

Harare North

Mugabe's War Machine is the first full account of one man's military ambitions. It contains shocking stories of massacre and murder at home and powerful accounts of neighbouring wars and international intelligence intrigues. This revealing book tracks the rise of Robert Mugabe and decodes his psychology in the context of Zimbabwe's military history. His leadership of a guerrilla army against white rule explains how Mugabe continued to rule Zimbabwe as though he were still running an insurgency. Mugabe used military power - the armed forces, militias, police and the dreaded Central Intelligence Organization - to enforce his will against a series of perceived enemies. Along with inflicting massacres in Matabeleland in the early 1980s, Mugabe's forces also fought a covert war against apartheid South Africa. A large army was sent to intervene in the civil war in Mozambique. After 1998 Zimbabwean troops engaged in the massive conflict in the Congo, dubbed Africa's First World War. Domestically, Mugabe crushed all his alleged opponents from the Ndebele to white farmers, and then the media, judiciary, civic groups, churches, unions and homosexuals. The book recounts South African attempts to keep the current government of national unity alive, despite the growing oppression. It also considers how Zimbabwe can be saved from its own self-destruction. Professor Paul Moorcraft is a prolific author and war correspondent who has served in the Rhodesian/Zimbabwean Police and worked closely with the British Armed Forces. His book, *The Rhodesian War* (Pen and Sword 2008) has been a huge success.

This three-volume Encyclopedia of Law Enforcement provides a comprehensive, critical, and descriptive examination of all facets of law enforcement on the state and local, federal and national, and international stages. This work is a unique reference source that provides readers with informed discussions on the practice and theory of policing in an historical and contemporary framework. The volumes treat subjects that are particular to the area of state and local, federal and national, and international policing. Many of the themes and issues of policing cut across disciplinary borders, however, and several entries provide comparative information that places the subject in context.

The post-2000 period in Zimbabwe saw the launch of a fast track land reform programme, resulting in a flurry of accounts from white Zimbabweans about how they saw the land, the land invasions, and their own sense of belonging and identity. In *White Narratives*, Irikidzayi Manase engages with this fervent output of texts seeking definition of experiences, conflicts and ambiguities arising from the land invasions. He takes us through his study of texts selected from the memoirs, fictional and non-fictional accounts of white farmers and other displaced white narrators on the post-2000 Zimbabwe land invasions, scrutinising divisions between white and black in terms of both current and historical ideology, society and spatial relationships. He examines how the revisionist politics of the Zimbabwean government influenced the politics of identities and race categories during the period 2000–2008, and posits some solutions to the contestations for land and belonging.

When he lands in Harare North, our unnamed protagonist carries nothing but a cardboard suitcase full of memories and a longing to be reunited with his childhood friend, Shingi. He ends up in Shingi's Brixton squat where the inhabitants function at various levels of desperation. Shingi struggles to find meaningful work and to meet the demands of his family back home; Tsitsi makes a living renting her baby out to women defrauding the Social Services. As our narrator struggles to make his way in 'Harare North', negotiating life outside the legal economy and battling with the weight of what he has left behind in strife-torn Zimbabwe, every expectation and preconception is turned on its head. This is the story of a stranger in a strange land - one of the thousands of illegal immigrants seeking a better life in England - with a past he is determined to hide.

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Decolonizing Trauma Studies: Trauma and

Postcolonialism" that was published in Humanities

"This report examines the nature and causes of political violence in Zimbabwe during the period from 1 June 2001 to 30 June 2002, and attempts to identify those who were responsible for it"--P. 3.

Long Time Coming brings together short stories and poems from thirty-three writers that provide snapshots of this turbulent period in Zimbabwe's history. Snapshots of living in a country where basic services have crumbled: where shops have no food, taps no water, banks no money, hospitals no drugs, bars no beer. Snapshots of characters surviving against seemingly insurmountable odds. Horrific snapshots of the abuse of power, of violence and oppression, of the destruction of dreams. But this is Zimbabwe and there are lighter moments and moments of hope: in some of life's simple pleasures, in the coming of the rains, in the wink and the smile of a stranger, in a challenge to patriarchy, in the inner strength of the people, in fighting back. The writers are Raisedon Baya, Wim Boswinkel, Diana Charsley, Brian Chikwava, Julius Chingono, Mathew Chokuwenga, Bhekilizwe Dube, John Eppel, Peter Finch, Petina Gappah, David Goodwin, Anne Simone Hutton, Monireh Jassat, Ignatius Mabasa, Fungai Rufaro Machirori, Judy Maposa, Deon Marcus, Christopher Mlalazi, Gothataone Moeng, Wame Molefhe, Linda Msebele, Mzana Mthimkhulu, Peter Ncube, Thabisani Ndlovu, Pathisa Nyathi, Andrew Pocock, John S. Read, Bryony Rheam, Lloyd Robson, Ian Rowlands, Owen Sheers, Chaltone Tshabangu and Sandisile Tshuma.

