The Politics of Evil

In *The Politics of Evil*, Clifton Crais provides a new interpretation of South African history, and a fresh approach to the study of power, culture, and resistance in the modern world. Encompassing all of South Africa's history in his analysis, Crais examines the formation of an authoritarian political order and the complex ways people understood and resisted the colonial state. He explores state formation as a cultural and political process as well as a moral problem, and he looks at indigenous concepts of power, authority, and evil, analyzing how they shaped cross-cultural encounters and the making of a colonial order. Apartheid represented one of the great evils of the twentieth century. This book reveals how the victims of apartheid understood the triumph of this evil in their lives as they elaborated rich and at times violent visions of a world free of colonial oppression and white supremacy. Professor Crais concludes by looking at the contemporary political transition, the challenges to creating a durable democracy, and the persistence of evil in South Africa.

CLIFTON CRAIS is Professor of History at Kenyon College, Ohio. He is a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Social History* and the *International Journal of African Historical Studies* and the author of *White Supremacy and Black Resistance in Pre-Industrial South Africa* (Cambridge, 1992), co-editor with Nigel Worden of *Breaking the Chains*, and editor of *The Culture of Power in Southern Africa*. He is also the author of a forthcoming book on the history of poverty, *A Century of Sadness: Power and Poverty in South Africa*.

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The Politics of Evil

Magic, State Power, and the Political Imagination in South Africa

Clifton Crais Kenyon College, Ohio



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For Benjamin and Christine

> It is worth listening to those who scorn all human things in comparison with wealth and do not think there is any place for great honor and virtue except where riches flow lavishly.

Titus Livy, quoted in Niccolò Machiavelli, *Discourses on Livy*, trans. Harvey C. Mansfield and Nathan Tarcov (Chicago, 1996), 271

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Acknowledgments

Books have a way of not getting written. This one is no different. During a sabbatical year in 1995 at the Stanford Humanities Center I began writing a project on poverty and the political imagination. That project proved to be far too lengthy and now has grown into two books, of which the present volume is one. The administrative duties that beset the newly tenured created further postponements although, in a way, they provided some perspective on power and how modern bureaucracies function and fail.

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Chronology

1780s–1880s	The hundred years of colonial war
1853	Cape Colony receives representative rule
1865	Discovery of diamonds in Griqualand West
	Annexation of British Kaffraria (later Ciskei homeland)
1870s	Series of colonial wars and raids in the Transkei
1872	Cape Colony receives responsible government
	Creation of the Department of Native Affairs
1878	Peace Preservation Act
1880-1	Widespread rebellion and conflict in Transkei and
	Basutoland
1886	Discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand
1894	Annexation of Pondoland, completion of the colonial
	conquest of the Transkei, Glen Grey Act
1899-1902	South African War
1910	Act of Union
1913	Natives Land Act
1920s	Increasing segregation
1920	Native Affairs Act
1927	Native Administration Act
1939	Betterment Act
1948	National Party victory
1950s	Beginning of apartheid
1951	Bantu Authorities Act, introduced into Transkei in 1956
1952	Native Laws Amendment Act
1960s	Triumph of apartheid
1960	Pondoland Revolt, widespread resistance and repression
1994	First democratic elections

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