
Abstracts

1 The Synergic Development Strategy Between China and Latin America from the Perspective of Globalization and “Belt and Road Initiative”

Wu Baiyi

Abstract: Forming synergy of development strategies between China and the relevant countries is an innovative policy of implementing the “Belt and Road Initiative” that aims to promote the integration of regional economy and market mechanism. As an extensive part of the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” as confirmed by the Chinese government this year, Latin America is expected to take the opportunity to foster a parallel growth and join China to meet challenges, either brought by the drastic transition of the driving force for economic globalization or the asymmetric developments in China–LAC relations. Nevertheless, the new scenario requires both parties to deepen their consensus, diminish respective institutional obstacles, set up new policy coordination mechanism to generate dynamics and enhance efficiency of bilateral cooperation at a higher level. Further, efforts for such institutional synergy between China and Latin America demonstrate a mandate for rebalancing the productivity and production relations worldwide to provide the premise of a new globalization and global governance. Only through adopting synergic development strategies and making comparative advantages and market resources matched conveniently, can China and LAC countries narrow the gaps of their institutional competitiveness, and ultimately forge “a share community of common destiny”. Despite of fundamental differences in ideology and culture, China and Latin America shall move steadily to realize the goal, as long as both parties cherish the same dream and make a wise use of the pressing context and accumulated foundations.

Key words: China – Latin America relations, synergic development strategy, “Belt and Road Initiative”, economic globalization, common destiny

22 Deepening China–Latin American Cooperation under New Situation: The Necessity, Choice and Challenge

Shen An

Abstract: After entering the post–financial crisis era, the international political and economic situation has had profound negative impact on Latin American economy. Latin America faces a difficult stage of low economic growth due to adverse situation, e. g. , the expected low–growth in global economy, sluggish trade growth and commodity prices as well as decreased inflow of foreign capital. The rise of the far–right forces in developed western countries, the extreme conservatism and trade protectionism have posed challenges to the world’s political and economic development. In order to continue implementing the

strategy of macroeconomic adjustment and structural reform, Latin American countries regard their cooperation with China as an important strategic choice. How to further deepen the cooperation relationship between China and Latin America is an important issue. China should seize this strategic opportunity and take appropriate measures to step up its cooperation with Latin America, adhere to the established guidelines and policies as well as existing cooperation mechanisms, continue to implement the cooperation projects, and properly handle the China–Latin America relations with the Belt and Road Initiative. Meanwhile, given the significant risk in Latin America, China should take a prudent attitude in advancing cooperation with Latin American countries.

Key words: Latin America, economic restructure, China–LAC cooperation, anti–globalization, the New Right, free trade, risk prevention

36 An Analysis of the Approaches for China–Latin America Overall Cooperation

Niu Haibing

Abstract: The establishment of China–CELAC Forum (CCF) in 2014 marks that the China–Latin America relationship has entered a new phase of overall cooperation. CCF can be treated as an important multilateral platform for deepening the overall cooperation between China and Latin America in future. The term “overall cooperation” means the comprehensiveness of cooperative areas, the integrity of cooperative partners, and the strategic nature of the level of the relationship. Considering the diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean, difference of development models and political thinking, varied levels of those sub–regional institutions as well as the declining financial capacity of the region, it is necessary to coordinate existing sub–regional, regional and bilateral institutions in order to achieve the goal of overall cooperation between China and Latin America effectively. The adjustments in the approach of overall cooperation should keep to the following principles: identify the priorities and features for different levels of institutions when trying to coordinate them through regional, sub–regional and bilateral institutional channels; enhance China’s supply of public goods in terms of ideas, institutions and capital to ensure the macro–leadership and market stimuli for the overall cooperation between China and Latin America; build the overall cooperation structure featuring coordinated development strategies, full participation of market and society besides public agencies, as well as shared benefits and risks by taking advantage of the strategic opportunity created by extending the Belt and Road Initiative to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Key words: China–CELAC Forum, overall cooperation, bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation, south–south cooperation, public good

56 The Peace Process in Colombia: The Historical Development and Future Prospects

Lina Luna

Abstract: This article extensively analyzes the origins, causes and actors of the Colombian armed conflict, paying special attention to the victims, which stands out as the main reason why the search for peace is urgent in Colombia. In the same way it makes a historical recount of the stages of the armed conflict and the peace initiatives of successive governments, culminating with a detailed analysis of the context in which the final peace

process of the Santos government with the FARC took place, highlighting the differences between the previous initiatives and this one. The author also illustrates the strategic condition of the actors that leads to the historical conjuncture in which a successful peace agreement is made possible. The content of the peace agreement includes integral agrarian development policy, political participation of FARC, ending of the conflict, solution to the problems of illicit drugs as well as reparation of the victims of the conflict. The approval referendum in October 2016 brought significant social and political impact. The paper finally highlights the prospects for peace in Colombia, considering that the signing of the peace agreement is only the beginning of a long process of integration, justice and forgiveness. The prospect for peace in Colombia still faces several obstacles, both socially and institutionally, which will determine to a large extent the 2018 presidential election and future domestic situation.

