

# ABSTRACTS

**NORBERT CZETŐ: THE ROLE OF WOMEN AT THE SERVICES OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH: EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN THE APOSTOLIC CONGREGATIONS OF CORINTH AND EPHESUS ON THE BASIS OF LOCI CLASSICI (1 COR 11:1-16; 14:34 AND 1 TIM 2:8-15)**

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The basic topic of this paper is a congregational problem that must be clearly understood in order to interpret and explain these loci not only by university professors but also by ministers. The misunderstanding of where a passage is located can give room to heterodoxies thereby becoming the source for the mistaken requirements of congregational policy.

Concentrating on the role of women, the author will endeavor to answer some questions using the method of examining the loci in their historical setting. Apart from a detailed exegesis, the study approaches the selected loci from a religious historical point of view. It aspires to demonstrate that preaching or teaching that overlooks historical context can oftentimes be erroneous. The paper would like to draw attention to the fact of just how important it is to have an accurate knowledge of a given Biblical passage while at the same time understanding its historical context so that teaching can only be interpreted as universally contextual. Here we do not talk about a selection of the Holy Scripture's text, only about its correct interpretation so that God's word and Christ's cross would not be made irrelevant (Cf. 1Cor 1:17).

**PÉTER CSEH: „... RAISE THE DEAD...” (MT 10:8)  
THE INTERPRETATION OF JESUS' COMMANDMENT  
CONCERNING THE RAISING OF THE DEAD**

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The main question of this paper examines the commandment concerning the raising of the dead as it is interpreted within the missionary command from a pastoral point of view in applied theology. Although it seeks to present the topic in quite a comprehensive

way, touching upon several fields of theology – biblical studies, church history, dogmatics, fundamental theology – above all, it relies on the results of fundamental theology that presents the central topics of Christology, theological anthropology and of “miracle, charisma and faith”.

The author tries to understand the mystery of performing miracles according to the Christian faith. The basic question in a wider perspective can be summarized as follows: The missionary command also invites us to do wonders (healing the sick, exorcism, raising the dead); so how should we “perform” a miracle? The precondition of the paper is that the command of Jesus concerning raising the dead can be understood, its present-day articulation can be heard and it can also be performed. Its theological reflection is orientated towards the presentation of this human activity, while guarding the secret character of performing miracles.

The final consequence of the study is that everybody who thinks that Jesus’ command for raising the dead is directed towards them and they that want to raise the dead can firmly hope that they *will* raise the dead.

Everybody who announces the gospel honestly, wants to see the dead raised with the same conviction that this command is written in the Bible, because today just as with all eras, such miracles are needed.

### **KAMILLA JUDIT DINNYÉS: THE RELATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO THE POLICY OF THE IMRÉDY GOVERNMENT IN THE MIRROR OF THE CONTEMPORARY CATHOLIC PRESS**

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The paper analyses the relationship of the Catholic Church to the policy of Béla Imrédy’s government, with an outlook by the contemporary Catholic press *Nemzeti Újság* [National News] and *Új Nemzedék* [New Generation]. It examines how the Catholic Church perceptions of Béla Imrédy changed as his political views altered to the extreme right, and also analyses the what influences his decrees had on the Church.

The Catholic Church looked favorably upon Béla Imrédy, a practicing Catholic. His standing was further enhanced when he held his ground at the Eucharistic World Congress with his forceful decrees against the radical right-wing political movement.

Aware of the acute social situation, the Church voted through the first Anti-Jewish Law, although not fully in agreement with its details. The technique that he applied towards the radical right-wing “taking the wind out of their sails” did not bring the

expected fruit. The major orders were reserved toward the Hungarian Life Movement founded by Imrédy.

As a conclusion it can be stated that the Catholic Church was benevolent and supportive towards the government of Béla Imrédy. At the same time though, it accepted with reservation his shift to the right, and his approaches to Germany and the national socialist ideal.

The Catholic Church did not lament the resignation of Imrédy, he was replaced by Pál Teleki another Catholic politician who in turn led the Hungarian government.

