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## Abstracts

### **The Historical Value and Contemporary Development of the Bandung Spirit and China's Contribution**

*Luo Jianbo*

**Abstract:** The Bandung Spirit, with anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, unity, and cooperation as its core, has effectively promoted the unity and cooperation of Asian and African countries, propelled the vigorous development of national liberation movements worldwide, and declared to the world that emerging independent nations in Asia and Africa have stepped onto the world stage as an important new force. China is one of the important creators of the Bandung Spirit, which demonstrated a firm stance against imperialism, colonialism, and aggression, as well as the principles and propositions of seeking common ground while reserving differences and peaceful coexistence at the Asia-Africa Conference, effectively promoting the unity and consensus of the conference. In the current era of accelerating global changes, promoting the Bandung Spirit requires constantly endowing it with new contemporary connotations, namely shaping the collective identity of the Global South, gathering consensus on cooperation in the Global South, promoting the development and revitalization of the Global South, and inheriting and innovating international cooperation concepts and rules. China needs to shape a new vision of solidarity and cooperation in the Global South with the concept of a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind, defend international fairness and justice in the direction of building a new type of international relations, lead the Global South to mutual benefit and common development with upholding justice while pursuing shared interests, promote exchanges and mutual learning of human civilizations with the Global Civilization Initiative, and play a new and greater role in promoting the Bandung Spirit of the new era and advancing the process of solidarity and cooperation in the Global South.

**Key words:** Bandung Conference; Bandung Spirit; Global South; South-South Cooperation; China's contributions; a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

**From the Bandung Conference to the Rise of Global South: The Transformation of the International Development Knowledge Paradigm**

*Xu Xiuli & MaJunle*

**Abstract:** Throughout the parallel and intertwined evolutionary processes of South – South cooperation and international development, the thread that started from the Bandung Conference – the pursuit of development autonomy by developing countries, the promotion of the evolution of South – South cooperation practices through unity and self – strengthening, and the joint facilitation of the transformation of the development knowledge paradigm, although sometimes obscured, has never been interrupted. This thread has become an important clue for understanding the 70 – year historical legacy from the Bandung Conference to the collective rise of Global South. The Global South, as a concentrated manifestation of the renaissance of the development subjectivity of Southern countries, is backed by new development resources, new development experiences, and new development platforms and institutions, and is nurturing a new type of development knowledge paradigm, which is another elevation of the Bandung Conference spirit. China is an important engine country for the development of the Global South. While achieving the Chinese modernization, China collaborates with other emerging countries to demonstrate and lead the Global South to forge pathways together toward modernization upon the pilot development experiences to pursue the common modernization of China and African countries. Moreover, at the practical level, it has featured several characteristics of the development knowledge paradigm of the Global South has manifested in the practices, such as prioritizing development in the national agenda, seeking unity in diversity and explore common ground, and emphasizing dynamic interaction and mutual learning in the cooperation. To enhance the new development knowledge paradigm, attention needs to be paid to deeply study issues such as linking the historical resources of South – South cooperation with the contemporary connotations of the Global South, handling the relationship with the Western dominant development knowledge paradigm, and exploring strategies for emerging countries like China to facilitate the common development of the Global South.

**Key words:** Bandung Conference; Global South; development knowledge; South – South Cooperation; common modernization of China and Africa

## **A Study on the Security Cooperation among Global South Countries in a Turbulent and Changing World**

*Zeng Xianghong & Chen Mingxia*

**Abstract:** The Global South countries are rising and increasingly becoming a new supplier of international security public goods in a turbulent and changing world order. The security public goods provided by the Global South include the ideas of security cooperation and the practice of security cooperation carried out at various levels. In the security ideas of the Global South, the so – called “security” also includes national, regional and international ( global ) security, which is a trinity. Domestic stability and development constitute an important cornerstone of national security, and political solutions, rather than military means, are the way to resolve national security issues. The autonomous strength of regional countries, rather than the involvement of extraterritorial powers, is the mainstay of maintaining regional security and stability. Cooperative security, rather than confrontation between camps or military deterrence, is the main path to international security and the path to international peace. The emergence of this security ideas is the result of internal push and external pull, and it has further shaped the practice of security cooperation among the countries of the Global South at the national, regional and global levels. Different levels and forms of security cooperation practice each point to different purposes, but they all return to the ideas of security of the Global South. As an ex – officio member of the Global South and a major influential country, China needs to continue to play a leading role in promoting the further development and upgrading of security cooperation among the Global South countries, so as to better provide security public goods to the international community.

