International Studies Group

Power and Coercion in Colonial and Postcolonial Africa Colloquium

11 November 2013 to12 November 2013

PROGRAMME

Date	**Monday, 11 November 2013**
Venue	Landbou boardroom
08:30-09:00	**Coffee**
09:00-09:30	**Welcome:** Ian Phimister (University of the Free State)
	Opening: Prof Jonathan Jansen (Vice-Chancellor and Rector, University of the Free State)

Panel One

09:30-11:00	**Control, Collaboration and the State**
	Chair: Heidi Hudson (University of the Free State)
	Cornelis Muller, Daniel Owen Spence, Adam Houldsworth
11:00-11:30	**Coffee**

Panel Two

11:30-13:00	**Settler Power and the State**
	Chair: Marja Hinfelaar (Southern African Institute for Policy and Research)
	Noel Ndumeya, Lazlo Passemiers, Kate Law
13:00-14:00	**Lunch**

Panel Three

14:00-15:30   **Economic Power and the State**

                Chair: Alois Mlambo (University of Pretoria)

                Alfred Tembo, Tinashe Nyamunda, Andrew Cohen

15:30-16:00   **Coffee**

16:00-17:30   **Keynote Speech**

                Speaker: Ashley Jackson (King's College, University of London)

                Title: "War, Violence and the British Empire"

18:30-1835   Big Sky coach will be available to collect participants and delegates in front of Benito Khotseng Building and Adelante Lodge to Seven on Kellner

19:00   Meal at Seven on Kellner

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Date	**Tuesday, 12 November 2013**
Venue	Landbou boardroom
08:30-9:00	**Coffee**

Panel Four

09:00-10:30	**Age, Identity and the Zimbabwean State**
	Chair: Brian Raftopoulos (University of the Western Cape)
	Ivo Mhike, Kudakwashe Chitofiri, Rory Pilossof
10:30-11-00	**Coffee**

Panel Five

11:00-13:00	**Space, Exclusion and the State**
	Chair: Sandra Swart (Stellenbosch University)
	Rosa Williams, Lindie Koorts, Clement Masakure, Anusa Daimon
13:00-14:00	**Lunch**
14:00-15:00	**PhD breakout session with delegates**
Venue	Benito Khotseng Building **(**Library, Room 115 and Room 213**)**
15:30-15:45	Big Sky coach will be available to collect participants and delegates in front of Benito Khotseng Building to Modder River boat cruise.
16:30-20:30	Modder River boat cruise and braai

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Power and Coercion in Colonial and Postcolonial Africa Colloquium

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<u>Abstracts</u>

Monday, 11 November 2013

Panel 1: Control, Collaboration and the State (9.30 am – 11.00 am)

Chair: Heidi Hudson, Center for Africa Studies, University of the Free State

"The Greatest State Scandal" - The battle for control and power in the South African Police Service, 1886-1895

Cornelis Muller

In October 1894 Commandant D.E. Schutte of the South African Police Service (ZARPS) despondently stated in the letter:

I acknowledge the rottenness of the entire police force, but decline to accept the disgrace attached thereto, having striven to reorganise the same, but failed through lack of support.

As implied in this letter, by the middle of the last decade of the nineteenth century the ZARPS was disorganised and the Commandant of the Police had no "no rules, regulations, codes or laws which allowed [him] to discipline his ill-uniformed men". Crime, and specifically police inefficiency to address this issue, was a major topic consistently reported on in the press during the final decade of the 19th century. This paper will explore the internal power struggles and bureaucratic constraints evident within the ZARPS leadership at the time. It will account for how the strained interaction within the command structures would have had a negative impact on the morale and discipline of the rank and file police officers in carrying out their duties. That this was indeed a desperate situation is emphasised by the fact that Schutte resorted to publish his concerns and disappointments of the police system in an English newspaper. This at a time where the political, economic and social complexities of a rapidly industrialising state was leading to increasing tension between the South African Republic government, the mining houses with their capitalist interests and Britain's Imperial ambitions.

