Darfur: A New History Of A Long War (updated Edition) (African Arguments)
**Synopsis**

Written by two authors with unparalleled first-hand experience of Darfur, this is the definitive guide. Newly updated and hugely expanded, this edition details Darfur’s history in Sudan. It traces the origins, organization and ideology of the infamous Janjawid and rebel groups, including the Sudan Liberation Army and the Justice and Equality Movement. It also analyses the brutal response of the Sudanese government. The authors investigate the responses by the African Union and the international community, including the halting peace talks and the attempts at peacekeeping. Flint and de Waal provide an authoritative and compelling account of contemporary Africa’s most controversial conflict.

**Book Information**

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**Customer Reviews**

My review here covers the details that Flint uses in her synopsis. My opinion is in the final paragraph. If you’re looking for the specific take of events from the author, read below. The Darfur conflict is hugely complex, a mix not only of ethnic diversity and languages but of border and international power struggles. The Fur felt they were losing more and more power in their region as the region was split in to three sections, making them minorities in each. Next, huge Chadian Arab migrations flooded the land and its resources in a time of famine and great need. Does this become
a war for survival? JEM, SLA and other rebel groups formed in the last ten years in response to government supported Janjawiid. The SPLA (Southern Sudan) worked alliances with the Darfur rebels. Al-Turabi is said to have made connections with all Darfurians to support his umma party. There are many reasons why Khartoum would be worried about the Darfur and its power sapping energy. AMIS began a mission in Darfur with very little man-power, Nigerian dominance and little structure. The transition to a UN mission never came, even though there was a UNSC resolution 1709. Activists kept the Darfur in the news, biggest yet in 2004-2005, and even when the conflict had tapered off. It became an activist agenda not always reflecting the facts on the ground. By 2007 until now, the violence had lessened. Taha had negotiated the SPLA’s CPA in 2005 and shortly after the government tried to negotiate with Darfur in Abidjan, without the same success. Flint makes Bashir (president of Sudan) look very counter to the secret negotiations that Taha had with Garang. Yet, somehow, Bashir is the ‘hero’ of the South for the current independence.

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