

## Review and Thoughts on Latin American Studies in China

Wang Xiaode

**Abstract:** China's Latin American studies have gone through a process of more than a hundred years, but it was only after the founding of the People's Republic of China that it gradually formed a specialized research field. After the reform and opening up, China's Latin American studies entered a period of rapid development. Specialized research journals in this field have been published, research institutions have increased, research teams have rapidly expanded, and two national societies have been established to provide academic exchange platforms for researchers - the Chinese Latin American History Research Society and the Chinese Latin American Society. Since the reform and opening up, so far, China's Latin American studies have achieved remarkable results, and the discussion of the history and current situation of Latin America has continued to deepen. If China's Latin American studies are regarded as a discipline, then after several generations of hard work, it has reached the present level. This discipline has indeed grown up and matured day by day, and is moving forward steadily with fruitful research results. However, when summarizing the achievements, we must especially note the shortcomings. There is still a lot of room for improvement in Latin American studies in China. Many countries in Latin America are still basically blank in research, and some major issues related to Latin America have not been carried out in depth. Looking back on the past, summing up the gains and losses, lack of understanding, and looking forward to the future, it will definitely help China's Latin American research to make great strides towards a higher

level. Leveling forward  
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**About the author:** Wang Xiaode, professor at the School of Social History, Fujian Normal University, president of

the China Latin American Society, CLC number: D822

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China and Latin America are separated by vast oceans. They are geographically far away and have huge cultural differences. For a long time in history, the Chinese did not have an in-depth understanding of Latin America. They only had knowledge of countries that had frequent contacts with China, such as Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina and Chile. It is far from enough to meet the needs of the country to develop foreign relations with Latin America. The study of many countries in Latin America has not received attention from the government and academic circles for a long time. The understanding of the history and current situation of these countries is basically The exchanges between Latin America and China have a long history. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, many Latin American countries restored and established diplomatic relations with China. Both Latin American countries and China are developing countries. The international community has common vital interests and there is room for extensive cooperation. Especially since China implemented its reform and opening up policy, Latin America has become increasingly important in China's foreign strategy. Developing friendly relations with Latin American countries has become an indispensable task for successive Chinese governments. Second option. Although academic research is not a "slave" in serving reality, it is always difficult to break away from the needs of reality. If the government wants to formulate practical foreign policies, it is obviously inseparable from an in-depth understanding of the history and culture of the partner country, as well as the cooperation with Latin America. The continuation of friendly exchanges between countries obviously requires mutual recognition by both parties and the elimination of the sources of misunderstanding. Achieving this undoubtedly must be based on academic research reaching a certain level. China's Latin American studies have made great progress since the reform and opening up. In particular, in recent years, there has been a "Latin American fever" that is still in the ascendant in domestic academic circles, and the achievements have been remarkable. However, it goes without saying that the current situation of Latin American studies in China is not very suitable for China as a big country, and it is far from keeping up with the needs of the development of the situation. Academic research still only focuses on some big countries in Latin America. Many Latin American countries are still "blank" in academic research. 2020 is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Chile. Chile was the first to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Chile is a South American country, and Chile has provided as much support as it can during China's integration into the international community. Among Latin American countries, Chile was the first country to support China's accession to the WTO, the first country to recognize China as a market economy, and the first country to recognize China as a market economy. A country that has signed a free trade agreement with China. The relationship between Chile and China is undoubtedly very close. However, the research on Chile in Chinese academic circles is mostly limited to the current situation. There is little reference to the history and culture of Chile as a whole. There is little reference to Chile. The research reflects the current situation of Latin American studies in China. Looking back on the past, summing up the gains and losses, and the lack of understanding, looking forward to the future, it will definitely help China's Latin American studies to "take it to a higher level". In addition, although there are great challenges in Chinese Latin American studies, There is room for improvement, but the achievements are still obvious to all. Due to space limitations, it is impossible to list them all in this article. I can only select the important ones and focus on the research results after the reform and opening up, in order to show the progress of Chinese Latin American studies in the past hundred years. The tortuous journey we have taken

## A study of China and Latin America before reform and opening up

For a long time, the exchanges between China and Latin America have been restricted by their geographical distance, resulting in a lack of information and mutual understanding. It was only during the Wanli period of the Ming Dynasty that through the transshipment trade in the Philippines, China and Latin America were in the early stages of Spanish colonial rule. Contacts with the Americas began to appear in historical records. Among China's vast documents, descriptions of Latin American countries were earlier found in the "Zifang Wai Ji" engraved in the Ming Dynasty. This book was written in 1623 and was written by the Italian missionary Ai Julius to China. Written in Chinese, "Gaohou Mengqiu" is the earliest work written by Chinese scholars to describe Latin America. It was written by Xu Chaojun, a native of the Qing Dynasty. It was printed in 1807. There are four volumes in the book. The second volume "Grand View of the Sea" is in The "Five Continents" section records how Columbus "discovered" the New World and the origin of the name of the Americas, the social conditions of ancient Peruvian and Mexican people before the Spanish invasion, and the process of the Spanish colonists' conquest of Latin America. "Four" written by Lin Zexu The Chronicle of the Continent also records the heroic struggle of the Araucan people of Chile against the Spanish colonists for decades. After the mid-19th century, the door to China, which had been closed for many years, was suddenly opened amidst the rumble of guns and cannons by the Western powers. It has always been complacent. The great Chinese nation was defeated by the "barbarian" forces and signed a treaty that was humiliating and humiliating the country. This unexpected result will inevitably cause profound reflections among people of insight. They are eager to understand the outside world, and even more hope to learn more about the outside world through introducing the history and current situation of foreign countries to eliminate the arrogant and ignorant consciousness of the Chinese Yelang, and prompt the Chinese people to awaken from ignorance. Therefore, after the Opium War, a large number of compilations about foreign history and geography were published, many of which were about Latin America. Edited by Wei Yuan Haiguo Tuzhi» was originally printed in 1842. It was originally in fifty volumes. After many revisions, it finally became one hundred volumes. In many volumes, information about the history and current situation of Latin America was collected. «Xiao Fang Hu Zhai "Yu Di Cong Chao" is a huge volume compiled by Wang Xiqi, a native of the late Qing Dynasty, who devoted his life to compiling it. It includes most of China's historical and geographical works on Latin America before the end of the 19th century, and became the most concentrated collection of Latin American materials in China at that time. The series was first published in 1891, and has been supplemented many times. It is published by Shanghai Yitang. There are more than 50 kinds of writings about Latin American countries. "Collection of Recent Events in the Western Kingdom" is a masterpiece compiled in chronological style. It records It covers the major historical events that occurred in various countries around the world from the twelfth year of Tongzhi to the twenty-fifth year of Guangxu (1872-1899). It is divided into 108 volumes and is published by the Shanghai Machinery Manufacturing Bureau. It covers major issues in Latin American history during this period. There are descriptions in the book, such as the political and economic overview of various countries, the expansion of the United States in Latin America, the revolutionary movements in some countries, wars between countries, etc. The book especially records the overseas Chinese and the Cuban people who jointly resisted Spanish colonial rule. Historical events, this information is particularly precious. "jyyy" was completed in 1901, compiled by Yan Liangxun and American missionary Lin Lezhi, etc., and published by the Shanghai Manufacturing Bureau, including

Volume 19 "Mexico Chronicles" and Volume 20 "Brazil Chronicles" briefly describe the history and current situation of Peru, Mexico and Brazil respectively. In addition to the above-mentioned special historical and geographical works, there are also "Manuscripts of Qing History" and "Qing Dynasty". Books such as "Diplomatic Historical Materials" and "The Beginning and End of Preparing for the Barbarian Rebellion" preserve a lot of information on the history and current situation of Latin America. Even in the diaries and family letters of envoys to Latin American countries in the Qing Dynasty, many descriptions of Latin America can be found. During the Qing Dynasty, Although the information on the history and current situation of Latin America in Chinese historical and geographical writings is not rich, it is fragmented. By the end of the Qing Dynasty, there were no less than a hundred books recording Latin American countries, and most of them were written books. After the mid-19th century, this was obviously closely related to China's eagerness to understand the world. Although most of these writings were compilations of data, talked in general terms, and the translations were messy, it was through these writings that the Chinese first learned about the history and history of Latin America. We have a preliminary understanding of the current situation. In this sense, they have made an indispensable contribution to the development of Latin American studies in China, and have played an important role in enlightening the Chinese people's initial understanding of Latin America.

Although Chinese society was turbulent during the Republic of China, its exchanges with Latin American countries showed a trend of expansion. Only 5 Latin American countries established diplomatic relations with the Qing Dynasty, and this number increased to 9 by 1939. After the outbreak of World War II, China As an important country in the Anti-Fascist Alliance, its relations with the countries in the alliance are constantly improving, which naturally strengthens China's diplomatic relations with Latin American countries. When China appears in the international community as one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, this status is bound to have It was conducive to the expansion of diplomatic relations with Latin American countries. By the end of World War II, the number of Latin American countries that had established diplomatic relations with China had increased to 13. The major countries in Latin America had basically established diplomatic relations with China. The expansion of diplomatic relations promoted China and Latin American countries. The strengthening of contacts in various fields has promoted the Chinese people's understanding of the history and current situation of Latin America. In the thousands of newspapers and periodicals during the Republic of China, records about Latin American countries can be regarded as scattered everywhere, especially for the major events that occurred in Latin American countries. The events were reported and commented on in detail. The Mexican Bourgeois Democratic Revolution (1910-1917) occurred during the same period as the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and represented an important revolution that was increasingly awakening in underdeveloped areas during this period. Therefore, it easily aroused the interest of Chinese intellectuals. In order to meet the needs of readers, many newspapers and periodicals focused on the Mexican Revolution. For example, the "Oriental Magazine" during this period gave detailed reports every year, from Volume 8, No. 1 (March 15, 1911) to Volume 23, No. 10 (May 25, 1926) published a total of 23 articles, which introduced the causes, process and impact of the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution in more detail. Interestingly, the original article regarded the Mexican Revolution as "civil strife" ̄ It wasn't long before an article called it a "revolution." The change in the title reflected the huge change in people's concepts after the Revolution of 1911. It showed that the overthrow of the imperial system lifted the spiritual shackles that bound people and made their understanding of the Mexican Revolution more realistic. According to statistics, during the Republic of China, "Oriental Magazine" published more than 110 articles about Latin American countries. Others include "National News Weekly", "Youth Magazine", "New Youth", "Student Magazine", "Zhengyi Magazine", "Zhonghua Magazine" and

Magazines such as "Yayan", "National Monthly" and "Navy Magazine" also have articles on Latin American issues. In particular, "World Knowledge" published in the 1930s has more articles introducing Latin America. The articles published in these magazines cover a wide range of topics, almost it covers events with certain influence that occurred in Latin America during this period, such as the Panama Canal, national democratic movements in Latin American countries, disputes and conflicts between Latin American countries, diplomatic relations between Western powers and Latin American countries, and the Pan-American Conference, the competition between the United States, Britain and other countries in Latin America, etc. Most of these articles are intuitive descriptions of what happened. Although the author also has a certain tendency, it is difficult to call it "research". However, they represent the Chinese academic circles during this period. The mainstream of "discussion" on Latin American issues has further promoted Chinese people's understanding of the history and current situation of Latin America. In this sense, these articles that seem to have little "reference value" today but also have a number of informative significance have been published in Chinese Latin America. American Studies has a specific historical position in the development process.

Before 1949, articles about Latin America published by Chinese academic circles mainly focused on the current situation. However, history and reality are difficult to completely separate. Therefore, many articles naturally include an introduction to the historical background when discussing practical issues. However, some scholars also began to discuss some major issues in the history of Latin America. The more representative one is the discussion about "the Chinese discovered the Americas." The idea of "the Chinese discovered the Americas" was put forward by the French sinologist Qini in 1752. It has become a "mystery of the world" that has attracted long-term attention from the international academic community. As early as the early years of the Republic of China, Zhang Taiyan proposed the "theory of Fa Xian's discovery of the Western Hemisphere" for the first time in China, but the evidence was insufficient. Zhu Qianzhi based his theory on philology, folklore and archeology. Based on the historical data, he wrote the book "Fusang Kingdom Textual Research" from three aspects: witnesses, testimonial places and testimonies, which conducted detailed research on this proposition. The conclusion was that there was "no doubt" that Chinese monks discovered America in the fifth century AD. <sup>1</sup> At that time, Han Zhenhua then he wrote "Fusang Guoxin Research" to deny it. This was the first domestic discussion on this issue. Overall, China's understanding and understanding of Latin America during the Republic of China undoubtedly made progress, which fully reflects the relationship between China and Latin America. However, the economic development of China and Latin America is lagging behind, and both are on the fringes of the mainstream international society. In addition, China's internal and external troubles still hinder exchanges with Latin America, which also restricts the Chinese academic community's understanding of Latin America. Therefore, compared with the late Qing Dynasty, during the Republic of China, although the understanding of Latin America was richer and the scope was broader, and individual issues were also discussed in depth, overall, domestic research on Latin American issues was since there is a lack of professional talents, and there are no specialized research institutions and academic fields, the progress made is naturally very limited, and all these can only be completely changed after the changes of the times.