Naval Power and Colonial Collaboration in British East Africa

Daniel Owen Spence

The period of 1933 to 1941 saw the largest expansion of imperial naval defence in the history of the British Empire, as local naval forces were established in fifteen crown colonies, protectorates and mandates. Rising geopolitical tensions and fears of aggression from the fascist states were certainly major influences in mobilising colonial human and financial resources. Yet, external threats were not the only ones confronting the British at this time, as internally it faced a rising tide of colonial nationalism. British imperial power was often secured in 'collaboration' with indigenous elites who, along the Swahili coast of East Africa, consisted of an Arab minority ruled by the Sultan of Zanzibar and his liwalis (Governors). Showing that colonial naval forces were more than outwardly-looking sentinels, this paper will explore the cultural, social and political impact that they had in the region, the relationship between naval diplomacy and imperial collaboration, and its role in preserving British imperial power and influence on the eve of decolonisation.

The Ambiguities of Chief Buthelezi's Role in South African Politics, 1980-9

Adam Houldsworth

'Ambiguity', 'paradox' and 'contradiction' are recurring themes in existing scholarly accounts of Chief Buthelezi and his role in South African politics in the 1980s.

As the President of Inkatha, Buthelezi was an outspoken critic of Apartheid and the ruling National Party. However, as President of the KwaZulu Homeland, Buthelezi operated within Apartheid structures. Moreover, his approach to political change converged in certain regards with that of the ruling party. In contrast to the ANC and UDF, Chief Buthelezi shared the National Party's commitment to peaceful, orderly, negotiated change. He opposed the violent struggle and international economic sanctions against the state. Furthermore, throughout the decade, he was the main Black participant in informal negotiations and consultations with the South African Government.

It was in the light of such considerations that John Brewer described Inkatha as 'Janus-faced' and Shula Marks remarked on the 'ambiguities' of Buthelezi's role as 'both critic and collaborator'.

This paper seeks to contribute a clearer and more detailed understanding of these ambiguities. It will make use of original primary source research undertaken by the presenter in order to examine specific aspects of Buthelezi's involvement in South African politics. It will delineate the insights gained as the result of this research. These relate mainly to Buthelezi's political motivations, the nature of his commitment to negotiations and his approach to the ANC's involvement in political change. It will illustrate how these insights can be brought to bear on existing historiographical debates to improve upon current understandings of the subject.

Panel 2: Settler Power and the State (11.30 am – 1.00 pm)

Chair: Marja Hinfelaar, Southern African Institute for Policy and Research

The State and Land Settlement Schemes in Colonial Zimbabwe, 1937 – 1953

Noel Ndumeya

Placing the State at the centre of study, the paper explores issues of state power and white society through the lens of white land settlement schemes. Though the state had, prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, a scheme for settling young Rhodesians on the land, for commercial farming business, it went on to use land as bait to mobilise recruits for the Second World War, and the subsequent Malaya units of the early 1950s. This led to greater state commitment towards settling whites after the war. However, upon return from active service, most got frustrated on finding that there was not enough ready and suitable Crown Land for immediate occupation. Others were left out as the state adopted stringent selection criteria not explained during recruitment. Considering that more settlers, from both Rhodesia and outside, wanted land, this provoked debate within the white civil society, farmer organisation, Land Settlement Board and the Lands and Agriculture Department, on the criteria for selecting beneficiaries. Debate later on centred on the definition of 'an economic land unit.' This resulted in the need to reduce farm sizes and the pursuance of intensive as opposed to extensive farming operations. Also, because post war beneficiaries were mainly whites of British descent, the paper intends to interrogate issues of power, race and nationality in land allocation in colonial Rhodesia.

Guarding White Minority Power in Southern Africa: South Africa, the 'crisis' in the Congo and the Secession of Katanga, 1960-1963

Lazlo Passemiers

This paper looks at how the South African government interpreted the 'crisis' in the Congo and the subsequent secession of Katanga, and how it reacted to it accordingly in an effort to guard its white minority power.

The Congo's transition from a European colony to a newly independent African state was swiftly followed by a violent period of internal control for power and external interference leading to the secession of the Katanga province under the leadership of Moïse Tshombe. During the time of these turbulent occurrences, South Africa began to receive increased criticism –especially by members of the Afro-Asian block in the United Nations- about its oppressive apartheid policy as well as its tight control over the territory of South West Africa. Such widespread condemnation resulted in a search for regional allies amongst the neighbouring white minority states of Rhodesia and Angola who had experienced similar vindications. In order to secure their own protection and create a buffer between the 'white controlled South' and the rest of independent Africa, Southern African states including South Africa looked at the emergence of the secessionist state of Katanga with great interest. The potential success of the secession and support from Tshombe was perceived as a likely safeguard from the troubles in the Congo spilling over into their own territory, eroding or even demolishing the foundations of the white minority state.

