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Abstracts

00 Trinity of Community with a Shared Future for Humankind

Wang Yiwei, Jiang Yang

Abstract: A community with a shared future for mankind is written into the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, because it is the way for a rapidly developing China to interact with the rest of the world. It provides an answer to the question of current era, i. e., "What kind of world should we build and how to build it?", which can be called "China's plan" and has thus been written into the Party Constitution. It is also "the right way of international relations", which forges the common value for all humankind and is included in the UN resolutions. The idea of building a community with a shared future for humankind is the product of creative transformation and innovative development of Chinese culture. It stimulates the original aspiration of traditional cultures of all countries, embraces the modern and contemporary international system and the academic unity of new China's diplomacy, and promotes the political unity of the Marxist view of world history and the union of free people in the information age. A global community with a shared future is the core essence of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. It not only carries forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and other traditional norms governing China's diplomacy, but also provides opportunities for the development of academic, theoretical and discourse systems that integrate China and the rest of the world.

Key words: community with a shared future for humankind, Belt and Road Initiative, Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy

00 The Vulnerability of the "Missing Middle" in Latin America under Covid - 19

Zhang Yinghua

Abstract: Latin America has a large "missing middle" population who were neither covered by social insurance nor were eligible for social assistance. During the Covid - 19 pandemic, more than 260 emergency welfare measures were implemented in Latin American countries, but these measures failed to protect the "missing middle" whether in terms of adequacy or coverage. Since the outbreak of Covid - 19 pandemic, the population of "low income without poverty" expanded dramatically, most of whom are "missing middle". This group of people are not effectively covered by emergency welfare programs, which exacerbates their vulnerability. Some participants of social insurance schemes are also at risk of falling into the "missing middle" due to failure in making continuous contributions. The "missing middle" emerged from the "dual-track, skewed-structure" of social security system, which was reinforced by economic growth, labor movement, as well as structural problem of "insider-outsider" in labor market. The problem of social protection to "missing middle" deserves closer attention. Policy makers should focus on reducing its scale, expanding the effective coverage of the system and improving the adequacy of benefits.

Key words: missing middle, social security, dual-track, skewed structure, insider-outsider, vulnerability

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00 Latin American Labor Market and Labor Policies under the Impact of the Covid – 19 Pandemic

Gao Qingbo

Abstract: The article summarizes the characteristics of the Latin American labor market affected by the Covid–19 pandemic and the policy responses in various countries, analyzes the impact of the pandemic on regional labor market and the effect of labor policy measures in dealing with the impact. Due to the influence of the Covid–19 pandemic, key indicators such as employment, unemployment, working hours, and wages in the Latin American labor market declined remarkably, many workers were forced to withdraw from the labor market as a result. Responsive measures for labor market problems in regional countries witnessed a shift from employment retention policy to employment subsidy policy. Finally, the article analyzes the active employment policies adopted in Latin American countries, which focus on education and training. Given the difficulty in dealing with the Covid–19 virus, fundamental changes in demographic structure, and inadequate fiscal revenues of regional countries, which all limited the policy space for labor market, it's difficult to sustain current labor policy. It is more likely that labor policy may transit towards the path of active employment policies in the future.

Key words: Covid–19, labor market, active employment policy, job retention, employment subsidy

00 The Agreement of “the Coexistence” and Peru’s Social Transformation

Xie Wenkan

Abstract: Before the 1956 general election, the presidential candidate Manuel Prado promised in negotiation to grant legal status of the Peruvian Aprista Party (PAP) if elected, while the PAP promised to support Prado in the election. The historical event that marked the transition from opposition to alliance of the two sides is called the agreement of “the Coexistence” (La Convivencia). The background for the agreement is the climax of the populist movement that accompanied the development of social transformation in Peru. Haya de la Torre’s speculation and the PAP’s ~~departure~~ from its original intention of populism explained why the PAP accepted the alliance with the oligarchy. The agreement of “the Coexistence” reshuffled Peru’s political landscape, aggravated the division of society. The continuous escalation of the zero–sum game between the two major social interest groups led to the military’s re–launch of a coup in 1968 after that of 1962, by which the military fully took over the government. The reasons and effects of the agreement reflected that Peru’s social transformation had fallen into the dilemma of exclusive growth without inclusive development. Peru’s experiences and lessons in seeking inclusive development worth our attention.

Key words: social transformation, the Coexistence, Peruvian Aprista Party, zero–sum game, exclusive growth, inclusive development

00 Mexico’s International Development Cooperation and Its Management System

Guo Yu

Abstract: Mexico is a large Latin American country, and international development cooperation is an important path for realizing its external engagement and cooperation. Although small in scale, Mexico’s international development cooperation has achieved good results in Latin America, playing a positive role in maintaining regional influence and global visibility. Through different stages of development, currently Mexico’s international development cooperation basically maintains at a scale of US \$ 200–300 million per year. Through contributions to international institutions, scholarships and technical cooperation, Mexico cooperates mainly with neighboring countries, especially with Central

American countries, in areas such as illegal migration, security and law enforcement as well as energy. Mexico's international development cooperation is characterized by three features, i. e., emphasizing on trilateral cooperation, being affected by the United States especially in key areas and issues of concern, and being both donor and recipient at the same time. As China's foreign aid is at a critical stage of transformation to be upgraded to international development cooperation, Mexico can provide rich experiences for China in relevant area.

