AFRICA

CONTEMPORARY

UNDERSTANDING

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Introductions to the States and Regions of the Contemporary World
UNDERSTANDING
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Several watershed events have transformed African international relations.

Peter J. Schraeder

International Relations

African
THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AFRICAN FOREIGN POLICIES

The principal theme of early studies of African foreign policy is that for a second generation of observers who belong to that world but become professional international relations

international relations—studies in a more subtle form—of African

The dependence-decolonization debate

Although the independence of Africa in 1960 marked the beginning of a process of economic integration in Africa, the continent has been left to its own devices. The political independence of the continent has been a source of conflict and tension between African states, and has led to the development of various forms of economic cooperation. The African Union, established in 1963, has been a major player in this area, and has taken steps to promote regional integration and economic development. However, the continent remains economically and politically divided, and faces many challenges in the years ahead.
Academic leaders like Secretary of State George Shultz.

Afghanistan's current situation is clearly a continuation of the issue of Afghani politics that was a major concern of the Carter administration.

The most important conclusion of this era is the power of the foreign policy.

The French, acting on their obvious preferences and selecting nøjagtige ariabeger, have chosen the United Nations as the only avenue available to be used.

France, and then the United States, had an important role in the formation of the United Nations, and the primary United Nations conference, the United Nations Conference on the International Organization, was held in Paris in 1945. The conference was attended by representatives from all the major nations of the world, and the United Nations was created as a result.

Congo (Kongo-Kinshasa, formerly Zaire), for example, has a distinctly separate government from the Belgian Congo.

The report, prepared by the Inter-American Foundation, was presented to President Carter in the fall of 1978.

It is the duty of the government to ensure that no power is exercised that is detrimental to the American people.

The report, prepared by the Inter-American Foundation, was presented to President Carter in the fall of 1978.
The 1996-1998 program included a significant departure from traditional approaches to international relations. The program focused on developing new strategies and policies that addressed emerging global challenges, particularly in the areas of economic development, human rights, and environmental sustainability. The program was designed to foster closer cooperation among nations and to promote a more stable and prosperous global order.

Among the key goals of the program were:

1. Strengthening economic cooperation through the development of new trade agreements and financial partnerships.
2. Promoting human rights and democratic values through international assistance programs.
3. Addressing environmental challenges through initiatives to reduce pollution and promote sustainable practices.
4. Enhancing global security through the promotion of peaceful conflict resolution and the prevention of nuclear proliferation.

The program was implemented through a combination of direct aid, technical assistance, and capacity building, with a focus on empowering local communities and promoting self-sufficiency. The program's success was measured by its ability to improve living standards and quality of life in the targeted regions.

Overall, the program was seen as a major step forward in the evolution of international relations, as it represented a shift towards more collaborative and inclusive approaches to global issues.
THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Pan-Africanism and

more on the role of Islam in African politics (see chapter 11 for
"issue" and how it relates to the role of religion). This chapter

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The OAU's decision to mediate the conflict was not easy. The organization had no experience in such matters, and the situation in the region was complex and volatile. However, the OAU was committed to resolving the crisis peacefully, and the mediation efforts were seen as a first step towards a lasting solution.

The OAU was also concerned about the economic and social consequences of the conflict. The region was already facing challenges, and the conflict could have further destabilized the area. The OAU therefore urged all parties to the conflict to engage in negotiations and work towards a peaceful resolution.

The OAU's efforts were eventually rewarded. After months of negotiations, a peace agreement was signed in 1990. The agreement called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the region and the disarmament of all the armed groups. It also called for the establishment of a transitional government and the holding of elections.

The OAU's role in the mediation process and its efforts to resolve the conflict in the region were seen as a significant contribution to peace and stability in Africa. The organization's experience in the Horn of Africa demonstrated its commitment to resolving conflicts peacefully and its ability to bring together different stakeholders in the region.

In conclusion, the OAU's decision to mediate the conflict in the Horn of Africa was a significant step towards peace and stability in the region. The organization's efforts were praised, and its role in the mediation process was seen as a positive contribution to the region's future.
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

After the transition to majority rule in 1994, the new South African government embarked on a new phase of economic development. The focus was on the creation of a dynamic, inclusive economy. The 1994 Constitution emphasized the role of economic growth and development in achieving social justice and poverty reduction.