### **BENCE IPACS: COMPARISON OF TWO BREVIARIES**

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The object of this paper has been the comparison of two breviaries with different ceremonials: the most well-known Roman canonical hour and that of the Lower Austrian Heiligenkreuz Cistercian community. Both are presented separately, according to the particular prayer-meetings. Primarily, liturgical sources in use such as the Roman and Cistercian ceremonial *Liturgia Horarum* and the *psalterium* of the latter ones have been considered. Fundamentally, the two have been examined and compared in a general way in this paper and further differences concerning particular liturgical times are not detailed. The main objective has been to highlight the differences and point at the particularities of the Heiligenkreuz canonical hour. The topic is dealt with in the light of the fundamental regulation of the Cistercian community, Saint Benedict's Regulations. After having compared the two canonical hours and summarized the differences, the author makes some practical comments on the Heiligenkreuz canonical hours with regard to times, liturgical movements and singing.

The research has shown that although there is no significant difference between the two breviaries, a number of smaller differences can be shown. These demonstrate the particularities and richness of both canonical hours as well as the survival of some traditions and the variations of the Catholic Church.

**ATTILA KIS: SAINT BENEDICT'S REGULATIONS IN THE OLD DAYS AND TODAY***Archiepiscopal Theological College of Veszprém**Consultant teacher: Dr. István Varga rector, college professor*

The main objective of this present paper is to examine the text of the Regulations, with special regard to a description of the era and the culture-historical particularities. The study is a pre-research for later culture-historical and hermeneutical examinations. It is based upon theoretical – philological and descriptive – basic research. The methodology is characterized by close reading and because it is an individual research undertaking, individual considerations are emphasized. These are complemented by the fact that two different translations – one Hungarian and one German – are compared to the Latin original. Special attention is paid to the different translations with regard to accents.

In the mirror of the accents of the Regulations, the author's intention has been to draw attention to the spreading of a new kind of family-centered model different from the era's Neo Platonic traditions, which exerted a great influence on the understanding of later eras. The objective thus lies in making everyday life of a previous era better known as well as demonstrating that modern man should again take notice of the values and guidelines found in the work.

**BEÁTA KÓSZÓ: APOLOGETICS – TOWARDS INSIDE***Theological College of Szeged**Consultant teacher: dr. Sándor Keszeli (Faculty of Science of Education and Psychology)*

The author refers to her experience that the majority of Catholic believers cannot reason why the Church confesses and accepts as true particular doctrines and truths of faith. Many are capable of answering what the Church means by these. In a previous paper, the author searched to find an answer to the question as to why Catholics are choosing to leave the Church today and join other congregations and denominations. Among the reasons for leaving the Church was the fact that many have come to the conclusion that teachings of the Catholic Church have no basis in the Bible. The purpose of this present paper is to provide answers to the main questions concerning the faith of the Catholic Church. The main objective is to answer those questions starting with why, and to demonstrate what these teachings really mean. The title of the paper – Apologetics – Towards Inside was chosen because an apologetic reasoning of our faith is considered to be important – not only towards those outside the Catholic Church but also those living within it.

A survey in the form of a questionnaire has been carried out among students of the Theological College of Szeged to ascertain their reasons for special teachings of the Church. The question was not the objective of the Church but rather its reason for confessing what it teaches. Questions were centered upon those topics that previous research had shown problematic, i.e. those given by people who had left the Catholic Church.

The paper starts with a review of the result from the research done at the Theological College of Szeged and then elaborates on the apologetic approach of the teachings of the Church.

**OTTÍLIA LUKÁCS: CLINGING TO GOD AGAINST GOD?  
THE ABANDONMENT BY GOD AS A SOURCE FOR  
SUFFERING IN THE OLD TESTAMENT SONG OF  
COMPLAINT**

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The present study concentrates on the problem of human suffering with special emphasis on the abandonment by God. I have examined the following biblical passages: Psalm 22:2–12, Jeremiah 15:15–18, Job 7:19–21 and Job 10: 9.20. In the first two cases, Psalm 22 and Jeremiah, suffering is caused by the absence of God. However, as the scriptural text proved in the case of Job, suffering may be caused also by the presence of God.