Latin American studies gradually developed after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Cuban Revolution in 1959 had a profound impact on the development of national democratic movements in Latin American countries and changes in international political relations.

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<sup>1</sup> Zhu Qian's book: "Fusangguo Criticism", Hong Kong: The Commercial Press, 1941

It has an important influence and has attracted great attention from Chinese academic circles. People seem to have discovered a "revolutionary" "New World" in Latin America. The understanding and research of the history and current situation of Latin America have begun to receive attention. In the early 1960s, Latin American studies in China It started to get on the right track. The history departments of universities such as Peking University, Renmin University of China, Beijing Normal University and Fudan University successively opened Latin American history courses. In July 1961, the Institute of Latin American Studies of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was officially established. Several years later, Later, the Institute of Latin American Studies was placed under the Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. In 1964, driven by Chairman Mao's instructions to strengthen the study of international issues, Chinese universities established specialized institutions for the study of Latin America, such as the Latin American History Research Office of Nankai University and the Latin American Institute of Fudan University. The American Research Laboratory, the Brazilian History Research Laboratory of Wuhan Normal University, etc. Peking University and Fudan University also recruited the first batch of graduate students in Latin American history in China. This was the initial period of China's Latin American research institutions. The academic research on Latin American issues mainly focused on history. On the issue of integrating with the current situation, publishing and Published relevant treatises. Representative papers include Luo Rongqu's "The Origin and Essence of Monroe Doctrine—The Development of Early American Expansionist Thoughts"ŷ, Qiao Mingshun's "A Preliminary Study of Social Contradictions Before the Mexican War of Independence"ŷ, and Feng Jixian 's " On Henry Clay's Policy towards Latin America"ŷ, Guo Lida's "The Nature and Function of the Early Monroe Doctrine"ŷ, etc. His works include "The Major Events of National Liberation in Latin America" compiled by the History Department of Nankai Universityŷ, and "The Independence of the Spanish American Colonies" compiled by Jin Chongyuan War» (renamed "Latin American War of Independence" after reprinting in 1974)ŷ, Deng Chao's "Latin America under the U.S. Invasion"ŷ, Liu Guanghua's "A Brief History of the U.S. Invasion of Latin America"ŷŷ , etc. These research results or translated works Mainly out of the need for political struggle, most of them use specific historical facts to expose the United States' aggression and expansion in Latin America.

The study of Latin American history in China has made some progress in its initial period, and there are many valuable works. However, overall, it is still limited by many unfavorable factors, mainly reflected in the following aspects. First, after the founding of the People's Republic of China, In academic research, the Soviet Union is used as the standard, and a relatively complete cognitive system of the world is basically formed according to the Soviet interpretation model. This system oversimplifies the development process of human history, and the scholars' vision is completely limited to this system. Within the fixed framework provided by the system, it is difficult for them to make innovations and breakthroughs in research ideas and methods. As world history and

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ŷ Luo Ronqu: "The Origin and Essence of the Monroe Doctrine—The Development of Early American Expansionist Thoughts", published in "Historical Research" Issue 6, 1963

ŷ Qiao Mingshun: "A Preliminary Study on Social Contradictions Before the Mexican War of Independence", published in "Journal of Hebei

University", Issue 5, 1964 Feng Jixian: "On Henry Clay's Policy towards Latin America", published in "Journal of East China Normal

University", Issue 2, 1964 Issue. Guo Lida: "Issues on the Nature and Function of Early Monroe Doctrine", published in "Journal of

Jiangnan", Issue 10, 1960. Edited by the History Department of Nankai University: "Chronicle of National Liberation Events in Latin America",

ŷ Tianjin: Tianjin People's Publishing House, 1959 Year ŷ Jin Chongyuan edited: «The War of Independence in the Spanish

American Colonies» Beijing: The Commercial Press ŷ 1964 ŷ Deng Chao: «Latin America under the U.S. Invasion»

ŷ Beijing: World Knowledge Publishing House ŷ 1957 ŷ Liu Guanghua: «U.S. Invasion A Brief History of Latin America» Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 1957

As an important part of the study of international issues, the study of the history and current situation of Latin America is naturally difficult to break out of the barriers set by this system. Secondly, since the mid-1950s, China's political climate has been extremely abnormal, and "left-leaning" ideological trends have been rampant. Research in the humanities and social sciences generally takes "revolution" as the theme and class struggle as the key link. Research on Latin American issues is also full of this tendency. There are too many topical articles and insufficient solid research. Many research results are high-profile, but lack of objectivity, let alone conducive to academic development. Third, most Latin American countries have followed the US policy of hostility to China and joined the international anti-China "chorus", causing a historic setback in the development of relations between China and Latin American countries. This situation is bound to have a negative impact on China's Latin American studies. Fourth, there are fewer people engaged in Latin American teaching and research, and the team is unstable. They are mainly in the stage of accumulating literature and materials. The research scope is greatly restricted, and the research work is not very good. Despite this, the older generation of Latin American researchers worked hard and found a clear path to launch Latin American teaching and research in China under very difficult conditions.

After the outbreak of the "Cultural Revolution" in 1966, academic research almost completely stopped. The fledgling Latin American studies suffered huge setbacks like other research fields. In the early 1970s, the international political situation underwent great changes, especially the relationship between China and the United States. There has been an important turning point and the situation is improving. At the same time, China has also restored its legal status in the United Nations. In this international environment, Latin American countries are competing to establish diplomatic relations with China. This favorable situation has promoted domestic academic circles to pay attention to the Latin American region. Nearly 30 works on the general history, national history and special history of Latin America have been translated and published. In addition, the "History of Latin America" written by Li Chunhui was officially published. This is the first general history of Latin America written by a Chinese scholar. The lower limit of time is 1956. Although the above-mentioned translated works were published internally, they had a far-reaching influence and promoted the slow recovery of Chinese Latin American studies from the catastrophe in a specific historical period.

## 2. Chinese Latin American Studies before Entering the 21st Century

The ten-year "Cultural Revolution" caused immeasurable losses to Chinese academic research. The end of this catastrophe kicked off the prelude to correcting the chaos. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in 1978, which determined the policy of reform and opening up. Researchers welcomed the has ushered in the spring of scientific development in China. Like other research fields, China's Latin American studies have entered a period of rapid recovery and development, which is mainly reflected in the following aspects. First, in April 1976, the Institute of Latin American Studies of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee established Work was resumed in an all-round way, and the reform and opening up brought vitality to the researchers of the institute. In 1979, the "Latin American Series" sponsored by the institute was founded, marking the

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Li Chunhui: "History of Latin American Countries" (internally published), Beijing: Commercial Press, 1973, Commercial Press, 1983

The library republished it and renamed it "Manuscripts on the History of Latin America".

China's Latin American studies have a dedicated academic journal. In 1981, the institute was placed under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and became a purely academic research institution. The Institute of Latin American Studies began to enter a period of rapid development. The "Latin American Series" was renamed "Latin America" in 1985. Research », the articles published are more academic. Secondly, in order to coordinate Latin American studies across the country and strengthen the connections between Latin American studies scholars across the country, and provide them with a platform for mutual exchanges, the older generation of Latin American studies pioneers in China have successively established two National Research Association. In November 1979, the National Academic Symposium on World History was held in Wuhan. More than 30 Latin American history workers from universities and scientific research institutions across the country took advantage of this event to establish the "China Latin American History Research Association". The purpose of the Latin American History Research Association is to "study and research the history of Latin America, conduct academic discussions, exchange scientific research information, promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the Latin American people, and serve the realization of China's socialist modernization", 1984 In May 2015, the China Latin American Society was announced. Its purpose is to "unite people from all over the country who are engaged in Latin American research, teaching and work on Latin America, and to promote China's understanding of Latin American politics, economy, international relations, society, culture, and ethnic issues. "To conduct research in other fields, enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Latin American countries, and serve the realization of China's socialist modernization." These two national research associations hold academic symposiums basically every year to provide Researchers have provided a platform for mutual exchange of research results, and have made great contributions to promoting the continuous deepening of domestic Latin American studies. Thirdly, for the revitalization and development of a research discipline, high-quality talents are the primary foundation. China's Latin American researchers are mainly trained domestically. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the training of senior research talents in China began to be in line with international standards. Master's and doctoral degrees have successively become the main forms of training talents in China. Latin American disciplines have not fallen behind in this regard. The Academic Degrees Office of the State Council has successively approved the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and universities such as Peking University, Fudan University, Nankai University, Hubei University, and Shandong Normal University to recruit master's students studying Latin American studies. These degree programs have trained more than a hundred graduate students, among whom Many people have become an effective force active in the domestic Latin American community. Starting from the late 1990s, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking University and Nankai University began to recruit doctoral students in Latin American studies, cultivating a group of young professionals in this research field. Finally, the domestic institutions of Latin American studies have shown a momentum of vigorous development. The Institute of Latin American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has entered a golden period in its development history. The Institute of World History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has established a Latin American History Research Office. In the 1980s, there was More than ten people are engaged in the research of Latin American history. Latin American research in universities is mainly concentrated in Peking University, Fudan University, Nankai University, Shandong Normal University, Hubei University, Hebei University and Renmin University of China. In the early 1980s, the Latin American Research Laboratory of Fudan University had research There are more than ten researchers in the Latin American Research Laboratory of Hubei University. Universities account for half of the domestic Latin American studies. In order to give full play to the advantages of Latin American studies in universities, at the end of August 1991, the State Education Commission held a conference on Latin American studies at Jinan University. Scientific research work meeting. The most important result of this meeting was the decision to establish a national Latin American key research coordination group.



The main tasks of the coordination group are to formulate research plans for key topics in Latin America, organize the review of Latin American research topics submitted to the State Education Commission, coordinate Latin American research work in universities across the country, and dispatch visiting scholars abroad and conduct academic exchanges based on key research topics. National The Education Commission established a key project group for coordinating Latin American studies in universities across the country at Nankai University. In order to allow the coordination group to function more effectively, Nankai University established a substantial research institution, the Latin American Research Center. Affected by various factors, in the 1980s and 1990s, Latin American research institutions in domestic universities in the 1990s have different levels of development, but it is undoubtedly a "golden" period that researchers who have experienced this era deserve to remember and cherish.

The 1980s can be said to be a prosperous period for Latin American studies in China. The number of scholars engaged in Latin American studies has not exceeded the number to this day. When the China Association for the Study of Latin American History was founded, there were more than 100 members. It showed an upward trend in the 1980s, reaching a peak of more than 300 members. China The Latin American Society and the China Latin American History Research Society have some overlap in their membership, but the 1980s was undoubtedly the period when they had the largest number of members. This situation can be seen from the large number of participants in the national academic symposiums held by the two societies. In 1984, the China Latin American Society When the society was established, there were as many as a hundred attendees, and it was normal for 70 or 80 people to attend each meeting. This phenomenon has never been repeated since the mid-1990s. As of 1999, the China Latin American History Research Association has held 11 national conferences. academic symposium, the topics of discussion were "Latin American War of Independence and National Liberation Movements", "The Nature of the Latin American War of Independence and the Social Nature of Latin American Countries", "Simon Bolivar's Thought of Continental Unity", "Democracy, Republican Thoughts and Their Evaluation" ""The current tasks and development of the national democratic revolution in Latin America" "The development of capitalism in Latin American countries and the evolution of relations between Latin American countries and the United States" "Latin American national theory" "Columbus's voyage to America and the changes it brought about around the world" "Commemoration "The 500th Anniversary of Columbus's Voyage to the Americas", "Latin American Modernization and Foreign Relations" and "Major Reforms and Developments in Latin America in the 20th Century". After the establishment of the China Latin American Society, a national academic symposium was held every year. The topics of discussion were "National Democracy in Latin America". Movement "Latin America's Opening-up Policy" "Postwar Latin American Political Process and China-Latin America Relations" "Latin American Economic Adjustment and Development" "Latin America in the 1990s" "Nicaraguan Revolution and the Situation in Central America" "Relationships between the United States and Latin America" "The New World Pattern and Latin America" "Current Situation and Policy Trends in Latin American Countries" "Latin America's Investment Environment and Market" "China-Latin America Relations" "Current Latin American Development Model" "Economic Reforms in Latin American Countries" "Latin American Economic Regionalization and Integration" "Latin America and China-Latin America Relations at the Turn of the Century" and "Current Latin American Situation and State-owned Enterprise Reform Issues". At the above-mentioned academic conference, scholars gathered together to speak freely, and in the spirit of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, major issues in the Latin American region were discussed. ÿ Continuously promote China's Latin American studies in depth. The above-mentioned national academic symposium held by the China Latin American History Research Association and the China Latin American Society reflects the basic trajectory of China's Latin American studies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It is important to promote China's Latin American studies have made important contributions.

