



SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

The ISA RC22 Sociology of Religion's official newsletter

March 2025 | Issue 29

TOP NEWS IN THIS MONTH

Digital Exorcism and Morality

Adam Possamai

Divine Purpose? Religion, Race, and Attitudes Toward Life Extension Technology

Jacqui Frost

Global Sociology in Times of Polycrisis

Geoffrey Pleyers

WELCOME TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE RC22 SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION NEWSLETTER!

Dear RC22 Members,

It is with great pleasure that we present the latest edition of the RC22 Sociology of Religion Newsletter—a collective endeavor made possible by the dedication, insight, and contributions of our vibrant community. This newsletter is more than just an update; it is a reflection of the outstanding work being carried out across our network, showcasing the depth and dynamism of contemporary research in the sociology of religion.

In this issue, we explore a rich variety of topics that speak to the ever-evolving intersections of religion, politics, society, and culture. We delve into pressing discussions such as the role of religion in the age of polycrisis, the intricate ties between religious identity and migration, and the ways in which secular activism shapes contemporary social landscapes. From thought-provoking analyses on digital exorcism to explorations of religious disaffiliation in Chile, each contribution offers a fresh perspective on the shifting terrains of belief, identity, and societal change.

We are particularly excited to highlight "The Power of Sequential Art Compels You! – Exorcism in Comics", a fascinating look at the intersection of theology and graphic storytelling, as well as insights into the 2021 Australian "Mark 'No Religion'" campaign, which examines secularization through the lens of demographic shifts. Additionally, the interview with ISA President Geoffrey Pleyers offers a compelling reflection on global sociology in times of crisis, encouraging us to rethink our discipline's role in a rapidly transforming world.

None of this would be possible without the collective spirit of our members. The research featured here is a testament to the intellectual rigor and innovative thinking that defines RC22. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all who contributed, whether through articles, interviews, or the behind-the-scenes work that brings this newsletter to life. Your dedication enriches not only this publication but also the broader field of sociology of religion.

As we continue to navigate an era of profound social and religious transformations, we hope this issue sparks new discussions, fosters collaborations, and inspires future research. We look forward to your insights, feedback, and, most importantly, your continued engagement with this remarkable community.

Warm regards,

Daniel Valdez

Online Communication Manager
ISA RC22 Sociology of Religion

5TH ISA FORUM OF SOCIOLOGY



Planning your trip to the 5th ISA Forum in Rabat, Morocco?



The capital city of Morocco, is a blend of historical charm and modern sophistication, featuring impressive landmarks such as the Hassan Tower and the Kasbah of the Udayas, along with a vibrant cultural scene and picturesque coastal views.

Flights: The nearest airport is Rabat-Salé Airport (RBA), just 9 km from the city center. Alternatively, Casablanca Mohammed V International Airport (CMN) is about 99 km away, and Tangier Ibn Battouta Airport (TNG) is approximately 240 km from Rabat, accessible via high-speed train in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Accommodation: The ISA encourages attendees to book accommodations independently, utilizing various online platforms to find options that best suit individual preferences. Nearby cities such as Salé, Skhirat, Kénitra, and Casablanca are also worth considering, as they are well-connected to Rabat by train and taxi services.

Getting Around: Rabat offers reliable train services operated by the Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF), including the high-speed Al-Boraq train. Within the city, taxis are widely available and affordable, and the Rabat-Salé tramway efficiently connects various districts. The nearest tram stop to the Forum venue is L1 - Ibn Rochd.

For more details and updates on your trip, click the icon below.



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Publications of our members

‘THE 2021 AUSTRALIAN “MARK ‘NO RELIGION” CAMPAIGN’

Gower, R. and A. Possamai



Australia’s religious landscape is shifting, with "No Religion" now the second most common census response. The 2021 "Mark 'No Religion'" campaign aimed to ensure this growing secular identity was accurately reflected. This article dives into the motivations behind the campaign, the strategies of secular activists, and the broader implications for policy and public life. Using qualitative research and Ulrich Beck’s risk theory, it reveals how activists see religious influence as a societal risk—and how census data becomes a battleground for shaping the future of secularism in Australia.