From Protest to Parties provides a unique window into the politics of mobilization and protest in closed political regimes, and sheds light on how the choices of political elites affect organizational development. The book draws upon an in-depth analysis of 3 countries in Anglophone Africa: Zimbabwe, Zambia and Kenya.

'I am Elizabeth. I wish I could use my real name, because the situation in Zimbabwe is real. It would be better for those back home to know it was me.' The situation in Zimbabwe represents one of the worst humanitarian emergencies today. This book asks the question: How did a country with so much promise - a stellar education system, a growing middle class, a sophisticated economic infrastructure, a liberal constitution, an independent judiciary, and many of the trappings of western democracy - go so wrong? It asks the people who know this complicated story best - the Zimbabwean people who have endured (and hoped) across the decades to tell their side of this story. From refugees in South Africa and Canada to those trying to continue living inside Zimbabwe, from farms, to rural Murambinda and the city of Harare, in their own words they recount their experiences of losing their homes, land, livelihoods and families as a direct result of political violence. They describe being tortured in detention, firebombed at work, beaten up or raped to 'punish' votes for the opposition. This book includes Zimbabweans of every age, class and political conviction, from farm labourers to academics, doctors to artists, opposition leaders to ordinary Zimbabweans; men and women simply trying to survive as a once-thriving nation heads for collapse. 'I am Elizabeth. I wish I could use my real name, because the situation in Zimbabwe is real. It would be better for those back home to know it was me.' The situation in Zimbabwe represents one of the worst humanitarian emergencies today. This book asks the question: How did a country with so much promise - a

stellar education system, a growing middle class, a sophisticated economic infrastructure, a liberal constitution, an independent judiciary, and many of the trappings of western democracy - go so wrong? It asks the people who know this complicated story best - the Zimbabwean people who have endured (and hoped) across the decades to tell their side of this story. From refugees in South Africa and Canada to those trying to continue living inside Zimbabwe, from farms, to rural Murambinda and the city of Harare, in their own words they recount their experiences of losing their homes, land, livelihoods and families as a direct result of political violence. They describe being tortured in detention, firebombed at work, beaten up or raped to 'punish' votes for the opposition. This book includes Zimbabweans of every age, class and political conviction, from farm labourers to academics, doctors to artists, opposition leaders to ordinary Zimbabweans; men and women simply trying to survive as a once-thriving nation heads for collapse. This book investigates the impact of Pentecostalism on the participation of women in business in Harare, Zimbabwe. Chapters in this volume trace the history of women's participation in business and highlight how Pentecostalism serves as a major motivating factor. The central argument is that there is a way in which selected women's businesses are "powered by the Spirit." Contributors to the volume utilize case studies of selected Pentecostal churches and ministries to highlight how the religious ideologies of these churches galvanize them to engage in business. They also draw patterns of similarity and difference across the different Pentecostal churches. The volume demonstrates how Pentecostalism both facilitates and militates against women's participation in business concerning a specific setting in Zimbabwe.

Lizzy's twin, Lucy, had committed suicide because "they" would not let her marry the man of her choice, and her aunt dies single, frustrated and bitter because "they" killed her fiancé. Lizzy vows to fight for justice in a highly oppressive, male-dominated society. In solidarity with the two women she had loved, she swears never to get married nor fall in love. By pledging thus, however, the freedom fighter might have opened a front too many, for almost inevitably, she is caught in the snare of her own beliefs and principles. What happens to a yearning repressed, a yearning sacrificed to principle and loyalty? Does it merely vanish like a dream? Rebel Soldier takes you through a long, twisting, often tumultuous psychological journey of a strong-willed, rebellious, but also romantic woman who struggles to balance social obligations with emotional needs.

