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## Abstracts

### 1 The Belt and Road Initiative Opens a New Vision for China–Latin America Cooperation

Zhao Bentang

**Abstract:** Latin America and the Caribbean are inextricably linked to the Belt and Road (B&R) Initiative in terms of historical origins, realistic conditions and long-term planning. China–Latin America cooperation adheres to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, which resonates the spirit of communicating, cobuilding and sharing inherent in the Belt and Road Initiative and therefore attracts many Latin American countries. China and Latin America takes advantage of high-level exchanges, overall cooperation and the Belt and Road international summit to bridge the consensus of cooperation so as to fully extend the Initiative to Latin America. The Belt and Road Initiative is in line with the interests of both China and Latin American countries. It does not exclude or target any third country. China does not have any geopolitical considerations, nor does intent to engage in any so-called strategic game. The China–Latin America Cooperation has achieved positive results in just over a year, bringing development opportunities and practical benefits to Latin American countries. Thus it has been widely appreciated by regional countries and wider international community as well. At present, China–Latin American cooperation under B&R has entered a new stage of high-quality development. The B&R international cooperation framework, which is guided by the summit forum and supported by multi-lateral cooperation in various fields, has basically taken shape. China will further strengthen its development strategy with Latin American countries, clarify the focus of cooperation, and focus on strengthening all-round connectivity, therefore injecting new vitality and open up new prospects of overall cooperation between China and Latin America.

**Key words:** the Belt and Road Initiative, infrastructure interconnection, synergistic development strategy, comprehensive partnership

### 13 Issue Areas and Soft Power in Sino–Latin American Relations

Zhang Fan

**Abstract:** The paper is devoted to the study of China's policies towards Latin America. In addition to historical and theoretical perspectives, the framework for this study is supposed to cover six issue areas as pillars for the rapidly growing inter- and trans-regional ties: economic, political, geopolitical, multilateral and global governance, development, and

civilizational dialogue. The author emphasizes on the specific characteristics of the policies of China and Latin America nations in different historical periods. The New Period as it was named during the second decade of the 21st century witnessed the increasingly significant role of soft power in the relations. This paper also traces back the efforts in the 20th century by different thinkers at elaborating various modalities of power, and points out that Chinese scholars are the most persistent in their study by way of cultural and intellectual approaches, which in turn reveals the profound influence of traditional Chinese thinking. The influences of soft power are believed to be always present and even prevailing in coming years in the overall cooperative relations between China and Latin America, with the understanding that soft power as attraction or as cultural affinity should itself be an end in the relations as well as be an instrument for other fields of cooperation. Some questions concerning the definitions, China's interpretations, and policy implications about soft power remain for further research.

**Key Words:** soft power, Sino-Latin American relations, dialogue between civilizations, a community of shared future

41 China's Public Diplomacy Towards Latin America from the Perspective of Gramsci's Theory  
Chen Qianwen

**Abstract:** Since the beginning of the 21st century, public diplomacy has been ascending in China's external relations, and is now functioning as one of the most crucial pillars of its comprehensive diplomacy. Along with the transcendental development of the Sino-Latin American relationship, the Chinese government has conducted an increasingly active public diplomacy towards the Latin America and Caribbean region. The public diplomacy which is rapidly growing in diversified forms plays an indispensable role in Chinese diplomacy towards this region. With constructivism, soft power theory and mass communications as the major theories of public diplomacy studies, a new perspective is inspired by the booming practices of Chinese public diplomacy. This paper aims to construct a new frame to analyze public diplomacy with essential concepts like civil society, wars of position, organic intellectuals and consent borrowed from Gramsci's Hegemony theory. Based on the case study of China's public diplomacy towards the Latin America and Caribbean region, this paper analyzes some vital aspects like the domain, the access, the targets and the evaluation of China's public diplomacy towards this region. The development of the theoretical research on China's public diplomacy is conducive not only to the disciplinary construction in this area, but also to China's integrated diplomacy and policy-making, which could enhance the level of China's public diplomacy, especially that to the Latin America and Caribbean region.

**Key words:** public diplomacy, Chinese diplomacy, Latin America and Caribbean region, Gramsci's Theory, hegemony

## 60 Mexican Special Economic Zone: Opportunities and Challenges

Zhou Mi, Kou Chunhe

**Abstract:** Mexico is one of the major power in Latin America and one of China's most important economic and trade partners in this region. In recent years, a series of important international agreements, especially the US–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA), has made Mexico more prominent on the world stage. In order to adapt to external changes and solve the imbalance of its regional development, the Mexican Nieto administration decided to set up special economic zones in the southern region, and the Obrador administration has set up plans to promote infrastructure in this region. These policies provide new opportunities for China–Mexico cooperation. This paper first introduced the situation of the Mexican special economic zones and the state in which they are located. Based on Mexico's actual situation and policy, China's development experience, the changes in Latin America and current complex environment of international trade, this paper analyzes the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and treats for China–Mexico cooperation, and finally gives suggestions to promote the bilateral cooperation: speed up preliminary consultations to reduce the development cost of special economic zones, explore a flexible model of the infrastructure construction, study the requirements of relevant international agreements like the USMCA, encourage the application of new technologies, strengthen mutual communication in the humanities field so as to reduce cultural conflicts.