‘OVERSEAS BORN ‘RELIGIOUS NONES’ IN AUSTRALIA’

Possamai, A., A. Kamp, and R. Gower

Australia has witnessed a significant rise in people claiming ‘No-Religion’ in recent censuses with the percentage having more than doubled in the last two decades. Academic literature addressing Australian non-religion focuses on explaining this rise and/or investigating the inherent diversity of the substantial religious ‘none’ category. Existing research also tends to refer to two broad categories of non-religious people in Australia: those who become non-religious while living in Australia and those who were born non-religious. There is little understanding of the migration of non-religious people to Australia. Similarly, current migration literature abounds with analyses of religious migrant groups who contribute to the religiosity of Australia, but there is minimal investigation of non-religious migrants. The 2021 Australian national census identified that close to one-quarter of non-religious people were born outside of Australia, but it is unclear if they were already non-religious or if they ‘lost’ their religion after migration or settlement. This article seeks to understand the increase of the no-religion category by focusing on those born overseas. This investigation finds that, although not a central driver, migrants are also contributing to the ‘non-religious’ population. These findings challenge much of the migration scholarship that characterises migrants as religious and complicates understandings of migrants solely driving increased religiosity in Australia.



SECULARISM &
NONRELIGION



3

'DIGITAL EXORCISM AND MORALITY'

Possamai, A. and R. Gower

Recent works have highlighted that exorcism is not an atavistic ritual but that it has a renewed place in our contemporary Western world. As religious institutions have become more secularized and rationalized, a vacuum has been left for religious professionals to deal with demons. While exorcists claim that there is a higher demand for exorcism, they grow as a profession and warn people of the devil's presence in games, popular culture and family curses. The use of social media has not been left out from these developments as exorcism videos have spread, and remote online forms of exorcism are available. While questions of morality are malleable in this context, for example, giving a sense of security or providing extra insecurity in this world of anxiety, this article points to an attempt by an exorcist on his YouTube channel at re-sacralizing society. This article discovers as part of these practices the importance of passing on messages of morality more so than curing peoples of their demons. The digital world thus provides a greater reach for exorcists to spread their morality with a far wider reach than in a darkly romanticized gothic and secluded room where exorcism is often perceived to take place.