This book provides the first comprehensive survey and collection of Nigerian diaspora literature, offering readings of novelists such as Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Sefi Atta, Helon Habila, Helen Oyeyemi, Taiye Selasi, Chika Unigwe, Chris Abani, and Ike Oguine. As members of the new African diaspora, their literature captures experiences of recent Nigerian migration to the United States and the United Kingdom. Examining representative novels, such as Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun* and *Americanah*, Habila's *Waiting for an Angel*, Abani's

GraceLand, and Oyeyemi's *The Icarus Girl*, the book discusses these novels' literary and narrative methods and provides detailed analyses of two of the most common themes: depictions of migratory experiences and representations of Nigeria. Placing the novels in their relevant historical, sociological, philosophical, and theoretical contexts, *Narrating the New African Diaspora* presents an insightful study of current anglophone Nigerian narrative literature.

This book examines the role of the law in the constitution and contestation of state power in Zimbabwean history. It is for researchers interested in the history of the state in Southern Africa, as well as those interested in African legal history. As a founding member and leader of Zimbabwe's main opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change, Morgan Tsvangirai came to prominence as a political force in the late 1990s. Over the next ten years he would be harassed, tortured, charged with treason and labelled a traitor, but he would also come to be globally regarded as a courageous and indefatigable symbol of resistance in the face of brutal repression. From teenage mine worker to trade union leader to Prime Minister of Zimbabwe in a coalition government, this autobiography traces Tsvangirai's political development and activism, laying bare the challenges and frustrations of his political life, up to and including the power-sharing agreements with President Robert Mugabe. *Morgan Tsvangirai: At the Deep End* is the story of a man who through everything he has endured has remained committed to working for peace and democracy for all in his country, and in the process become a beacon of hope for a beleaguered nation. Written in collaboration with his spokesperson, veteran journalist and editor T William Bango, this book contains rich documentation of both its subject's political career and of the changing socio-historical context of Zimbabwe.

This is a study of the "terrain of urban governance", using areas of Zimbabwe's biggest city Harare as case studies. It presents and discusses sets of perceptions of poverty and the poor which influence policy development and decisionmaking among urban "governors". Kamete shows the effects of positive as well as negative perceptions of the poor. He also problematizes more conventional understandings of poverty and includes into his own conceptual understanding dimensions of deficient access to participation and citizenship. He shows that the relationship between power and powerlessness among the poor is much more complex than is sometimes assumed.

As the world today faces messy problems, what in some circles has been called global weirding, the term resilience has taken centre stage. This is crunch time –as we grapple with the negative effects of both climate change and urbanisation. Some commentators have compared the huge problems we face today to Oom Schalk's proverbial leopard waiting for us in the withaak's shade. Do we endlessly count Oom Schalk's proverbial leopard's spots? This is the question posed by a stellar cast of academics, researchers, and experts whose contributions in this text is a rallying cry for action to build resilience to the challenging impact of urbanisation and climate change. To that end, this volume gives hope about the potential for human agency. Our challenge however, is to re-examine our values, to change our conservation conversation and

return to a more wise and holistic understanding of ourselves and our place in the Universe. Perhaps, then only can the obituaries on our demise stay locked in the drawer.

Zimbabwe's Exodus: Crisis, Migration, Survival is written by leading migration scholars, many from the Zimbabwean diaspora. The book explores the relationship between Zimbabwe's economic and political crisis and migration as a survival strategy.

This book presents an empirical study of elections with a careful examination of the democratic process through the study of Zimbabwe's 1995 general elections.

This handbook examines the use of horror in storytelling, from oral traditions through folklore and fairy tales to contemporary horror fiction. Divided into sections that explore the origins and evolution of horror fiction, the recurrent themes that can be seen in horror, and ways of understanding horror through literary and cultural theory, the text analyses why horror is so compelling, and how we should interpret its presence in literature. Chapters explore historical horror aspects including ancient mythology, medieval writing, drama, chapbooks, the Gothic novel, and literary Modernism and trace themes such as vampires, children and animals in horror, deep dark forests, labyrinths, disability, and imperialism. Considering horror via postmodern theory, evolutionary psychology, postcolonial theory, and New Materialism, this handbook investigates issues of gender and sexuality, race, censorship and morality, environmental studies, and literary versus popular fiction.

