

## Abstracts

### **China –Africa Cooperation in the Era of Global Changes: New Journey and New Thinking**

*Zhou Yuyuan*

**Abstract:** China – Africa relations are witnessing the global changes of a magnitude unseen in a century, and this reality is profoundly shaping the current and future China – Africa cooperation. The ongoing changes in China –Africa cooperation are remarkable, as the previous peaceful and inclusive international climate for China – Africa cooperation is replaced with a divided and exclusive one, the ever coordination and cooperation between the West and China is replaced with rising competition and distrust, the internal and external challenges faced by China –Africa cooperation have also increased significantly at the same time, and these changes are demanding China and African countries attach greater importance to the capability of strategic and long –term cooperation planning. How to advance the sustainable development of China –Africa relations amid the era of global changes is shaping the new agenda of China –Africa cooperation. The priorities include building a higher – level China –Africa community with a shared future after the 20<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the CPC, addressing the development demands and security challenges in Africa, strengthening joint actions on global issues such as climate change and green transformation, and solving the problems of China –Africa cooperation in a timely and effective way. In order to realize the new agenda of China –Africa cooperation, China and African countries should expand the common ground at the global level, explore the common solutions for the urgent and realistic challenges such as debt treatments, enlarge the best practices of China –Africa cooperation, and cultivate the potential growth point of cooperation.

**Key words:** The 20<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the CPC; changes in a century; international cooperation within Africa; China –Africa cooperation; African development; China –Africa community with a shared future

**Some Reflections on the Conversation and Comparison between Chinese Philosophy and African Philosophy from the perspective of the Global Civilization Initiative**

*Xu Keqian*

**Abstract:** The conversation and comparison between African philosophy and Chinese philosophy is a research field that needs to be further explored. The commonality or similarity between the two philosophical traditions may help to break through the dominance of Western philosophy as the only standard for philosophical thinking, to show the diversity and richness of human philosophy, and to question the so-called universality of Western thinking mode and values based on the Western philosophical concepts and logic, thus to make contributions to the exploration or construction of the real universal reason, common value and world philosophy that belongs to all mankind. Chinese philosophy and African philosophy may have a comparative conversation on the following interrelated topics: the so-called “legitimacy” issue of Chinese philosophy and African philosophy; the comparison between Chinese and African philosophical reflection on the question of “being”; the similarities between Chinese philosophy and African philosophy in thinking mode and logical methods; the cognition of the relationship between the individual and the group in African and Chinese philosophies; the common discourse of Chinese and African philosophies on socio-political philosophy and democracy. Conversational exchanges and mutual learning between Chinese and African philosophies will help to promote the connection between the Chinese and African peoples, and thus provide the basis for the construction of a China-Africa community with a shared future in terms of philosophy and cultural values.

**Key words:** the Global Civilization Initiative; Chinese philosophy; African philosophy; “legitimacy”; “being”; thinking mode; political philosophy; mutual learning among civilizations

**Chinese Chiefs in Africa: An Analysis from the Perspective of China-Africa People-to-People Exchanges**

*Xu Liang*

**Abstract:** Overseas Chinese in Africa have become important participants in promoting people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Africa. In

recent years, some Chinese have been conferred chiefly titles in Africa for their contributions to local development. Using news and magazine reports from both domestic and foreign sources, this article reveals that since the 1980s, at least 24 Chinese chiefs have been appointed in Africa—all in West African countries. Chinese chiefs are mainly engaged in infrastructure, commerce, and industry, and can be broadly defined as “developmental” chiefs. There are four major types of Chinese chiefs: “infrastructure chiefs”, “community leader chiefs”, “individual businessperson chiefs” and “cultural and educational chiefs”. Two important reasons explain this recent phenomenon. First, the Chinese receive chiefly titles due to their outstanding contribution to local socioeconomic development. Second, the openness and absorptive capacity of the host country’s chieftaincy system are equally important. The emergence of new mechanisms such as “developmental chiefs”, “returnee chiefs” and “diaspora chiefs” in countries such as Ghana and Nigeria has played a key role in absorbing foreign chiefs. The overall response of the African society to Chinese chiefs has been positive, but there are some criticisms about their performance, reasons for being appointed, and their status as outsiders. Therefore, it is critical for Chinese chiefs to balance “business interests” and “community interests” and continue to invest in community service and sustainable development so that they can better contribute to China–Africa people–to–people and cultural exchanges.

**Key words:** China–Africa People–to–People and Cultural Exchanges; Overseas Chinese; West Africa; chieftaincy; developmental chief

### **China – Africa Economic and Trade Expo: Achievements and Prospect**

*Xiao Hao, Tang Bin & Xu Helian*

**Abstract:** The China–Africa Economic and Trade Expo (CAETE) is not only an important new measure under the mechanism of the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), but also an important carrier for China and Africa to jointly build the Belt and Road. It is the first national and international opening up platform settled in Hunan Province for a long time, taking into account the people–to–people ties and the practical needs of economic and trade between Hunan Province and Africa. Since 2019, the CAETE has been held for two sessions continuously, and formed its own operational characteristics in terms of top–level design, theme

setting, and organizing format. In terms of the achievements, the CAETE has deepened China – Africa economic and trade cooperation, meanwhile further promoted China – Africa economic and trade research, talent cultivation and the construction of China – Africa comprehensive logistics system. Standing at the crossroads of profound changes unseen in a century and at the historic juncture of the tenth anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative, the CAETE should further release the platform effect and spillover effect, improve the top –level design and bottom practice around the “long –term mechanism of China –Africa economic and trade cooperation and exchange”, promote the “professional, market –oriented, and international” conference mode, improve the dialogue ability of “telling the story of China –Africa economic and trade cooperation”, exploring new growth points of “people –to –people exchanges, digital innovation, green development”, improve the mechanism for holding meetings in the post pandemic era as to promote China –Africa economic and trade cooperation to achieve a higher level and higher quality development.