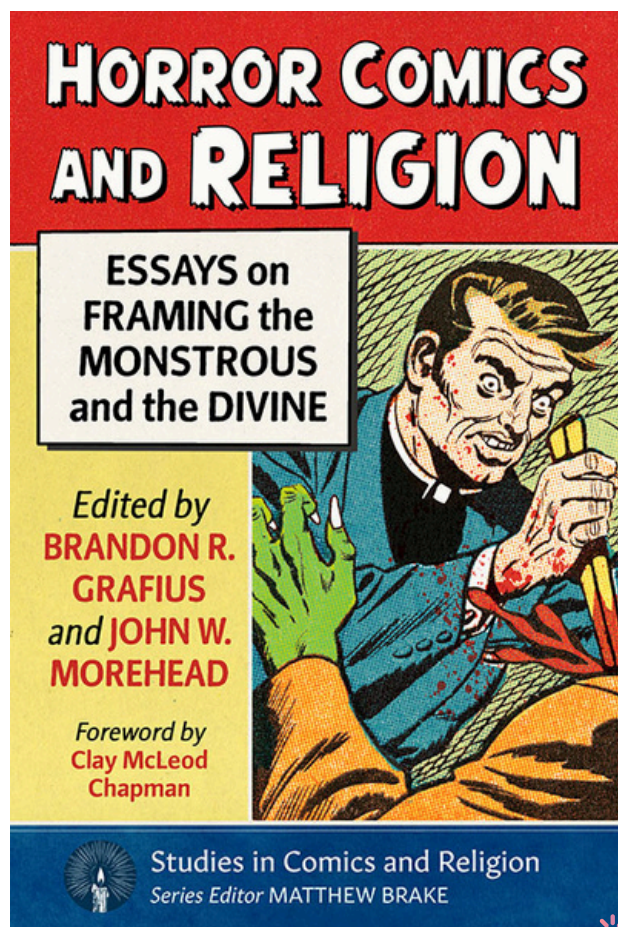
Sage Journals



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

"The power of sequential art compels you!" -exorcism in comics'

McGuire, J. and A. Possamai



DIVINE PURPOSE? RELIGION, RACE, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LIFE EXTENSION TECHNOLOGY

Jacqui Frost, Rachel C. Schneider, Andrea K. Henderson and Elaine Howard Ecklund.

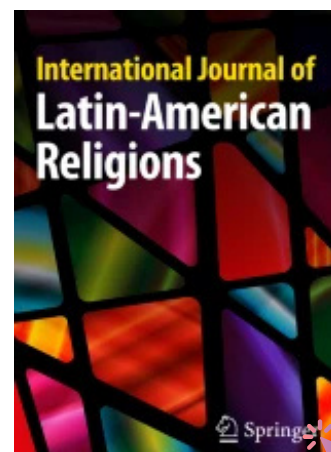


There is a growing sociological literature examining how religion shapes attitudes toward science and technology. However, sociologists have done little to explore how attitudes toward religion and science shape support for end-of-life and life extension technologies. Past research suggests that those most likely to be interested in life extension technologies are nonreligious and White. However, we draw on theories in sociology of religion to examine how race and religion might intersect to shape attitudes about life extension. We find that Black Americans are significantly more interested in life extension than White Americans, and while religiosity decreases interest in life extension among White Americans, religiosity increases interest for Black Americans. And we find that Black and Hispanic Americans are more likely than White Americans to cite other-oriented and religious reasons over self-oriented reasons for wanting to extend their lives, such as “divine purpose” and a desire to contribute more to society.

PROGRESSIVISM AND RELIGIOUS DISAFFILIATION IN CHILE: RESPONSES TO SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Ignacio Cáceres and Andrés González

This article examines the relationship between support for progressive social movements and religious disaffiliation in Chile, contributing to the growing literature on how political dynamics shape religious identification. Chile’s religious landscape has experienced significant changes in recent years, with a sharp decline in Catholic identification and a rise in religiously unaffiliated individuals (“nones”). Drawing on data from the Chilean Longitudinal Social Survey (ELSOC) from 2016 to 2021, this study investigates whether support for liberal movements—such as those advocating for student, feminist, environmental, and indigenous rights correlates with higher probabilities of religious disaffiliation. Using autoregressive models and matching techniques, the results show that individuals who express positive evaluations of these movements are more likely to identify as non-religious and demonstrate lower participation in religious services, regardless of their previous religious affiliations. These effects are evident for both Catholics and Evangelicals, indicating that political support for progressive causes can influence religious identity. The findings suggest that religious identification in Chile is more contingent, and that political values, even in the absence of direct church involvement, play a role in shaping religious affiliations. This study extends the discussion on secularization beyond the North American context, offering new insights into the interaction between politics and religion in Latin America.



GLOBAL SOCIOLOGY IN TIMES OF POLYCRISIS

An Interview with Geoffrey Pleyers, ISA President by Geoffrey Pleyers and Breno Bringel



Geoffrey Pleyers at the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology in Melbourne, Australia, July 2023. Credit: International Sociological Association.

Geoffrey Pleyers

RELIGION, POLITICA Y MOVIMIENTOS SOCIALES EN BRASIL



This book provides case studies, analytical tools, and epistemological proposals for understanding social change and the ways in which social movements contribute to shaping society. It is an invitation, rooted in encounters and dialogues, to develop a global sociology capable of addressing the challenges of our century.

