

**US Human Rights Diplomacy towards Africa :
Choice of Discourse , Implementation Methods , and Harm**

Lv Yaojun and Feng Lu

Abstract: In the 1970s, the US transformed the theory of human rights diplomacy into the system of human rights diplomacy, and accordingly implemented human rights diplomacy in African countries. Because of the moral attributes and communication advantages of human rights, as well as Africa's "inherent vulnerability" in terms of human rights, the western human rights concepts were widely accepted in Africa. This has become one of the key factors for the success of US Africa strategy during the Cold War. After the Cold War, the US preferred to emphasize human rights factors through trade and other means, gradually shifting from intervening in human rights affairs in Africa to cooperating in related affairs with Africa. Overall, the US government is the leading force in influencing human rights in Africa, US international organizations are deeply involved in the process of human rights in Africa, and some religious organizations also carry out independent actions in the name of human rights. On the whole, the human rights development of African countries has achieved obvious effects, but has also passively accepted the "mark of the time". Therefore, the development of human rights in Africa should be realized gradually through a combination of internal and external impetus.

Keywords: US human rights diplomacy, human rights in Africa, human rights discourse, human rights dependency

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**France's Policy toward Africa during the Two Terms of the
Macron Government: Continuity and Adjustment**

Wang Lei and Zhuang Ruiji

Abstract: Macron's first administration faced a series of challenges in France – Africa relations in terms of security, immigration, France's national image, and its

decline of economic influence in Africa. As a result, the president launched an Africa policy aimed at rebuilding France's image and promoting the "normalisation" of France – Africa relations. During his first tenure, Macron's government has actively organized economic and cultural soft power diplomacy, promoted institutional reforms such as the reform of the CFA franc. Besides, he has made concessions on colonial history and tried to strengthen France – Africa relations using Europe – Africa relationship as a springboard. The results suggest that although the economic and trade relations have rebounded, most of the reforms float on the surface, with the "de – French" movement intensifying in some African countries. In 2022, Macron succeeded in reelection for a second term as President, However, France's national politics and international situation dictate that his Africa policy during the second tenure can only be seeking change while maintaining stability. France's interests in Africa are crucial to stabilizing the economic and political crisis in France. French government needs to pay more attention to the economic development and emotional demands of African countries, specifically speaking: to further enhance the position of economy and soft power in diplomatic strategy while placing greater emphasis on areas of common concern between France and Africa; to take a backseat to the French army in Africa on the issue of antiterrorism; to avoid touching on the internal affairs of Africa, values and other sensitive topics in high – level dialogues so as to get rid of the label of "colonial hegemony" or "neo – colonialism". The Macron government hopes to promote the equal, normalized, and sustainable development of Franco African relations, in order to maintain France's status of Africa's core partners in the midst of great power competition in Africa.

Keywords: Macron government, "de – France" movement, France – Africa relations, Africa's core partners

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India's Africa Strategy: "The Third Way" and the Logic that Leads to Its Generation

Yang Siling

Abstract: With the announcement of India's admission of the African Union as a

member of the G20, India's Africa strategy has once again attracted great attention internationally. Existing studies have clearly shown that India's strategy for Africa is distinctive, boasting about its so called "the third way". Objectively speaking, India's Africa strategy includes telling India's stories well, strengthening high-level political exchanges, building economic and security partnerships, providing humanitarian and development assistance, promoting people-to-people exchanges and building a multilateral interactive network. The attribute of "the third way" of India's Africa strategy is not only a practical choice, but also a result of active construction. Its characteristics include partnering, being good at speaking, "doing small things", fighting big, framing, uniting, ranking and so on. The generation logic of India's African strategy's "the third way" includes five levels: people, national, bilateral, regional, and global. With the continuous enhancement of India's comprehensive strength, the impact of India-Africa cooperation on China-Africa cooperation is inevitable. Dialectically speaking, people, countries, bilateral relations, regions, and the world are the perspectives for understanding and analyzing India's strategy towards Africa, which also inspires China to make timely and effective responses at these levels. At the level of "people", comprehensively strengthen exchanges and understanding with elites and ordinary people of African countries; At the national level, adjust the models of cooperation with Africa based on strategic goals and interests; At the bilateral level, guided by the needs of Africa, explore more sustainable cooperation paths with Africa; At the regional level, comprehensively strengthen partnerships with regional organizations such as the African Union; At the global level, unite regional cooperation forces, eliminate cooperation obstacles and their impacts to safeguard China-Africa cooperation.

