



World Tensions Journal Call for Papers



Thematic Dossier: National Policies and International Relations in Southern Africa

The World Tensions Journal is selecting works that will compose the dossier “**National policies and international relations in Southern Africa**”. Proposals must be submitted by **October 10, 2022** and will form part of the **40th edition of World Tensions**, expected to be launched in the second quarter (May/August) of 2023. The objective of this edition is to encourage academic and/or social movements, focusing on the different political, economic, and military phenomena and processes in Southern Africa, from the last quarter of the 20th century to the present day.

Southern Africa is the southernmost geographic region of the continent, bathed by the Indian Ocean on its eastern coast and the Atlantic Ocean on its western coast, formed by more than a dozen countries: South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It was the last region of Africa to free itself from European colonization, in the last quarter of the 20th century, having experienced liberation wars engendered by nationalist movements that fought for the independence of their territories and peoples. During the Cold War period, the Region represented an area of geopolitical and economic influence between the Western world and the socialist world.

Southern Africa has experienced different political, economic, military, integration, and disintegration processes. Such processes left marks on identities, peoples, societies, nations, states, and influenced their national and international trajectories. The apartheid system in South Africa and the existence of white minority regimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia are hallmarks of this period, as are the socialist revolutions in Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, and Mozambique. The “proxy war” between the hegemony of South African apartheid and its links with the minority regime of Southern Rhodesia on

the one hand and the socialist regimes of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, and Mozambique on the other was evident.

The creation of regional alliances such as the *Estados da Linha da Frente* (ELF), the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in addition to the Constellation of Southern African States (CONSAS) were facets of this confrontation. After independence in 1975, Angola and Mozambique, for example, were involved in fratricidal civil wars, which had an “external hand” in support of national revolutions and counter-revolution actions by rebel nationalist movements, in the context of the bipolar dispute of the War- Cold.

In the early 1990s, systemic changes occurred worldwide and in Southern Africa, such as the Washington Consensus, the crisis of the European Socialist Bloc, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the dismantling of the apartheid system, the abandonment of the socialist path of development by the States in the region, and peace agreements to end the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique. These transitions contributed to greater internal stability of states and political-economic integration and imposed new national and regional agendas.

Considering the different political, economic, and military phenomena and processes, the dossier National Policies and International Relations in Southern Africa, from the last quarter of the 20th century to the present day, expects to receive contributions in the form of articles, interviews, book reviews and films covering the following topics:

1. Nationalist movements, independence, revolution, and counter-revolution processes;
2. Political-military conflicts, territorial disputes, civil wars, and peace processes;
3. Social movements, political parties, elections, democratization and political violence;
4. Civil society, public, affirmative and empowerment policies;
5. State, foreign policy and international relations;
6. Regionalism and economic integration processes;
7. Migrations, refugees, exiles and diaspora;
8. Terrorism by State, political organizations and religious groups;
9. Religion, language, culture and identities;

10. Predatory mining, deforestation, ecological disasters;
11. Education, teaching, and research centers.

Papers must be submitted in Portuguese, English and/or Spanish on the online system of the Tensões Mundiais Journal (available below) by October 10, 2022. Files submitted for this call must be identified by the code [#TMAFRAUS] in their title, as well as complying with the guidelines for authors (available below).

The World Tensions Online System:

<https://revistas.uece.br/index.php/tensoesmundiais>

World Tensions Guidelines for Authors:

<https://revistas.uece.br/index.php/tensoesmundiais/about/submissions>

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