"Geoffrey Pleyers thinks about the world, its movements, and its crises from a perspective that challenges established thought while honoring a long tradition of knowledge production. With the curiosity and depth that characterize him, the tireless global sociologist and current president of the International Sociological Association offers us key insights for understanding contemporary social movements."

— Rossana Reguillo, ITESO, Guadalajara.

UN PROYECTO RENOVADO DE SOCIOLOGIA GLOBAL



The great challenge of our time is the gradual emergence of a global consciousness that enables us to collectively address the common challenges of the 21st century, starting with global warming, ecological catastrophe, inequalities, and threats to democracy. If we, as sociologists, rise to the task, sociology will contribute to this planetary awareness and to finding solutions for the challenges of this century. If sociology aims to understand the transformations of our world, our discipline is also affected and shaped by them. This is particularly true for the project of global sociology, which must be reassessed in light of the transformations that our world and the social sciences have undergone in recent decades.

Understanding Canadian Linguistic and Religious Pluralism

Övgü Ülgen

This article explores the complex relationship between language and religion through the narratives of immigrants, specifically North African Jews living in Montreal and Toronto. Throughout the article, rather than simply referring to the faith or religious practices of the participants, our interest in religion will be linked to its "post" expression—that is, after the Quiet Revolution in Quebec. In other words, since most of our interviewees, as well as the Franco-Quebecers they encountered following the Quiet Revolution, are secular, we will focus on their relationship to Catholicism in its "post" phase rather than on how they practice their faith. This is the perspective we will adopt here. To this end, we demonstrate how Jewish identity constitutes an ethnic identity tied to language rather than being solely religious.... full article available at Cahiers Tocqueville des Jeunes Chercheurs.



Cahiers Tocqueville des Jeunes Chercheurs



Religious Complexity in Postcolonial South Africa: Contending with the Indigenous

Federico Settler

The history of religions during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has been closely tied to the classification of Indigenous religions. However, recent scholarship in the field of religion has increasingly drawn on the work of subaltern and postcolonial historiography as a way of disrupting the European canon and dislodging Indigenous and non-western ways of knowing and being from the tyranny of the classical taxonomies of religion. Recent approaches to religious diversity have been challenged for reproducing imperial hierarchies of religion—assuming an accommodationist approach to Indigenous religions while also rendering invisible the internal diversity, fluidity, and adaptive orientations within Indigenous religions. In this paper, I contend that in the postcolonial context, Indigenous religions uncouple themselves from traditional taxonomies of religion, and, in particular, I propose religious complexity as a suitable framework and approach for accounting, contending with, and reporting on religious change in postcolonial South Africa. I explore questions about how to account for, 'classify', or 'measure' change related to everyday African Indigenous religious efforts and practices in the aftermath of and in response to colonialism, where conventional ideas about religious authority and affinity are displaced by Indigenous practices that can variously be described as simultaneously vital, viral, or feral.



religions



Transformations in Religious Zionist 'Lived Religion' through the Lens of Guidance for Singles

Ari Engelberg

Jerusalem Multidisciplinary College

In a recent article that was published in the journal *Iyunim*, a Hebrew language academic journal put out by the Ben-Gurion University, I looked at the changes that have taken place in the contents of the guidance and advice of spiritual leaders to Jewish Religious Zionist singles over the last twenty years. I began studying singles in the Religious Zionist community in 2006. My PhD dissertation based on this research was accepted in 2011, I later took up research on other subjects but in recent years I conducted follow up research on religious singles. My book on this subject *Religion and Singlehood: The case of Religious Zionist Singles* was published by Lexington in November 2023. In the upcoming 38th ISSR Conference "Religion, Migration, and Conflicts in Polarized Societies" I will be chairing a session on ongoing singlehood and divorce in conservative religious groups.