The new government established a National Development Plan (NDP) to guide the country's economic strategy. This was supported by the establishment of various institutions, including the National Development Bank (NDB) and the National Treasury.

The NDP aimed to transform the economy, reduce inequality, and provide a foundation for sustainable economic growth. It focused on key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and mining, and sought to promote private sector investment.

The NDP was accompanied by a series of policies and programs designed to address poverty and inequality. These included the Social Security Grant, the Expanded Public Works Programme, and the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

The success of the NDP was marked by a period of rapid economic growth and reduced poverty rates. However, challenges remained, including inequality, unemployment, and the need for continued investment in education and skills development.

In 2001, the NDP was succeeded by the National Development Strategy (NDS), which built on the achievements of the NDP and introduced new priorities, such as the promotion of a knowledge-based economy and the enhancement of democratic governance.

The NDS focused on promoting inclusive growth, reducing inequalities, and enhancing the role of small and medium-sized enterprises. It also emphasized the importance of investment in human capital and the development of skills.

Over the years, South Africa has made significant progress in its economic transformation. The country has become a major player in regional economic integration, participating in various regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

South Africa's contribution to regional economic integration has been significant, particularly in the areas of trade liberalization, infrastructure development, and the promotion of investment.

In conclusion, the transition to majority rule in 1994 marked a new phase in South Africa's economic development. The National Development Plan and subsequent strategies have played a crucial role in transforming the economy, reducing poverty, and promoting inclusive growth. While challenges remain, the country has made significant progress and continues to strive towards a more equitable and prosperous future.
International Relations

Peter J. Schroeder

ecan impact on the need for a regional approach to development. At the same time, there are others who argue that a more activist role by the African Union (AU), now the Organization of African Unity (OAU), is necessary to ensure that the continent’s interests are protected at the global level. It is clear that the AU needs to play a more active role in regional cooperation and integration.

The AU has taken several steps to strengthen its role in regional cooperation and integration. These include the establishment of the AU Commission on Regional Integration (CARI) in 2013, which has been tasked with promoting regional economic integration and promoting the AU’s development agenda. The AU has also established the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which assesses the performance of African countries in implementing the AU’s Agenda 2063.

The AU has also been active in promoting regional cooperation and integration through its New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). These initiatives are aimed at creating a more integrated and competitive African economy.

In conclusion, the AU’s role in regional cooperation and integration is crucial for the continent’s development. The AU must continue to play a more active role in promoting regional integration and ensuring that the interests of African countries are protected at the global level.
number states that effective regional cooperation cannot be reached in economics. Moreover, these issues are growing in importance and can only be addressed in a comprehensive manner by creating the appropriate institutional frameworks. The new round of economic cooperation (NRESC) is no exception. It is important to note that the SDG conference is an example of how such frameworks can be developed and implemented.

In conclusion, it is clear that achieving effective regional cooperation requires addressing the underlying economic and social challenges. The NRESC provides an excellent platform for discussing these issues and finding solutions. The conference has highlighted the need for greater cooperation and coordination among states in order to achieve the desired outcomes. The example of the SDG conference shows that such cooperation is possible and necessary, and that it can be achieved through careful planning and execution. The NRESC is an important step in this direction, and it is hoped that its recommendations will be implemented in the near future.
African International Relations

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN POWERS IN AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The role of foreign powers in African international relations is significant and multifaceted. European powers, especially during the colonial era, exerted considerable influence over African states, often shaping their political, economic, and social structures. This influence has had lasting effects on contemporary African politics and the dynamics of international relations.

During the 19th century, European powers such as France, Britain, and Portugal began to colonize parts of Africa. These interventions were driven by the desire for trade, resources, and strategic control. The establishment of colonial empires not only transformed the African continent but also set the stage for the complex relations that persist to this day.

The aftermath of World War II saw a shift towards decolonization, with many African nations gaining independence. The United Nations played a crucial role in this process, although its effectiveness was limited in the face of internal conflicts and external interventions.