This paper investigates how the potentially mutually beneficial relationship between Katanga and South Africa was established and how it developed throughout the crisis. Such a study will assist in gaining a better understanding of how the South

African government was influenced by- and reacted to- a rapidly changing climate of decolonisation which threatened its fragile white minority power.

Destabilised Elites: White Zimbabweans, Power and the Past

Kate Law

Between 1976 and 1982 60% of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe's white population emigrated. These 'orphans of empire' left the country for material and personal security or simply were too 'Rhodesian' to witness the transformation of their country into Zimbabwe. This paper is based on the results of over 30 oral history interviews with white Zimbabwean women who were arguably 'too Rhodesian' to remain. It examines how these women have constructed and navigated their identity as de facto Zimbabweans in the diaspora, analyses the development of post-colonial whiteness whilst also examining how these women have created useable pasts that rely on highly selective readings of both the recent political situation in Zimbabwe and the country's apparent 'hey-day' under colonial rule. A common feature that emerges from many interviews is the belief that the post-2000 crisis was 'inevitable' right from independence. Thus this paper also explores the teleological interpretation that many white women have employed to understand the nature of post-colonial Zimbabwean governance and indeed their own citizenship and belonging in Africa. What emerges is a picture of a community that is unable and indeed unwilling to separate its thoughts and feelings about the advent of independence from the current 'crisis'. In doing so this paper adds another dimension to historical understandings of white women in settler societies whilst also exploring a hitherto understudied aspect of the white 'voice' in post-colonial southern Africa.

Panel 3: Economic Power and the State (2.00 pm - 3.30 pm)

Chair: Alois Mlambo, University of Pretoria

State Power and Wartime Food Production in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), 1939-1945

Alfred Tembo

Although forced labour has a long and notorious history in Northern Rhodesia, by the 1930s it had declined dramatically in frequency. With the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, however, the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act was applied to the entire British colonial empire empowering colonial governments, among others things, to expand the supply of food and raw materials to the mother country and its allies, and to take measures intended to prevent colonial exports from falling into enemy hands. So far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, her major contribution to the Allied war effort was in form of providing base metals for military and other industrial uses. The demand for Northern Rhodesian copper led both to a steep increase in the Copperbelt's labour force, and to the unusual pressures on these workers. The sheer expansion in the workforce placed strains on the territory's capacity to produce adequate food, especially maize, the staple for African mine workers. It was feared that food shortages and the resulting cuts could disrupt production on the mines. I argue that in order to solve the pending crisis, the government invoked emergency powers to conscript African labour for settler farms beginning in February 1942. Civilian labour conscription in wartime-Africa was not peculiar to Northern Rhodesia as similar measures were also adopted in countries such as Kenya and Southern Rhodesia (Spencer 1980, Anderson and Throup 1985, Johnson 1992, 2000).

Flogging a rebellious state into submission: A look into the debates around the imposition of financial sanctions on UDI Rhodesia in the 1960s

Tinashe Nyamunda

This paper looks at the dynamics of power and coercion in the waning years of imperial British rule focusing specifically on the politics surrounding the collapse of federation and decolonisation of central Africa. It examines the debates between Rhodesian colonial and British imperial authorities over the path towards independence in the country. While the British wanted majority rule, Rhodesian authorities instead started preparing for minority rule, and the case where the British did not comply, impose a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI). The discourse between the two centers of power was regulated by the dynamic of power and coercion. With the imposition of UDI in 1965 came the sanctions meant to force Rhodesia into submission. The paper analyses the strategies on both sides in the 1960s and how they determined the nature of power relations between imperial and colonial authorities in Rhodesia. It uses one specific aspect of sanctions, the financial sanction to examine the contestations over the future of Rhodesia, looking at the impact of the approaches used by the centers of power.

'The Lonrho Affair': the 1973 boardroom power struggle to control Lonrho

Andrew Cohen

On 31 March 1973 an extraordinary meeting of Lonrho shareholders at Westminster Central Hall confirmed that Roland 'Tiny' Rowland would continue to lead the multinational company he had first joined in 1961. This event marked the culmination of the struggle to control the British multinational company Lonrho which began two months earlier. 'Much that went on while his fellow-directors struggled to oust Rowland from the position of chief executive was deliberately obscured' noted the first biographer of Rowland, 'it was rather like trying to follow the progress of a fight in an adjoining room, by listening to the thud of blows and cries of pain, without a clear idea who was enduring most punishment'.