In modern times, conservative religious groups belonging to different faiths tend to share various notions and beliefs regarding the family and its centrality in religious life. Different faiths have developed doctrines of "family values" that are meant to counter certain liberal and progressive beliefs regarding the family as well as related issues of gender and sexuality. While secular liberal and progressive individuals and organizations are often critical of these "family values" doctrines for various reasons, including privileging heterosexuality, there are other believers who adhere to religious family values but nevertheless remain unmarried or divorce and are therefore unable to realize these values to their fullest extent.

In the recently published article, I discussed the theoretical issue of individualization within the religious sphere. Ulrich Beck (2010), Grace Davie (1990) and Danielle Hervieu-Leger (2005) in their writings divide believers into two types. Beck uses the terms "authoritarian religion" and "individualist religion". The first refers to believers who believe in a divine message that was sent only to them, as opposed to individualist believers who are pluralistic and favor a universal spirituality that knows no boundaries. In contrast, I claim, based on my results and in congruence with Tanya Luhrman's claims, that processes of individualization occur also among devout believers that believe in ultimate truths and are not pluralistic. This is the case with Religious Zionist singles and the advice they receive from spiritual leaders. Processes of individualization in this society are expressed among other ways, by the infiltration of psychological and New Age notions of the self into traditional conservative religious teachings. Specifically, 20 years ago romantic love was often depicted by Orthodox rabbis lecturing to singles as a product of facile Western culture that should not be sought after by religious Jews. In the more recent research, it was found that a 'spiritualization' of the search for love has taken place. In the past, the years during which singles sought a partner were considered wasted time, as if adult life only truly begins after one establishes a family. More recent advice focuses on the spiritual and psychological trials and tribulations that the individual goes through while searching for her soulmate. Holy matrimony is still seen as the goal all should strive for; however, the search itself is now viewed as a spiritual psychological process of seeking that is guided by God who knows exactly what each individual must endure prior to finding her soulmate.

אוניברסיטת בן-גוריון בנגב
جامعة بن غوريون في النقب
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev



Performing heritage at Cordoba's Mosque-Cathedral

Mar Griera and Marian Burchardt

This article explores the politics of cultural heritage in societies experiencing secularization and religious diversification by examining recent efforts made by Cordoba's Cathedral Chapter to emphasize the Christian origins and identity of the iconic Mosque-Cathedral. We argue that the Cathedral Chapter's approach to managing and narrating the building over the past two decades responds largely to tensions stemming from the divergence between the primacy of its Islamic or multi-religious identity characteristic of popular representations of the building, both within Spain and beyond, on the one hand, and the primacy of the building's Christian identity as manifested in the institutional arrangements concerning its ownership, management, and use, on the other. While this divergence has been a source of periodic tensions since the 1970s, such tensions have been amplified by recent symbolic acts and popular movements contesting the Church's dominion over the Mosque-Cathedral, as well as by broader societal changes that have diminished the Church's power and influence and heightened its sense of vulnerability. We identify and analyse four main strategies employed by the Catholic Church to (re)narrate the meaning of the building and assert its Christian roots and identity: (1) archaeological projects attempting to demonstrate its Christian foundations; (2) liturgical practices presenting it as a church to establish its Christian identity; (3) discursive practices framing Catholic traditions and rituals as 'intangible heritage' crucial to the building's successful preservation; and (4) the unconditional prohibition of Muslims from performing Islamic prayers. In our research, we have focused on the utilization of museological methods and the interweaving of diverse repertoires (scientific, artistic, religious), by Catholic actors, aimed at authenticating and validating novel interpretations about the origin and Christian character of the building.