**Key words:** Global South; security cooperation; public goods; Global Security Initiative; a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

## **The Path of China – Africa Joint Modernization in the Context of the Global South**

*Wang Jian & Zou Xiaoqing*

**Abstract:** As the continent with the highest concentration of developing countries, Africa is an important force within the Global South. African countries are deepening

their understanding of the Global South, primarily reflected in the following aspects: emphasizing the strategic significance of Global South cooperation; being concerned about Africa's agency within the Global South; focusing on Africa's right to development within the Global South; and striving to establish a fair and equitable new international economic order. In the pursuit of modernization among Global South countries, the modernization model explored and developed by China has garnered significant attention from African nations. Given the challenges that African countries face in their modernization efforts, they are looking to selectively draw lessons from China's modernization experience. They expect China to play a greater role in Africa's peace and security, increase investment in Africa's industrial development capacity, enhance cooperation in addressing climate change and developing green energy, and provide more assistance in technology and education. In light of this, China should attach great importance to African countries' perspectives on the Global South and actively respond to their new expectations for joint modernization. China and Africa should work together on the "Ten Cooperation Plans" for joint modernization, which include strengthening security cooperation with African countries to provide a peaceful and stable development environment; enhancing development cooperation to offer sustainable growth momentum; and deepening cultural exchanges to lay a solid and lasting foundation of public support. Thus, the Global South modernization can be guided through China – Africa cooperation, setting an example for building a community with a shared future for mankind.

**Key words:** Global South; African development; China – Africa modernization; "Ten Cooperation Plans"

### **Why Did Israel's Wartime Propaganda Fail: an Explanation Based on the "Al – Aqsa Flood" Operation**

*Huang Rihan, Yao Haolong & Liu Weichen*

**Abstract:** Propaganda wars have become a common form of international conflict. The party that has the upper hand in wartime propaganda can influence the flow of battlefield information, win support from the domestic and international community, control the discourse power of the topic, gain dominance in international public opinion, and thus influence the situation on the ground

battlefield. For a long time, both Palestine and Israel have intended to use the media channels in the international community to influence the narrative discourse direction of the international community on the Palestinian – Israeli issue. Faced with the sudden “Al – Aqsa Flood” operation, Israel launched wartime propaganda by actively setting the public opinion agenda, customizing emotional expression of discourse with double standards, controlling the flow of battlefield information, and making good use of high – tech technology and transnational propaganda networks, intending to set aside the historical origins of the Palestinian – Israeli conflict and blame Hamas for provoking the war. Although Israel’s wartime propaganda won widespread sympathy from the international community in the early stages of the conflict, it gradually lost ground over time and became unprecedentedly isolated internationally. The reason for this shift in public opinion is not so much that Israel’s wartime propaganda deviated from battlefield facts and declined in effectiveness, Hamas adopted post – strike political mobilization and propaganda, and new media disintegrated the information wall built by Israel, but rather that Israel, based on its absolute security concept, caused the Palestinian – Israeli security dilemma to become long – term and fall into a dilemma of periodic outbreaks. This round of propaganda on the Palestinian – Israeli conflict has caused people to reflect that the fundamental way to resolve the Palestinian – Israeli issue is to implement the “Two – state solution” and establish an independent Palestinian state; if countries want to seek a lasting peace, they need to abandon the old concept of confrontational, isolated, and absolute security and build a national security system of mutual trust, equality, inclusiveness, and cooperation.