Key words: Santos Government, FARC, armed conflicts, guerrillas, peace agreement

72 The Roles and Characteristics of Political Parties in the Political Transition of Chile Guo Huizhen, Tan Rong

Abstract: It is widely believed that the peaceful transition of Latin American countries from military regime to democratic system has been made possible by political pact signed between elites of the authoritarian regimes and those of the moderate oppositions. This is exactly what had happened in Chile during its political transition in the 1990s. In a highly divided society like Chile, political parties, as important players and backbone of a political system, played the intermediary role when Chile transitioned from military authoritarian to democracy. Chilean party politics showed three tendencies in the transitional process: restraining social movements in the early stage, transition from polarization to moderate position and reconcilable attitude, transition from turbulence to institutionalization and stabilization of party alliances. The development of party politics guaranteed the long-term political stability in Chile. Given that the support rates of political parties among Chilean people are descending and the youngsters are commonly indifferent toward politics nowadays, political parties must make great efforts to address the problems of inequality and poverty, so as to maintain their legitimacy and credibility. The political parties and elites have already reached some conciliations and consensus, which has laid the foundation for solving domestic problems in Chile.

Key words: Chile, political party, political transition, party coalition, political elite

82 Nixon Administration's Policy toward Chile: An Interpretation Based on the Offensive Realism

Huang Zhong

Abstract: The previous studies of international relations theory, like class struggle, economic determinism and power balance, could not explain Nixon Administration's policy towards Chile accurately. The offensive realism theory proposed by Mearsheimer can solve this problem, by introducing the variable of small powers and the diplomacy of soft offense. According to the viewpoint of offensive realism about the political interaction of great powers, regional hegemony will take offensive foreign policy if small countries show potential or realistic centrifugal tendency in regional hegemonic system. And, when hard

measures like military attack or repression is considered infeasible, the hegemony would take soft offense. According to this theory, Nixon Administration's policy towards Chile was essentially the offensive foreign policy of regional hegemony, which differed little from former US governments' foreign policy toward Latin-American countries. Worrying that Allende's domestic and foreign policy would undermine the basis of America's hegemonic order in Latin America, Nixon Administration successfully adopted a series of soft offensive policies, the main purpose of which was to achieve peaceful evolution in Chile. This study is also important to help understand America's strategy toward Latin America and the world.

Key words: Nixon Administration, foreign policy, Chile, offensive realism, soft offense, peaceful evolution

105 Brazilian Foreign Aid: The Development Status and Management System

Guo Yu

Abstract: This paper illustrates the development status and management mechanism of Brazil's Official Development Assistance (ODA). Following the fast economic development since 1970s, Brazil has increased both in its willingness and ability of providing official development assistance, which results in its gradual transferring from net aid recipient to dual identity of aid recipient and donor country. As a part of its foreign policy, Brazil's ODA is a powerful instrument for the pursuit of regional leadership and international influence, in this sense, ODA reflects the demands of Brazil's foreign policy. Although Brazil's economy suffered recession in recent years, Brazil remains the position of the largest developing country in Latin America, whose technical cooperation still plays an important role in South-South development cooperation. The implement form of Brazil's ODA, highlighted in tripartite cooperation, has obtained more and more attention in international community. It has changed the situation of international development cooperation and strengthened the voice of emerging donor countries. Since China and Brazil are both developing countries and have similar appeal in ODA, this study may be helpful for China's foreign aid policy.

Key words: Brazil, foreign aid, foreign policy, tripartite cooperation

120 An Experiment of Formalizing Popular Education: The Reform of Public Basic Education in São Paulo, 1989–1992

Gao Ran

Abstract: Between 1989 and 1992, Paulo Freire led a comprehensive and in-depth reform on the public basic educational system in Sao Paulo city. The reform aimed at creating a new mode of knowledge (re)production, stimulating the creativity of all agents both inside and outside schools, fostering students' self-study ability and critical social consciousness, establishing a sustainable learning and organizing mechanism for educators, transforming the traditional school into a center of investigation, communication, reflection and progressive politics for its own neighborhood, so as to reshape Brazilian society from the bottom up. Paulo Freire's reform embodied the most critical educational theory in 20th century through three interconnected initiatives: the democratization of educational institutions, the interdisciplinary curriculum project and

the development program for educators. Despite the barriers such as the incompetence of many teachers both technically and politically, the initial success of the reform in many schools proved the feasibility and vitality of the ideal of formalizing Popular Education. Although the municipal power shift terminated the progress of the reform in São Paulo, the principles of autonomous management and community participation, the concepts of generative themes as well as dialogue teaching and “permanent teacher education groups” have been widely accepted and developed by other basic education reformers all over the world.

Key words: Paulo Freire, popular education, public basic education reform, generative themes, democratization, Brazil

134 The History of Immigration in Latin America: Importance, Research Methods and Paths

Du Juan

Abstract: Latin America has been one of the world’s largest emigration destinations, which is an ethnic melting pot of many different races. There have been four waves of large-scale international migration in this region since 15th century. Foreign migrants have yielded a long-term profound impact on every aspect of Latin America, including politics, economy, society, culture, etc. Many researches had been conducted on the history of foreign migrants in Latin America. However, previous studies of some relevant aspects are inadequate: (1) focused more on the one-way linkage rather than two-way linkage among migrants, i. e., the linkage between their mother country and host country; (2) emphasized more on big countries rather than small countries; (3) paid more attention on early migrants from the mid-nineteenth century to the early 20th century rather than new immigrations; (4) attached more on European migrants rather than Asian migrants. In general, there is still much research space to be explored for domestic scholars, such as general history, national history, regional history, special history of migrants and comparative studies. Future studies should pay attention to the macro-narrative as well as micro-case study, while avoiding fragmentation of history; emphasize on interactive relations among migrants, receiving countries and exporting countries; pay attention to “emigration inflow” in the end of 20th century. Topics like the relationship between migrants and the modernization process, multi-culture, identity and state-building of Latin American countries are also worth studying.

Key words: Latin America, foreign migrants, general history, national history, topical history, comparative studies

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