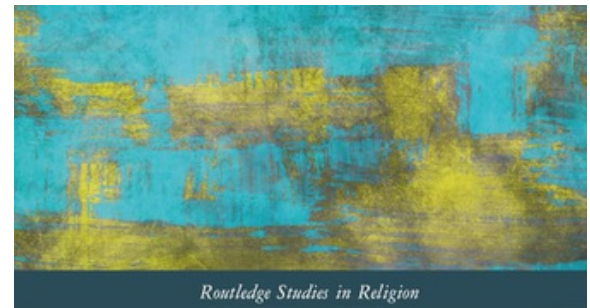


Judaizing Christianity and Christian Zionism in Northern Ireland. For God, Israel, and Ulster.

Exciting New Book by Véronique Altglas
- Arriving This April!

This book explores the contemporary judaization of evangelical Christianity through the ethnography of a messianic congregation in Northern Ireland. A constellation of messianic 'congregations' have expanded worldwide over recent years, combining Jewish liturgy, symbols and artefacts, with prophecies about the End Time and the return of Jesus. Increasingly recognised as a legitimate subdivision within evangelicalism, the messianic movement has facilitated a popularisation of Jewish practices and symbolism beyond its own congregations. What insights do these congregations offer about the deregulation of religions? Is there any logic to the combinations of Christian and Jewish sources in messianic beliefs and practices? How can we understand this fascination with Jews and Judaism? Finally, what is the political significance of messianics' relationship with Jewish people, the state of Israel, and Christian Zionism? The book will be of particular interest to scholars of the sociology and anthropology of religion, religion and politics, and Jewish-Christian relations.

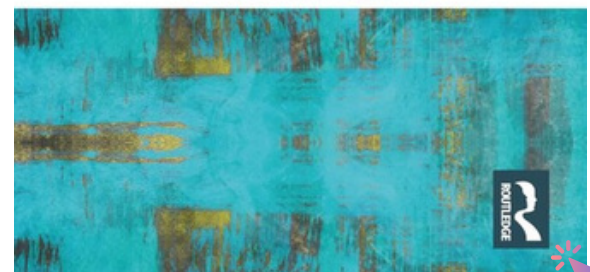
Véronique Altglas, Senior lecturer in Sociology, Queen's University Belfast.