**Key words:** special economic zone, China–Mexico cooperation, manufacturing, infrastructure, technological innovation

## 83 The Particularity of Latin American “New Left”: Taking Argentina in the Global Sixties as an Example

Xia Tingting

**Abstract:** The term “New Left” originated from European and American academies, but confusions and ambiguities emerged when it's applied to the study of the Latin America's New Left in the 1960s. After clarifying the origin and the definition of this term, this article takes Argentine's New Left as a case in order to explore the particularities of the Latin American's New Left. The Argentine's New Left displayed such a complicated phenomenon that even the Argentine's academy still has controversy on the definition of the term. This article, based on historical analysis, explains the internal and external reasons of the emergence of the New Left in Argentina. In that context, part of the Peronists and Catholics shifted to the left, and the new revolutionary left split from the traditional Left, which together formed the New Left in Argentina. The Marxist and the Peronist are identified as two main factions, each of which contained both armed and unarmed revolutionary elements, in the broad leftist political spectrum. With the combined characters of the populist, nationalist and revolutionary, Argentine's New Left is in a certain sense representative of Latin American New Left, which displayed some similarities

to its counterparts in Europe and the United States while appeared to be more revolutionary and violent at the same time. Thus, it is necessary to study Argentine's New Left through a Global Sixties perspective.

**Key words:** New Left, Marxism, Argentina, Global Sixties, Peronism

99 The Development Strategy of the Communist Party of Brazil Under the New Situation

Zhang Chunyu

**Abstract:** The 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB) was held in Brasilia on November 17–19, 2017, which issued the final party declaration titled *The Broad Front: The New Path for Brazil*. Regarding the international political and economic situation, PCdoB characterized the changes in international structure with the relative decline of the US hegemonic power and the emergence of several economic, political, diplomatic and military power centers, and elaborated the multiple crisis arisen from the internal contradictions of the current capitalism system from economic, social and geopolitical perspectives. Regarding Brazil's internal political and economic situation, PCdoB fully affirmed the outstanding contributions made by PT party in terms of national and social development, meanwhile it also pointed out the errors made by PT party in political reform, media control and leftism alliance leadership. Brazil is now standing at a historic crossroad. By reviewing and summarizing its 14 years' accomplishments and lessons as a participating party in the federal government, PCdoB puts forward new policy guidelines for state-building and social development, clarifies the new task and requirement for party building in the context of celebrating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of PCdoB. Those judgments are the newest crystallization of PCdoB's efforts to deal with relevant issues, which connotes strategic significance for its future development.

**Keywords:** PCdoB, The 14th National Congress, united front, party building

117 On the Conceptualization of Populism in Latin America in Political Science

Zhang Xinyu

**Abstract:** The concept of populism is particularly confusing and ambiguous, which is one of the fundamental reasons for the controversies about its understanding. Giovanni Sartori, David Collier and John Gerring have made great contributions to strategies of conceptualization, whose achievements represent the three waves of conceptual studies in political science, which not only enrich the methodology of concept construction, but also help clarify a contested concept. This article therefore analyzes the intension, extension and term of populism, and applies three strategies of conceptualization (family resemblance category, radical category and classical category) to clarify such unclear concept. Based on the domain of politics and classical concept category, the article defines populism as a political strategy for seeking and/or maintaining governmental power derived from a large number of supporters through the use of antiestablishment appeals and

plebiscitarian linkages. From the perspective of political science, this definition is mainly based on the behavior of populists, and the two defining properties of this definition come from two basic issues surrounding the behavior of Latin American populists: the reason why people support populists and the linkage between populists and the people. This concept, seen in Latin American context, has significant theoretical and practical effects.

**Key words:** populism, strategies of conceptualization, defining property, political strategy

134 City Diplomacy of Latin America in the Perspective of Paradiplomacy: The Cases of Mexico and Chile

Zhu Rui

**Abstract:** Globalization on one hand brings the once distant dream of “world village” to seemingly at today’s fingertips, however, it also weakens the sovereignty of nation-states on the other hand. National actors are no longer the only players in international politics nowadays, and increasingly active sub-national bodies, such as states, provinces, and cities are leading international exchanges into multilayered communications. The democratized and decentralized political culture of Latin America has encouraged internal structure adjustment and even revolutions in some places, which granted more autonomy and authority to local governments. In the meantime, local development and their external contacts stimulate the needs for seeking more international cooperation. Since the beginning of the 21st century, local governments in Latin America have established relationships with foreign equivalent bodies to promote sustainable bilateral cooperation. By founding and joining regional cooperation organization, these local governments have also become part of the world network of city diplomacy. The booming development of city diplomacy has rapidly become the central focus of attention in international relationship. The central-local relations, multi-actor internal and external interactions, and any adjustment to local administrative power all worth studying. This article, from the perspective of functional paradiplomacy, focuses on the activities of cities and provinces as examples of Latin American local governments with equivalent foreign actors, as well as international actors’ activities carried out in Latin America. Based on their political situation and local development, Mexico (as federal state) and Chile (as unitary state) have been chosen for comparative case study on the backgrounds, agents, purposes and effectiveness, and more importantly the future of city diplomacy of Latin America.

**Key words:** city diplomacy, paradiplomacy, sub-national actor, Mexico, Chile, sister cities/friendly cities

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