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## Abstracts

- 1 70 Years of China's Latin American Economic Research: Summary and Analyses of Trends Based on Co-Word Analysis

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**Abstract:** Since the founding of the People's Republic of China ( P. R. C ) in 1949, along with China's development needs and the rise of Sino-Latin American economic cooperation, Chinese scholars have been paying more and more attention to Latin America, trying to seek experience and lessons from Latin America, and find a path to promote the steady development of both sides through theoretical analysis. This paper systematically analyzes the Latin American economic research literature since the founding of the P. R. C. Through the use of bibliometrics and social network analysis technology, it provides a visual analysis of the development pattern of Latin American economic disciplines. This paper holds that there are some obvious trends in the study of Latin American economy. First, the number of papers based on Latin American countries and overall regional economy has grown rapidly, which is closely related to China's reform and opening-up policy and relevant needs to learn from other countries' experience. Second, Latin American economic studies tend to be more detailed, from a large number of economic overview studies to specific economic issues and thematic studies. Third, China is playing an increasingly important role in the study of Latin American economy. The complementarity between China and Latin America and the lessons in their path of development have become research hotspots. At the same time, China's Latin American economic research is characterized by its features of times. The hot issues in each period are closely related to Chinese domestic concerns and the situation in Latin America. Since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, "Sino-Latin American Cooperation" and "Sino-Latin American Relations" have become the focuses of China's Latin American economic research. The historical trend extrapolation shows that the prospects of "Sino-Latin American cooperation", "investment environment assessment" and "experiences of Chile's reform" may become the future research directions.

**Key words:** Latin American economic research, co-word analysis, knowledge network, development pattern

- 19 Review on China-Venezuela's Bilateral Relations in the 70th Anniversary of the P. R. C  
Xie Wenze

**Abstract:** China and Venezuela established diplomatic relations in 1974, then strategic partnership for common development in 2001, and comprehensive strategic partnership in

2014. The two countries mainly carried out inter-party and non-governmental exchanges during 1949–1974, continuously expanded the fields of exchanges and cooperation during 1974–2000, and increased the volumes of bilateral economic and trade cooperation by many doubles during 2001–2013. Since 2014, with the goal of stepping on a higher level staircase, China and Venezuela have been keeping strengthening comprehensive strategic partnership. The aspects of oil cooperation, financial cooperation, and satellite cooperation have had a great impact since the new century. China has long been respecting Venezuela's national sovereignty, especially its oil sovereignty, and supporting Venezuela's unremitting efforts to resist hegemony, seek autonomy, and improve the people's livelihood. China's stance lays important political foundations for bilateral relations. Oil cooperation and financial cooperation are important economic foundations for bilateral relations. The China–Venezuela Senior Mixed Commission is an important mechanism for bilateral policy communication and strategic docking. The integration of petroleum industry and the long-term financing of China–Venezuela Joint Fund are two important engines promoting the development of bilateral relations. Venezuela shows great courage to use oil as a weapon to defend national sovereignty, it regards China–Venezuela overall oil cooperation as an important part of its Asian strategy. Strengthening China–Venezuela cooperation has the necessary foundation of public opinion and political consensus. It can be therefore argued that China–Venezuela comprehensive strategic partnership has a broad prospect.

**Key words:** 70th anniversary, China–Venezuela bilateral relations, petroleum cooperation, China–Venezuela Joint Fund

- 42 The Causes of the Failure of Velasco Reform: Based on the Perspective of Property Rights  
Xia Li'an, Ye Junshu

**Abstract:** There are three different typologies of property system in Latin America: first, the private ownership of property, second, the property of social function, and third, the community ownership or state ownership of property. For almost half a century before Velasco reform in Peru, property rights had witnessed a great change from private ownership to social function. The theory about property of social function was first put forward by French scholar Duguit in 1910s, then disseminated to many Latin American countries, and finally written into their constitutions, including Peru's Constitution of 1920 and 1933. Social function of property was a restriction on capitalism, for Duguit, however, it could not go too far to destroy private property. Still then, it was the base of legitimacy for state intervention on property right. During the time of Velasco reform, property system in Peru went through another dramatic change from social function of property to community ownership or state ownership, which were reflected in the land reform, the industrial reform and the nationalization reform. Comparing the two changes in property system, it can be seen that the former was a great change, while the later was a revolutionary one. The social function of property didn't shake private ownership, while the ownership of community or state undermined it. Therefore, it is dubious to argue that

Velasco reform was not complete and thoroughly. The main reason for the failure of Velasco reform is that it was too revolutionary and shaken its social root—the private ownership, and did great damage to balance of interests among individuals, the society and the state.

**Key words:** Velasco reform, property rights, social function, state ownership, land reform, nationalization

60 The Modernization and Structural Problems of Brazilian Agriculture

Herbert S. Klein, Francisco Vidal Luna

**Abstract:** This paper illustrates the extraordinary growth of modern agriculture in Brazil since 1950. Until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, Brazil was still a mono-production exporter of coffee, with low productivity of traditional food crops, and significant levels of hunger. National agriculture used few machines, insecticides or fertilizers. Productivity was maintained by the constant incorporation of virgin frontier lands. But since the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, government policy intent on creating an import substitution industry promoted agricultural development in order to lower food prices and obtain new exports for funding of machinery imports. New lands were opened up, massive new researches on local lands and crops were undertaken, and university level education in agriculture was greatly expanded. All this occurred with no land reform in what has come to be called a “conservative modernization”. Brazil today has become the fourth largest exporter in the world in value of agricultural products, and it ranks first in the positive balance of agricultural trade. Agricultural modernization has successfully transformed Brazil into both the largest tropical agricultural exporter in the world and the major competitor to the United States in the international market. However, the coexistence of a modern dynamic part with high productivity and a large traditional sector, which seems unable to advance despite public policies aimed at strengthening this productive segment, posed a major challenge to Brazilian society.