An internationally-trained African economic analyst studies this former British colony's struggle to become a viable independent state. Problems range from the need for constitutional reform to political patronage and a de facto oneparty democracy and th

Note: this is an abridged version of the book with references removed. The complete edition is also available on this website. From the historical movements of enslaved Africans to the Americas to newer migrations of Africans to spaces like Belgium and France, experiences of blackness on a global stage reflect themes of negotiation, persecution, isolation, unification, remembrance, and much more. Yet, it is impossible to minimize the complex experiences that make up the African diaspora throughout the world, as diasporic communities face a range of struggles, specifically related to the politics of identity and connections to the continent of Africa itself. This book is thus a timely and much-needed exploration of the intricate nature of culture and life in the African diaspora. It examines identities, collectivities, and relationships with Africa and Africans. It helps fill a gap in the field by illuminating the complex experiences of blackness in a manner that motivates readers to grapple with the nuances diaspora studies and African issues on a global stage. This book balances conceptualizations of diaspora by engaging with scholars exploring old African diasporas, newer migrations, and even regional movement within the continent of Africa itself. More importantly, the chronological breadth of the volume allows readers to explore historical matters alongside comparable contemporary issues as a way of assessing continuities and the ways in which communities continue to grapple with institutional racism, political marginalization, and negotiations between tradition and modernity on a global stage. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary nature of the book offers diverse approaches for robust engagement with African diaspora studies.

Harare is at the epicentre of the economic meltdown and political crisis that has devastated Zimbabwe over the last decade and led to a mass exodus from the country.

Those who remained in Zimbabwe's largest city and capital endured unprecedented hardship as the formal economy collapsed, unemployment soared and poverty deepened. Household surveys conducted in Harare with official sanction between 2003 and 2009 appear to demonstrate that food insecurity was not a particularly serious problem, a conclusion sharply at odds with reality. In 2008, at the height of the crisis, AFSUN therefore implemented its own baseline food security survey in Harare using a well-tested and reliable methodology. This paper presents and discusses the results of that survey and shows that Harare had become the most food insecure city in the SADC region by 2008. Levels of food insecurity were extraordinarily high as poor households struggled to find the income to purchase what little food was available in the shops and informal markets. The paper demonstrates that participation in the informal food economy was the major response to the crisis, providing poor households with a modicum of food and income. Urban agriculture for home consumption also grew in importance as a crisis response. While the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe has stabilised somewhat since 2008, the long-term impact of many years of enforced food insecurity on the city population is incalculable. This paper concludes with the recommendation that ongoing monitoring of the urban food security situation in Harare is essential in order to begin to develop national and municipal policies that could ensure a food secure future for the city.

Harare NorthVintage Canada

Africa is on the move. New geopolitical constellations have prompted individuals and groups to escape war, authoritarian regimes, environmental crises, and poverty. This has led to multiple migration patterns and complex mobilities of African people within and outside of Africa. This volume demonstrates that there is no unifying way to conceptualise the multiple nature of African mobilities. Some authors have conceptualised mobility on a metaphorical level while others provide analyses along spatial movement. This volume offers a vast portrayal of the diversity, innovation and richness of African mobile experiences through geographical, linguistic and socio-political domains. Providing nuanced and complex analyses offered by African Studies scholars of various disciplines, this book aims to contribute to new insights into African mobile experiences and to a repositioning of how Africa is represented globally. An indispensable collection that re-examines what it means to belong in the world. "Where are you from?" The word cosmopolitan was first used as a way of evading exactly this question, when Diogenes the Cynic declared himself a "kosmo-polites," or citizen of the world. Cosmopolitanism displays two impulses—on the one hand, a detachment from one's place of origin, while on the other, an assertion of membership in some larger, more compelling collective. Cosmopolitanisms works from the premise that there is more than one kind of cosmopolitanism, a plurality that insists cosmopolitanism can no longer stand as a single ideal against which all smaller loyalties and forms of belonging are judged. Rather, cosmopolitanism can be defined as one of many possible modes of life, thought, and sensibility that are produced when commitments and loyalties are multiple and overlapping. Featuring essays by major thinkers, including Homi Bhabha, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Thomas Bender, Leela Gandhi, Ato Quayson, and David Hollinger, among others, this collection asks what these plural cosmopolitanisms have in common, and how the cosmopolitanisms of the underprivileged might serve the ethical values and political causes that matter to their

members. In addition to exploring the philosophy of Kant and the space of the city, this volume focuses on global justice, which asks what cosmopolitanism is good for, and on the global south, which has often been assumed to be an object of cosmopolitan scrutiny, not itself a source or origin of cosmopolitanism. This book gives a new meaning to belonging and its ground-breaking arguments call for deep and necessary discussion and discourse.