From 1979 to 1999, domestic scholars' academic papers on the history and current situation of Latin America mainly

Published in «Latin American Studies» «World Economy and Politics» «World Economy» «International Studies» «Modern International Relations» «Historical Research» «World History» and other professional journals as well as humanities and social science journals sponsored by universities. «Latin American Studies» is sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. It was founded as a quarterly magazine in 1979 and changed to a bimonthly publication in 1982. It is the only comprehensive professional journal in China that publishes research on Latin American issues. According to rough statistics, during these 20 years, «Latin American Studies» has published a total of about 1,200 papers, covering about 1,200 papers on the political status quo and reform, economic development and reform, foreign political and economic relations, social, religious, ethnic issues, science and technology, education, and anti-drugs in the entire Latin American region. There are 409 papers, including about 19 papers related to Central America, 10 papers related to the Caribbean, 3 papers related to South America, and about 32 papers studying the economic integration of Latin America, involving the history of Latin America. There are about 87 papers on major issues, about 66 papers on the relationship between the United States and Latin America, about 36 papers on the relationship between China and Latin America, about 11 papers on the relationship between European countries and Latin America, 8 papers on the relationship between Japan and Latin America, and 8 papers on the relationship between Canada and Latin America. There are 3 papers on Latin American relations, 4 papers on the relations between the Soviet Union (Russia) and Latin America, 8 papers on Latin American literature and culture, and papers on national politics, economy and society account for a considerable part, including 124 papers on Brazil. 115 articles from Mexico, 51 articles from Chile, 40 articles from Argentina, 35 articles from Cuba, 28 articles from Peru, 23 articles from Venezuela, 18 articles from Colombia, 9 articles from Haiti, 8 articles from Nicaragua, 7 articles from Guyana, and 7 articles from Bolivia. Via 5 articles, Ecuador 5 articles, Guatemala 3 articles, 3 articles from El Salvador, 3 articles from Panama, 3 articles from Paraguay, 1 article each from Uruguay, Costa Rica, and Suriname. The papers published in the magazine "Latin American Studies" basically reflect the basic trajectory and status of Latin American studies in China during this period.

During this period, the results of domestic scholars' research on Latin America were also published in other influential domestic magazines. The magazine "World Economy and Politics" (monthly) was first published in 1987 and was sponsored by the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. From its first publication to 1999 In 2016, the journal published a total of 32 papers related to the Latin American region, including 10 papers on the politics, economy, regional integration, drug problems, and Latin American development models in Latin America, and 3 papers on the diplomatic relations between the United States and Latin America. 1 paper on the relationship between Spain and Latin America, 8 papers on Mexico, 6 papers on Cuba, 3 papers on Brazil, 1 paper on Chile. «World Economy» magazine (monthly) by Sponsored by the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, it was founded in 1978. It mainly publishes papers related to the world economy written by domestic scholars. According to rough statistics, from its inception to 1999, the magazine "World Economy" published a total of 10 papers related to Latin America and the Caribbean. There are 64 papers closely related to national economic development, including 40 comprehensive papers. The topics discussed are economic trends, economic development, economic reform, debt crisis, economic crisis, economic adjustment, economic integration, investment, industrialization process, and free trade in the Americas. area, NAFTA, income distribution, financial reform, foreign investment management, economic models, international capital flows, dollarization, and Foreign economic relations, etc., 10 papers related to Brazilian economy, 9 papers related to Mexican economy

There are 2 papers related to the Cuban economy, and 1 paper each related to the economies of Argentina, Colombia and Chile. The magazine "International Studies" (quarterly) is sponsored by the China Institute of International Studies (Institute). The magazine was first published in 1959. It was suspended during the "Cultural Revolution" and resumed in 1981. It mainly published articles related to the study of international issues. After the resumption of publication until 1999, it published a total of 15 papers on Latin America, including 9 comprehensive papers, with the themes of economic integration, The current situation of economic development, NAFTA and economic relations between the United States and Latin America. The remaining six papers cover the situation in Central America, the Caribbean, El Salvador, Brazil and Panama. The magazine "Modern International Relations" was first published in 1981. The organizer is China Modern International The Institute of Relations published one issue per year at the beginning. After 1983, the number of published issues increased, but it was not fixed. In 1986, it was officially designated as a quarterly magazine. In 1992, it was changed to bimonthly. In 1993, it was changed to monthly. From its inception to 1999, "Modern International Relations" published a total of 54 papers on Latin America, including 26 comprehensive papers, covering Latin America and the transformation of the international order, debt crisis, economic openness policy, post-war economic development, inflation and its governance, and peace in Central America. process, promotion of South-South cooperation, economic review and outlook, NAFTA, foreign economic and trade relations, economic integration, development model, post-Cold War situation, social issues, relations between the United States and Latin America, and relations between China and Latin America, etc. Country research mainly There are 11 articles from Mexico, 3 articles each from Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, 2 articles from Cuba, and 1 article each from Chile, El Salvador, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador. The papers published in the above-mentioned magazines mainly study the current situation in Latin America, and the topics covered by the papers are We can also get a glimpse of the focus of Chinese academic research on the current situation of Latin America in the past 20 years.

The study of the history of Latin America has always been the focus of scholars during this period. Teachers who hold teaching positions in universities are mainly engaged in the study of Latin American history. There are also a number of personnel from the Institute of World History and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences who are engaged in Latin American history. These 20 years were the golden period of Latin American history research in China. The number of researchers was the highest ever. According to previous statistics, the magazine "Latin American Studies" published 87 papers purely on Latin American history in this period. If we include papers related to history, this number should be even larger. Most of the relevant papers published in university humanities and social sciences journals are on Latin American history. It is difficult to make statistics on Latin American history papers published by universities during this period. Only 1987 is cited. This can be seen from the data of 2017 and 1988. According to incomplete statistics, in 1987, there were 5 papers on Latin American history published in college social science journals, which were published in "Journal of Wuhan University", "Journal of Hebei University" and "Journal of Shandong Normal University". » «Journal of Anhui Normal University» «Journal of Fudan University» In 1988, there were 5 articles, which were published in «Journal of Hubei University» and «Journal of Jiangxi Institute of Education». If calculated based on an average of 5 articles per year, the number of Latin American history published in university journals during this period There are about a hundred papers. "Historical Research" magazine is sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and is a top journal for Chinese historical research. It publishes academic papers on Chinese history and world history written by domestic scholars. Generally speaking, the papers it publishes Represents the highest level of relevant research fields. From 1979 to 1999, "Historical Research" published a total of 12 papers on Latin American history. The research content included the Organization of American States and Brazilian Independence.

Establishment, relations between China and Mexico, Mayan civilization, discovery of America, competition between the United States and Britain in Latin America, early economic and trade relations between China and Latin America, Indian history, Mexican hacienda system, Mexican land reform, discovery and development of Brazil, and Mexican social stability, etc.  $\dot{y}$  «World History» magazine is the only professional publication for the study of world history in China. It is sponsored by the Institute of World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The magazine was first published as a bimonthly publication. In 1985, it was changed to a monthly publication. In 1987, it was restored to a bimonthly publication. From 1979 By 1999, "World History" had published a total of 52 papers on Latin American history, covering a wide range of topics. Papers on characters and their thoughts included evaluations of Columbus, Bolívar's idea of a united continent, Peronism, and Díaz's reform. revolution, evaluation of Hidalgo, Cárdenas reform, Juárez reform, Vargas and his contribution, José Martí's thoughts, etc. Papers on the colonial period include the discovery of the New World and its impact, Spanish colonial rule in America, and the Immigration activities, plantations in the Americas, Brazilian plantation system, early development of Brazil, colonial Mexico and Mexican village communities, etc. Papers on the independence and development of Latin American countries include the Mexican War of Independence, the Haitian Revolution, early capitalism in Latin America, and research on Diderotism and the roots of Latin America's economic backwardness, etc. Papers related to modern history include the Mexican Revolution, Mexican foreign investment policy, Mexican political modernization, modern Brazilian development, foreign investment and Brazilian development, Brazil and World War II, and Latin American economic growth, etc. Foreign Relations Research There are foreign policies of Latin American countries, relations between the United States and Latin America, Britain's Latin American policy, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and relations between Brazil and the United States. Domestic magazines such as "Historical Monthly", "Historical Collection" and "History Teaching" also publish papers related to Latin American history.  $\dot{y}$  Latin American history is an important part of domestic Latin American studies. It is a basic research. The prosperity of domestic Latin American studies during this period is closely related to the large number of researchers engaged in Latin American history.

During this period, Chinese studies on Latin America made great progress. An obvious sign is the publication of a number of works on Latin American history, economy, politics, culture and foreign relations. The study of ancient Indian civilizations tended to deepen, and a number of monographs were published.  $\dot{y}$  Especially the works published in the 1990s on Indians are no longer limited to simple descriptions, but focus on analysis using new research methods. Three books and editors were published on Columbus's voyage to America.  $\dot{y}$  Other aspects He has published many works, including Korean

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$\dot{y}$  Edited by Ren Xuefang: «History of Indians», Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1981 edition, Liu Minghan et al.: «A Brief History of American Indians», Beijing: Sanlian Bookstore, 1982, edited by Jing Zhenguó: «The Mayan Culture in Ancient America»  $\dot{y}$  Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1983. Edited by Liu Wenlong: "Inca Culture in Ancient South America". Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1983. Yu Qi, "Aztec Culture". Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1986.  $\dot{y}$  Zhu Lun and Ma Li: «The Indian World»  $\dot{y}$  Nanning: Guangxi People's Publishing House, 1992  $\dot{y}$  Xia Lixian: «Indian Nations in Latin America»  $\dot{y}$  Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 1997  $\dot{y}$  Jiang Zudi: «Maya and Ancient China» Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 1993, Hu Chungdong: «Mayan Culture», Shanghai: Fudan University Press, 1997

$\dot{y}$  Written by Lianyunshan: "Who arrived in America first", Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 1992, compiled by Zhang Zhishan: "Columbus's first voyage to America - historical documents and modern research", Beijing: The Commercial Press, 1994, Huang Banghe et al. Editor-in-Chief: "500 Years to the Modern World: The World Impact of the Convergence of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres since Columbus" Beijing: Peking University Press, 1994

Qi conducted a relatively in-depth discussion of economic systems such as the distribution system, Indian slavery, entrusted guardianship system, labor distribution system, bonded farming system, plantation slavery and large estate system in the colonial period of Latin America, and revealed from the institutional level ̄ Zhang Jiazhe investigated the historical development of Latin America from the ancient Indian civilization to the 1990s. ̄ He published two books on the Latin American independence movement. Lu Guojun and others analyzed the historical background and various aspects of the outbreak of the independence movement. A relatively in-depth analysis of major issues such as the region's independence process, the leadership, nature and achievements of the movement, and international relations during the movement. In his collection of papers, Wang Chunliang discussed a series of major events and important events related to the Latin American national democratic movement. Characters. ̄ The "History of Latin America" written by Li Chunhui has a great influence, but the lower limit of the time limit is 1956. Through the joint efforts of several scholars from the Institute of Latin American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the third volume was completed and published as scheduled, making up for the previous With the shortcomings of two volumes, China has a relatively complete general history of Latin America. ̄ "Cambridge History of Latin America" is compiled by the world's leading Latin American history experts and is one of the most authoritative works in the field of international Latin American history research. 1. Under the chairmanship of Zhang Sengen, this nine-volume masterpiece was successively translated into Chinese and published. This project is indeed a grand event worthy of celebration in the Chinese Latin American history community. It has undoubtedly played a major role in teaching and research in this field. In addition, the Institute of Latin American Studies also presided over the compilation of China's first professional dictionary of Latin American history.