JUDAIZING CHRISTIANITY AND CHRISTIAN ZIONISM IN NORTHERN IRELAND

FOR GOD, ISRAEL, AND ULSTER

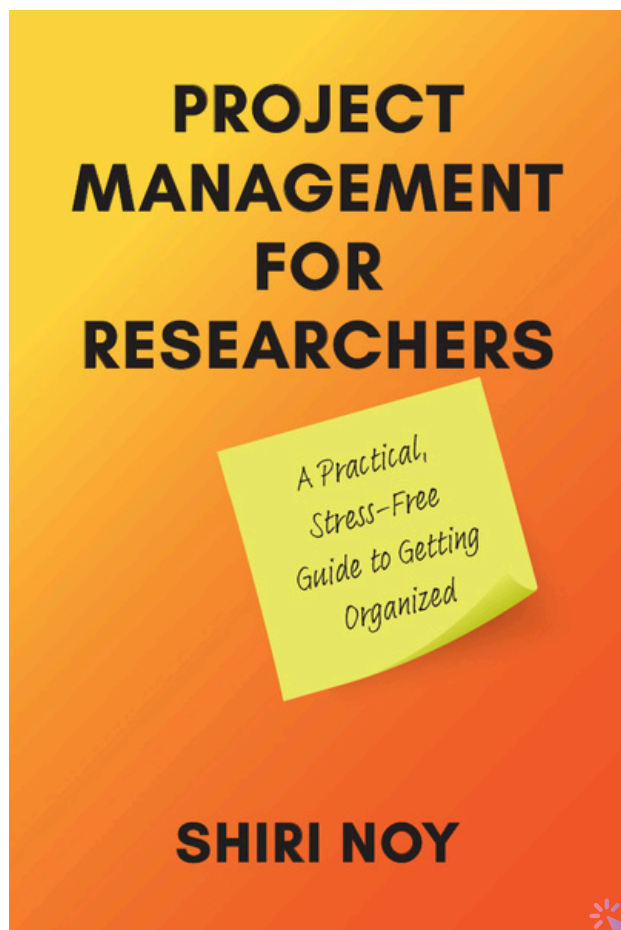
Véronique Altglas



Project Management for Researchers

A Practical, Stress-Free Guide to Getting Organized

Shiri Noy



Learning how to organize and manage research is important for both the researcher and for advancing research. However, graduate students are often trained in theories, methods, and disciplines, but rarely in the organizational, administrative, and metacognitive skills required to manage research projects. Moreover, several disciplines are decrying a reproducibility crisis, with a concerted academic push toward open-access approaches. By clearly organizing research, graduate students and researchers can ensure that they are able to account for their methodological, theoretical, and other research decisions: to reviewers, to funding agencies, and to support the development of new ideas and exciting offshoots of projects.

Project Management for Researchers tackles the how, what, and why of project management. It offers step-by-step guidance on choosing tools and developing a personalized system that will help the reader manage and organize their research so that steps and decisions are documented for accountability and reproducibility. Readers will find worksheets they can adapt to their own needs, priorities, and research as well as practical tips on issues ranging from emails to scheduling. Suitable for work across methods, experience levels, and disciplines and adaptable for those working alone, with others, or as team managers, this book will guide readers between various research stages—from planning, to execution, to adjustment of research projects big and small.

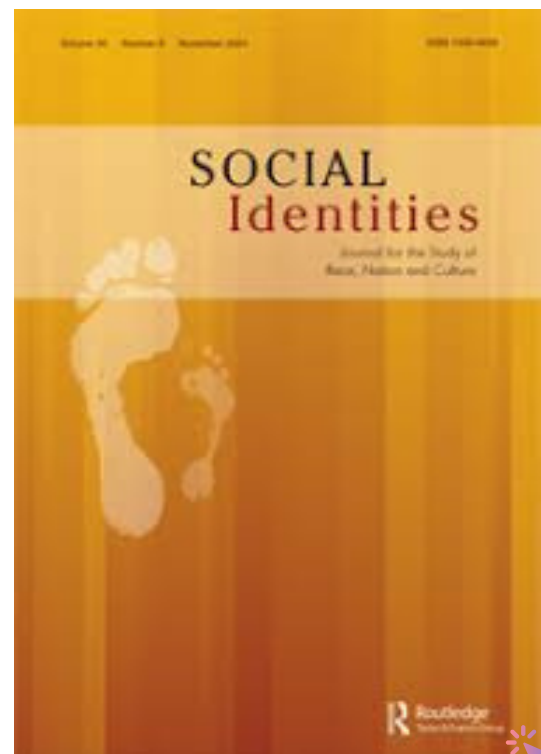
Shiri Noy is Associate Professor of Sociology at Denison University.

CREATION OF 'OTHER' IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY, POLITICIZED IDENTITY-BASED DIVISION, AND THE RISE OF HOSTILITY TOWARD 'OUT-GROUP' IN A MULTI-ETHNIC, POLY-CULTURAL WORLD: A STUDY ON GENOCIDE PREVENTION, HUMAN SECURITY, AND PEACEBUILDING

Intekhab Hossain

In the era of globalization, no country is monocultural today. All countries are cultural mosaics since different ethnic groups have their own unique set of traditions. It is particularly important to appreciate and respect these traditions since they represent an integral part of our cultural heritage. Likewise, in many countries, the majority population is far greater than all the minorities combined, whereas, in others, the minority groups all together comprise a significantly large number. In this increasingly integrated yet fragmented world, many multi-ethnic countries face the challenges of preventing cultural conflicts between diverse groups and finding solutions. A fresh wave of persecution and violence against minority groups for their membership in a pluralistic society has escalated in many parts of the world, altering the climate of peaceful coexistence and democratic oversight. Such challenges are particularly pressing for marginalized, vulnerable groups.

