

## Abstracts

### **Restructuring of Global Security Order and China's Middle East Security Governance**

*Tang Yongsheng, Yu Guoqing, Liu Shengxiang & Yu Jianhua*

**Abstract:** Currently, the international situation is characterized by complex changes unseen in a century and accelerating evolution. The global security situation is complex, and regional and global security issues continue to increase. As an important part of the global security system, the Middle East is at the historical turning point where internal and external changes are synchronized and intensified. The security situation is severe and complex, and there have been many new changes and challenges. The new round of Israeli – Palestinian conflict has raised the security risks in the Middle East, which urgently requires the reshaping of the regional and global security order. External powers are intervening in Middle East security affairs for different purposes and means, which has different impacts on Middle East security governance. The United States and the U. K. use sanctions, intervention, and military strikes to interfere in Middle East security affairs, which has a destructive effect on the regional security environment; France and Germany use political means and balancing policies respectively in answer to the risk of Middle East security spillover; Russia gradually consolidates its presence in the Middle East and shows its unique role. Guided by the Global Security Initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping, China actively participates in the Middle East security governance cooperation, adhering to the common, comprehensive, cooperative, sustainable new security concept, emphasizing the peaceful settlement of differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation, pushing forward the reconciliation wave in the Middle East, thus having made remarkable Chinese contributions to the regional and global peace and development.

**Key words:** security order; Middle East security; China's Middle East diplomacy; Global Security Initiative; security cooperation; security governance

## **African Archaeology of the Origin of Humankind: Discovery, Accumulation and Debate**

*Li Anshan*

**Abstract:** Although there is no consensus regarding the human origin, Africa is generally recognized as one or the only birthplace of humanity. This important conclusion comes from valuable and continuous human fossil discoveries by archaeologists in Africa. In 1924, Raymond Dart discovered Taung fossil skull and termed it *Australopithecus africanus*. He claimed it represented a crucial “missing link” in the evolution of modern humankind, a view highly contested at the time. However, twenty – five years were to pass before the significance of *Australopithecus* gained general scientific acceptance after archaeological excavation of different types of hominid fossils from the continent. More evidences from the fossil of primitive ape of 22 million years ago to the hominid fossil of 2 million years ago have been discovered in Africa since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, such as “Tumai”, “Ileret footprints” and “Kadanumuu”, indicating a complete chain with various evidence. Moreover, the molecular genetic research in past years has provided new evidence for human origin in Africa. The research on hominid origin and evolution is still going on and there is no definite conclusion yet to this day.

**Key words:** human origin; hominid fossils; Raymond Dart; *Australopithecus africanus*; Taungs child; Archaeology in Africa; theory of evolution

## **From Racial Politics to Interest Politics: The Evolution of Opposition Parties' Participation in Electoral Politics in South Africa**

*Zhang Yonghong & Sun Lizhen*

**Abstract:** South Africa's opposition parties are mainly transformed from political organizations during the apartheid period, and are deeply imprinted with racial identity. After the birth of new South Africa, black people were liberated politically, but economically the white group still dominated, creating a mismatch between the economic base and the superstructure. In this context, on the one hand, racial politics is incompatible with South Africa's political ideals, and the racial boundaries between black and white are constantly being broken and diluted; on the

other hand, the interest pattern based on racial division has not been fundamentally changed, and racial interests and economic interests are still in a state of isomorphism. In the exclusive competition of electoral politics, if the opposition party wants to consolidate its existing voter base, it has to carry out dual construction in the two directions of racial politics and interest politics. With the reorganization and differentiation of social classes and the continued weakening of the ANC – led party system, the core issues of party political games continue to focus on economic system reform and public policy. The distinction between black and white gradually turns to the struggle between left and right, and racial politics gradually gives way to interest politics. Sorting out the origins and evolution of the opposition parties, and reviewing the practical difficulties of the opposition parties participating in electoral politics, it can be clearly seen that in order to get rid of the historical constraints of racial politics and build a healthy and orderly party political ecology in South Africa, both the ruling party and the opposition parties must face up to the deep – seated issues related to economic system reform and the choice of independent development path.

