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Editorial Office: B-dul 21 Decembrie 1989, nr. 9, 400105 Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Tel: +40 264 593236, +40 364 405557; fax: +40 264 595927; e-mail: keresztnymagveto@unitarius.org

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ABSTRACTS

Elek Rezi: József Ferencz's Confirmation Catechism and its Translations

József Ferencz's Confirmation Catechism (also called the Confirmation Catechism of the Hungarian Unitarian Church) has been translated from Hungarian into: German, English, Romanian, Finnish, Norwegian, Italian, and French.

This paper covers the life and activity of translators, as well as the historical background, and the importance of translations.

Keywords: Unitarian Confirmation Catechism, Hungarian Unitarian Church, translations, editions, Mór Károly Gratz (GER), Remigius Martin Suter (GER), Hubert Tassatti (GER), Gergely Benczédi (GB), György András (GB), Byron C. Miller (GB), Edit-Nóra Babos (GB), Imre Gellérd (RO), Ildikó Bartha (RO), Elek Rezi (RO), Antti Pelkola (FI), Knut Klaveness Heidelberg (N), Roberto Rosso (ITA), Pascal Acker (FR)

Szabolcs Czire: The Historical Jesus' Radical Attitude Towards Women

During the first century women's status and freedom was strictly limited by Jewish law and custom. And there is no attempt within the gospel and later the New Testament traditions to feature the role of women. Therefore, the high number of references to women in the Jesus tradition is historically intriguing in itself. It shows unmistakably that Jesus' attitude towards women can certainly be called radical or revolutionary.

We find several specific references to women disciples. We see Jesus addressing women directly while in public. Contrary to the rabbis and other teachers of the day, we see him using illustrations of his teaching, where women are presented as positive spiritual examples and role models. We see Jesus defending women before hostile religious leaders and a furious multitude, and using the unheard phrase "daughter of Abraham". We see a Jesus who extends honor and

respect to all women. He teaches that women are men's equals in the sight of God, and they also can receive God's forgiveness and love. We see a Jesus who never treats an individual woman as merely a member of a class of people, but as a person in her own right, assuming that they are a part of Israel and are sharing in the new reality of the Kingdom of God.

Keywords: Jesus, women, radicalism, Jewish tradition, equality, women disciples, "daughter of Abraham"

Anna Szakál: *"...without his approval there is no grass on the not so pleasant field of folklore". Critical Observations on Ethnographer József Faragó's (1922-2004) Work*

The article provides a new perspective upon the image, the scientific work, method and ethics of the well known Transylvanian ethnologist, József Faragó. Under the Communist regime Faragó was one of the last ones allowed to earn a scientific degree in ethnology and folklore before the authorities banned the ethnology department in 1948. (*Note: the "one and only" phrase does not make sense because the rest of the article talks about his conflicts with "his contemporary or fellow scholars" in the profession during his time*)

His contemporary or fellow scholars did not normally criticize his methods and ways of working, because Faragó would use all his influence to sabotage the career of anyone that dared to contradict, to find personal, specific initiatives in folklore or ethnology. There were only a few scholars who dared to draw attention to his scientific inaccuracies: Árpád Antal, Károly Borbáth, or most recently Katalin Olosz.

As the documents of the Securitate have slowly become available, one can begin to study the time and circumstances of József Faragó's infamous scientific work. Some records are already available (for example, Ádám Könczei's) that reinforce the suspicion that the unethical jealousy in his scientific career must have been nurtured by the Communist status quo.

The article builds upon certain cases and arguments driven from the Kriza-research (János Kriza (1811-1875) Unitarian bishop) by Faragó: the scholar never published the Kriza-letters of which he stated that he copied them all in order to publish them, and throughout the decades he managed to create the illusion that the original Kriza-letters were lost in the WW II.

Keywords: József Faragó, ethnology, folklore, Transylvania, János Kriza, Unitarian bishop, letters