DIY, im Eigenverlag: East German Tamizdat LPs
Seth Howes

Between 1983 and 1989, as the two German pop music industries continued to license one another’s properties, and Amiga continued releasing American and British records, five long-playing records were released by independent labels based in Western Europe that contained music recorded in the German Democratic Republic. They were then smuggled out of the country rather than formally licensed for release abroad. Existing outside the legal framework underlying the East German record industry, and appearing in small pressings with independent labels in West Germany and England, these five tamizdat LPs represent intriguing reports from the margins on the mutual entanglement of the two Germanies’ pop music industries. Closely examining these LPs’ genesis and formal aspects, this article explores how independent East German musicians framed their own artistic itineraries with respect to (or in opposition to) the commercial pop circuit, as they worked across borders to self-release their music.

Ebola and Accusation
Gender Dimensions of Stigma in Sierra Leone’s Ebola Response
Olive Melissa Minor

As Response and Resilience Team Anthropologist for Oxfam GB, my role was to support an inclusive, community-led Ebola response through a better understanding of gender dynamics in the context of the outbreak. This case study identified stigma and blame of affected people as key factors in the ongoing epidemic. Despite social mobilisation efforts to address these attitudes, they remained ingrained in the Ebola response at multiple levels: in Government of Sierra Leone quarantine policies, in community by-laws and in everyday social interactions. Negative attitudes put pressure on the roles of men and women in ways that produced barriers to acting on Ebola prevention and treatment advice or creating an inclusive Ebola response. Our findings prompted several improvements in Ebola response activities that Oxfam Sierra Leone carried forward in their work, demonstrating the key role applied anthropology can play in creating a reflexive process to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian aid.

Editorial
Margrit Pernau

With this issue, the editorial team transition that has been going on for the past year is complete. Sinai Rusinek has been at the head of Contributions since 2009. The first two years were spent finding a new home for the journal. Since 2011, we have been publishing with Berghahn Journals, and the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute has assisted us with a generous grant, for which we are truly grateful.
Editorial
As Peter Herrmann reminds us in the fourth article of this issue, we currently face societal abundance versus increasing inequality of access. Referring to different studies, he concludes that the following trend is indisputable: in 2015, just 62 individuals had the same wealth as 3.6 billion people. The wealth of these 62 people has risen by 45 percent in the five years since 2010. The wealth of the bottom half fell by just over $1 trillion in the same period, amounting to 38 percent. Finally, since the turn of the century, the poorest half of the world’s population has received just 1 percent of the total increase in global wealth. This trend will not only determine the chances for processes resulting in sustainable urban development all over the globe, but also the main challenge of the development toward overall sustainability of human existence on earth. For example, the shielded and armed residential areas of the super-rich in Rio de Janeiro pave the way for unsustainable societal relations in this megacity.

Editorial
With this issue, French Politics, Culture & Society celebrates its thirty-fifth year of publication and honors its co-founder, Stanley Hoffmann, who died two years ago at the age of eighty-six.

Editorial
Giovanni A. Travaglino and Benjamin Abrams
It is hard to think of the study of social protest and political behavior as anything but an interdisciplinary enterprise. It is grounded in a great many different perspectives, approaches, and levels of analysis. Different disciplines may even rely on fundamentally different conceptions of the social, the political, or the individual. Accordingly, the field has been privileged with a rich and impressive array of theoretical and empirical work dating as far back as the work of Marx, Rousseau, and Hobbes.

Editorial
Raphael de Kadt
Richard Turner was, and arguably remains, the most brilliant, original and intellectually arresting South African philosopher of the post Second World War era, if not of all time. The prematurity and nature of his assassination, conjoined to the difficulty in accessing much of his later work, also renders him one of the potentially and tragically most ‘forgotten’ figures in South Africa’s intellectual history.

Editorial
John Gillespie and Sarah Richmond
Although the articles published in this edition of Sartre Studies International were not assembled as part of a themed issue, there is every justification for suggesting that they could be grouped under the heading ‘Sartre Today’. Each of them demonstrates that Sartre’s thinking remains relevant to many of the key issues facing our contemporary world. We know that Sartre moved to a position of ‘engagement’ in the aftermath of the Second World War, and his thoughts about the issues of social and political commitment are clearly still valuable today. However, it is clear that the controversies discussed are not merely ‘academic’ matters, but rather concern highly practical moral and political challenges.
This colonial politics of (mis)recognition are not lost on Chief Lance Haymond of the Kebaowek First Nation, an Algonquin community in Quebec. Haymond, with the support of Chiefs from other Algonquin communities and the Mohawks of Kahnawake, has noted the Crown’s failure to properly recognize both the population and territory comprising the Algonquin nation. Red Skin, White Masks: Rejecting the Colonial Politics of Recognition. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Fanon, F. [1952]. Subjects of Empire 1. The Politics of Recognition in Colonial Contexts 2. For the Land: The Dene Nation’s Struggle for Self-Determination 3. Essentialism and the Gendered Politics of Aboriginal Self-Government 4. Seeing Red: Reconciliation and Resentment 5. The Plunge into the Chasm of the Past: Fanon, Self-Recognition, and Decolonization Conclusion. Real recognition of our presence and humanity would require a genuine reconsideration of so many people’s role in North American society that it would amount to a genuine leap of imagination. —George Manuel and Michael Posluns, The Fourth World. From “Wards of the State” to Subjects of Recognition? 1 The Politics of Recognition in Colonial Contexts. (pp. 25-50). My introductory chapter began by making two broad claims: first, I claimed that since 1969 we have witnessed the modus operandi of colonial power relations in Canada shift from a more or less unconcealed structure of domination to a form of colonial governance that works through the medium of state recognition and accommodation; and second, I claimed that regardless of this shift Canadian settler-colonialism remains structurally oriented around achieving the same power effect it sought in the pre-1969 period: the dispossession of