

## Abstracts

### 1 Promoting the Development of Sino–Latin American Relations at a Higher Level Zhao Bentang

**Abstract:** At present, the political and social situation in Latin America is generally stable, the economy is expected to achieve a moderate recovery, and its foreign affairs are increasingly diversified and pragmatic. The political structure in Latin America continues to be adjusted, with both the left and right governments seeking to adapt to the current situation. China–Latin America cooperation is among developing countries, the purpose of which is to give full play to their respective advantages and achieve shared development. High–level exchanges led the bilateral relations to a new level; the overall pragmatic cooperation between China and Latin America has made historic breakthroughs; the traditional trade model between China and Latin America was undergoing transformation and upgrading; bilateral economic relations is expected to enter a new phase of balanced development. The cultural exchanges between China and Latin America continue to be a booster for the development of bilateral relations. China and Latin America have gradually strengthened their strategic consensus in major international affairs as well as in Asia–Pacific regional cooperation, providing a strong impetus to their global influence. China and Latin America need a higher level of complementary advantages so as to achieve high–end industrial value chain. The establishment of “Belt and Road Initiative” will be a major driving force for both sides to march toward a bright future and a new impetus for the development of cooperative partnership between China and Latin America at a higher level.

**Key words:** China – Latin American relations, community of shared destiny, overall cooperation, “Belt and Road Initiative”

### 11 Review on Sino–Latin American Relations during the 40 Years since the Reform and Opening–up of China

Xie Wenze

**Abstract:** The development process of Sino–Latin American relations since the reform and opening–up of China can be divided into three phases with particular driving forces. The first phase of 1978–2001 was characterized by “top–level–visits–driven”, with major achievements as follows, China expanded and consolidated diplomatic position in the region, China deepened or upgraded the bilateral relations with some regional countries, China’s re–entry into GATT/entry into WTO got supported by regional countries. The second phase of 2002–2012 was characterized by “trade–driven” with main achievements such as the “triple jumps” of China–Latin America trade, the full development of bilateral economic cooperation, and the establishment of a three–level pluralistic pattern of bilateral relations. Overall cooperation is the main line of the third phase since 2013. All–round

cooperative partnership between China and Latin America got established, with the bilateral economic cooperation characterized by “financing – driven”. Latin American countries started to align with the “One Belt, One Road” initiated by China. It’s essential to understand the three characteristics of Latin America and establish “Four Beans and Eight Pillars” of Sino–Latin American relations. As China and Latin America are carrying out a new round of strategic adjustment, it will be helpful to promote Sino–Latin America overall cooperation by illustrating the economic significance of China’s new era development strategy, demonstrating China’s determination of further opening–up, supporting the regional integration of Latin American countries, taking advantage of the successful experiences of the typical economic cooperation cases.

**Key words:** Reform and Opening–up, Sino–Latin American relations, top–level–visits–driven, trade–driven, financing–driven, “One Belt, One Road” Initiative, overall cooperation

### 36 The Role of Latin American Chinese in Building Sino–Latin American Community of Shared Destiny

Cui Shoujun, Xu He

**Abstract:** President Xi Jinping proposed the concept of “Sino–Latin American community of shared destiny” in 2014, elevating Sino–Latin American relations to an unprecedented level. The political and economic relations between China and Latin America have warmed up increasingly in these years, while people–to–people exchanges between the two sides lagged behind comparatively. Therefore, China should promote the people–to–people exchanges mechanism to consolidate the public opinion foundation of the two regions, which is conducive to build a community with a shared future between China and Latin America. The role Latin American Chinese played in building “Sino–Latin American community of shared destiny” can be summarized into four aspects, i. e. , promoting mutual cultural communication between China and Latin America, broadening approaches of people–to–people exchanges, strengthening friendly cooperation between the two regions, and improving China’s image in Latin America. To give full play to Latin American Chinese’s unique advantages in promoting China–Latin America relations, this article proposes six approaches: enhancing the national identity of Chinese compatriots; strengthening the collaboration of Chinese communities in Latin America; boosting China’s national unification and promoting the patriotism of new immigrants so as to fight against Taiwan independence forces; increasing investment in education of Chinese culture and enhancing its visibility in Latin America; seeking common ground while reserving ideological differences; encouraging Latin American Chinese to participate in local public affairs.

