

Kappa (working title)

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Abstract

Keywords—

1 Introduction

In North West Indonesia 1976, the ASNLF (Aceh-Sumatra National Liberation Front), predecessor of GAM (Gerkan Aceh Merdeka: Free Aceh Movement) declared independence for the province of Aceh, under the leadership of Hasan di Tiro, a descendent of the last Sultan of the Aceh region. Initially the movement consisted of the remnants of an old religious network with its roots in the old Sultanate and armed struggle against the Dutch colonizers. The resulting conflict lasted until 2005 and resulted in an estimated 3402 combat related fatalities (Aspinall 2009, Pettersson & Eck 2018, Sundberg & Melander 2013).

In Ethiopia 1975, the Dirge regime tries to arrest the Sultan of Aussa. However, anticipating the move, the Sultan's son has sent men to neighboring Somalia in advance to train in guerilla warfare (Shehim 1985). The heavy handed response of the Ethiopian military left over a thousand civilian casualties (<https://ucdp.uu.se/conflict/363>).

In 1960, in the newly formed Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville) (current Democratic Republic of the Congo) South Kasai declares unilaterally to have seceded from the nascent Republic under the leadership of traditional chief Albert Kalonji. He then preceded to have his father declared the new Mulopwe, thus resurrecting the royal title of the Luba kingdom (1585-1889). His father promptly abdicated handing the title to Kalonji (now styling himself XXXX, "homeland"). South Kasai fought for independence for just over two years, provoking a campaign by the Congolese armed forces that at the time was characterized by UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld as an act of genocide.

What all three preceding narratives have in common is that in both the media and the academic peace and conflict literature, they have been cast almost exclusively as ethnic conflicts. While they all have important ethnic components as well, they clearly demonstrate a link to past states.

References

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2 Appendix