Darfur: A Short History Of A Long War (African Arguments)
Synopsis

This book details the history of Darfur, its conflicts, and the designs on the region by the governments in Khartoum and Tripoli. It investigates the identity of the infamous "Janjaweed" militia and the nature of the insurrection, charts the unfolding crisis and the international response, and concludes by asking what the future holds in store.

Book Information

Series: African Arguments
Paperback: 176 pages
Publisher: Zed Books (March 3, 2006)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 1842776975
Product Dimensions: 5 x 0.4 x 8 inches
Shipping Weight: 5.6 ounces
Average Customer Review: 4.6 out of 5 stars (9 customer reviews)
Best Sellers Rank: #1,223,999 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #94 in History > Africa > Sudan #700 in Textbooks > Humanities > History > Africa #1796 in Politics & Social Sciences > Social Sciences > Violence in Society

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 into 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 Janjaweed. 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.

Download to continue reading...