**Key words:** Palestinian – Israeli conflict; “Al – Aqsa Flood” Operation; Hamas; Israel; wartime propaganda

### **Germany’s Palestinian – Israeli Policy Orientation and Its Evolutionary Logic**

*Li Wenhong & Liu Zehao*

**Abstract:** The Palestinian – Israeli issue is extremely complex and involves a multitude of factors, making it an important focus of Germany’s Middle East policy. Germany’s policy orientation towards the Palestinian – Israeli issue has gone through three stages of historical development: during the Cold War, the Federal

Republic of Germany took a clear pro – Israeli stance; after reunification, Germany took the interests of both the Palestinians and the Israelis into account; and in the context of the accelerated evolution of the international landscape, Germany has reverted to the bloc ’ s political stance. In the new round of Palestinian – Israeli conflict since October 7, 2023, Germany first unconditionally supported Israel, and then tried to balance its principled position of being pro – Israel and supporting the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestinians, and its position has shown a fluctuating process of finding a balance. The factors affecting the change of Germany ’ s position on the Palestinian – Israeli issue are complex; the “special relationship” with Israel formed in history, the importance it attaches to its relationship with the Arab world out of its own economic and security interests, the successful transformation of its own national positioning and its hope to push the European Union to realize “one voice” on the Palestinian – Israeli issue, and the need for a “one – voice” approach. Germany ’ s intention is to enhance the voice of itself and the EU by strengthening its involvement in the Israeli – Palestinian issue. Although Germany intends to further enhance its influence in regional and global hot spot affairs by promoting the successful resolution of the Palestinian – Israeli issue, its “special relationship” with Israel, the obvious imbalance in German – Arab relations, the strong involvement of the United States and other extraterritorial powers, as well as the weakening of Germany ’ s leadership within the EU have a negative impact on its position on the Palestinian – Israeli issue. These factors constrain Germany ’ s claims and practices on the Palestinian – Israeli issue. As a result, Germany ’ s resource inputs to the Palestinian – Israeli issue have been disproportionate to its outputs and have limited the impact of its policy ideas.

**Key words:** Germany ’ s diplomacy; European Union; Israel; the Palestinian – Israeli Issue; new round of the Palestinian – Israeli conflict

### **Analysis of the “Identity Nesting” Strategy of the Iranian Government towards Trans – border Ethnic Groups: Taking the Kurdish People as an Example**

*Wu Tongyu*

**Abstract:** Under the background of the changes unseen in the century, the issue of identity politics among trans – border ethnic groups has become an important factor

affecting the trends of domestic and international politics. Iran is a representative of multi-ethnic country in Eurasia, whose minority ethnic groups border and live across borders with neighboring countries, forming trans-border ethnic groups, which have dual influence of geopolitics and identity politics in domestic-international interaction. Employing a sophisticated “identity nesting” strategy, Iran strategically orchestrates the synergistic advantages emanating from internal-external coordination mechanisms—encompassing ethno-religious identity association, institutionalized political reciprocity, and economic complementarity—to systematically address the identity-political aspirations of trans-border ethnic groups, thereby facilitating the amelioration of ethnic tensions, attenuating ethno-national discord, and preserving territorial integrity alongside frontier stability. Taking the Kurdish people as an example, the “identity nesting” strategy implemented by Iran towards trans-border ethnic groups has two layers: internally, to shape “national identity”, strengthen Kurdish people’s sense of national cohesion, weaken centrifugal force; externally, to shape “unified multi-ethnic Islamic national identity”, carry out good neighborly diplomacy, oppose Kurdish separatism. The “identity nesting” strategy of Iran involves multiple measures, effectively avoiding the politicization of ethnic issues, the securitization of economic issues, the internationalization of domestic issues, and the complication of border issues, achieving the purpose of maintaining ethnic unity and preventing external forces from using ethnic issues to divide and rule Iran. The “identity nesting” strategy of the Iranian government towards trans-border ethnic group, the Kurdish people, provides new ideas for multi-ethnic countries to deal with separatist issues among trans-border ethnic groups.

**Key words:** Iranian Kurds; “identity nesting”; trans-border ethnic groups; identity politics; good neighborly diplomacy

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