The study of the history of international relations in Latin America has made great progress. Two books have been published on the history of China-Latin America relations, namely "A Brief History of China and Latin America" written by Sardin and Yang Dianqiu and others, and "The Chinese Discovered the Americas" by Luo Rongqu. The former systematically examines the development process of relations between China and Latin America, and the latter includes 5 papers by the author discussing the historical connections between China and Latin America. ̄ There are two published books on the history of relations between China and Latin America, one by Hong Guoqi and Wang Xiaode « Conflict and Cooperation: A Historical Examination of Relations between the United States and Latin America» and "A History of Relations between the United States and Latin America" edited by Xu Shicheng. The former comprehensively discusses the historical evolution of relations between the United States and Latin America. The author uses "conflict and cooperation" as the main line to describe the different periods of the US government. The book coheres its policy toward Latin America and reveals the ever-changing essence of the U.S. government's policy toward Latin America. The latter systematically elaborates on the evolution of relations between the United States and Latin America from the end of the 18th century to the end of 1993. The book analyzes the U.S. policy in various historical periods. Analysis of major events in U.S.-Latin America relations and explores the changes and characteristics of U.S.-Latin America relations

̄ Han Qi, author: "History of Latin American Economic Institutions", Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 1996. Zhang Jiazhe, "Latin America: From Indian

̄ Civilization to Modernization", Beijing: China Youth Publishing House, 1999. Lu Guojun et al. Editor-in-Chief: «Shocks in the New World—Latin American Independence

̄ Movement», Shanghai: Shanghai Social Sciences Press, 1991

Year: Wang Chunliang: "History of the National Democratic Movement in Latin America", Beijing: China Map Publishing House, 1992

̄ Edited by Li Chunhui, Su Zhenxing and Xu Shicheng: "History of Latin America" Beijing: Commercial Press, 1993. Edited by the Institute of Latin American Studies,

̄ Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Latin American Historical Dictionary", Shanghai: Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House, 1993. Sardin, Yang Dianqiu, Jiao Zhenheng, Sun Guirong: "A

̄ Brief History of China and Latin America", Zhengzhou: Henan People's Publishing House, 1986

Year, Luo Rongqu, author: "The Mystery of the Americas Discovered by the Chinese—A Collection of Historical Connections between China and Latin America", Chongqing: Chongqing Publishing House, 1988

Points and patterns ̄̄ The "Outline of the History of Latin American International Relations" edited by Hong Yuyi relatively comprehensively outlines the basic outline of the development of the history of Latin American international relations ̄̄

The economic development of Latin America is a focus of scholars' attention. New works have been published since the 1980s. Relevant works published in the 1980s include Xu Wenyuan et al. "Argentine Economy", Su Zhenxing et al. "Brazilian Economy", and Zhang Wenge et al. «Mexico Economy», Xu Shicheng et al. «Peruvian Economy», Shi Ruiyuan et al. «Venezuela Economy», Mao Xianglin et al. «Economy of Central American Caribbean Countries», «Latin American Economy» prepared by the Latin American Research Office of Fudan University, Zhang Sengen et al. «Latin American Economy» and «Research on Economic Development Strategies of Latin American Countries» edited by Su Zhenxing and others. ̄̄ The Latin American economic works published in the 1990s further deepened the relationship between Latin American economic development and inflation by Chen Shunying and others from a combination of theory and practice. ̄̄ Chen Zhiyun and others focused on the experiences, lessons, problems and development prospects of Latin American countries in utilizing foreign capital and foreign debt, developing foreign trade, developing free trade zones and export processing zones, and carrying out international economic cooperation and regional integration. ̄̄ Jiang Shi Xue's monograph is divided into two parts. The first part discusses the historical evolution of the Latin American development model and compares it with the East Asian development model. The second part discusses the economic development and stabilization, industrialization process and agricultural development in the Latin American development model. , economic growth and income distribution, state intervention and market regulation. ̄̄ The writings of Zhang Baoyu and others reveal the origins, manifestations and impacts of the debt crisis in Latin American countries in the 1980s. ̄̄ Xu Baohua and Shi Ruiyuan reviewed the development process of Latin American integration ̄̄ Focuses on analyzing the new progress of Latin American integration in the 1990s. ̄̄ The work edited by Lu Guojun and Jin Jichu discusses the path, model, law and characteristics of Latin American capitalist development. ̄̄ Xu Wenyuan and Yuan Dongzhen discuss economic development from the perspective of theory and practice. and social justice

̄̄ Hong Guoqi and Wang Xiaode: "Conflict and Cooperation: A Historical Examination of Relations between the United States and Latin America" Taiyuan: Shanxi University Federation Publishing House, 1994, edited by Xu Shicheng: "History of Relations between the United States and Latin America", Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 1995,

̄̄ Hong Yuyi, editor-in-chief: "An Outline of the History of Latin American International Relations", Beijing: Foreign Language

̄̄ Teaching and Research Press, 1996, Xu Wenyuan et al.: "Argentine Economy", Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983, Su Zhenxing, etc.: "Brazilian Economy" ̄̄ Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983, Zhang Wenge et al.: «Mexican Economy»; Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Publishing House, 1986; Xu Shicheng et al.: «Peruvian Economy»; Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Publishing House, 1986; Shi Ruiyuan et al.: «Economy of Venezuela», Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 1986, Mao Xianglin et al.: «Economy of Central American Caribbean Countries», Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 1987, edited by the Latin American Research Office of Fudan University : «Latin American Economy», Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 1986, Zhang Sengen et al.: «Latin American Economy», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1986, Su Zhenxing et al.: «Research on Economic Development Strategies of Latin American Countries» ̄̄ Beijing: Peking University Press, 1987

̄̄ Chen Shunying et al.: «Economic Development and Inflation», Beijing: China Finance and Economics Press, 1990. Chen Zhiyun

̄̄ et al.: "Latin America's Foreign Economic Relations", Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 1991, Jiang Shixue. : «Research on

̄̄ the Development Model of Latin America» Beijing: Economic Management Press, 1996 ̄̄ Zhang Baoyu, Zhou

̄̄ Ziqin, Lu Yinchun: «A Brief Study of Latin America's Foreign Debt» Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 1993 ̄̄ Xu Baohua and Shi Ruiyuan:

̄̄ «Integration Process in Latin America—Theory and Practice of Integration in Latin American Countries» Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 1996

Editors-in-Chief: Lu Guojun and Jin Jichu: «Capitalist

̄̄ Development in Latin America» Beijing: People's Publishing House Society, 1997

Y Hao Mingwei, Feng Xiuwen and Qian Mingde conducted a historical investigation on the use of foreign capital to achieve economic development in Latin America, focusing on three countries: Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Y The work edited by Jiang Shixue relatively comprehensively analyzed 80 Economic reforms in Latin American countries since the late 1990s Y

Research on Latin American modernization has made initial progress. Jin Jichu, Lu Guojun and others made a relatively comprehensive evaluation of Latin American modernization, showing the tortuous process of Latin American modernization. Zeng Zhaoyao conducted a historical investigation on the political model of Mexico's modernization process and elaborated on it. Y Published two edited volumes on the study of Latin American national democratic movements and their ideological trends. Y Published two works on education. The edited volumes by Chen Zuobin, Shi Ruiyuan and others are the first in China. A work that introduces and studies the history and current situation of education in Latin America. It is of groundbreaking significance. The work edited by Zeng Zhaoyao, Shi Ruiyuan and Jiao Zhenheng emphasizes the important role that education plays in the modernization process of Latin America. Y There are several important works in the study of Latin American culture. Liu Wenlong published two monographs. One is about the process of cultural integration in Mexico, and the other is about the formation and development of the entire Latin American culture. Suo Sa gave a relatively comprehensive description of the Latin American region from the perspective of culture and concepts. Y Involves the colonization of Latin America, the prosperity of Latin American thought, representatives of culture and art, and theology toward liberation, etc. Y

This article does not provide a comprehensive introduction to the statistics and writings of Latin American research papers during this period, but it reflects that the results achieved by China's Latin American studies after entering the reform and opening up are unmatched by any previous period. There is no doubt that reform and opening up has brought great changes to China's humanities and society. Scientific research has injected great vitality. China's Latin American studies have developed rapidly like any other research field. It can be said that it has entered the new century along the normal development path.

### 3. Chinese Latin American Studies after Entering the 21st Century

Latin American studies in China achieved remarkable results in the 1980s and 1990s, and entered the 21st century.

Y Xu Wenyuan and Yuan Dongzhen: «Economic Development and Social Justice—Theory, Practice, Experience and Lessons from Latin America», Beijing: Economic Management Press, 1997. Hao Mingwei, Feng Xiuwen.

Y Qian Mingde: «Foreign Capital and Development of Latin American Countries» Beijing: Oriental Publishing House, 1998. Jiang Shixue, editor-in-chief: "Economic

Reforms in Latin American Countries" Beijing: Economic Management Press, 1998. Jin Jichu, Lu Guojun and others: "Latin America"

Y Modernization», Chengdu: Sichuan People's Publishing House, 1992, Zeng Zhaoyao: «Political Stability and Modernization: A Historical Investigation of the Mexican Political Model», Beijing: Oriental Publishing House, 1996, Guanda et al., eds.: «The Second World War Post-Latin American Politics», Beijing:

Y China Social Sciences Press, 1987, Xiao Nan et al., eds.: «Contemporary Latin American Political Thoughts», Beijing: Oriental Publishing House, 1988, Chen Zuobin, Shi Ruiyuan, et al., eds.: «Latin American Countries Education», Beijing: People's Education Press, 1985, Zeng Zhaoyao,

Y

Shi Ruiyuan and Jiao Zhenheng, editors-in-chief: "Research on Education in Postwar Latin America", Nanchang: Jiangxi Education Press, 1994

Y Liu Wenlong: «Mexico: The Tragedy and Comedy of Cultural Collision» Hangzhou: Zhejiang People's Publishing House, 1990 Y Liu Wenlong: «Introduction to Latin American Culture» Shanghai: Fudan University Press, 1996 : Notes on Latin America» Kunming:

Y Yunnan People's Publishing House, 1998

After the century, we should have taken advantage of the strong east wind of deepening reform and opening up to move towards higher goals. However, a mixed situation has emerged. In particular, the research on Latin American history, which accounts for half of the domestic Latin American research, lacks successors. Many research institutions in universities have not been able to study due to the lack of research. Due to lack of personnel, they were forced to cancel or were only in name only. However, the research on the current situation of Latin America basically maintained its early stage from 2000 to 2010. Since then, it has entered a period of rapid development. The "Latin American fever" in the academic circle is the main symbol. Although there are still many unsatisfactory aspects in China's Latin American research so far, many countries in the Latin American region are basically blank in the research, and many major issues related to Latin America have not been carried out in depth. But as long as China's exchanges with the Latin American region maintain With good development status, China's Latin American studies will inevitably embark on a path of all-round development

while constantly overcoming difficulties or solving problems. During the 20 years from 2000 to 2019, the factors that are conducive to the continuous deepening of China's Latin American studies are mainly reflected in the following Several aspects. First of all, in the increasingly multi-polar international landscape, the influence of the Latin American region continues to increase. As an important part of the Third World, the Latin American region plays an important role in maintaining regional and world peace and participating in the creation of a new international order. He has done a lot of groundbreaking work and has become an active force on the international stage. Therefore, Latin America has always been highly valued by the Chinese government. During this period, successive Chinese government leaders visited Latin America many times, and many Latin American countries became China is developing strategic partners. Its exchanges with Latin America are getting closer and closer, and trade exchanges are on the rise. China has become the second largest trading partner in Latin America, and Latin America is the second largest destination for China's overseas investment. Currently, China The flow of people, logistics, capital and information between China and Latin America is constantly expanding and accelerating, and the scale is expanding day by day, forming the mainstream of relations between countries. The rapid increase in exchanges between China and Latin America is the basis and promotion for the prosperity of China's Latin American studies. Secondly, for the revitalization of a research field, a high-quality research team is indispensable. Starting from the late 1990s, domestic universities such as Peking University, Nankai University and the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences began to recruit doctoral students in Latin American studies. Most of them obtained their doctorates after entering the 21st century. Later, universities such as Fudan University and Shandong Normal University also began to recruit doctoral students in Latin American history. According to incomplete statistics, as of 2019, there were about 50 doctoral students focusing on Latin American issues. The students who selected thesis topics obtained doctorates, and most of the papers they wrote were in the research direction of Latin American history. After graduation, most of them went to work as full-time researchers in relevant domestic research institutions or taught in relevant departments of universities. These young talents engaged in Latin American studies Junduo has been to the research target countries for academic visits or further exchanges. Some of them can conduct relevant research in English, Spanish or Portuguese. There are also a small number of people who have received doctorates from foreign universities and returned to teach in domestic universities. They are engaged in scientific research. After rigorous doctoral training, they are not limited by old opinions, are active in thinking, and dare to put forward new ideas based on previous research. Many influential research results are from their hands. They continue to add to the domestic The Latin American research team has added indispensable vitality to this field.



