

Abstracts

The Trend of the Relations between the Arab League and China under the Great Changes in a Century

Wang Jinyan & Li Weijian

Abstract: Since entering the 21st century, the world has been facing great changes unseen in a century, intensified competition among major powers, and accelerated transformation of the international system. In this context, the Middle East regional order is in the process of deepening and reshaping. On the whole, the weakening of U. S. – led external intervention forces contributes to building a new order with mutual checks and balances and relative stability in the Middle East. As the most important regional organization in the Middle East, the Arab League has long been committed to playing a role in promoting the unity of Arab countries, safeguarding regional security and promoting economic integration. However, in recent years, the Arab League has been facing the dilemma of weakened internal cohesion and declined coordination ability and influence on Arab affairs, which needs to create a new situation with reforms. At present, the situation in the Middle East is showing a momentum of easing, and regional cooperation is expected to strengthen. This will provide an opportunity period for the reorganization of the Arab League and a new development period for the relations between China and the Arab League. Under the new circumstances, both China and the Arab League have mutual will and need to continue deepening cooperation and comprehensively develop relations. With the help of existing cooperation achievements in politics, economy, science, education, culture, health and security under China – Arab States Cooperation Forum, the two sides will effectively respond to new challenges and promote the qualitative improvement of China – Arab strategic partnership.

key words: the relations between China and the Arab League; great changes in a century; China – Arab States Cooperation Forum; China – Arab Community with a Shared Future

The Adjustment of the United States' Middle East Leading Mechanism after Biden's Inauguration

Liu Shengxiang & Chen Feiyu

Abstract: Since the “Arab Spring”, the regional situation in the Middle East has undergone big changes, the activeness of actors inside and outside the region has increased significantly, the complexity of the regional situation is becoming much more severe, while the unilateralism implemented by the United States in the Middle East has continued to ebb. Under this background, after the Biden Administration took office, it began to adjust the leading mechanism of the United States in the Middle East. The main direction is the transition from unilateral hegemony to multi-party coordination, from bilateral alliances to the combined development of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, and from military strikes to value-based diplomacy. The impacts of this adjustment are mainly manifested as: increased willingness of countries outside the region to participate in Middle East affairs, more opportunities and challenges for countries in the region to participate in Middle East affairs, the structure of the Middle East will be restructured, and the order in the Middle East will be uncertain. Since the adjustment of the US-led mechanism in the Middle East is essentially rooted in US hegemony, it is a temporary compromise for the changes in US strategic interests and the continuation of its hegemony, with no intention of giving up domination in the Middle East. The United States is worried that China and Russia will fill the power vacuum in the Middle East, so it has a momentum to re-emphasize Middle East affairs.

Key words: United States' policy towards the Middle East; the Biden Administration; the leading mechanism in the Middle East; Russia-Ukraine conflict; situation in the Middle East

Historical Development and Theoretical Characteristics of CPC's View of Africa

Luo Jianbo

Abstract: Since its founding, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has a broad international vision and global outlook. Over the past century, CPC has continuously expanded its profound understanding of Africa's future and destiny, deepened its overall grasp of the value and significance of China-Africa cooperation, continuously

developed and carried forward the spirit of China – Africa cooperation, and gradually formed a comprehensive, systematic and distinctive view of Africa. The CPC’s African view is the party’s worldview and methodology to understand Africa and China – Africa cooperation, the basis for the party’s continuous innovation of theories and policies on China – Africa cooperation, and the fundamental principle for the deepening and expansion of China – Africa solidarity and cooperation. The Party’s view of Africa has its own remarkable characteristics, that is, it adheres to the Marxist worldview and methodology, the spirit of internationalism, the identity orientation of “the third world – the developing countries”, always conforms to the historical trend of South – South cooperation, and pays attention to the thinking of the international united battle front. The Party’s view of Africa has effectively shaped the value of China’s diplomacy, promoted the innovation of China’s diplomatic theory and practice, contributed a new ethics and paradigm of international relations, and effectively promoted the historical development process of China, Africa and even the world.

Key words: China’s diplomacy; China – Africa relations; the Communist Party of China; African view; the Third World

Xi Jinping’s View of China – Africa Cooperation in the New Era: Historical Background, Ideological Connotation and Practical Value

