

China als Opposition zu einer bipolaren Welt der Supermächte wahr. Zum Beispiel liebäugelte der ehemalige „Kronjurist des Dritten Reichs“, Carl Schmitt, in seiner Schrift „Theorie des Partisanen“ (1963) mit der Volksrepublik als dritter Kraft. In den einflussreichen Kommunistischen Parteien Frankreichs und Italiens bezogen sich 1968/69 linke dissidentische Strömungen auf die chinesische Kulturrevolution, um die Universität als zentralen Ort der Reproduktion sozialer Hierarchie und Arbeitsteilung in Frage zu stellen und die jugendliche Revolte gegen etablierte Parteiapparate zu unterstützen.⁴ Großen Einfluss auf linke Theoriedebatten in Westeuropa hatte zum Beispiel die Zeitung „Il manifesto“, die von aus der KPI ausgeschlossenen Intellektuellen 1969 gegründet wurde. In Frankreich inspirierte die dialektische Philosophie Maos den französischen Philosophen Louis Althusser, den Marxismus weiterzuentwickeln. Darauf bauten später die Theorien des Poststrukturalismus seiner Schüler auf. Insgesamt betrachtet stellt Lovells Buch einen Anfang dar, eine wissenschaftliche Weltgeschichte des Maoismus zu schreiben, es bleiben weiterhin viele Fragen und Themenfelder offen.

Notes

- 1 G. Koenen, Das rote Jahrzehnt. Unsere kleine deutsche Kulturrevolution, 1967–1977, München 2002.
- 2 M. Galway, Book Review: J. Lovell, Maoism: A Global History (New York 2019), in: The PRC History Book Review Series 23 (2020), S. 4, http://prchistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Lovell_review.pdf (Zugriff 25.05.2023).
- 3 Ausführliche Darstellung siehe: F. Wemheuer, Von Haupt- und Nebenwidersprüchen: Antikolonialismus und Antirassismus im Konflikt zwischen dem maoistischen China und der

Sowjetunion um die Führungsrolle der kommunistischen Weltbewegung, in: G. Hanloser (Hrsg.), Identität und Politik: Kritisches zu linken Positionierungen, Wien 2022, S. 175–180.

- 4 F. Wemheuer, Die westeuropäische Neue Linke und die chinesische Kulturrevolution, in: Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte 66 (2016) 23, <http://www.bpb.de/apuz/228477/die-westeuropaeische-neue-linke-und-die-chinesische-kulturrevolution?p=all> (Zugriff 25.05.2023).

Hussein Solomon and Jude Cocodia (eds.): African Security in the Anthropocene, Cham: Springer, 2023, 188 pp.

Reviewed by
Ulf Engel, Leipzig

This timely anthology addresses the emerging debate linking violent conflict in Africa to the evolving Anthropocene. Key African peace and security actors, such as the African Union (AU), have started discussing so-called non-traditional security threats in 2015 – the effects of climate change being the most important one. On 19 November 2015, the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) “acknowledged the inextricable link between peace and security, development and climate change. [The] Council also acknowledged that El Nino is one of the major and recurrent non-military threats to the sustainable development, peace, security and stability of the African continent” (558th meeting). In preparation for the 27th Session of the

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27, Sharm al-Sheik, Egypt, 2022), the PSC reiterated the nexus between climate change and peace and security. Climate change and other environmental, man-made challenges are at the fore of this anthology.

The editors are both based at the Humanities Centre for Gender and Africa Studies, University of the Free State (UFS), Bloemfontein, South Africa. Hussein Solomon is a senior professor. The prolific and productive academic has a research interest in exploring the interface between human security and the environment as well as between religious fundamentalism and African democratization. Inter alia, his most recent books include *Directions in International Terrorism: Theories, Trends and Trajectories* (Palgrave, 2021); *Arab MENA Countries: Vulnerabilities and Constraints Against Democracy on the Eve of the Global COVID-19 Crisis* (with Arno Tausch, Springer, 2021); and *Exporting Global Jihad* (with Tom Smith, IB Tauris/Bloomsbury, 2020). Previous book publications addressed Islamism and Jihadism, African security and terrorism, as well as Boko Haram and other African insurgent movements such as al-Shabaab and Ansar Dine. Jude Cocodia is an associate professor at the UFS and a research fellow at the Department of Political Studies and Governance at the same university. He is also a lecturer at the Department of Political Science, Niger Delta University, Nigeria. He has published on Peacekeeping in the African Union: *Building Negative Peace* (Routledge, 2018) and *Exploring the Confluence Between Terrorism and Identity in*

Africa (with Hussein Solomon, Palgrave Macmillan, 2021).