**Key words:** Brazil, agriculture, modernization, international food trade, agricultural research

85 The Motivation for the Formation of Human Capital in Latin America: From the Perspectives of Wage Gap and Social Distribution Equity

Liu Peng

**Abstract:** Taking a number of Latin American countries as the object of study, this paper adopts the analysis framework of human capital formation from the perspectives of wage gap and social distribution equity under the constraint of factor endowment. From the empirical analysis we can draw the following conclusions: first, the increase of capital stock will significantly promote the formation of human capital in Latin American countries; second, countries in this region failed to transform its demographic dividend to talent dividend due to the growing stock of low-skilled labor force; third, the direct effect of the wage gap on human capital formation is positive but not significant, the possible reason is that the wage gap, as a regulatory variable, weakens both the positive effect of material capital on human capital and the negative effect of labor force on human capital; fourth, social

distribution equity has a very weak effect on the formation of human capital. Based on these conclusions, the paper proposes some policy recommendations to upgrade the human capital of Latin American countries.

**Key words:** human capital, wage gap, social distribution equity, motivation

100 The Political Outsiders in Latin America: Concepts, Categories, and Impacts

Wang Peng

**Abstract:** Since the Third Wave of democratization in the late 1970s, political outsiders continue to be active in presidential elections in Latin America. This paper seeks to offer a concept of political outsiders based on their political experience and their position in the national party system, categorize accordingly those presidential candidates and presidents, and then explain the causes for their emergence and success in presidential elections. The author also tries to analyze the connections and differences between political outsiders and populists. It is concluded that political outsiders are a result of combined factors including sustained democratic consolidation, the increasingly modernized electoral system, the openness of party systems, the collapse of conventional party structures, and the comparative advantages of those outsiders themselves. Their political rise would be a persistent phenomenon in Latin American region, representing a process to uncover deeply-rooted problems in political institutions while at the same time, posing threats to democracy by causing deadlocks between the executive and the legislative sector, which impairs the stability of government and causes fragmentation of party system. It is a major challenge confronting regional countries to construct well-founded political parties as well as a party system with high degree institutionalization to reduce the hotbed for political outsiders.

**Key words:** political outsiders, presidential election, populism, party system

116 Autonomy Models of Peripheral Countries: From the Perspective of Latin American Autonomists  
Chen Lan

**Abstract:** In the “center-peripheral” international system, great powers in the center of the system are the rule-makers of international affairs, while the peripheral countries are the rule-takers, whose external behaviors are therefore limited. Autonomy has long become a core concept in the foreign policy of peripheral countries. Surrounding the problem of how to strengthen the autonomy of peripheral countries, scholars on international relations in Latin America have formed a regional academic community around the proposition of “autonomy” and proposed five different views of conception on “autonomy”: antagonistic autonomy, peripheral autonomy, heterodox autonomy, invested autonomy and relational autonomy. Antagonistic autonomy advocates revolution. Peripheral autonomy advocates passive neutrality. Heterodox autonomy advocates consistency with great powers on strategic issues while carrying out strategic manipulation with scarce opportunities. Invested autonomy advocates alliance with the central state using autonomy as a tool in order to obtain assistance from the central state. Relational

autonomy advocates interdependent network brought by globalization, in which mutual restraint can offer more autonomy to peripheral states. This paper explores the different autonomy models of peripheral countries from the perspective proposed by Latin American autonomists for the purpose of establishing a preliminary framework for analyzing foreign policies of peripheral countries.

**Key words:** peripheral countries, autonomists, dependency theory, peripheral realism, relational autonomy

132 Guantanamo Water Supply Crisis and its Impact on U. S.–Cuban Relations

Xu Rui

**Abstract:** The Pratt Amendment, which confirmed the settlement of Guantanamo bay between the United States and Cuba, still has a profound impact on U. S.–Cuban relations. As the first overseas base in American history, Guantanamo was initially unsuccessful. In order to solve the problem of water supply and defense loopholes in the base, the two sides have gone through lengthy negotiations. With the change of historical background, the focus of negotiations had also changed from the initial U. S. ' demand for expansion of land use to promoting the division of the base from Cuban local community. For Cuba, Castro took water as a tool for achieving political and diplomatic goals, choosing to stop supplying water suddenly when the base was in a dry season. For the United States, President Kennedy and his successor Johnson took the opportunity to launch a “water supply autonomy plan” that had been secretly implemented for years. The plan was mainly based on seawater desalination and overseas transportation. The United States also abolished Cuban employees in the base in a large amount, thereby strengthening economic sanctions against Cuba, and cutting off the links between Guantanamo and Cuban native. The water supply crisis shifted the focus of U. S.–Cuban relations to non–traditional security areas dominated by economic sanctions. At the global level, it has also promoted the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially water supply based on nuclear power generation and desalination technology.

**Key words:** Yateras water, Guantanamo, desalination, Water Diplomacy, naval base