Post-colonial African states have faced numerous challenges, including economic instability, political instability, and conflict. Foreign powers continue to influence African affairs through economic aid, military assistance, and diplomatic relations.

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need for African-led solutions to African problems. Regional organizations, such as the African Union, have sought to promote cooperation and autonomy among African states.

As Africa continues to develop and assert its sovereignty, the role of foreign powers in its international relations will remain a critical issue, shaping the continent's trajectory and its interactions with the global community.

Peter J. Struwer
However, the existence of Great Powers on the African continent (e.g., Guinea, 1999) remains a matter of concern for African states and their ability to influence the global political landscape. African states have been active in promoting the concept of a "community" (Somalia, 1996) as a way to enhance regional cooperation and economic development. The community aims to address common challenges and promote mutual interests through collaborative efforts. By pooling their resources and skills, African states hope to achieve greater economic and political stability. The community is also a platform for the exchange of ideas and best practices among member states, fostering a sense of unity and shared purpose. Through the community, African states seek to enhance their bargaining power on the global stage and advocate for the interests of the continent.
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The dollar, the world’s reserve currency, and the U.S. economy dominate the global economic landscape. This dominance has led to concerns about the sustainability of the dollar as a reserve currency, as well as about the impact of U.S. economic policies on the rest of the world. The U.S. economy is the largest in the world, and its economic policies have a significant impact on global economic stability. The U.S. is also a major player in international trade, with its exports and imports accounting for a significant portion of global trade. The U.S. is a key player in international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which are responsible for providing financial support and assistance to member countries. The U.S. is also a significant donor to international aid organizations, providing funding for development projects and humanitarian assistance around the world.

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The transformation of the U.S.-French relationship has been a key element in the development of France's foreign policy. The French government, under President François Mitterrand, placed a high priority on improving its relations with the United States, particularly after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. This was seen as crucial for maintaining France's position as a major European power and as a partner in the global community.

France's approach to U.S.-French relations was marked by a desire to improve economic ties and cultural exchanges, as well as to strengthen political cooperation on key issues such as security and defense. The French government also sought to leverage its position as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council to influence international affairs, particularly in multilateral decision-making bodies.

Overall, the transformation of U.S.-French relations has been a significant development in international relations, reflecting both the challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War era. The relationship continues to evolve, shaped by the dynamic forces of global politics and economics.
The conflict of interest in the French presidential election is referred to as the "Climat de la corruption," where the Chirac administration was accused of corruption and abuse of power. Despite the Chirac administration's efforts to suppress these allegations, they were widely reported and investigated. The investigation led to several convictions and the imprisonment of several high-ranking officials. The Chirac administration was also accused of using government resources for personal gain and for the benefit of political allies. These allegations fueled public unrest and led to widespread protests and demonstrations across France.

The Chirac administration's efforts to suppress these allegations were met with widespread backlash. The media played a significant role in exposing the corruption and abuse of power. The opposition parties also used the allegations to gain support and challenge the Chirac administration's policies. The Chirac administration's public approval ratings dropped significantly, and they faced increasing pressure to resign.

The conflict of interest in the French presidential election was a significant factor in the 2002 presidential election, where Jacques Chirac faced intense scrutiny and opposition from the left. The allegations of corruption and abuse of power were a major issue in the campaign, and they ultimately contributed to Chirac's defeat by República Socialista.

The conflict of interest in the French presidential election had far-reaching implications for French democracy and politics. It exposed the failings of the Chirac administration and highlighted the need for greater transparency and accountability in government. The allegations also fueled a broader debate about the role of media in holding government accountable and the importance of free and fair elections.

In conclusion, the conflict of interest in the French presidential election was a significant event that had far-reaching implications for French democracy and politics. It exposed the failings of the Chirac administration and highlighted the need for greater transparency and accountability in government. The allegations also fueled a broader debate about the role of media in holding government accountable and the importance of free and fair elections.
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS AND

International relations play a key role in promoting economic development and ensuring peace and security. The United Nations, established in 1945, is an important international organization that promotes cooperation and collective action among its member states.

The UN plays a crucial role in addressing global challenges, such as poverty, climate change, and conflicts. Its efforts are supported by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), which include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and regional banks.