**Key words:** the Belt and Road Initiative; FOCAC; CAETE; operational mechanism; “economic and trade +”

### **The Origin of Ethnic Politics in the Great Lakes Region of Africa**

*Zhao Jun*

**Abstract:** The Great Lakes region of Africa not only has the significant features of ethnic politics, but also has its unique historical trajectory. The Great Lakes region of Africa has developed a relatively mature royal power system in history, and has the tradition of official “historiography” and group classification practice, which is embodied in the rich oral tradition. However, local social groups did not have the severe exclusivity of the caste system, and the identities of group members are clearly fluid. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Western explorers and missionaries entered the Great Lakes region of Africa. Their cognition of the local kingdoms and societies constituted a kind of colonial discourse characterized by “Nativism”, which influenced the subsequent policies of colonial rule, which in turn reshaped the local group classification practices and historical processes. In the face of colonialism, the vast majority of African ruling elites were determined to safeguard sovereignty and independence, and the strategies were different,

including military struggles and diplomatic struggles, as well as their own ways of political adjustment. From the end of the 19th century to the end of the 1950s, with the politicization of ethnic groups, ethnic politics in the region finally took shape. Ethnic politics may not necessarily lead to ethnic conflicts, but it will undoubtedly be a great challenge to deal with ethnic relations and formulate ethnic policies for newly-independent countries in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Ethnic politics was the background of large-scale ethnic conflicts broke out in the Great Lakes region of Africa in the 1990s, and it is also one of the root causes of conflicts in the eastern region of DRC. Political stability and autonomous development in the Great Lakes region of Africa will only be possible if ethnic politics are integrated into a rational and modern political framework.

**Key words:** ethnic politics; the Great Lakes region of Africa; colonialism; “nativism”; political adjustment

### **Factors of Ethnic Conflicts in the Political Turmoil of Sudan**

*Zhang Jin*

**Abstract:** Sudan has been trapped in political turmoil since independence. The ethnic conflict is one of the important factors in this turmoil. The geographic distribution of these conflicts is uneven, with most ethnic conflicts happening in the peripheries of Sudan, and concentrating in districts with high ethnic diversity. The main types of ethnic conflicts include separatist conflict, conflict for power and conflict for resources. These three types of conflicts usually intertwine with each other. The origin of ethnic conflicts lies in the governance system which institutionalized the ethnicity, making ethnic groups trapped in competition for power and resources. The transfer of land tenure system and the governance tactics of the government changed distribution of resources and power among ethnic groups, causing discontent and fear between competing groups. While the militarization of peripheries elevated ferocity of the conflicts. Although most of the ethnic conflicts of Sudan happened in the peripheries, it is a national crisis in nature, reflecting disorder of state governance and deficit of development in Sudan. Currently, the Sudanese government faces multiple challenges in regards of governance mechanism, governance structure, governance base and governance environment. It is necessary for the government to promote modernization of governance system and governance

capabilities, and guarantee fair distribution of power and resources between different ethnic groups. Meanwhile, the government needs to increase investment in development of the peripheries, promote security through development, and consolidate social stability.

**Key words:** ethnic conflicts; Sudan; land tenure system; militarization; governance system

### **Review of the Securitizing Issue of Israel's Ethnic Minority Policies**

*Zhou Shaoqing & Zhou Jie*

**Abstract:** Israel is a typical state that “securitizing” the issue of ethnic minorities. After the founding of the state, the historical evolution of ethnic minority policies in Israel, marked by significant events, can be roughly divided into four stages: the implementation of the military control policy (1948—1967), the abolition of the military control policy to the signing of the Oslo Accords (1967—1993), the signing and implementation of the Oslo Accords (1993—2018), and the promulgation of the Jewish Nation State Law until recently (since 2018). Due to the extremely special experience of state (nation) –building and its geographical environment, Israel's ethnic minority policies have been permeated with a strong sense of national security orientation, and maintaining Jewish national security and unity has become the inherent value logic that dominates the evolution of Israeli ethnic policies and legislation. Judging from the actual effect, although Israel's national security-oriented ethnic policies, strongly defend its Jewish nation-state attributes and ensured the overall security of the state (nation), the absolute security concept based on the interests of the Jewish nation also makes Israel face the threats and challenges of sharp domestic ethnic conflicts, weakening of national cohesion, disharmony and even deterioration of peripheral relations. Adhering to the policy concept of harmony and co-existence and reshaping the security mechanism of inclusiveness and cooperation is the way to solve the securitizing issue of Israeli ethnic minority policies.

**Key words:** national security; Israel; ethnic minority policies; value concept

(责任编辑:李文刚 责任校对:詹世明)