Thirdly, the channels for obtaining funding for research are increasing day by day. In the 1980s and 1990s, it was very rare for researchers to be able to receive funding from the National Social Science Fund or the Humanities and Social Sciences Planning Project of the Ministry of Education for Latin American research topics. After entering the 21st century, this situation has gradually improved. Especially after 2010, it has almost become normal for researchers to obtain funding for their research projects. Even if they fail to obtain funding from the National Social Science Fund, they will obtain research funds through various channels. Sufficient funds are guaranteed. The research work will be carried out more smoothly, which has become a very important factor for researchers to write high-quality research results. Finally, as China and Latin America have more and more frequent exchanges, in almost the past decade, domestic academic circles have set off This has sparked an ongoing "Latin American fever". Domestic universities have established as many as 40 or 50 Latin American research institutions, among which Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong are relatively concentrated. About 16 Latin American research institutions across the country have become registration bases for the Ministry of Education, among which Such a large number is rare in the field of domestic and international issues research. In May 2019, the China Institute of International Studies established the Institute of Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Although these newly established Latin American research institutions still have a long way to go in terms of research teams and research results. There is still a long way to go, but with the passage of time and the test of "big waves", they will gradually develop into mature domestic centers for Latin American research. They can be said to be the hope of domestic Latin American research. From 2000 to 2019, China's Latin American History The Research Society

and the China Latin American Society continue to provide a platform for academic exchanges for domestic Latin American researchers and lead the direction of domestic Latin American studies. During this period, the China Latin American History Research Society held a total of 11 national academic symposiums. The theme of the conference was They are "Development of Latin America from a Global Perspective", "Change and Development of Latin America in the 20th Century" (co-organized with the China Latin American Society), "Modernization Model of Developing Countries", "Research on the Modernization Process of Latin America" and "60 Years of China-Latin America Relations - —Review and Reflection" (co-organized with the China Latin American Society), "Commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Latin American Independence Movement" "Latin American Culture and Modernization" "Latin America and the Outside World" "Latin American Civilization from the Perspective of Global History" "Latin America in the 20th Century" "American Revolution and Reform" and "Nations and States in Latin American History". Two of the conferences were jointly organized with the China Latin American Society. Judging from the themes of the national conferences held by the China Latin American History Research Society, what was discussed during this period Academic issues are more realistic and are mostly considered from the perspective of serving the country's diplomatic strategy for Latin America. In particular, discussions on modernization and development issues in Latin America provide reference for China's reform and opening up. The China Latin American Society held 12 national academic In addition to the two conferences co-organized with the China Association for Latin American History, the themes of the remaining conferences were "China-Latin America Relations after China's Entry into the WTO", "Experiences and Lessons from the Coordinated Economic and Social Development of Latin American Countries" and "Understanding Latin America from a Strategic Perspective" —Review and Prospect of China-Latin America Relations" "Social Harmony—Experiences and Lessons of Latin American Countries" "Latin America's Modernization Process and Its Enlightenment" "Latin America in the Changing International Situation—Situation and Countermeasures" "Prospects for New China-Latin America Cooperation" "Phase", "Structural Transformation and the Prospects of China-Latin America Relations" and "Prospects of China-Latin America Relations under the Major Regional and Global Changes", etc. held by the China L

The academic seminar is more closely integrated with practical needs. Relevant personnel from national ministries and commissions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Commerce attended the seminar. The purpose is to provide reference for national decision-making through in-depth exchanges between peers on some major issues. In order to speed up the training of young scientific researchers, the Chinese Society for Latin American History and the Chinese Society for Latin American Studies decided at the academic symposium jointly organized by the two societies in November 1999 to hold the "China Latin American Research Youth Forum" on a regular basis in the name of the two societies. Young scholars who study Latin American issues gather together to discuss some major issues and invite some senior academics to give lectures on scholarship. Young scholars can also inform each other about their research topics and promote each other. The first Youth Forum on Latin American Studies was held in the conference room of the Center for Latin American Studies at Nankai University in late April 2000, the theme of the conference was "Latin America Entering the New Century." The Latin American Studies Youth Forum was planned to be held every two years, but in the first few years it was not strictly held every two years, but finally persisted. Today, the Youth Forum has become a brand of these two research associations, providing an academic exchange platform for young domestic scholars studying Latin America. In addition to these academic conferences organized by the two research associations, in recent years, there have been many domestic or international conferences discussing Latin American issues. A regular international academic conference is the "China-Latin America Academic High-Level Forum", which is held once a year and has been held for eight consecutive years. The Foreign Affairs Office of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Chinese Social Science The "China-Latin America Civilization Dialogue" led by the Institute of Latin American Studies at the Academy has been held for three times. Some Latin American research institutes (centers) in universities or relevant scientific research institutions of national ministries also hold academic seminars related to the Latin American region from time to time. In the past ten years, the domestic Latin American community has Academic conferences are held very frequently, and the topics discussed are basically related to the current situation. On the one hand, it reflects that Latin America is receiving more and more attention from domestic academic circles, and on the other hand, it promotes in-depth research on some major issues by the academic community.

During these 20 years, China's Latin American studies have continued to develop in depth, especially the research on the current situation of Latin America, which has reached a new height in both depth and breadth. During this period, what are the academic papers published by domestic scholars engaged in Latin American studies? This article has not made precise statistics on how many articles there are, but through the analysis of some representative publications, we can see what major issues domestic scholars are concerned about. "Latin American Studies" is still the only professional journal in the domestic Latin American community. From 2000 to 2019, a total of more than 1,200 academic papers were published, including about 383 comprehensive papers. The overall content mainly includes the experience and lessons of reform, development model, modernization process, neoliberalism and Latin America, opening to the outside world, Structural reform, corruption and anti-corruption, etc. Economic content mainly includes economic status, Asian financial crisis and Latin America, state-owned enterprise reform, agricultural investment, economic outlook, economic growth, financial system reform, dollarization, Latin America, privatization, Energy issues, agricultural policy, informal economy, foreign trade system, economic recession, foreign investment, new industrialization path, income redistribution, financial liberalization, multinational corporations and Latin America, anti-dumping policy, state-owned enterprise reform, middle-income trap and ecological economy, etc. Political content mainly includes political status quo and prospects, political system, political development chara

Political democratization, national governance, government intervention, the Latin American left, left-wing governance and socialist ideological trends, etc. The social content mainly includes social issues, social situation, employment and unemployment, labor rights, social security, poverty issues, drugs and anti-drugs, Environmental protection, terrorism, immigration issues, ethnic relations and civil society, etc. Other aspects include regional security, science, education and culture, urbanization, non-governmental organizations, international security cooperation and research reviews. There are about 40 papers on pure Latin American history. The content involves the development path of agricultural capitalism, strengthening domestic research on Latin American history, Peronism, military participation in politics, consistency and difference in development, industrialization process, Prebisch proposition, comparison of development paths in North and South America, independence movement, urbanization process, the roots of Latin America's underdevelopment, the history of Latin America's frontiers, land reform and major historical issues. There are about 382 special papers, including about 17 papers on Indian culture and Indian movements. American trade liberalization and Latin American integration There are about 46 papers on the foreign relations of Latin America, about 33 papers on the foreign relations of Latin America, about 221 papers on the relations between China and Latin America (including lectures and reviews), 35 papers on the relations between the United States and Latin America, and Russia (including the former Soviet Union) and Latin America. There are 11 papers on the relationship between the EU and European countries and Latin America, 10 papers on the relationship between the EU and European countries and Latin America, 8 papers on the relationship between East Asia and Latin America, 1 paper on Canada and Latin America, and about 455 papers on regions and countries. Among them, there are 3 papers related to Central America, 8 papers related to the Caribbean, 5 papers related to South America, 138 papers related to Brazil, 68 papers related to Mexico, 65 papers related to Argentina, and 48 papers related to Chile. 46 papers from Cuba, 25 papers from Venezuela, 11 papers from Peru, 9 papers from Colombia, 9 papers from Bolivia, 6 papers from Ecuador, 4 papers from Costa Rica, 3 papers from Uruguay, Guyana There are 2 papers, one each from Nicaragua, Barbados and Suriname. Among these published papers, there are about 54 papers mainly written by scholars from Latin American countries. In addition, the magazine also published nearly 50 book reviews. «Latin America Research » The published papers basically reflect the focus and trends of domestic academic research on Latin American issues.

In addition to "Latin American Studies", some domestic comprehensive magazines related to international issues research also publish papers on Latin American issues. The "World Economy" magazine published very few Latin American papers from 2000 to 2019, only 9 articles 8 of them are written by the same author, and 5 of the 8 articles are reviews of the economic situation in Latin America each year. From 2006 to 2019, the magazine has never published any papers related to Latin American issues. «World Economy Politics» magazine published a total of 8 papers related to Latin America during the same period, covering the comparison of development models between Latin America and East Asia, Latin American development models, investment policies, party politics, anti-Americanism in Latin America, RMB internationalization and Latin America, the United States Regarding Latin American integration strategies and changes in political systems, the magazine "Modern International Relations" published 23 papers on Latin America in this issue. The contents mainly involved the "dollarization" of Latin American economies, the European Union and Latin American Free Trade Areas, and trade in the Americas. Liberalization, foreign investment management, Latin American foreign relations, economic situation summary and outlook, United States and

Latin American relations, relations between China and Latin America, Latin American integration, development and challenges, anti-Americanism, social governance, RMB internationalization and Latin America. There are only 4 papers involving countries, namely the drug problem in Mexico and the "good life society" in Ecuador. Doctrine", relations between China and Brazil, and Cuba's constitutional amendment. During this period, the magazine "International Studies" published a total of 14 papers on Latin America, 12 of which were regional thematic papers, and 2 were country papers, covering open areas doctrine, U.S.-Cuba relations, U.S. market and Latin American economic development, economic situation analysis, left-wing governance, left-wing revitalization, current situation, internal and external factors of development, regional integration, social issues, regional cooperation, foreign investment, and China-Latin America relations etc. The papers published in the above journals

mainly study the current situation of Latin America. There is no specialized magazine for Latin American history research in China. Except for the magazine "Latin American Studies", papers researching Latin American history are mainly published in historical journals and university liberal arts journals. During the past 20 years, the journal "Historical Research" has published a very limited number of papers related to Latin American history, only 4, and only 2 are academic monographs in the strict sense. Since 2006, it has not published a single article related to Latin America. During this period, "World History" published 27 papers related to Latin American history and 2 domestic reviews of Latin American history research. These 27 papers included 10 comprehensive papers, and the content was mainly about the modernization process. Populism, authoritarianism and Latin America, historical reflections on urbanization, structuralist research, 200 years of development problems, the Spanish American independence movement and the new cultural turn in history, etc. There are 17 papers on national history, including 5 papers related to Mexico. The main contents are the Mexican Revolution, the 1994 Mexican financial crisis, the Mexican haciendas during the colonial period and the foreign policy of the Díaz period. There are 3 papers related to Argentina. The contents are mainly about early populism, early modernization and Caudillo culture. 2 papers related to Peru, covering early modernization and the "silver economic circle" of Greater Peru. 3 papers related to Chile, covering early modernization, the uniqueness of Chile's path and the US intervention in Chile, and Cuba. 1 related paper, the content is land reform, 1 paper related to Brazil, the content is western development, 1 paper related to Colombia, the content is coffee economy and early industrialization, 1 paper related to Panama, the content is The United States and the Panama Canal. Specialized history magazines such as "Historical Monthly", "Historical Collection", "History Teaching" and "History Teaching Issues" also publish papers related to Latin American history, but the number is very small. There is no publication on Latin America in college liberal arts journals. We conducted detailed statistics on historical research papers. It is estimated that t

From 2000 to 2019, domestic academic circles published far more monographs or edited volumes related to Latin America than in the previous 20 years. The scope of research was broader, and the depth of research was unmatched by the 20 years before reform and opening up. This is This situation reflects from one aspect that China's Latin American studies began to develop in depth during this period. The overall study of Latin America involves different aspects, and there are three general histories. Lin Beidian and Dong Jingsheng broke through the previous methods and contents of writing general histories, using "one yuan" "Multi-line view of historical development" as a guide to explain the tortuous and complicated historical development process of Latin America. Zhang Jiatang succinctly demonstrates Latin America's history from ancient Indian times to

In another work, he placed the development of Latin America in the process of globalization and showed the tortuous historical process of Latin America. There are two representative works on agricultural issues in Latin America. Feng Xiuwen It summarizes the experience and lessons of agricultural development in the history of Latin America, and proposes that land reform is the only way for agricultural modernization in developing countries. The work edited by He Baigen and Liang Wenyu analyzes the natural and socioeconomic conditions, characteristics, and existence of agricultural development in Latin America. There are two books on the interaction between Latin America and the West. From the perspective of international economics, Zhang Yuyan and Gao Cheng explored the huge role that American gold and silver had in promoting the rise of the Western world after the flow of American gold and silver into the European market. Wei Jianlin in Under the background of globalization, it examines the economic development of Latin America and shows various problems that have arisen in the process of modernization in Latin America. There are two books on Latin American development issues. Zeng Zhaoyao conducted an analysis of the situation in which Latin America is trapped in development difficulties. Detailed investigation analyzed the deep-seated reasons why it was difficult for Latin America to emerge as a developed country after independence. Jiang Shixue and others discussed the development prospects of Latin America's political, economic, social development and foreign relations, and predicted the development prospects of major countries in Latin America. He has published many works on other topics. Wu Deming examined the origin, development and current situation of the major ethnic groups in Latin America, and discussed the formation of multi-ethnic societies in Latin America and its impact on the political, economic and cultural development of Latin America. Zheng Bingwen edited two books on Latin American cities One of the works on urbanization in Latin America shows the process of urbanization in Latin America and summarizes the experiences and lessons left in the process of urbanization. The other systematically sorts out the development history, current situation, existing problems and legacy of housing policies in Latin American countries. The book edited by Su Zhenxing includes 30 Latin American research papers written by domestic scholars. It examines Latin American economy, politics, culture, diplomacy, and China-Latin America relations from the perspective of changes in the international landscape. The book edited by Wu Baiyi uses macro and micro analysis. Combined with this, they conducted an in-depth analysis of judicial reforms and social governance in Latin American countries. Guo Cunhai and others systematically discussed how the "One Belt and One Road" extension to Latin America can be connected with the existing China-Latin America cooperation mechanism,