**Key words:** Latin American Chinese, national image of China, community of shared destiny, cultural exchange

### 56 The Experience of a Pioneering Cultural Exchange Between China and Latin America in 19th Century

Wang Xiaoqi

**Abstract:** From 1887 to 1889, Fu Yunlong, a travel envoy sent by Emperor Guang Xu of the Qing government, went to Japan and America. After visiting Japan and North America, he traveled to Cuba, Peru and Chile by boat via Caribbean and Central American

countries. After passing through Argentina and Uruguay, he went to visit Brazil, and finally returned to China via West Indies, the United States, and Japan. During his trip to Latin America, he wrote more than 20 volumes of reports, travel notes, and poems. Fu Yunlong was the first official in Chinese history to travel around America and visit many countries in Latin America. His visit to Latin America can be described as a cultural exchange between China and Latin America in the 19th century. It is of pioneering significance in the history of Sino-Latin American cultural exchange. Unfortunately, for various reasons, especially due to the lack of a global perspective of the Qing government, the experiences of this pioneer of Sino-Latin American cultural exchange have been neglected for a long time. This article introduces the motivation and experiences of Fu Yunlong's visit to Latin America and his insight about the regional countries illustrated in his research reports.

**Key words:** cultural exchange, Fu Yunlong, Latin America, Qing Dynasty, travel envoy

## 68 The New Trend of Taiwan-Latin American “Diplomatic Partners” Relations in Tsai Ing-wen Administration

Zhong Houtao

**Abstract:** After taking office in May, 2016, Tsai Ing-wen has abolished the so-called “diplomatic truce” strategy once adopted by Ma Ying-jeou, and re-started the “cash diplomacy” strategy then used in Chen Shui-bian Administration. Through high-level visit and economic cooperation, Tsai Ing-wen has been trying to strengthen Taiwan's relations with its Latin American “diplomatic partners”. Tsai Ing-wen's “cash diplomacy” strategy will not only lead to worsening of the financial crisis in Taiwan but also bring challenges for cross-Strait relations. As Taiwan is becoming less and less attractive for its Latin American “diplomatic partners”, it may face a series of “diplomatic relations cutting off” incidents in future. At the same time, the United States, which regards Latin America as its “back yard”, may help Taiwan consolidate its relations with its “diplomatic partners”. Therefore, the Chinese Mainland should increase its risk consciousness from three aspects: first, Tsai Ing-wen authority may, taking advantage of the United States' backing, further strengthen its relations with Latin American “diplomatic partners”; second, “Taiwan independence” forces may, after several regional “diplomatic partners” cut off their official relations with Taiwan, make a desperate attempt to pursue “Taiwan Independence”; third, some “diplomatic partners” of Taiwan may try to take advantage of the confrontation between Chinese Mainland and Taiwan to gain benefit.

**Key words:** Taiwan, Latin America, “diplomatic partners”, “cash diplomacy”, “Taiwan independence” forces

## 82 The Political Pendulum of “Left” and “Right” Phenomenon in Latin American Politics

Yang Jianmin

**Abstract:** In the early 20th century, the emergence of the Latin American left had broken the long term domination of the right wing, which marked the beginning of the transition of elite politics to mass politics, and there appeared the dividing line between “left” and “right” in Latin American political spectrum. Since 20th century, Latin American

countries have witnessed three cycles of the left-wing rule. The political development of Latin America followed the pendulum shift of the “left” and “right” cycles. The beginning of each cycle has a process of adjusting the policy of the previous one. The political pendulum phenomenon is essentially the regulatory mechanism developed by Latin American countries in the framework of capitalism in order to achieve political stability and economic development. Therefore, both the left-wing and the right-wing government are inherently capitalist self-adjustment and development. At present, the right wing has gained the dominant power in regional politics of Latin America, but there still remain the social history of left-wing ideology as well as political conditions and class basis of the left-wing forces. It can be argued that the left-wing ruling cycle has not ended. In the future political landscape of Latin America, there are two trends of greater likelihood, one is overall right turn of politics and economy, the other is political left-wing rule with economic adjustment policy.