The result of the paper shows that we can observe major differences between the behavior of Jewish (Old Testament) and contemporary people. The people of the Old Testament did not put a gloss over truth: they were convinced that God rules everything in the world. Thus, human tribulation comes also from Him and it is only Him who is able to make this suffering vanish. These people dared to present their own suffering and did not simply “accept” the situation as contemporary people do. Their lamentation is presented in different kinds of prayers.

In all three texts we can see paradoxical situations: the suffering did not exclude the relation with God but rather fostered it, even if the absence of God (or His presence) caused the highest suffering. When tribulation passed, Old Testament people realized that they were the closest to God at the very moment of their greatest suffering.

**EDIT MOLDVÁN: „YOU SEE BEFORE YOU THE LORD’S SERVANT, LET IT  
HAPPEN TO ME AS YOU HAVE SAID” /LK 1:38/  
IN MEMORIAM MÁRIA PILDER FOR THE  
120<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF HER BIRTH**

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The motivation and the purpose of writing this present paper is stated in the very first lines: “The Hungarian Reformed Church does not know whom it has through the person of Mária Pilder.” It was Karl Barth who stated this after getting to know Mária Pilder, one of the people who best knew and could interpret his theological thinking. The main objective of this work is to pay homage to this outstanding female figure of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and of the Reformed Church. The author hopes that by taking this book from the bookshelf of history, the values and inestimable treasures of her rarely talked-of and lesser known career will be appreciated by the younger generations.

Mária Pilder performed her service with great humility and with a strong faith in this earthly world for the glory of God. She demonstrated by example that a Christian human life that is filled with authentic and active energies, working tirelessly on always doing what is right. This kind of lifestyle cannot be judged as old-fashioned or obsolete by the present or any future generations; on the contrary, it sets a standard for values that should be followed in our world too. The thoughts we have of her life are clearly expressed by the author herself in her book, “Szász Ágnes naplója [Ágnes Szász’s Diary]: “*There are people in the world with whom being together means enrichment, growth and ennoblement since they have been blessed by the Lord in a way that their whole being reflects His love and light that in their presence one feels closer to God.*”

**PÉTER POÓR: COPING WITH LOSSES CAUSED BY DEATH  
EXAMINATION OF TODAY’S BEREAVEMENT ATTITUDES  
WITHIN THE CIRCLE OF CEMETERY VISITORS**

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The paper studies the mental process of condolence together with the customs, attitudes and emotions that combine to determine this process. Although mourning is a natural part of our life cycle and generally does not need treatment, there are many who stagnate in the period of overcoming their pains. Cemeteries are visited by hundreds

of people daily who are for the most part the elderly. That is why it seems essential to explore and note down and understand what cemetery visitors are characterized by. Only by doing so can we work out alternative proposals for giving a helping hand and show a way-out from hopelessness.

The primary objective of the examination is to explore the world of attitudes (behaviors, comportment, emotions) of cemetery visitors. The study focuses on the survey of those who have been going to the cemetery regularly (at least once a month) for years, i.e. after having passed the so-called “mourning year” to visit the tombs of their deceased. The secondary objective of the examination is to explore on what level these cemetery visitors have performed the work of bereavement and in which phase of mourning they can be classified. The tertiary objective of the examination is to explore whether the religion and faith of mourning people who visit the cemetery on a regular basis gives a helping hand in overcoming their pains.

### **ATTILA SZVOREN: PSALM 27**

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The topic of the paper is an exegetic analysis of Psalm 27; its objective is the interpretation and the explanation of this biblical text while taking into consideration the results of scientific research already carried out, as well as the examination of the circumstances around its forming and the question of the authorship. The steps of the historical-critical exegesis have been followed throughout.

The results of this present research can be summarized as follows: the psalm was created by uniting two originally independent prayers. The song of trust (verses 1–6) and the psalm of complaints (verses 7–13) written before the Babylonian Exile were combined by an unknown producer either during or shortly after the period. Verse 14 serves as a nexus between the two prayers is probably the creation of this producer, the person about whom nothing more is known. As far as the content of the psalm is concerned we can affirm that some of its expressions and metaphors trace back to old traditions and hide a rich message. The two songs originating from different life situations are brought together by the faith and trust in God present in both, which can serve as an example today for everyone searching and craving for God.

