

## Mali: France's New Afghanistan

New Military Interventionism. France's President Hollande has set a Dangerous Precedent

By [He Wenping](#)

Global Research, January 23, 2013

[Global Times](#)

Region: [sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Theme: [US NATO War Agenda](#)

*Since France launched military strikes against Mali rebels on January 11, the little-known West African country, which has been mired in a crisis for over a year, suddenly came under the media spotlight and made headlines around the world. In view of the developing situation on the ground, the high-profile move by French forces has directly turned the tables and objectively enhanced France's influence in Africa while at the same time boosting its international status.*

*Mali was one of the first sub-Saharan countries to establish diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China, and Sino-Malian relations have been good. In addition to this, China has certain interests in Mali through its investment projects.*

*[T]here is one possible cause for alarm – French forces' involvement in Mali will provide the case for legalization of a new interventionism in Africa.*

Although France became involved in Mali under the banner of anti-terrorism, it is not entirely accurate to say that Malian rebels are terrorists. The nature of the Mali issue is more akin to that of a civil war among different political groups.

Compared with other regions across the world, Africa is a special continent where a majority of nations gained independence after World War II, and the borders of each nation were mostly demarcated by its former colonial masters.

Therefore, Africans' sense of national identity and concept of sovereignty is quite weak, while their sense of ethnic and religious identity is much stronger. This creates opportunities for Western and other outside forces to intervene in the internal affairs of African countries.

Africa is a region where France has had the deepest impact and operated for the longest period of time. Former president Charles de Gaulle and successive governments have all seen Africa as a "forward base" to support France's leadership, regard maintaining France's special interests in French-speaking African countries as a core of African policy, and stress that France would become a second-rate country without Africa.

Moreover, France's direct economic interests in Mali cannot be underestimated. That's why President François Hollande, who is said to have "the least interest in Africa," reversed his low-key image and decided to actively intervene in the continent.

Of course, France's involvement in Mali is still a risky business. One of the drawbacks of this action is that it brings back memories of the "African gendarmerie" – France's colonial status.

Although France explained its move as a request from the current government, the same request from the president of the Central African Republic, which also faced an offensive from rebels, failed to get help due to France's own interests. France then bears the blame for acting with double standards in African affairs as an African gendarmerie. In addition, committing troops to Mali brings added burdens to the stagnant French economy.

As a result, international opinion is beginning to suspect that France may be repeating the missteps of the US in Afghanistan. Whether France can create long-term stability in Mali is far from certain.

*The author is a director of African Studies under the Institute of West Asian and African Studies, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Edited by Rick Rozoff, Stop NATO*

Stop NATO e-mail list home page with archives and search engine:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/stopnato/messages> Stop NATO website and articles:

<http://rickrozoff.wordpress.com>

The original source of this article is [Global Times](#)

Copyright © [He Wenping](#), [Global Times](#), 2013

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: [He Wenping](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)