Lin Beidian and Dong Jingsheng: «History of Latin America», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2010, Zhang Jiatang: «A Brief History of Latin America» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2009, Zhang Jiatang: «Under the Perspective of Globalization Latin American Historical Research» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2016

Feng Xiuwen: «The Development of Agriculture in Latin America», Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 2002, He Baigen, Liang Wenyu Editor-in-Chief: «Agricultural Geography of Latin America» Beijing: Commercial Press, 2003

Zhang Yuyan and Gao Cheng wrote: «American Gold and Silver and the Rise of the Western World», Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2004. Wei Jianlin wrote: «Latin America in Western Globalization: An Investigation Report», Beijing: Red Flag Publishing House, 2004. Zeng Zhaoyao, author: «An

Outline of Development Issues in Latin America: A Study on the Reasons for the Failure of the Latin American Nation in 200 Years», Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2011. Jiang Shixue et al.: «Forecast of Development Prospects of Latin America», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2011.

Wu Deming, author: «Research on Ethnic Issues in Latin America», Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2004, Zheng Bingwen, editor-

in-chief: «Latin American Urbanization: Experience and Lessons», Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2011, Zheng Bingwen, editor-in-chief: «Housing Policy: Lessons from Urbanization in Latin America» Beijing: Economic Management Press, 2014

Editor-in-chief Su Zhenxing: «Latin America in the Changing International Situation: Situation and Countermeasures», Beijing: Intellectual Property Press,

2014. Editor-in-chief Wu Baiyi: «Capacity Building and Social Governance in Latin American Countries», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2015

Make full use of the new opportunities created. In addition, the "Latin America Yellow Book: Latin America and the Caribbean Development Report" organized by the Institute of Latin American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has been published every year since 2005, comprehensively showing the overall development of the Latin American region in the past year. Changes in economic growth, political ecology, social environment and international relations situation.

The study of the Latin American economy was a hot topic in China's Latin American circles during this period and attracted the attention of many scholars. The book edited by Su Zhenxing introduced the main economic theories and schools in Latin America, and provided an overview of the Latin American economy from the colonial period to the present day. A comprehensive survey of the development process was conducted, and several of the economic development models were summarized and commented on. The work edited by Wu Guoping took five Latin American countries as examples, and through case studies summarized the general trend of Latin American economic development after entering the 21st century. Dong Guohui studied The economic thought of Prebisch, the founder of Latin American developmentalism theory, systematically expounded the historical origin and basic content of his development theory. Lu Guozheng and others reviewed the evolution and development of economic and trade policies in Latin America, and analyzed the economic and trade policies of Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, Chile and Central American countries. The book edited by Su Zhenxing and Xu Wenyuan reveals the goals, measures, results and experiences and lessons of the economic development strategies of Latin American countries through the study of the economic development strategies of major Latin American countries. Chen Ping Based on Latin American economic reforms, it analyzes the rise and fall of neoliberalism and its essence. Zhao Xuemei's editor examines the development of Latin American economies since the late 19th century. Zheng Bingwen's editor's book provides breakthroughs for developing countries through the study of Latin American cases. The "middle-income trap" provides a theoretical explanation. The book edited by Zhao Xuemei introduces the general situation of Latin America and the economic environment for trade and investment. The writings on Latin American politics focus on the political system and party governance. Zhang Fan uses the democratization process as an example. Taking the analysis of start-up, progress, setbacks and dilemmas as the main line, it explores a number of issues that have had the most prominent influence on Latin American political life since the 1970s. The work edited by Kang Xuetong systematically combs the history of the rise and fall of the major political parties in Latin American countries, and analyzes their influence. The experience and lessons were summarized. Yuan Dongzhen, Yang Jianmin and others analyzed, summarized and summarized the governing experience and lessons of the ruling parties in Latin American countries, and focused on the ruling parties in countries such as Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Cuba and Venezuela.

- Guo Cunhai et al.: « "One Belt and One Road" and Latin America: New Opportunities and New Challenges », Beijing: Chaohua Publishing House, 2018, Su Zhenxing, editor-in-chief: « Economic Development in Latin America », Beijing: Economic Management Press, 2000 Year, edited by Wu Guoping: "Major Trends in Economic Development of Latin America in the 21st Century", Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2002, Dong Guohui, author: "Research on Raul Prebisch's Economic Thought", Tianjin: Nankai University Press, 2003 y Lu Guozheng, Xiong Yetian, Wang Hongxia, author: «Trade Policy System of Latin American Countries» Beijing: China Business Press, 2006 y Su Zhenxing, Xu Wenyuan, editors: «Research on Economic Development Strategies of Latin American Countries» Beijing: Economic Management Press y 2007, written by Chen Ping: «The Rise and Decline of Neoliberalism: Economic Structural Reform in Latin America (1973-2003)», Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2008, edited by Zhao Xuemei: «Introduction to the Latin American Economy» Beijing: University of International Business and Economics Press, 2010, Zheng Bingwen, editor-in-chief: «Middle-income Trap: Case Studies from Latin America» Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2012, Zhao Xuemei, editor-in-chief: «Regional Country Business Environment Research Series :Latin America Volume» Beijing: University of International Business and Economics Press, 2012. Zhang Fan author: "Research on Contemporary Latin American Politics". Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2009. Kang Xuetong, editor-in-chief: "A Brief History of Contemporary Latin American Political Parties" y Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2011. Yuan Dongzhen, Yang Jianmin et al.: "Research on the Experience and Lessons of Political Party Governance in Latin American Countries" y Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2016.

Latin American regional integration has shown an ascendant momentum since entering the 21st century, which naturally attracted the attention of scholars. There are six main works on this aspect. Fang Youfeng and Cao Jun reviewed the history and development of Latin American integration from the perspective of economic globalization. A comprehensive inspection was conducted to summarize the characteristics, achievements and existing problems of Latin American integration. Song Xiaoping and others took North-South cooperation and South-South cooperation as the main lines, demonstrated the trend of countries in the Western Hemisphere towards regional cooperation, and combined the regional economic development in the Western Hemisphere with the integration is regarded as an important part of economic globalization and regional grouping. Wang Xiaode discussed the development process of trade liberalization in the Americas and the problems and challenges it faces from the international background of economic globalization and regionalization. Wang Ping inspected Latin America. The historical origin, theoretical basis, basic connotation and practical process of integration thought are summarized, and the characteristics of Latin American integration after entering the 21st century are summarized. Xu Baohua's collection of essays shows the history and current situation of the development of Latin American economic integration from different levels. ̂ Focused on a detailed inspection of the economic development of Colombia. Wang Fei discussed the historical process of the emergence and development of the Latin American regional organization Common Market of the South, and discussed the achievements, difficulties and future of the Southern Common Market. ̂

The pros and cons of Latin America's development model are still a topic discussed by scholars. There are six main works in this area. From the perspective of development model, Jiang Shixue and others summarized and compared the successes and failures of Latin America and East Asia on the development path, and experience and lessons. Su Zhenxing and Yuan Dongzhen combined Latin American development models and social problems for a comprehensive perspective, trying to reveal the root causes of serious injustices in Latin American society. Liu Wenlong and Zhu Hongbo aimed to compare the development paths of Latin America and the United States. Revealing that the fission of the Western Hemisphere is the inevitable result of the different historical development processes of Latin America and the United States over hundreds of years. Zhao Lihong used the primary product export-oriented development model as the entry point for research and summarized the various "resource curse" problems that Latin American countries have suffered in the development process. ̂ Zhang Yong discussed the labor mobility and employment issues in Latin America under the background of import substitution industrialization and industrial transfer, export-oriented development model and industrial transfer. Xu Shicheng examined the modernization process of Mexico since the early 20th century, focusing on analyzing the development of Mexico since the 1960s. Political and economic reforms and model transformation ̂

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̂ Fang Youfeng and Cao Jun: "The Long Road of Exploration: An Attempt of Latin American Integration"; Shanghai: Xuelin Press, 2000; Song Xiaoping: "Research on Regional Economic Integration in the Western Hemisphere"; Beijing: World Knowledge Press ̂ 2001; Wang Xiaode wrote: "Challenges and Opportunities: Research on Trade Liberalization in the Americas"; Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2001; Wang Ping wrote: "Toward Open Regionalism—Research on Latin American Integration" Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2005; Xu Baohua, author: "Latin American Economy and Regional Economic Integration Development"; Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2016; Wang Fei, author: "Southern Common Market"; Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Publishing Society, 2019

̂ Jiang Shixue et al.: "Comparative Study of Development Models in Latin America and East Asia"; Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2001; Su Zhenxing and Yuan Dongzhen: "Development Model and Social Conflict: Perspectives on Social Issues in Latin American Countries"; Beijing: Contemporary World Publishing House, 2001; Liu Wenlong and Zhu Hongbo: "The Fission of the Western Hemisphere—A Comparative Study of the Development Models of Latin America and the United States in Modern Times"; Shanghai: Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House, 2005; Zhao Lihong: "The "Resource Curse" and the Primary Development of Latin American Countries Product Export-Oriented Development Model"; Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2010; Zhang Yong: "Research on Labor Mobility and Employment in Latin America"; Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2010; Xu Shicheng: "Mexico Political and Economic Reform and Model Transform"; Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2004

The study of Latin American modernization has made great progress, and there are two main representative works. The book edited by Su Zhenxing relatively systematically analyzes the guiding ideology of Latin American modernization, the process and characteristics of modernization, and the experiences and lessons of modernization, in order to show the progress of Latin American countries. Modernization has been a difficult and tortuous process for more than a hundred years. The book edited by Han Qi shows the modernization process and characteristics of Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Central America, Cuba and Venezuela from the perspective of "consistency and diversity". In addition, there are two collections of essays related to modernization studies. Li Mingde and Jiang Shixue edited the collection of international academic symposiums, which combined the characteristics of the two development models of Latin America and East Asia and the huge role each played in the development process. Shown. The book edited by Han Qi is a collection of conference proceedings of the China Association for the Study of Latin American History. It conducts a more in-depth discussion of the issues of Latin American culture and modernization from different angles.

Research on Latin American diplomatic relations and U.S. policy toward Latin America still attracts attention from academic circles. Latin America Three books have been published on foreign relations: The book edited by Zeng Zhaoyao used seven Latin American countries as cases to study the huge impact of national strategic choices and state relations on modernization development. The book edited by Zhu Hongbo and others included 27 papers and discussed It has understood the relationship between Latin American countries, between Latin America and China, and between Latin America and the United States. Sun Ruoyan conducted a comprehensive analysis of the origin and influence of Latin American diplomatic thought since independence, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the diplomacy of Latin American countries. About the United States There are three books on relations with Latin America: The book edited by Xu Shicheng examines the history of US intervention in Latin America from the Monroe Doctrine to the Clinton administration and 10 forms of intervention. Zhu Hongbo uses an idealist and realist perspective to examine the United States after the Cold War. The evolution of Latin American policy was sorted out. Du Juan used declassified documents of the US government and drew on relevant scientific research results to examine the adjustment of the US policy towards Latin America in the early Cold War. The relationship between China and Latin America has developed greatly during this period, and the relationship between China and Latin America has been greatly developed during this period. Naturally, the study of Sino-Latin America relations has attracted more and more attention from the academic community, and many edited volumes and monographs have been published. There are mainly 7 edited volumes. The two-volume work edited by Su Zhenxing is divided into comprehensive chapters, economic chapters, political chapters, and national chapters. The separate chapters, the culture and science and technology chapter and the historical sentiments chapter review the development of China's relations with Latin America since the reform and opening up. Wu Baiyi and others showed the prospects of China and Latin American countries having a broad basis for cooperation from different perspectives, and proposed

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Editor-in-Chief Su Zhenxing: "Research on the Modernization Process of Latin American Countries", Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 2006, Editor-in-Chief Han Qi Editor: "Latin American Volume on the Process of World Modernization" Nanjing: Jiangsu People's Publishing House, 2010

Li Mingde and Jiang Shixue, editors-in-chief: "Modernization: Development Models in Latin America and East Asia", Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 2000. Editor-in-Chief Han Qi: «Latin American Culture and Modernization», Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 2013.