Wu Chuanhua, He Yang & Wei Baige

Abstract: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, based on accurate judgement of the general trend of the times and the world, President Xi Jinping creatively put forward a series of new ideas, new thoughts and new initiatives on the development of China – Africa relations and cooperation through abundant diplomatic practices led by head – of – state diplomacy, and formed the view of China – Africa cooperation in the new era. It is profound in thought, rich in connotation, and farsighted in vision. Specifically, in the new era, the spirit of China – Africa friendly cooperation is the source of strength for China – Africa cooperation; building a high – level China – Africa community with a shared future is the goal of China – Africa cooperation; China – Africa comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership is the orientation of China – Africa cooperation; the concept of sincerity, concrete results, affinity and good faith and the principle of upholding justice and pursuing shared interests are the

concepts and principles of China – Africa cooperation; the Forum on China – Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) are platforms and mechanisms for China – Africa cooperation; sticking to the people – centered principle is the core of China – Africa cooperation. Xi’s view, which comes from history, adapts to the requirements of the new era and faces the future development, is the guiding ideology of China – Africa cooperation and even South – South cooperation, an important part of Xi Jinping thought on diplomacy, and a concrete achievement of theory and practice of major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in the new era. It is leading China – Africa relations to a steady and long – term development, and promoting China – Africa cooperation to a deeper and more practical level; realizing common development of China and Africa, and setting an example for South – South cooperation; finding a road of win – win cooperation between China and Africa, and building a new type of international relations; strengthening China – Africa cooperation in global governance, and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Key words: Xi Jinping thought on diplomacy; view of China – Africa cooperation in the new era; China – Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership; a China – Africa community with a shared future; a community with shared future for mankind; a new type of international relations

Practice Approach of Chinese Language Spread in Africa from the Perspective of Community of a Shared Future

Wang Hui & Zheng Song

Abstract: China and Africa have always been a Community of Shared Future. The spread of Chinese language in Africa and the construction of a China – Africa Community of Shared Future are complementary and mutually reinforcing. The conscious spread of Chinese language in Africa has gone through a period of initial development in the first half of the 20th century, a period of development in the second half of the 20th century, and a period of leapfrog development since 2000, and its practice has accordingly undergone a transformation from one – way linear communication, two – way interactive communication to social network communication. Chinese language spread in Africa has always maintained a good development trend and become a link and an important force in promoting the building of a China –

Africa Community of Shared Future. In the future, Chinese language spread in Africa should take advantage of the best spread environment in history, establish a new concept of language spread, use a hybrid spread model, enhance Chinese spread capacity, give full play to the advantages of different spread paths, innovate language spread theory, achieve sustainable and high-quality development of Chinese language spread in Africa, and make due contribution to building a high-level China-Africa community of shared future.

Key words: a China-Africa community of shared future; Africa; Chinese language spread; Chinese language education; Confucius Institute

Proliferation, Application and Security Implication of Military Drones in the Middle East

Zhu Quangang

Abstract: After the Middle East upheaval, the proliferation and use of military drones has become a prominent phenomenon in the security field of the Middle East. The proliferation of military drones in the Middle East has experienced three stages: the initial stage (1971-2004), the slow-proliferation stage (2004-2014), and the fast-proliferation stage (since 2014), and it has undergone some changes: more and more actors have military drones, the military drones are used for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) and strike missions, and the actors acquire military drones by self-development and foreign support. Since the Middle Eastern countries and non-state actors need to deal with security threats and improve security capabilities, they acquire military drones positively. Meanwhile, the promotion of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, a complex network of regional alliances, and a more open international military drone market have made it possible for Middle Eastern states and non-state actors to acquire drones. They use military drones to carry out tactical support, punishment strategy and denial strategy. The tactical effects of military drones are undeniable, but their strategic effects vary. The proliferation and application of military drones in the Middle East has harmed the security balance, changed the offensive and defensive capabilities, affected the regional military deterrence paradigm and conflict intensity, and increased the difficulty of security governance. To solve the problem of security governance about the military drones in the Middle East, the legitimate security

interests of the Middle East countries need to be respected, the regulating regimes for different actors be strengthened, and rules be made for the use of military drones.

Key words: security in the Middle East; military equipment; military drone; rapid proliferation; coercive instrument

Interpretation of the Reasons for the Long – term Palestine – Israel Security Predicament

Yao Huina

Abstract: The conflicts between Palestine and Israel have evolved into three – player games among Hamas, Israel and the Palestinian National Authority since Hamas took over the Gaza Strip in June 2007 and thereafter a split administration between Fatah – ruled West Bank and Hamas – ruled Gaza Strip was founded. The periodic armed confrontations between Hamas and Israel have become the main forms of the conflicts, which has been basically limited to the Gaza Strip. Under Israel’s policies of divide and rule, Hamas utilizes the armed conflicts with Israel as tools of competing with Fatah for legitimacy and leadership, which has become a new inducing factor and driving mechanism for the Palestine – Israel conflict, causing the Palestine – Israel security relationship to fall into predicament. Israel pursues a policy of absolute security and occupies an absolute dominant position in the Palestine – Israel security arrangements, which are the root causes of the Palestine – Israel security predicament. The imbalance between Palestine’s security rights and responsibilities has intensified the contradiction between its state building and national liberation, and has become a catalyst for Palestine – Israel security predicament. The United States pursues an unbalanced policy of favoring Israel and ignoring the interests of the Palestinians in its security affairs, which has aggravated the predicament of the Palestine – Israel security relationship.

Key words: Palestine – Israel conflict; Hamas; Palestinian National Authority; Israel; the United States; Gaza

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