This interdisciplinary book provides a cross-sectoral and multi-dimensional exploration and assessment of the urban geography perspectives in Zimbabwe. Drawing on work from different disciplines, the book not only contributes to academia but also seeks to inform urban policy with the view of contributing to the national aspirations of Zimbabwe attaining middle-income status by 2030. Adopting a multi-dimensional assessment that transcends disciplines such as urban and regional planning, human and physical geography, urban governance, political science, economics and development studies, the book provides a background for co-production concerning urban development in the Global South. The book contributes into its analysis of the institutional and legislative framework that relates to the urban geography of Zimbabwe, as these are responsible for the evolution of the urban system in the country. The connections among different sectors and issues such as environment, economy, politics and the wider objectives of the SDGs, especially goal 11 aspiring to create sustainable communities by 2030, are explored. The success stories relating to urban geography in Zimbabwe are identified together with the best possible practices that may inform urban planning, policy and management.

This book examines how ideas about place and space have been transformed in recent decades. It offers a unique understanding of the ways in which postcolonial writers have contested views of place as fixed and unchanging and are remapping conceptions of world geography, with chapters on cartography, botany and gardens, spice, ecologies, animals and zoos, and cities, as well as reference to the importance of archaeology and travel in such debates. Writers whose work receives detailed attention include Amitav Ghosh, Derek Walcott, Jamaica Kincaid, Salman Rushdie, Michael Ondaatje and Robert Kroetsch. Challenging both older colonial and more recent global constructions of place, the book argues for an environmental politics that is attentive to the concerns of disadvantaged peoples, animal rights and ecological issues. Its range and insights make it essential reading for anyone interested in the changing physical and human geography of the contemporary world.

DFIDs assistance to Zimbabwe : Eighth report of session 2009-10, Vol. 2: Oral and written Evidence

Shimmer Chinodya, winner of the 1989 Commonwealth Writers Prize (Africa region) is one of Zimbabwe's foremost fiction writers. This collection of short stories reveals his development as a writer of passionate questioning integrity. The first stories, 'Hoffman Street' and 'The Man who Hanged Himself' capture the bewildered innocence of a child's view of the adult world, where behaviour is often puzzling and contradictory; stories such as 'Going to See Mr B.V.' provide the transition between the world of the adult and that of the child where the latter is required to act for himself in a situation where illusions founder on a narrow reality. 'Among the Dead' and 'Brothers and Sisters' look wryly at the self-

conscious, self-centred, desperately serious world of young adulthood while 'Playing your Cards', 'The Waterfall', 'Strays' and 'Bramson' introduce characters for whom ambition, disillusion, and disappointment jostle for attention in a world where differences of class, culture, race and morality come to the fore. Finally, in 'Can we Talk' we conclude with an abrasive, lucid, sinewy voice which explores the nature of estrangement. The charge is desolation. Can we Talk and Other Stories speaks of the unspoken and unsaid. The child who watches but does not understand, the young man who observes but cannot participate, the man who stands outside not sure where his desires and ambitions lead, the older man, estranged by his own choices. 'Can we Talk' is not a question but a statement that insists on being heard, and demands a reassessment of our dreams.

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This book is the record of a journey through the world cultures of contemporary London. More specifically, it records a series of encounters with individuals who, although otherwise very different from each other, have three things in common. They are all displaced from their homeland or their origins. They have all become, in some sense, Londoners. And they are all, in their own fields, creative artists. Drawing on many hours of recorded conversation, but distilled with a poet's eye for form and for the telling detail, God's Zoo weaves its story from many stories, each chapter gaining resonance from the others. This is a book about many things. It bears witness to the difficulties encountered by people who have left behind not only a homeland but also family, culture and language. It is also a portrait of a city: London,' as Kociejowski writes, is the main character

even though it sits and watches silently for most of the time.' Above all, it is a testament to the enduring value of art and creativity in human lives. This book is the record of a journey through the world cultures of contemporary London. More specifically, it records a series of encounters with individuals who, although otherwise very different from each other, have three things in common. They are all displaced from their homeland or their origins. They have all become, in some sense, Londoners. And they are all, in their own fields, creative artists. Drawing on many hours of recorded conversation, but distilled with a poet's eye for form and for the telling detail, God's Zoo weaves its story from many stories, each chapter gaining resonance from the others. This is a book about many things. It bears witness to the difficulties encountered by people who have left behind not only a homeland but also family, culture and language. It is also a portrait of a city: London,' as Kociejowski writes, is the main character even though it sits and watches silently for most of the time.' Above all, it is a testament to the enduring value of art and creativity in human lives.

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