This paper will explore the boardroom schism in detail and demonstrate the importance of both Rowland's relationship with African leaders, and the ignorance of much of the British public in relation to the continent in securing Rowland's victory. It will also suggest that Rowland's triumph can be seen more broadly in signalling a change in the nature of capitalism in Britain. By the early 1970s the paternalist world of the gentlemanly capitalists dominating British industry was increasingly uncompetitive and old-fashioned. Rowland, along with James Goldsmith and Jim Slater, were part of a new generation of British industrialists and speculators who refashioned, for better or worse, the British economy.

Tuesday, 12 November 2013

Panel 4: Age, Identity and the Zimbabwean State (9.00 am – 10.30 pm)

Chair: Brian Raftopoulos, University of the Western Cape

State and Youth Policy in Zimbabwe: The post 2000 period

Ivo Mhike

In 2000 the Zimbabwe National Youth Policy was formulated under the auspices of the Ministry of Youth Development Gender and Employment Creation. It aimed at empowering youths to realise their full potential as individuals, as members of communities, political and social action groups, and youth organisations and as key to development of Zimbabwe. By 2012 there were over 400 youth organisations involved in various programmes in Zimbabwe. However this façade of inclusivity and youth participation masked the fact that the National Youth Policy was foisted on the youth by government without youth contribution to policy formulation. The values of patriotism and citizenship within this policy advanced specific political views which did not accommodate the divergent political views. Access to jobs and economic opportunities were prerogatives of specific political parties. In particular, school leavers were forced to go through the National Youth Service programme before joining government departments. The youth policy became a model of state coercion of youth into accepting certain political views and a particular political culture. Policy blended coercion and incentive for state political control. However the youths were not always passive conformers to the state social engineering strategies. Some negotiated within and outside the frame constructed by the state. My study will rely on oral interviews with the youths and youth policy makers, newspaper articles and literature from youth organisations such as Youth Forum, Youth Ahead etc. Relevant secondary literature will also be consulted.

Victimhood and the Persistence of Conflict: A Case Study Of the cyclic nature of Political violence in Norton, Zimbabwe 2008 to 2010

Kudakwashe Chitofiri

This work provides a narrative of "innocence" and victimhood in Norton. It looks at the position and perspectives of the victim and how an understanding of their behaviour helps in conceiving the status of "victimhood" especially in relation to the perpetuation of political violence and other anti-social behaviour. The victims of the political violence were largely forgotten and ignored by the police, the political leadership and the community unless they were viewed as valuable tools in the preservation of a political agenda. This trivialization led victims to seek other avenues of venting out their frustrations with not only the justice system but those whom they perceived to have wronged them. This article thus traces how victim backlash propagates and aggravates the already tense and violence-ridden environment in Norton. The Norton case provides a sense of shared victimhood that was central in the deterioration of the already tense political environment in the area during the 2008 election period. The sense of victimhood was sanctified by the suffering the people went through during the ill-fated 2008 election which brought the individuals and victims of political violence together. The work attempts to provide a catalogue of pain the victims went through and how the victims attempt to make sense of the pain and hurt by blaming those that they perceived to have been responsible for it. It explores how memories of shared violence and shared

victimhood aided in creating "new people" who were brought together by a collective desire for revenge.

To counter their victimhood and organise their own retribution, sections of locals, sometimes co-ordinated themselves into groups that then attacked those they deemed perpetrators. The work stresses the importance of studying the representation of victimhood within particular historical contexts and demonstrates the complex and ambiguous effects of the representation of victimhood in violent political conflicts. To a number of "victims" in Norton, especially MDC youths, it gave them collective confidence to confront their abusers especially in the face of non-action by the state apparatus who they expected to punish the perpetrators of political violence. It was this confidence that led these victims to themselves become perpetrators as they unleashed violence in the name of retribution and retaliation.