**Key words:** Latin American politics, left-wing, right-wing, ruling cycle, “left-back and right-forward”

#### 100 Latin America since the Millennium: Changing Political Realities and Achievements

Wang Peng

**Abstract:** As a result of the Third Wave of Democratization, most countries in Latin America restored or developed their democratic institutions since the late 1970s. Based on the newly emerged political realities, regional countries gained remarkable achievements in the millennium, including the integration of politically excluded groups into political process, intense partisan competitions and the emergence of a new party structure. They pushed forward political reforms by amending constitutions and explored the way toward participatory democracy. Those achievements played a key role in maintaining political stability in regional countries, facilitating regional governments to address the issue of inequality, promoting national reconciliations and the settlement of armed conflicts, and advancing anti-corruption campaigns. It can be concluded that democratic institutions in the region have gained deeper roots into the social base and cemented stronger linkages with the masses, though regional democracies are still featured by remarkable fragility. A new generation of challenges confronting regional countries is related to the conflict of ideas regarding liberal and radical democracies, the weak institutionalization of political parties and the political polarization triggered by intense partisan competition. It is especially notable that the burgeoning middle class will be a powerful social force for regional countries to manage and assimilate so as to prevent political volatility in the region.

**Key words:** political development, democratization, left-wing, radical democracy, middle class

#### 116 Latin American “Populism”: Debates, Features and Limits to Comparison

Gustavo E. Santillón

**Abstract:** Latin American populism was a historically-specific movement, rooted in the structural traits of the major Latin American economies. This means in the first place, that populism was a sociopolitical configuration responding to a dual character of these

economies; in Latin America, one could see an incipient industrialization process starting with the first postwar period, and deepening itself after the 1929 crisis. However, industry grew in parallel with the agricultural and mineral primary production oriented towards the external markets, and this structural trait helps explain in great measure the social configuration of populism, and also its political limits. Secondly, the specificity of populism means also the necessity of intra-Latin American comparisons, well before the establishment of inter-regional or conceptual analysis. Thirdly, related with this, there are important differences between the three examined cases. In Argentina, the movement was more based on the working class participation, and the Justicialist Party is still a mass organization up to the present, in regular electoral competition. In Mexico, though populism was early and radical in the aftermath of an agrarian revolution, this feature implied also a weaker structuring of the urban social forces both within and without the movement, and also a weaker opposition from the landlord classes. This helps in turn explain the hegemonic character of the Revolutionary Party, dominating the Mexican politics up to the present century. In Brazil, a weaker working class movement in its relation with the regime, implied that populism was initially more authoritarian than in the other two cases and, eventually, that the legacy of populism was rather weak after 1954.

**Key words:** Latin American populism, industrialization, PRI, Vargas, Peron

### 133 Chinese Immigration Economy in Mexico in the View of Ethnic Capital

Xu Zhongbo

**Abstract:** The economic and social forms of transnational immigrants have increasingly become academic topic in recent years. Among them, Chinese immigrants are an important group for many scholars to study because of their special status in the history of international immigration. In this paper, the Chinese immigrants who came to Mexico across national boundaries in modern times is the research object. Using fieldwork research methods, the paper attempts to interpret and explore the economic model of Chinese immigrants through representative cases. Based on a brief review of the development of immigration paradigms, this paper uses the concept of “ethnic capital” to explain the process of the emergence, development and changes of Chinese immigrants’ economy in Mexico. Ethnic capital is divided into three sub-variables: human capital, economic capital and social capital. The paper argues that historically the Chinese in Mexico have constructed a traditional settlement-style economy. The current Chinese ethnic economy also shows a distinct dual industry structure of “dependence and development”. Under this framework, the production and flow of ethnic capital have higher explanatory validity on the formation and structure of ethnic economic forms.

**Key words:** transnational immigrants, ethnic capital, dual industry structure, immigrant community, Mexico Chinese

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