Key words: Mexico, international development cooperation, United States, trilateral cooperation, international aid

- 00 Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Climate Aid: A Comparative Study between the **Brazilian Rainforest Protection Pilot Project** and the Amazon Fund

Chen Lan

Abstract: In the field of global climate and environmental governance, it is a consensus that developed countries have a responsibility to provide financial support to developing countries, however, its implementation has always been one of the most difficult issues in climate negotiations. The focus of debate is on what kind of mechanism can bridge the gap between developed and developing countries while improving the effectiveness of climate aid. Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon is a microcosm of this issue. Western countries regarded the Amazon rainforest as a global public good, while Brazilian policy-makers resisted any foreign interference in its sovereignty until 1990s, when Brazilian government gradually opened the door to international cooperation and assistance, and accepted the G7-led Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests. President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, when came into power, proposed a Brazilian-led Amazon Fund which receives results-based payments for achievements in dealing with deforestation. Comparing the effectiveness of these two climate aid mechanisms, the author finds that the latter was more effective than the former. The key factor that affects the effectiveness of climate aid is whether the initiative of recipient country is respected by donor countries.

Key words: climate aid, Amazon rainforest, reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD +), **Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests**, Amazon Fund

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- 00 The Evolution and Characteristics of American Public Diplomacy towards Chile during the Cold War

Song Xiaoli

Abstract: U. S. public diplomacy towards Chile began at the very beginning of the Cold War, suppressing nationalism and anti-Americanism in Chile through informational activities and educational exchanges. During the Alessandri period, the United States used public relations activities and personnel exchanges to support the center-right party and prevent the left party from taking power. During the Frei period, the United States carried out comic propaganda and the "Alliance for Progress" campaign in Chile, which contributed greatly to the Christian Democratic Party's victory in the presidential election. During the Allende period, the United States supported center-right forces through public relations activities, trying to defeat Allende's reform of the "socialist road". During the period of the military government, U. S. - Chile relations cooled down, and U. S. public diplomacy toward Chile declined. However, the "Chicago Boys" who had been funded by the U. S. "Chile Project" to receive education in the United States at the beginning of the Cold War entered the Chilean political stage, led the neo-liberal economic reform in Chile, and successfully promoted American values and its institutional models. U. S. public diplomacy towards Chile continuously adjusted according to Chile's domestic political

situation, making it a useful supplement to traditional diplomatic means.

Key words: the Cold War, U. S., Chile, public diplomacy, anti-Americanism

00 The Development of Blue Economy in the Caribbean: Take Grenada as an Example

Bu Shaohua

Abstract: Blue economy, as marine economy infused with the concept of sustainable development, aims to promote economic growth, improve people's lives and protect the marine ecological environment through sustainable development and utilization of marine resources. Blue economy has become the mainstream paradigm leading the development of global marine economy. Caribbean countries are rich in marine resources. In the current global situation, it is urgent for Caribbean countries to develop blue economy and realize 'green recovery'. In recent years, with the close cooperation and deep participation of countries, regional organizations and the international community in the region, the blue economic agenda has taken root in the Caribbean and achieved a series of initiative or institutional results. However, at the same time, regional countries are confronted with multiple challenges, such as the intensification of climate change, degradation of marine ecology, special attributes of small island states, limitation of development potential, and lack of national marine governance capacity, etc. In the Caribbean, Grenada is the only country that has adopted the development of blue economy as a national strategy. In the post epidemic era, blue economy will become the only way for Caribbean countries to achieve green recovery and play an increasingly important role in the regional governance system.

Key words: Caribbean, blue economy, marine ecological environment, climate change, Grenada

00 The Delay of Land Reform and Economic Growth Dilemma in Latin America: The Perspective of Evolutionary Development Economics

Wang Xiaoyun

Abstract: According to the evolutionary development economics, high-quality production activities with increasing returns are the core of economic development. Compared with agriculture, industry is a high-quality production activity with the characteristics of increasing returns, and development is the process of stepping from agricultural society to industrial one. Why did the industrialization of Latin American countries ultimately fail? Starting from the logic of industrial development, this article gives an institutional explanation based on the market perspective. This article points out that one of the key elements of industrialization is to provide large-scale market support for industrial production activities with increasing returns. The incomplete land reform practice has enabled the long-term maintenance of the polarized income distribution structure in Latin America, severely restricted the expansion of domestic market in Latin America that is necessary for the development of industrialization. Drawing lessons from the failed industrialization of Latin American countries, China should take effective measures to balance efficiency and fairness, promote the development of the central and western inland areas, increase farmers' incomes, narrow the development gap between urban and rural areas, and remove institutional barriers that restrict the unification of the domestic market.

Keywords: evolutionary development economics, increasing returns, industrialization, land reform

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