The volume is organized into 11 chapters. Following the editor's introduction, in chapter 2 Bianca Naude (UFS, Bloemfontein) reflects on contending conceptions of African security. In chapter 3, M. K. Mahlakeng (National University of Lesotho, Maseru) and Solomon discuss the Nile River basin and how relevant the Canadian political scientist Thomas Homer-Dixon's environmental scarcity theory is in this respect. In chapter 4, Sanet Madonsela (University of South Africa, Pretoria) develops a case study on Mali. The AU policy on the nexus between climate change and peace and security is discussed by the editors in chapter 5. The next chapters investigate resource-based conflicts (Omololu Fagbadebo, Durban University of Technology; Mzikayise S. Binza, Walter Sisulu University, East London; and Martin M. Kabange, Durban University of Technology), the struggle between democratization and authoritarianism in Africa (Dries Putter, Faculty of Military Science, Stellenbosch, and Abel Esterhuysen, South African Military Academy, Stellenbosch), and questions of identity and security (Jude Cocodia and Ibaba S. Ibaba, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island). The last two chapters focus on the role of foreign actors in African security (Dauda Abubakar, University of Michigan-Flint) and African regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), respectively (Isaac Owusu-Mensah, University of Ghana, Accra, and Abdul-Jalilu Ateku, Stafford-

shire University, Stafford). The volume is concluded by the editor's outlook on the future of African security. In view of the many root causes of violent conflict related to weak governance, poor civil-military relations, and development challenges, which are exacerbated by climate change, they call for "more inclusive and holistic concepts of security and greater powers surrendered to the African Union on the part of nation-states" (p. 165). What this means exactly in political practice remains to be seen. The corresponding discussions in the AU or the regional economic communities (RECs) have only just begun.

This volume addresses the challenge of climate change and peace and security on both a conceptual basis and an empirical one. The selection of authors and case studies is heavily focused on South Africa and Nigeria, which has its own limitations. However, it is also extremely difficult to do justice to the topic in only about 190 pages. This volume cannot be representative of the many challenges facing the African continent and its people. However, in order to illustrate the link between climate change and peace and security and to develop possible options for action, the volume is competing with an increasing number of think tank studies on the same topic; monographs such as Joshua W. Busby's *States and Nature on climate change and security* (Cambridge University Press, 2022), which is inspired by a global perspective; or edited volumes such as Adeoye O. Akinola's *Contemporary Issues on Governance, Conflict and Security in Africa* (Cham, 2023). In any case, by now the nexus between man-made climate change and violent conflict in Africa has been firmly established. And in the future

it will be important to see how this translates into meaningful action not just by African regional states and organizations but also by actors beyond the continent.

Maximilian Matschke (ed.): Youth Unemployment Scenarios: South Africa in 2040, London, New York: Routledge Focus, 2023, 165 pp.

Reviewed by
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The official unemployment rate in South Africa is 32.6 per cent (2nd quarter 2023). If we include those who have given up looking for work, the so-called extended definition of unemployment, the rate is 42.1 percent. The young population is most affected by this situation. Among the 15 to 24-year-olds, the official unemployment rate is 61 per cent and the expanded rate 71 per cent! Observers of the country's precarious situation speak alarmingly of a "ticking time bomb". They link the lack of prospects and diminished life chances of so many – increasingly disgruntled – young people to rising violent crime rates, economic crisis, and political instability. Against this background, the book discussed here examines the factors driving youth unemployment in South Africa. It furthermore explores potential future outcomes of mass unemployment and develops strategies to avoid an impending crisis