## Dialogue and partnership to overcome religious stretch, negative moral and religious polarization

The International Symposium "Fundamental Rights and Conflicts between Rights", organized by the Vatican Foundation "Joseph Ratzinger / Benedict XVI" in collaboration with the Free University of Maria Santissima Assunta, took place on November 15-16 in the Vatican (Rome).

Such symposia are organized annually on the basis of educational institutions of the Ecumenical Church through representatives of ecumenism, which determines the presence of experts and scholars of different levels and different directions of all four religions, professional, scientific and expert communities.

Since 1993, we have been participating in these symposia, where various issues of the development of modern civilization and current global issues are considered. The ideas discussed are further developed in the projects of the Rome Club.

The last symposium was devoted to the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its implementation in the world.

It should be noted that the conference program was very topical, and the main questions presented by authoritative speakers aroused great interest of the world community.

There were big discussions on he place of states, religion, international institutions, and above all global civil society, not only in the emergence of fundamental rights, but in responding to the dangers of infringement of rights that can paradoxically lead to the destruction of the idea of law and human dignity.

For our part, a report was originally planned on the theme: "Threats and challenges to the destruction of the universal heritage (culture) in the modern world. Qualimetry (assessment) of damage caused to the wealth and cultural heritage of the peoples of the world as a result of terrorism, military actions and in peacetime. "

However, we decided to present a joint report with Professor Yurii Yakovets and Professor Suchel Farah on the topic: "Dialogue and partnership to overcome religious stretch, negative moral and religious polarization."

The first theme has become an important chapter in a new joint report entitled: "The eradication of culture and religious obscurantism."

We offer you to familiarize with some fragments from this chapter.

Cultural heritage is the oil of the nation. At the same time, oil is not a renewable resource, but the cultural heritage of the nation is endless and passed down from generation to generation.

It is well known that one of the most formidable challenges for the modern world of civilizations today is the destruction of world heritage, the cultural values of peoples in peacetime, from terrorism, military and other actions.

We believe that the destruction of cultural heritage monuments within the subject of international law and the whole world should be equated with the use of weapons of mass destruction, and perpetrators of these crimes should be prosecuted as war criminals, for, destroying and appropriating cultural heritage objects, destroying historical monuments the collective memory of humanity, not in words but in deed, trample the values of culture and humanism into the mud.

"Inter anna silent Musae" (when the guns roar the muses are silent) - this Latin dictum comes to mind today, when a huge Middle Eastern region from Libya to Iraq is enveloped in war and upheaval. The local biblical sites, literally breathing a thousand-year history and culture, were at the epicenter of a large-scale conflict. And the muses do not just keep silence, giving way to guns. They die wordlessly, burning in the fire of conflict. Invaluable monuments of culture, architecture, history are subjected to barbaric destruction, disappear without a trace. Moreover, the destruction continues in peacetime. Daily in the post-Soviet space are destroyed one or three objects of heritage of different origin and destination, of different levels.

We witnessed:

- destruction of two giant statues of the "Gods of the infidels" in the complex of Buddhist monasteries in the Bamiyan Valley of Afghanistan;
- destruction of the Ishtar Gate and the Procession Path;
- pillaging the heritage of Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations;
- plunder and serious damage to objects of history in Egypt, the Cairo Museum;
- serious destruction of the Old City in Damascus, the archaeological monuments of Palmyra, the Old City in Bosra, the old city in Aleppo (Aleppo), the Krak des Chevaliers and Calat Salah ad-Din, ancient settlements of northern Syria;
- destruction of monuments, graves, necropolises of Russian and Soviet soldiers in the countries of Eastern Europe, in the post-Soviet space, the burning of the boundaries of Russian culture, the Russian and Soviet world.

We also continue to remember:

- bombing of Belgrade;
- desecration, destruction of the graves of the liberators from the brown plague, the destruction of traces of Russian culture and the Russian world, the wealth of the Soviet era on the territory of the former Soviet republics.

This situation recalls the year 1946 and the Nuremberg process, in which R. Lemkin and academician O. Orbeli witnessed against the main German war criminals on the issue of destruction in Leningrad and damage to cultural heritage. The testimony made a great impression, and the words of R. Lemkin forever entered the history: "The destruction of the cultural heritage of any nation should

be considered as an act of vandalism directed against the culture of the whole world."

It is also pleasant to remind that, including in connection with the threats listed above, the heads of state of the CIS countries decided to declare 2018 the year of culture in the CIS, and the capital of the fairy-tale mountainous country, Goris, as the capital of culture. The region, known for its petroglyphs from 4 to 7 thousand years old, the ancient vishaps, idols and khachkars, the great Karahunj, the cave town and the theater, the Tatev monastery with a staff (swinging pillar fixes civilization cycles) and the bridge of Satan, shrines in Arzhis, famous villages. And this list is endless.

For me, it would also be important to convey to you the ideas and suggestions that have been prepared by a group of scientists, experts and worldclass professionals and can not be implemented for the past 20 years. I would like to note in advance that the proposals were approved by participants in various forums from different countries and communities.

## Offer 1

Initiate the beginning of legal analysis of information, development of materials and preparation of documents on the protection and protection of the cultural heritage of one nation (or nation) on the territory of another state, communicating the results to the UN General Assembly with your support, support of our Forum, the CIS, EurAsEC, European Union member states , UN, UNESCO.

## Offer 2

To increase in the planned budget of the country expenditures on the item "Culture" by 1%, which would be confined to the International Symposium of the Vatican Foundation "Joseph Ratzinger / Benedict XVI" in collaboration with the Free University of Maria Santissima Assunta, entitled: "Basic rights and conflicts between rights".

Special attention was paid to the issues of religious and moral aspects of family values and the role of legal entities, problems of childless and nontraditional leaders of the political life of the society (states, governments, legislative power, church hierarchy, regions and cities) and the tasks of national security of society.

The main ideas about the formation of an integral socio-cultural system, a shift in the center of creative activity to the East, religious and moral polarization, the creative power of altruistic love, the fundamentals of integralism-the cornerstone of social science adequate to the realities of the XXI century were also set out.

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