead signify two different ways of experiencing the „uncreated energies” of God. Or, more precisely, they are the same experience, except that they are perceived differently by man, depending on man's internal state. Paradise and hell are not only a reward or a punishment, but primary the way that man will individually experience God's love in the eternal life.

ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY A MODERN OUTLOOK ON SPIRITUAL AND THEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF COPING

Abstract: Anxiety and depression have become extremely widespread, with an average rate of anxiety and depression disorders of 7.3% and 4.4% respectively. Such conditions are associated with stress, feeling of emptiness and meaninglessness of existence, guilt and fear of death. Various mechanisms can be used for coping with stress. In many cases, people suffering from anxiety or depression require assistance of a psychologist, psychotherapist or psychiatrist. Meaning and value psychotherapy is an important element of anxiety and depression treatment. This work overviews the role Theology plays in meaning and value psychotherapy of anxiety and depression disorders. It demonstrates that Psychology and Theology use the same methods for combating anxiety and depression. The first stage of therapeutic effect comes through acceptance, i.e. grace. The second stage involves establishing a value-focused worldview. The final stages of therapeutical and religious influence pursue different goals. Psychotherapy is aimed at helping people realize their place in the society, making their nearest future meaningful and discovering a way out of a certain difficult situation. Religious influence, however, strives for achieving a higher meaning and finding an ultimate pathway.

UNINVESTIGATED AREAS OF REPRESENTATION IN SCIENCE

Abstract: The problem of representation in Science (which is different from the issue of mental representations in the philosophy of mind) has been vastly examined by contemporary philosophers of Science, but their investigations embrace only the empirical sciences. Moreover, their main findings wrongly focus on one type of identification of the relation of representation, namely similarity and especially isomorphism. In this paper, I demonstrate that the issue of representation in Science has three shortcomings, or flaws, which need to be eliminated by opening new research areas and, in consequence, initiating new types of research. In more specific terms, these flaws lie in that the issue of representation: (1) is limited to the rather questionable identification of representation with similarity, (2) does not include representation in the technical and IT sciences, (3) does not distinguish between descriptive-explanatory (theoretical) and applied (prescriptive) sciences. Differences in representing, and in the types of represented and representing objects, demonstrate the most vivid difference in the natures of these sciences. Deeper inquiry into representation opens whole new areas for study, which in turn can lead to a richer and broader conception of science than those at hand today. It is surprising that the problem of representation, so crucial for the image of Science, has been so narrowly and selectively examined in contemporary Philosophy.

CHURCH ASYLUM IN GERMANY EXTRA-SYSTEMIC CHURCH ACTIVITY IN THE STATE OF LAW

Abstract: Church asylum in Germany coexists with the official state asylum system. It is a bottom-up movement consisting of the temporary provision of Church premises to refugees facing deportation, thus creating exceptions to generally accepted legal solutions. This paper aims to verify to what extent the Church asylum (Kirchenasyl) offered by the two largest Churches in Germany (Catholic and Evangelical) conflicts with the regulations of a state well-organised under the state of law (Rechtsstaat), what makes it exceptional, and whether such asylum is effective. Our analysis is based on the three pillars of ecclesiastical asylum: its finality (ultima ratio), free space (liberum spatium) and its exceptional character (casus excepti).

Volume 17, no 4

AUGUST 2021



EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY

Newsletter 17.4

ANTHROPOCENE AND DEATH BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC THE BLACK SWAN BETWEEN POPE FRANCIS I AND SEVERINO

Abstract: This article considers the Covid-19 pandemic in relation to postmodern forms of representing Nature, limits and death. Taking Pope Francis I's encyclical on environmental issues as a starting point, it considers the relationship between the age of technology and the Anthropocene according to the contribution of posthumanism derived from the Nietzschean-Foucauldian perspective. The teachings of the philosopher Emanuele Severino on the problem of contingency and the idea of eternity are examined.

THE INFLUENCE OF RHIZOMALITY AND TRANSGRESSIVENESS ON RELIGIOUS IDENTITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Abstract: The article aims to identify systemic factors contributing to the transformation of the religious identity of a modern person. Such factors include rhizomality and transgressiveness of modern society. Previously being a stable marker associated with ethnic identification, religious identity is separating from it and acquiring an independent transformation trajectory. The article provides an analysis of the influence of digitalization on the transformation process generating a complex local religious space currently consisting of the space of online communities of traditional religions, virtual and religious space of games.

PERFORMANCE OF MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS MYSTERY PLAY AS THEATRICAL ART GENRE AND PRECURSOR OF 'POLITICAL THEATRE'

Abstract: The article deals with the notion and essence of performance as a cultural and social category, the origins of mystery plays and the characteristics of performing medieval mystery plays as appeals to the sacred and the „political theatre“ of the Middle Ages. It is shown that in the 14th-16th centuries, the mystery play becomes a widespread genre of theatrical art under the aegis of the Catholic Church. However, the increasing role of secularism and the need to consolidate monarchical power give performative practices of the mystery play a social and political meaning, in which religious and sacred stories are replaced with military-political and social-historical.

YOUNG UNBELIEVERS ATTITUDES OF YOUNG POLES TO FAITH AND THEIR FUTURE CONSEQUENCES

Abstract: Until 2005, 96% of Poles identified as believers and this percentage has been systematically decreasing for a decade now. According to the Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS), in 2020 it amounted to 91%, the lowest result in the history of analyses carried out by the institute. The paper explains the changes in attitudes towards faith that displayed by young Poles over the last 20 years. The authors of the study formulate conclusions on the basis of the statistical data analysed and seek to forecast trends that will occur in the future in terms of religiousness. The observed direction of changes in terms of identifying as believers, as well as the declining participation in religious practices on the part of young Poles, make it possible to assume that in the coming decades, the percentage of believers will be decreasing at a much faster pace compared to the current rate. The paper is also an attempt to seek the reasons for the crisis of faith among young Poles and to indicate potential measures that could stop it.

RELIGIOSITY AND SOCIAL IMAGE OF SILESIA

Abstract: Silesia is a typical 'borderland region', where the awareness of social distinctness is clear, and the regional cultural frame is the result of many years of interpenetration of numerous cultures and traditions. Presently, this may reinforce the clear feeling that Silesians are treated as an alien group, with distinct categories of a specific otherness applied. The paper presents a study in which the differentiator of the social image of Silesians is sought in the religiosity of the citizens. Two essential directions can be found in the literature of the potential influence of religion on the social attitudes of individuals. The first one is based on the possibility of fostering pro-civic and community-centred processes. The second one, opposite to the first one, suggests that religion makes citizens closed and less tolerant towards other groups and identities, not directly related to the religious group. The conducted research results support the first direction of exploration, showing that Silesians in other parts of Poland are perceived rather in terms of a positive stereotype and religiousness supports positive attitudes.