War veterans and land: Examining how veterans of the liberation war are faring on land acquired during the fast-track land reform programme in Zimbabwe

Rory Pilossof

The fast-track land reform programme (FTLRP) in Zimbabwe has produced a vast amount of literature. Much of the new work focuses on how those who have been allocated land are using this resource and what gains have been made. One group that has received very little attention in this regard are the veterans of Zimbabwe's liberation war. This project aims to investigate two main aspects of this group's experiences. Firstly it seeks to information on livelihoods: how war veterans are faring; what trials they face; and how their lives have changed. Secondly, the projects aims to ask how war veterans understand the processes that have played out over the last decade or so: what do they make of the politics of land reform; how do the issues of land connect to wider political, social and economic aspects of Zimbabwe; do they agree with the various political and academic assessments of their situation? Crucially part of the project will involve showing some of the recent documentaries on land reform to war veterans in the field and engaging in a discussion about the portrayal, assessment and representation of the land reform and how that compared to the reality that the war veterans are/were facing. Considering the number of studies on land reform in Masvingo (Scoones et al. 2010) and Mazowe (Hanlon et al 2013; Matondi 2012), research sites will be chosen from these two areas in order to engage with existing scholarship.

Panel 5: Space, Exclusion and the State (11.00 am – 1.00 pm)

Chair: Sandra Swart, Stellenbosch University

Bodies and Borders: Portuguese Responses to Plague and Sleeping Sickness in Mozambique at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century

Rosa Williams

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Portuguese medical administrators pressed for the recognition of their role in determining colonial policy in Mozambique, producing a medical framework for defining relationships between the state and the bodies of its subjects. This paper focuses on the workings of these administrative ambitions in colonial campaigns to address the dangers of two vector-borne tropical diseases: bubonic plague and human trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness).

The threat of a global plague pandemic motivated local sanitation ordinances intended to reorder the racial geography of the recently established capital, Lourenço Marques. At the same time new legislation to prevent Indians, both British and Portuguese colonial subjects, from entering the colony described them as uncivilized migrants culturally and racially disposed to be carriers of plague. Sleeping sickness expeditions to the central regions of the colony bordering Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland also prioritised protecting Portuguese space from infection and attempted to establish infrastructures to contain African bodies within the colony's borders. In both instances these ambitious plans for controlling movement into and across Portuguese colonial territory fell far short of their aims. Urban, literate, Indian and African elites objected to restrictions on their mobility in petitions to administrators and in the local press. But the most successful challenges to these fragile controls were those posed by ordinary urban and rural residents of the colony, who largely evaded state surveillance and scientific study, leaving their mark on minutes of meetings and in field reports in the frustrated statements of medical officials and research scientists.

The Other Sauer Report: On White-Coloured Fluidity and the Foundations of Apartheid

Lindie Koorts

In 1987, Deborah Posel published a seminal paper which debunked popular notions of the infamous Sauer Report as the blueprint of apartheid. This report was commissioned by the National Party in 1947 and sought to formalise the party's racial policy on the eve of the 1948 election. By investigating the evidence given before the Sauer Commission, Posel demonstrated that there were tensions between capitalist interest groups who looked to apartheid to secure cheap black labour, and theorists who were concerned with establishing Total Apartheid. The report reflected, rather than reconciled, these tensions, which made it unsuitable as a blue print. These contradictions were translated into the first phase of apartheid, and were the subject of Posel's wider research concern, namely influx control. It formed part of a growing body of research that highlighted the contradictions of racism, apartheid and Afrikaner nationalism.

Yet, it would seem that neither Posel, nor scholars such as Saul Dubow or Hermann Giliomee, took cognisance of another, unpublished, National Party policy document: the report of a committee led by Paul Sauer in 1945, which investigated the position of the Coloured population in the Western Cape. There were, in fact, two Sauer Reports, but the first has remained shrouded in obscurity. While the first report is certainly not devoid of its own contradictions, it has a very striking feature. It advocated a range of measures to ensure segregation between whites and coloureds. These measures bear a startling resemblance to the National Party's early legislative agenda, which would crystalize in the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act, the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act, to name but a few. Many of these measures had been on the National Party's agenda since the mid-1930's, after the Carnegie Commission's report on the poor white problem identified close contact between whites and coloureds as a moral and racial peril, thereby sparking widespread fears of miscegenation.