Keywords: India, Africa strategy, India-Africa relations, the third way, discourse trap

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From Monarchy Nationalism to Islamic Socialism —The Evolution and Characteristics of Libyan Modernization

Xie Yuke and Han Zhibin

Abstract: Nationalism runs through the historical process of Libyan modernization.

Libyan modernization has gone through the following stages: from the early modernization achievements promoted by the Ottoman Empire but destroyed by the Italian colonialists, to the formation of religious nationalism and Arab nationalism promoting the construction of Libyan nation – state, from the establishment of the transitional modernization after the struggle between the two modernization paths of the monarchy to the systematic construction of Libyan modernization by revolutionary nationalism, from revolutionary nationalism to the transformation beyond nationalism, until the collapse of the Qaddafi regime in the upheaval of Middle East. The trinity of nationalism, rent – based economy and authoritarianism constitutes the historical form of Libyan modernization. Libyan modernization is characterized by nationalism driving, with political development once preceding but finally lagging behind economic and social changes.

Keywords: Libyan modernization, monarchy nationalism, revolutionary nationalism, Islamic socialism

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External Intervention in the Libyan War

—Comparative Analysis Based on Saudi Arabia and Qatar

Wu Yan and Ding Shenghan

Abstract: The war in Libya was a concrete manifestation of “the Arab Spring”, triggering external intervention by Saudi Arabia and Qatar. The change in foreign policy was the internal motivation for Saudi Arabia and Qatar to intervene in the Libyan war. The strategic needs for expansion into Africa and Libya’s special geographical location were the external factors that prompted the two countries to intervene in the Libyan war. During the war, Saudi Arabia and Qatar provided varying degrees of military, financial and public opinion support to relevant Libyan interests. In the Libyan war, Saudi Arabia and Qatar showed similarities in the trajectory of their interventions, political objectives, and economic control, but differed in their policy styles and attitudes towards religious politics. The intervention of Saudi Arabia and Qatar in the Libyan war not only prolonged and complicated the post – war chaos in Libya, but the evolution of

Libya's political situation also indirectly led to the severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which in turn prompted the two countries to adjust their foreign policies.

Keywords: Libyan war, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, external intervention

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An Analysis of Israel's Intervention in the Dispute over the Renaissance Dam from the Perspective of Geopolitics

Su Chuting

Abstract: The Renaissance Dam has gradually been built over ten years of contention between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan. The intervention of Israel, an external state, has greatly advanced the dam's completion. Israel's intervention in the Renaissance Dam dispute is not only legitimate and feasible, but also faces multiple risks. From a geopolitical perspective, this paper takes Israel's intervention in the Renaissance Dam dispute as the starting point, analyzes the history of Israel's competition for Nile water resources, and its basic position of firm support for Ethiopia in the Renaissance Dam dispute. Then, this paper further discusses Israel's political, technical and military support for the construction of the Renaissance Dam, and reveals the main motives behind it: balancing Egypt to achieve Israel's national security strategic goals; breaking political isolation and increasing its influence in the East and North Africa region; exploring the African market and countering the Arab boycott. Finally, this paper evaluates the impact of Israel's intervention in the Renaissance Dam dispute: if Ethiopia receives sufficient political and diplomatic support from Israel, the Renaissance Dam may eventually be put into operation as planned, but the regional conflict may also be intensified as a result.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Renaissance Dam dispute, Israel, Egypt, Ethiopia

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**A Review of the Development and Research of Plague
History in Africa from the Perspective of Colonial Medicine**

Gao Yihang

Abstract: Since the 20th century, research on the plague history in Africa has gradually received attention from scholars in different fields. From the perspective of colonial medicine, researchers mainly focus on three aspects: the spread, treatment, and prevention of plagues, the definition of plague and the shaping of colonial medical discourse, and African traditional medicine. The main content of these studies not only shows how different groups in Africa treated the plague physically and psychologically, but also dynamically reflects the process of confrontation and fusion between Western biomedicine and African traditional medicine. In terms of research time domain, most studies focus on the hundred years from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century; In terms of research perspective, most studies focus on the social and cultural implications of the plague, with British and French African colonies as the main research objects. The current and future studies on the history of plague in Africa are gradually showing a trend of pluralism and openness.

Keywords: Colonial medicine, history of plague in Africa, African traditional medicine, western medicine

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