The article endeavors to foster a more holistic interpretation of the questions: why do some regions of the world experience major incidents of 'crimes against humanity' and gross human rights violations while others do not, and how do the 'us vs. them' politics, politicians, and other leaders subtly transform civilians into killers? The article also examines the triggering factors of major tragedies, particularly what sets off acts of ethnic cleansing or genocide. As such, exploring the demagogues' malicious mission to subvert justice, democratic success, and the rule of law, creating destructive cultures on the path to mass atrocities, is the additional emphasis of this piece. This entry's relevance depends on the quest for the conditions and prospects for conflict transformation, peacebuilding, and peaceful cohabitation across different cultural traditions in the changing socio-political and cultural milieu owing to contemporary global shifts to authoritarianism and illiberal populism.



RESURGENT TOTALITARIANISM, CHARISMATIC DICTATORSHIP, AND THE RISE OF SOCIO-POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN THE AGE OF GLOBALISATION AND MULTICULTURALISM: AN ESCALATING HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

Intekhab Hossain

Globally, there are certain tendencies in a significant number of regimes today that indicate a shift away from liberal democracy, the rule of law, equality, and justice. This threatens international human rights, advancing towards totalitarianism. The technologies available to totalitarian regimes today for control, intimidation, indoctrination, and mass manipulation are far more advanced than their earlier counterparts. It is typically led by a charismatic dictator and a single political party that uses powerful narratives of blame, hate speech, instilling fear, and scapegoating to seize or maintain power at any cost. That being so, amid contemporary global shifts to totalitarianism, human rights abuses persist worldwide despite the ratification of so many international treaties. This piece engages in critically analysing the situation faced by the targeted group of citizens who live under the rules of resurgent totalitarian states. The study further examines the reasons why certain countries and communities get along well with their counterparts while others appear to be breeding grounds, what role governments, politicians, and leaders play in the development and support of group divisions and ideologies of social difference, and how these ideologies lead to the creation of a destructive culture and infrastructure on the path to large-scale bloodshed.



GLOBAL CITIZENS, CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY, AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN A RAPIDLY GLOBALISING MULTICULTURAL WORLD: COMMUNITY REVITALISATION AND REFLECTIVE PRACTISE

Intekhab Hossain

We are hated for having different shades of skin colour, following different faiths, being of different ethnicities, or having different cultural backgrounds. Due to this, every single one of us is to deal with difficulties on a daily basis. Dignity for the inherent worth of every human being is indispensable. Concerns about the effects of cultural ignorance and intolerance have permeated contemporary socio-scientific discourse. It is essential to be cautious and conscious of our mindset and tendency to make mistakes in a world that is constantly advancing and becoming more integrated, interconnected, and interdependent than ever before owing to globalisation. This piece examines several persisting global challenges wherein common civilians are attacked, persecuted, and ostracised. The study is relevant since it examines, explores, and analyses the inappropriate socio-political, psychological, and cultural factors leading to almost complete misunderstanding and breakdown among people from different ethnic, racial, religious, and cultural backgrounds. As such, the article's main argument is that every nation has the challenging and significant obligation to figure out how its citizens from diverse cultural backgrounds may live side by side peacefully without inciting large-scale violent conflict or causing the disintegration of the nation as a whole. In the interest of restoring humanity, peace, and serenity worldwide, the study also proposes some culturally appropriate alternatives and/or possibilities to those unjust global phenomena. Finally, the findings indicate that some sort of learning strategy, enculturation, and interethnic and intercultural interactions and rapport has the potential to eradicate or at least mitigate such concerns.

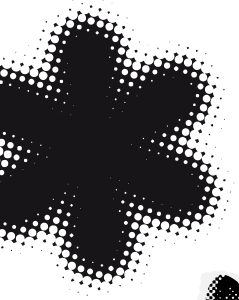


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