This paper therefore investigates the question whether the fluid boundaries between whites and coloureds could be considered an important, but hitherto neglected, driving force behind early apartheid legislation and whether the first Sauer report could give us new insight into the foundations of early apartheid

The state and public spaces in early postcolonial Zimbabwe: The case of Operation Cleanup (1983)

Clement Masakure

In November 1983, the government of Zimbabwe embarked on what was officially termed Operation Cleanup (OC) to rid the country of "sex workers" and vagrants. Carried under the emergency clause of the colonial Vagrancy Act (1960), government's cleanup exercise targeted the most vulnerable and socially disadvantaged groups of the society. At the same time taking up a moral stance, the program aimed at "teaching girls a sense of self-esteem and a fear of immorality." My paper examines the context of the cleanup exercise where women, whom the majority of them were not sex workers, and vagrants were rounded up and detained by a government that fought hard to liberate them. While the cleanup exercise was part of the struggles over salubrious public spaces that were carried over from the colonial period, I suggest that the same cleanup exercise must be seen as part of the class and gender struggles in postcolonial Zimbabwe. Looking it as part of class and gender struggles carried over from the colonial period will help us appreciate the ways in which the postcolonial ruling elite was building upon and imposing versions of the colonial masculine state in entrenching its power. Using moral discourses and rules of domination (violence) in a similar fashion to the colonial state, the postcolonial state tried to control the bodies of women, and men belonging to vulnerable masculinities. In this paper, I also suggest that making connections between colonial and postcolonial states is illuminating considering the often-heighted myth of the disjuncture between the two. A myth that has been used and abused by a government that is bent on repressing and oppressing its citizens in the same manner as the colonial government. As postcolonial theorist Franz Fanon has argued, the African elites that took power in postcolonial Africa embraced the values and systems of the colonial masters in the process recreating the rule of western colonial powers. Without dismissing the important socio-economic gains brought by independence, versions of colonial political and socio-economic structures, with its laws and ways of conduct remained intact. Indeed, postcolonial government in Zimbabwe has not only reproduced colonial socio-economic relations and laws, but has also sharpened and used instruments of coercion and surveillance. The developments I trace, that place emphasis on the struggles over unadulterated and unsoiled urban spaces centering on surveillance and control of the bodies of women and vagrants contributes to the historiography of public spaces and state in postcolonial Zimbabwe.

Fluid Migrant Identities, State Hegemony and the Quest for Citizenship by Malawian Diaspora in Zimbabwe

Anusa Daimon

This paper explores the intricate struggles over citizenship by African migrant minorities in Zimbabwe. It uses the case of people of Malawian descent who have grappled with citizenship politics since the colonial period. It argues that hegemonic socio-political orders have exploited the fluid nature of migrant identities to bastardize foreigners through the treacherous redefinitions of citizenship rights along the contours of autochthony, belonging, ethnicity and political affiliation. Using and doctoring inherited colonial legislation, the state has manipulated citizenship to consolidate power and marginalize/disenfranchise the so-called non-citizens or 'aliens'. In the process, citizenship has assumed nuanced socio-economic and political meanings which accommodate a chosen few and relegate many others within a nation-state. Consequently, for many Malawian descendants, their 'alien'

identity has become a curse in the dominant politics of inclusion and exclusion that has characterised the post-independent Zimbabwean landscape. This is despite the fact that Zimbabwe has been their home for decades after their migration from Malawi during the colonial labour migration era under which Malawi acted as a labour reservoir for regional colonial economic enterprises. Many of these descendants have been born in Zimbabwe; do not know where or what Malawi is like and can neither claim any direct links to Malawi nor claim any citizenship rights in Malawi. But still they remain non-citizens in both Zimbabwe and Malawi and are thus stateless. Despite the hope offered by the new Zimbabwean constitution, efforts to sanitize the situation and accommodate migrants as full citizens remain largely insincere and complex.

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11 November 2013 to12 November 2013

<u>Main delegates</u>

Jonathan Jansen

Jonathan Jansen is Vice-Chancellor and Rector of the University of the Free State

Ian Phimister

Ian Phimister is senior research professor at the University of the Free State

Ashley Jackson

Ashley Jackson is professor of imperial and military history at King's College, University of London

Heidi Hudson

Heidi Hudson is professor of international relations and Director of the Centre for Africa Studies at the University of the Free State

Marja Hinfelaar

Marja Hinfelaar is Director of Research and Programmes at the Southern African Institute for Policy and Research.

Alois Mlambo

Alois Mlambo is senior professor of history at the University of Pretoria

Brian Raftopolous

Brian Raftopoulos is a Mellon Senior Research Mentor at the Centre for Humanities Research at the University of the Western Cape

Sandra Swart

Sandra Swart is professor of history at the University of Stellenbosch