IFIs provide financial support and technical assistance to help countries achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth. They also work to ensure that financial systems are stable and that regulations are in place to prevent fraud and corruption.

The UN and IFIs collaborate to address global issues, such as the impact of economic policies on vulnerable populations. They also provide technical assistance to countries to support reforms aimed at improving governance and reducing poverty.

In conclusion, the UN and IFIs play a vital role in promoting international cooperation and ensuring that the global economy works for all people. Their efforts are essential in building a more equitable and sustainable world.
The economic and political conditions imposed by the IMF and World Bank have severe implications for African countries. They have led to a misallocation of resources, increased debt, and reduced sovereignty. The structural adjustment programs imposed by the IMF and World Bank have been criticized for their negative impact on African economies. The programs have often led to job losses, reduced access to basic services, and increased inequality. These programs have been implemented in the context of the Washington Consensus, which emphasizes the importance of free markets, private ownership, and macroeconomic stability. However, many have argued that this approach has not led to sustained economic growth and has failed to address the root causes of poverty and inequality in African countries.
The changing equation of military intervention

The primary goal of military intervention is to change the balance of power. This can be achieved by deploying military forces to a region, either through land, air, or sea operations. The aim is to alter the political landscape, often to support or oppose the government in power. Military interventions can also be used to prevent the spread of conflict, protect civilians, and enforce international law. However, they can also have unintended consequences, such as destabilizing the region, increasing tensions, and creating a vacuum that allows other powers to take advantage. The decision to intervene must therefore be carefully considered, taking into account the strategic, economic, and political implications of such actions.
The consensus over the long-term impracticality of direct Panama military action is clear to a growing number of American Republicans and influential economic interests in the United States. The reasons for this growing consensus are threefold. First, the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other Western countries have had a significant impact on Panama’s economy, leading to widespread support for dialogue and negotiation. Second, the environmental concerns associated with any military intervention have become increasingly significant, prompting a shift away from military solutions in favor of diplomatic approaches. Third, the geopolitical landscape has changed in recent years, with the rise of China and Russia, making it more challenging to garner international support for a military intervention in Panama.

The United States has been particularly wary of any direct military action, given the potential for escalation and negative consequences for regional stability. The U.S. government has instead pursued a policy of engagement and dialogue, seeking to address the underlying issues through multilateral discussions and economic incentives. This approach has been supported by a growing number of international actors, who recognize the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the region.

In conclusion, the consensus over the impracticality of direct Panama military action is clear, driven by a combination of economic, environmental, and geopolitical factors. The United States and its allies have been focused on engaging in dialogue and negotiation, rather than on military force, in order to address the underlying issues and promote regional stability.

Peter J. Schramm
Peace, according to this vision, can only emerge from the erasure of the nuclear-armed powers and their nuclear-armed forces. The threat to world peace posed by nuclear weapons is not only a European, but also a global, concern. The nuclear powers have an urgent obligation to reduce their nuclear arsenals and to work towards a world free of nuclear weapons. The abolition of nuclear weapons is a fundamental right of all peoples. The international community must therefore undertake all necessary measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to promote the complete, irreversible, and verifiable abolition of the nuclear-armed states. The United Nations must play a leading role in this process. The nuclear weapons states must take the lead in addressing the nuclear threat and in promoting a nuclear-free world.

The African dimension of the Euro-African Union/Community Partnership is best described by the following principles:

1. The Partnership between the European Union and the African Union/Community is based on mutual respect, equality, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
2. The Partnership is not a substitute for the African Union/Community's own efforts to achieve peace, security, and development.
3. The Partnership is aimed at promoting political stability, economic growth, and social progress in both regions.
4. The Partnership is based on the principle of mutual benefit and should contribute to the economic development of both regions.
5. The Partnership is intended to enhance the capacity of both regions to address common challenges, such as terrorism, organized crime, and environmental degradation.
6. The Partnership is based on the principle of good governance, rule of law, and human rights.
7. The Partnership is aimed at promoting peaceful and democratic processes in both regions.

The Partnership is a step towards a more integrated and sustainable future for both regions. It is an important opportunity to address the challenges facing the world today and to work towards a more just, peaceful, and prosperous future for all people.