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ABSTRACTS

Mark D. Morrison-Reed: *Ménage à Trois: The UUA, GAUFCC and IARF and the Birth of the ICUU* (translated and revised by Dávid Gyerő)

This paper focuses on the birth of the International Council of Unitarians and Universalists. The present translation (being the first part of the original paper) discusses the origins of the ICUU, presents those committees and associations that played crucial role in shaping the ICUU and summarizes the background that created this more truly interfaith body, the ICUU.

The roots of the ICUU lead back to the very beginning of the 20th century, when the International Council of Unitarian and Other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers was founded in Boston on May 25th, 1900. This body then became well known under the name International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF) (1969). Another important body that contributed to the birth of the ICUU was the Unitarian Universalist Association (UUA), an international body of congregations, founded in 1961. The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches (GAUFCC, formed in 1928) contributed to the birth of the ICUU too. All these bodies had to reinterpret and adjust what international and interfaith religion meant to them.

Keywords: ICUU, IARF, GAUFCC, UUA, interfaith, history

Béla Botond Jakabházi: *The Theoretical Basis for Pastoral Crisis Intervention*

Although psychological crisis intervention has come a long way during the last decades, with well established, effective mechanisms of action, the functional integration of religious, spiritual and pastoral resources into the general crisis intervention model is still waiting to happen.

Ministers in general have at their disposal a particularly valuable set of tools, that can be of added value in helping clients in crisis situations. And while pastoral crisis intervention is one of the newest branches of pastoral psychology,

it is absent from the education of theological student training in Transylvania. The need for ministers to gain confidence to professionally and wholeheartedly help parishioners, people in need in crisis situations becomes even greater when we consider the fact that the minister is the person who has a close relationship with people based on trust and mutual respect.

This paper offers a general introduction to the topic of pastoral crisis intervention. It highlights the similarities and the differences from general crisis intervention, and provides a concrete model of pastoral crisis intervention for people in grief, so that as ministers we may provide a more effective support to those in need.

Keywords: pastoral care, crisis intervention, spiritual first aid, grief intervention

Norbert Zsolt Rácz: *Regarding the Unitarian Reception of 19th Century Liberalism: The Debate between Domokos Simén and Ferenc Kozma about the Origins of Religion*

This paper presents the debate about the roots of religion between the theology professor Domokos Simén and the Székelykeresztúr high school teacher Ferenc Kozma in the year 1870. Their debate represents a particularly important stage in the development of 19th Century Hungarian modern, liberal Unitarianism. It records the tension between the Schleiermacherian and Hegelian concepts of theology present in the modernist liberal European tradition. Schleiermacher claims the origins of religion in the domain of feelings, stating that religion differs from metaphysics that wants to divide and classify the universe, and differs from morals too that wants to determine the universe by moral rules. Religion is an approach, a feeling. Hegel, on the other hand, states that mind and science have to be at the roots of religion too, otherwise a religion based solely on feelings leads to uncontrollable subjectivism. Simén seems to follow the footsteps of Hegel, while Kozma shares the views originating from Schleiermacher's theory.

Keywords: Domokos Simén, Ferenc Kozma, Schleiermacher, Hegel, 19th Century Hungarian liberal Unitarianism, religion, metaphysics, morals, feelings, theology

Anna Szakál: *István Tiboldi the Poet and His Conflicts with His Close Society*

István Tiboldi (1793–1880) was a Unitarian poet and schoolteacher born in Székelyszentmiklós (Nicoleni), who attended the Unitarian colleges in Székelykeresztúr and Kolozsvár. He is well known for contributing to the *Vadrózsák* (*Wild Roses*), a collection of Szekler folklore, coordinated by the Unitarian bishop, János Kriza (1811–1875).

He was the embodiment of the typical 19th century intellectual poet who was connected to the poetry tradition from the 18–19th century, but who was also a self proclaimed popular poet. His poems were made for occasions. Occasional poetry seemed to move to the periphery of the 19th century literary canon but offered access to the growing interest in folklore.

This paper offers a new approach to the work of Tiboldi as contributor to the *Vadrózsák*: as a teacher he was a central figure in the village of Szentgerice (Gălățeni). Although his occasional (and ironic) poetry in his late years led to some intense conflicts between him and the villagers, his role as an occasional poet offered him the web of relations where he could collect folklore texts.

Keywords: István Tiboldi, folklore, occasional poetry, 19th century intellectual roles