


Erratum: ‘Living God, renew and transform us’ – 26th General Council of the World Communion of Reformed Churches, in Leipzig, Germany, 29 June to 07 July 2017

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Prof. Dr J. Moltmann contributes to the research project, ‘University, Education and Theology’, directed by Prof. Dr Johan Buitendag, Department of Dogmatics and Christian Ethics, and Dean, Faculty of Theology, University of Pretoria.

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In the published article, ‘Moltmann, J., 2017, “Living God, renew and transform us” – 26th General Council of the World Communion of Reformed Churches, in Leipzig, Germany, 29 June to 07 July 2017’, *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies* 73(1), a4836. <https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v73i1.4836>, on pages 2 and 3, the following paragraph and footnotes is updated as it was incorrectly formulated:

The original incorrect wording

The 21st century has invented suicide bombers: or more accurately, suicidal mass murderers. In terrorists, we encounter a new ‘religion of death’. ‘Your young people love life’, Mullah Omar from the Taliban told western journalists,¹ ‘Our young people love death’. After the mass murder in Madrid on 11 March 2004,² a letter claiming responsibility was found with the same content: ‘You love life, we love death’. A German who joined the Taliban in Afghanistan declared: ‘We don’t want to win, we want to kill and be killed’. Why? I think that killing bestows power, the absolute, divine power over life and death. That is why terrorists seek maximum publicity. Spreading terror brings huge pleasure. We saw this love of death in European Fascism: ‘Viva la muerte’, cried an old Fascist general in the Spanish Civil War (see Moltmann 2007:347; 2013:33).

Original footnotes

1. Editor: for example, Bette Dam, a Dutch journalist who reported for CNN, the *Global Post* and the *Guardian*, *Spiegel Online* 30 July 2015, ‘Mullah Omar biographer, “The world’s most mysterious political leader”’, viewed 08 October 2017, from www.spiegel.de English Site › World › Afghanistan.
2. Editor: the Spanish prime minister, José María Aznar, used the expression ‘mass murder’, when ‘[m]ore than 190 people were killed today [11 March 2004] and many more injured in a series of rush-hour explosions at Madrid train stations’ (Jeffery 2004).

The revised and updated wording

The 21st century has invented suicide bombers: or more accurately, suicidal mass murderers. In terrorists, we encounter a new ‘religion of death’. ‘Your young people love life’, Mullah Omar¹ from the Taliban, ‘Our young people love death’. After the mass murder in Madrid on 11 March 2004,² a letter claiming responsibility was found with the same content: ‘You love life, we love death’. A German who joined the Taliban in Afghanistan declared: ‘We don’t want to win, we want to kill and be killed’. Why? I think that killing bestows power, the absolute, divine power over life and death. That is why terrorists seek maximum publicity. Spreading terror brings huge pleasure. We saw this love of death in European Fascism: ‘Viva la muerte’, cried an old Fascist general in the Spanish Civil War (see Moltmann 2007:347; 2013:33).

Revised footnotes

1. Editor: cf. Jürgen Moltmann, ‘On a Culture of Life in the Dangers of This Time’, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Volume 77, 2013, Pages 175–179, ISSN 1877-0428, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.03.075>.

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2. Editor: the Spanish prime minister, José María Aznar, used the expression 'mass murder', when '[m]ore than 190 people were killed today [11 March 2004] and many more injured in a series of rush-hour explosions at Madrid train stations' (Jeffery 2004).

Furthermore, in the published article, the reference and footnote related to Mullah Omar on page 3 were incorrectly attributed to Dam, B., 2015, 'Mullah Omar biographer, "The world's most mysterious political leader"', *Spiegel Online*,

30 July, viewed 08 October 2017, from www.spiegel.de English Site › World › Afghanistan. The correct source should be Moltmann, J., 2013, 'On a Culture of Life in the Dangers of This Time', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 77, 175–179, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.03.075>.

The editor, A.G. van Aarde, apologises for these errors. The corrections do not change the study's findings of significance or overall interpretation of the study's results or the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.