

## **Main fields of research**

### **Hermeneutics**

The evolution of the biblical faith driven by God's redemptive responses to human needs in ever new historical situations and patterns of thought.  
The theology of Paul in a modern perspective.

### **Systematic Theology**

The interface between retrieval of the Word of God (Biblical Studies), reflection on the Word of God (Systematic Theology) and communication of the Word of God (Practical Theology).

An experiential (inductive) rather than speculative (deductive), biblicist or propositional (doctrinal) approach to theology.

A plausible, dynamic and consistent reflection on the truth of the biblical message in its situational incarnations.

A critical translation of the biblical message into the thought patterns of today.

- African Traditional Religion
- Modernity and postmodernity
- The scientific worldview.

The concept of God as the transcendent Source and Destiny of actually experienced reality.

Salvation seen in terms of God's evolving vision of comprehensive well-being that translates into God's concern for any deficiency in well-being in any dimension of life.

The gospel understood as God's suffering, liberating and empowering acceptance of the unacceptable into his fellowship, which creates a new, united but diversified community.

The potential of Luther's experiential theology to respond to the needs and world views of today.

### **Social dynamics and Theological Ethics**

The unbalanced dynamics between economic centres and economic backwaters and their ecological impact in a multidisciplinary perspective (see *Power and Beliefs in SA* as well as *Prosperity, Poverty and Pollution*).

The phenomenon of ideology as a justification mechanism of the pursuit of collective self-interest (See *Beyond Marx and Market*).

Democracy in Africa (see *A democratic vision for South Africa*).

The interaction between African traditionalism and modernity in religious, social and economic terms (see *The living dead and the living God*).