Editor-in-Chief Zeng Zhaoyao: «Modernization Strategic Choices and International Relations—A Study of Latin American Experiences», Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 2000 Editor-in-Chief Zhu Hongbo, Jiang Shixue, and Cai Tongchang: «Latin American Studies under the New International Pattern», Shanghai: Fudan University Press, 2007.

Written by Sun Ruoyan: "History of Latin American Diplomatic Thought since Independence". Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2015.

Xu Shicheng, editor-in-chief: "Imperial Hegemony and Latin America - Post-war US Intervention in Latin America", Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2002, Zhu Hongbo, author: "US Policy in Latin America after the Cold War", Shanghai: Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House 2007, Du Juan: "Research on U.S. Policy towards Latin America in the Early Cold War", Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2016



The "pyramid" structure of China-Latin America relations in the future has been established. The book edited by Su Zhenxing deeply explores the prospects and ways of realizing China-Latin America economic and trade cooperation in the next 10 years through multi-angle case analysis of the resource endowments, industrial structures, and economic and trade cooperation of major Latin American countries. The book edited by He Shuangrong divides the development process of China-Latin America relations into seven stages, and conducts in-depth research on the characteristics of each stage. The book edited by the Institute of Latin American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences uses discussions, interviews, field visits and academic research to conduct an in-depth study of the development of China-Latin America relations. Issues such as China-Latin America's overall cooperation, production capacity cooperation, infrastructure cooperation, and economic and trade relations between China's major provinces and Latin America were deeply sorted out and analyzed. Guo Cunhai and others discussed how the "Belt and Road" international cooperation initiative can further promote the "Belt and Road" international cooperation initiative from different fields or different country perspectives, and deepen the overall cooperation between China and Latin America. The book edited by Guo Cunhai shows the history and development trend of cultural exchanges between China and Latin America through the oral accounts of 15 representative figures at various stages of cultural exchanges between China and Latin America in the past 70 years. The book edited by Sui Guangjun *The 2018 Latin America Blue Book* includes papers written by Chinese and Latin American scholars, showing the current situation and prospects of China-Latin America cooperation from multiple perspectives. There are 6 relevant monographs. Lou Xiangfei studied the political interdependence model of China and Latin American countries. Related discussions and summaries were made from two research perspectives: the economic interdependence model and the political interdependence model. Guo Jie analyzed the current situation and existing problems in three fields: China-Latin America agricultural trade relations, China's agricultural investment in Latin America, and China-Latin America agricultural science and technology cooperation and discussion. Chen Tairong and Liu Zhengqin used a large amount of historical materials and field investigations to show the struggle of the first batch of Chinese expatriates who arrived in Brazil in the 19th century. Kang Qiujie took the China-related report of Mexico's "Reform" as an example to summarize the Latin American media. Looking at China's characteristics and trends. The book edited by Lin Hua and others comprehensively summarizes the cooperative relationship between China and Argentina in recent years from the three fields of "exchange and mutual learning", "win-win cooperation" and "One Belt, One Road". Yue Yunxia used specific statistical data to analyze the progress of economic and trade cooperation between China and Latin America in 2019. Gao Weinong discussed how overseas Chinese in Venezuela and the Dutch Caribbean can achieve a balanced blend of material development and spiritual culture between their hometown and other places.

• Su Zhenxing, editor-in-chief: *60 Years of China-Latin America Relations: Review and Thoughts* (Volume 1 and 2), Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2010, Wu Baiyi et al.: *Opportunities in Transformation: A Multi-Perspective Analysis of the Prospects of China-Latin America Cooperation*, Beijing: Economic Management Press, 2013, Editor-in-Chief Su Zhenxing: *China and Latin America: Economic and Trade Cooperation in the Next 10 Years*, Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2014, Editor-in-Chief, Institute of Latin America, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: *"One Belt, One Road" Cooperation Space Expansion: A New Perspective on China-Latin America Overall Cooperation* Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2017, Guo Cunhai et al.: *"One Belt One Road" and Latin America: New Opportunities and New Challenges* Beijing: Chaochua Publishing Press, 2018, Editor-in-Chief Guo Cunhai: *Our Memory: An Oral History of Cultural Exchanges between China and Latin America*, Beijing: Chaochua Publishing House, 2019, Editor-in-Chief Sui Guangjun: *2018 Latin America Blue Book: Latin American Development and Sino-Latin America Cooperation*, Beijing: Economic Management Press, 2019.

• Lou Xiangfei, author: *Research on the Interdependence Model between China and Latin American Countries*, Beijing: Current Affairs Press, 2016, Guo Jie: *Agricultural Cooperation between China and Latin America*, Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2017, Authors Chen Tairong and Liu Zhengqin: *History of Chinese Immigration to Brazil in the 19th Century* Beijing: Overseas Chinese Publishing House, 2017 Author Kang Qiujie: *Latin American Media Views of China: Mexico's Reform News* Research on China Reporting Beijing: China Radio and Television Publishing Press, 2018, edited by Lin Hua, Shi Wei and others: *China and Argentina: Towards a Community of Shared Future* Chengdu: Sichuan University Press, 2018, edited by Yue Yunxia, Hong Chaowei and Guo Lingwei: *China—Latin America and the Caribbean Economic and Trade Cooperation Progress Report (2019)* Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2019, Gao Weinong's book: *In the Corner of the Sea: Overseas Chinese in Venezuela and the Caribbean* (Volume 1 and 2), Guangzhou: Jinan University Press, 2019

Various systems coexist in Latin America, and socialist Cuba is unique. It is common for "left-wingers" to come to power. There are four books on the study of Cuba's socialist system. The book edited by Zhou Xincheng has a special chapter that introduces the development model of Cuba's socialism. Mao Xianglin Systematically sorting out the history and current situation, theory and practice of Cuban socialism, the book published a revised edition in 2019, adding the content of the "post-Castro era". Wang Cheng examined the development process of the Cuban Communist Party and elaborated on The Cuban Communist Party's interpretation and innovation of Marxist party building theory. Mao Xianglin investigated Cuba's choice of the socialist road and studied the theory and practice of Cuban socialism. The "left wing" in Latin America is inextricably linked to socialist thought. Xu Shicheng's collection of essays discusses the "update" of Cuba's socialist development model, and studies the rise, thought and practice of the Latin American left. Cui Guitian and Jiang Rui systematically examine the origins and causes of socialism and left-wing social movements in Latin America. It has had a huge impact on the development of Latin American political systems. It studies the current policies and governance practices of Latin America's new left-wing ruling parties. The book edited by Xu Shicheng systematically studies the left-wing and socialist trends that have emerged in Latin America in the past two or three decades and their impact on Latin America. The influence of political, economic and international relations. Related works edited by Yang Zhimin take several representative left-wing countries in Latin America as cases to sort out the governing concepts and policy measures of left-wing parties. The socialist movement in Latin America has a long history History is constantly facing new challenges. Zhu Wenchi and others elaborated on the development process of the communist movement in Latin America over the past century. Jin Chengwei discussed the experience and lessons of how Latin American communist parties combined the universal principles of Marxism with the reality of their own countries. Representativeness Two books on characters have been published. Xu Shicheng reproduced the legendary life and thoughts of Castro, the leader of the Cuban people, with vivid writing. Xu Shicheng gave a detailed description of the life of Chavez, a contemporary Venezuelan figure. He has published a variety of works on the history of Latin American thought and religion. From the perspective of civilization development, Sosa systematically combed the development and trends of major Latin American ideas from ancient Indians to contemporary Latin America, and gave a detailed introduction to the thoughts of some representative figures. The work edited by Xu Shicheng examines the emergence of Latin America since the late 19th century.

Editor-in-Chief Zhou Xincheng: "The Current Situation and Prospects of Socialism in Vietnam and Cuba", Hefei: Anhui University Press, 2000, Mao Xianglin: "Research on Cuban Socialism", Beijing: Social Science Literature Press, 2005, Wang Chengju : «Research on the Construction of the Communist Party of Cuba» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2011 Mao Xianglin: «Cuba: Local Viable Socialism» Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Publishing House, 2012 Xu

Shicheng: «The Cuban Model" "Renewal" and the Rise of the Left in Latin America», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2013, Cui Guitian and Jiang Rui: "Socialism and Left-wing Social Movements in Latin America", Jinan: Shandong People's Publishing House, 2013, edited by Xu Shicheng : «Research on Left-wing and Socialist Theoretical Trends in Latin America», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2017, Editor-in-Chief Yang Zhimin: «Looking Back at the Theory and Practice of Left-wing Trends in Latin America», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2018. Zhu

Wenchi, Mao Xianglin, Li Keming: "The Communist Movement in Latin America", Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2002, Jin Chengwei: "Hard Choices among Multiple Difficulties—The Socialist Theory of Latin American Communist Parties", Beijing: Central Translation and Translation Press, 2016.

Xu Shicheng, author: "Critical Biography of Castro", Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2008, Xu Shicheng, author: "Chávez Biography: From the Bolivarian Revolution to "21st Century Socialism"", Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2011 year

Political trends, economic trends, social trends, cultural trends and diplomatic trends were analyzed. The impact of these trends on the development of Latin America was analyzed. Liu Wenlong and Zhu Hongbo demonstrated several major cultural trends in Latin America and their impact on the development of Latin America from the perspectives of globalization and nationalism. Religious writings focus on the study of liberation theology. Ye Jianhui systematically discussed the emergence, development and influence of liberation theology. Yang Huang elaborated on the background of the combination of liberation theology and Marxism and its role as a Christian socialist trend of thought. Modern meaning

He has published a variety of works on education and culture. Li Mingde and others introduced the history and current situation of science and technology development in Latin America, as well as the current status and characteristics of science and technology in major Latin American countries. Bo Yun used several large countries in Latin America as cases to demonstrate the government's response to Private higher education has all gone through the evolution process from "exclusion" to "acceptance of last resort" to "complete acceptance". Hao Mingwei and Xu Shicheng examined the glory of ancient Latin American civilization and the formation and development of modern civilization. Dong Jingsheng and Lin Beidian elaborated on The formation, development and characteristics of Latin American civilization and its contribution to the development of human society. Jiang Shixue introduced the politics, economy, diplomacy, society, culture and history of Latin America in the form of essays. Xu Shicheng used popular and vivid language and The rich and colorful modern Latin American culture is shown in the form of pictures and texts. Several books have been published on literature and art. Li Jianqun focused on the origin and development of modern art in Latin America. Zhu Jingdong and Sun Chengao examined the development of Latin American novels. Zhao Zhenjiang et al. People have given a comprehensive description of Latin American literature. Fu Xiaohong studied the lonely temperament and labyrinth narrative of Latin American movies from different angles. Wang Xue's monograph examined the origins and development of Latin American music from the perspective of history and cultural development. Cultural characteristics, giving a detailed introduction to the lives and works of some important musicians. Chen Ziming's editor examines the historical origins of Latin American music, the characteristics and diversity of musical styles, etc.

National history focuses on the study of several major Latin American countries. Brazil has always been the focus of domestic scholars.

Sosa: «A Brief Overview of Latin American Intellectual History», Kunming: Yunnan People's Publishing House, 2003, Xu Shicheng, editor-in-chief: «Modern Thoughts in Latin America», Beijing: Contemporary World Press, 2010, Liu Wenlong and Zhu Hongbo: «Global Culture, Nationalism and Latin American Thought and Culture» Shanghai: Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House, 2013

Ye Jianhui, "Utopia: Preliminary Research on Liberation Theology in Latin America", Beijing: Central Compilation and Translation Press, 2015, Yang Huang  
Author: "Liberation Theology: Contemporary Christian Socialist Thought in Latin America" Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2006

Li Mingde, Song Xia, Gao Jing: «Science and Technology in Latin America» Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2006 Bo Yun: «Research on the Development of Private Higher Education in Latin America: Taking Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Chile as Cases» Xiamen: Xiamen University Press, 2017 Hao Mingwei and Xu Shicheng: «Latin American Civilization» Fuzhou: Fujian Education Press, 2008 Dong Jingsheng and Lin Beidian, author: «Conflict and Fusion: The Road to Latin American Civilization» Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2011, Jiang Shixue: «Experience Latin America» Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2013, Xu Shicheng: «Colorful Modern Latin American Culture», Kunming: Yunnan University Press Society, 2017.