**Key words:** African politics; electoral politics; South Africa; opposition parties; racial politics; interest politics

### **China – South Africa Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Relations: Achievements, Challenges and Prospects**

*Zhang Zhongxiang & Ouyang Meihui*

**Abstract:** South Africa is the first African country to establish a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Relations with China, and also the first African country to sign the Belt and Road Initiative with China. Since the establishment of China – South Africa Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2010, many aspects have been gaining positive progress: political equality and mutual trust have been continuously enhanced, economic cooperation have been rapidly developing, cultural and people – to – people communication have been gradually deepening, and cooperation and mutual benefits have been achieving in the multilateral relationships and international affair. At the same time, many problems in South Africa, which include but not limit to malaise of economic development, shortage of electric power supply, lack of social

governance capacity, serious social public security, decrease of support rate in the African National Congress (ANC), bring some challenges to the steady growth of China – South Africa Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Looking into the future, China and South Africa should continue to strengthen the exchange of governance experience; focus on helping South Africa to solve the current electric power crisis; innovate the way and approach of economic and trade cooperation, create and foster many new highlights in digital economy, green development, aerospace and vocational education, on the basis of deepening practical cooperation in trade, investment, infrastructure; continue to strengthen cultural and educational exchanges and cope with global challenges, in order to build a high – level community of a shared future between China and South Africa.

**Key words:** China –South Africa economic and trade cooperation; China –South Africa cooperation; China –South Africa Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Relations; ANC

### **The Current Situation, Causes and Countermeasures of South Africa's Antidumping against China**

*Song Lifang*

**Abstract:** South Africa is China's largest trading partner in Africa, and has the most antidumping cases against China in Africa. Based on all the 44 cases of South Africa's antidumping against China from 1995 to 2021 under WTO, we can find that: China is the primary target country of South Africa's antidumping; The steel industry and products are most frequently involved in South Africa's antidumping against China; South Africa's antidumping implementation rate against China is low, and it is mainly based on the lack of causal relationship between dumping and injury; South Africa represents five members of the Southern African Customs Union in antidumping against China. The main reasons for South Africa's frequent antidumping against China include: South Africa relies on trade remedies represented by antidumping to support its economic growth and get rid of the middle – income trap; China is South Africa's largest source of imports and largest trading partner; The steel industry is an important pillar industry of South Africa's manufacturing industry; Chinese enterprises neglect to take price undertaking as an effective

measure to actively respond to lawsuits; China's antidumping cases against South Africa are rare. The frequent occurrence of South Africa's antidumping against China has seriously affected the expansion of China – South Africa's import and export trade and the deepening of China – South Africa's economic and trade relations. Therefore, China should strengthen the match – making and cooperation between the development strategies and plans of China and South Africa. The two sides should establish a regional economic integration organization represented by a free trade area as soon as possible; attach importance to the study of the Southern African Customs Union and its antidumping against China; expand China's direct investment in South Africa, focusing on the steel industry; and actively respond to South Africa's antidumping against China.

**Key words:** China – Africa relations; South Africa; Southern African Customs Union; antidumping against China; steel industry; price undertaking; direct investment

### **An Analysis of “Re – tribalization” in Libya's Post – war Political Reconstruction Process**

*Zhang Yuan & Yu Binqiang*

**Abstract:** Tribalism is an important factor in Libya's political and social life. During Gaddafi's regime, Libya's political ecology has changed from “detrribalization” to a reliance on specific tribes to consolidate authority. After the fall of Gaddafi in 2011, Libya launched a political transition process of national reconstruction, during which it experienced the “re – tribalization” phenomenon in the political field. The reasons for that include the historical legacy of political culture of tribalism, the system base of political participation of the tribes, the fact of tribes and tribal alliance's engagement in the political order building in Libya, and the tribal minorities' appeal for political influences. At present, the tribal groups have become important political entities, whose main characters are: the localization and tribalization of the needs for public goods in social security, the collusion of the tribal opportunism and state separatism, and tribe's attempt to carry out external exchanges as non – state actor. The worsening of the “re – tribalization” problem has aggravated Libya's domestic security situation, intensified political confrontation,

and ultimately pushed the narrow regional political culture to re-emerge, leading to the country's reconstruction being trapped. Curbing the "re-tribalization" problem which is contrary to the nation-building is the long-term challenge of post-war reconstruction and political modernization development in Libya.

**Key words:** Middle East politics; Libya; re-tribalization; tribal politics

### **Akosombo Dam and the State – building of Ghana**

*Feng Lida*

**Abstract:** The construction of the Akosombo Dam offers an opportunity to overcome political and economic difficulties in state-building in the early years of independence. The hydro-power generated by the dam has supplied the country's fledgling industry, increased the electrification rate and exported to neighboring countries, taking Ghana a vital step away from a single economic structure and external dependence. The image of the dam, transformed from a colonial project to a new symbol of the country, has strengthened Ghanaians' identity to the new state. Through professional bureaucracies, Nkrumah transformed the marginalized Volta River Basin society, bringing the region under state administration, increasing local people's dependence on the state and integrating the area into the country's political and economic system, thus enhanced state capacities. While the effectiveness of the Akosombo Dam in promoting state-building is constrained by the domestic and international political environment and the design flaws of the dam itself, for the time being, the Akosombo Dam still plays an irreplaceable role in the state-building of Ghana.

**Key words:** state-building; Ghana; Akosombo Dam; Nkrumah

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