Li Jianqun, author: «Latin American Art in the 20th Century», Changsha: Hunan Fine Arts Publishing House, 2003, Zhu Jingdong, Sun Chengao: «History of Latin American Novels», Tianjin: Baihua Literature and Art Publishing House, 2004, Zhao Zhenjiang, Teng Wei, Hu Xudong Author: «The Great Garden of Latin American Literature», Wuhan: Hubei Education Press, 2007, Fu Xiaohong author: «The Labyrinth of Loneliness: Spatial Research on Latin American Films», Beijing: China Construction Industry Press, 2019, Wang Xue Author: "Latin American Music Culture", Beijing: People's Music Publishing House, 2009, Edited by Chen Ziming: "Latin American Music", Chongqing: Southwest Normal University Press, 2019.

One of the important countries in the world. There are three books on Brazilian modernization: Wu Hongying explored Brazil's Westernization movement, Brazilianization movement, economic miracle, economic crisis and modernization strategy from the perspective of historical development. Zhang Baoyu studied Brazil's modernization process. A comprehensive survey of the political, economic, social, cultural and educational aspects of the country was conducted. The works edited by Zhou Shixiu collected papers related to Brazilian modernization written by domestic scholars. There are three works on the Brazilian economy: Lu Yinchun takes Brazil as an example An in-depth examination of the relationship between economic development and social justice. Ye Guiping discussed Brazil's political and economic development and the effectiveness of its economic reforms during the eight years of President Cardoso's administration. Wang Fei took Brazil as an example and analyzed the inflation targeting system. The theory and practice were analyzed, showing the process of controlling inflation in Brazil. There are two other works: Liu Wenlong and Wan Yu examined the development of Brazilian history from the pre-colonial period to the Rousseff government. Zhao Hengzhi was more detailed and detailed. It records the process of 6 Brazilian teams from formation to World Cup participation. The "Brazil Yellow Book" edited by Cheng Jing (3 volumes have been published from 2017 to 2020) is currently the only Latin American special book in the country. It is written by Chinese scholars and Brazilian scholars Co-authored, it presents a relatively comprehensive picture of the development of Brazil and the current development status of China-Brazil relations.

Mexico is also one of the main countries that Chinese Latin American circles pay attention to. Four monographs have been published on the study of Mexican history and its major issues: The general history written by Liu Wenlong provides a very clear clue to the development process of Mexican history from ancient times to contemporary times. Dong Jingsheng systematically introduced the causes and impacts of the Indian peasant uprising in Chiapas, Mexico. Han Qi concluded by studying the role of multinational corporations in the economic development process of Mexico from the 1940s to the 1980s. The pros and cons of the impact of multinational corporations on the Mexican economy. Dong Jingsheng conducted a systematic investigation of Mexico's agricultural development, rural social changes and farmer mobilization from a new perspective. Published 3 monographs on Mexico's political system and political stability: Xu Shicheng comprehensively analyzed the rise and fall of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party, which helps to have a deeper understanding of the evolution and future development of Mexican party politics. Gao Bo Systematic Research

Written by Wu Hongying: «Perspective on Brazil's Modernization Process: History and Reality», Beijing: Current Affairs Press, 2001, Authored by Zhang Baoyu: «Research on Brazilian Modernization», Beijing: World Knowledge Publishing House, 2002, edited by Zhou Shixiu: «Brazilian History and Modernization» Shijiazhuang: Hebei People's Publishing House, 2002

Lv Yinchun: «Economic Development and Social Justice: A Case Study Report on Brazil», Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2003. Ye Guiping: «Research on Brazilian Economic Reforms during the Administration of President Cardoso», Beijing: Economic Management Press, 2017. Wang Fei: «Brazilian Inflation Targeting: Theory and Practice», Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2018. Liu Wenlong and Wan Yu: «Brazil General History», Shanghai:

Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Press, 2017 Year Written by Zhao Hengzhi: «Samba The Master of the Shadowless Foot: The History of Brazilian Football» Beijing: Electronic Industry Press, 2018

Liu Wenlong, author: «General History of Mexico», Shanghai: Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Press, 2008, Dong Jingsheng, author: «Descendants of the Maya», Beijing: Peking University Press, 2009, Han Qi, author: «Transnational Corporations and the Economy of Mexico Development: 1940s to early 1980s», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2011, Dong Jingsheng, author: «Land and Freedom: Research on Peasant Mobilization in the Process of Mexico's Modernization», Beijing: Peking University Press, 2019

It explores the relationship between the modern village community system and political stability in Mexico. Through historical analysis, Zhang Qing shows the changing trajectory of the relationship between the central government and local governments in Mexico in different periods. There are two other studies: Xie Wenzhe analyzed the changes in the relationship between the central government and local governments in Mexico in the 1990s. The agricultural reform and opening up since the 1990s has affected Mexico's "agriculture, rural areas and farmers"

## Influenced by

Argentina research has made new progress. There are 2 historical monographs: Dong Guohui focuses on research Argentina's modernization development process from independence to the early 1940s, in order to objectively explain the underlying reasons why Argentina went from prosperity to decline in a short period of time. Pan Fang examined the origins of Argentina's early populism and analyzed the impact of this trend of thought on Argentina's development path. It has a huge impact on the choice, and provides a new explanation for understanding Latin American populism from the perspective of local culture. There are 2 monographs on economics: Shen An uses detailed materials to show the occurrence of the Argentine financial crisis from 2001 to 2002. process and its impact on Argentina's political economy. Jiang Han explored Argentina's "pendulum-style" development paradox from the perspective of new economic history, revealing that the root cause of "decline" is that property rights cannot be guaranteed by the political system. Other writings 2 The book edited by Guo Cunhai provides a different perspective for understanding the relationship between China and Argentina. Zhong Xiaoning provides relevant personnel with texts and explanations for understanding the provisions of Argentine tax laws.

His writings on Chile focus on the modernization path and social security system. He Xi discussed the impact of Allende's "socialist path" thought on the political development of Latin America. Cao Longxing drew on structural functionalism in classic modernization theory to study the early modernization of Chile. The editors Li Yao and Standan comprehensively introduced the content, steps, current situation, main achievements and shortcomings of Chile's social security system reform since the 1980s. Fang Lianquan examined the two pension reforms in Chile since 1981. system reform history and the development and evolution of pension fund investment management systems and investment policies. Writings about Peru

Xu Shicheng, author: "The Rise and Fall of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party", Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2009, Gao Bo, "Farmers, Land and Political Stability: Research on the Modern Village Community System in Mexico", Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2016 Year, Zhang Qing, author: "Research on Central-Local Power Relations in Mexico: Development Paths and Motive Mechanisms" Beijing: Current Affairs Press, 2017

Xie Wenzhe, "Research on Mexico's Agricultural Reform and Opening Up", Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2015, Xiao Sheng, "Mexico Dream Search", Zhengzhou: Henan People's Publishing House, 2003

Dong Guohui: «Research on Argentina's Modernization Road—A Historical Survey of Early Modernization» Beijing: World Book Publishing Corporation Department, 2013, Pan Fang: "Research on Early Populism in Argentina", Tianjin: Tianjin People's Publishing House, 2019

Shen An's: «Review and Thoughts on the Argentine Crisis», Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2009, Jiang Han's: «Selected Institutions Choices and Pendulum Development: Argentina's Development Paradox from the Perspective of New Economic History» Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2018

Editor-in-Chief Guo Cunhai: «Us and You: The Story of China and Argentina», Beijing: Wuzhou Communication Publishing House, 2019, Zhong Xiao Ning's book: «Annotations on the Argentine Income Tax Law (2018 Edition)» Beijing: Economic Daily Press, 2019 He Xi's book: «Research

on Chile's Modernization Road: Exploration of the Allende Government's "Socialist Road" from 1970 to 1973» Beijing: World Book Publishing Company, 2014, Cao Longxing, "Research on Early Modernization of Chile", Tianjin: Tianjin People's Publishing House, 2019, Li Yao and Shi Dandan, editors: "Chile Social Security System", Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House Press, 2010, Fang Lianquan: "Research on the Chilean Pension System", Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2015.

Mainly focused on the current situation of ancient civilization and culture: Xu Zhenya's travel notes tell the long history of Peru, a mysterious country in South America, with pictures and texts, and some anecdotes. Wang Shishen introduced the Inca civilization and the cultural heritage left behind in detail, showing An overview of contemporary culture and art as well as government cultural policies. The book edited by Lu Zhangshen presents the cultural and artistic achievements of ancient Peru.

Judging from the above-mentioned published papers and published works, China's Latin American studies during this period mainly reflected the following characteristics. First, the research on Latin American issues has reached a historical level in both the scope of topics and the depth of research. At a new level, many previously untouched issues have attracted the attention of scholars, and relevant works have been published. Scholars have begun to raise the discussion of old issues to a theoretical level to summarize the experience and lessons of Latin American development. As a result, the depth of the research has been significantly improved. Secondly, the research on Latin America pays more attention to the needs of the country's foreign strategy, trying to provide text resources for the country to develop friendly relations with the Latin American region and to have a deeper understanding of the history and current situation of Latin America. It is precisely because of this With this consideration, even the academic seminars held by the China Association for the Study of Latin American History try to combine history and reality. Related meetings organized by the China Association for Latin American Studies and university research units or ministries and commissions research institutions mainly focus on discussing the current situation of Latin America. Again, As Latin America becomes more and more important in China's foreign relations, exchanges between China and Latin America become increasingly frequent. Under this general trend, research related to China-Latin America relations has become the "top priority" of China's Latin American studies. The published papers and The number of published works far exceeds that of any previous period, and the breadth of the research scope involved is also unmatched by any previous period. Fourth, research still only focuses on large or key countries in Latin America, and the results are particularly concentrated in Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Cuba and other countries, many countries have not yet been covered. Even if there are occasional papers and writings, they are usually general introductions. The imbalance of research on Latin American countries has seriously restricted the academic community's overall understanding of the development of Latin America. Fifth Compared with any previous period, the depth of papers written by domestic Latin American scholars during this period has been greatly improved, but the space for in-depth exploration is obviously still relatively large. Compared with research papers from other regions and countries in the world, There is also a lack of well-established papers based on theoretical analysis. This is also the main reason why, except for the magazine "Latin American Studies", other domestic magazines on international economics and international politics rarely publish Latin American research papers. Finally, the study of Latin American history There is a sharp decline in the number of papers published. Famous domestic history magazines publish very few papers related to Latin American history. This situation reflects two problems. First, the quality of papers on Latin American history does not meet the requirements of these magazines. Second, there is a serious shortage of professionals studying Latin American history. Overall, judging from the research results listed above, the achievements of China's Latin American studies during this period

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ÿ Xu Zhenya, author: «Peruvian Travel Notes», Nanchang: Jiangxi Fine Arts Publishing House, 2009, Wang Shishen, author: «Peruvian Culture», Beijing: Culture and Art Publishing House, 2010, editor-in-chief, Lu Zhangshen: «Ancestors of the Incas: 1 to 7 AD Century of Ancient Peru» Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2011

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It is recognized by all and reflects the great progress made in Latin American studies due to the unremitting efforts of the majority of Latin American researchers.

#### Four thoughts and prospects on Latin American studies in China

Judging from the more than 100 years of Chinese Latin American studies, this research field has been constantly moving forward on a difficult and tortuous road. The three periods divided in this article are not necessarily very scientific, but are just to provide readers with The consideration of a clear clue for research and development is to avoid a sense of disorganization and to show in broad strokes the history of Chinese Latin American Studies since the late Qing Dynasty. Judging from this basic clue, this research field gradually evolved after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The development process has not been smooth sailing. It was only after the reform and opening up that the research was on the right track. Thanks to the unremitting efforts of the majority of researchers, the research results achieved in the past 40 years are obviously eye-catching. If we compare China's Latin America If research is a discipline, then after several generations of hard work, this discipline has indeed grown up and matured day by day, and is steadily moving forward with fruitful research results. This is the beginning of Chinese Latin American studies. The basic development trend will inevitably be strengthened as the importance of Latin America in China's foreign strategy continues to increase. The progress of academic research requires a good environment as the most basic guarantee. As long as the country maintains a stable development situation, This process will not be interrupted, but will continue. After 20 years, if you look back at the current research status of this research field, there will definitely be some new characteristics. This is why this research field has the unique characteristics The future lies with broad development prospects. In the past few decades from the reform and opening up to the present, China's Latin American studies have made unprecedented progress in both breadth and depth. However, there are also hidden worries and problems that cannot be ignored. The country's commitment to the humanities and society The emphasis on scientific research has provided a good environment for Latin American research, which is an important condition for academic research to achieve breakthroughs. However, it cannot be said that with sufficient funds, high-end facilities and a large amount of data, we will definitely be able to make scientific research. First-class research results that have a major impact in the academic world. The real guarantee for achieving this lies first in the researchers themselves. If the researchers lack the basic qualities necessary for academic innovation, any superior external conditions will not have much effect. Therefore, The researcher's quality of awe and unremitting pursuit of academic research play a decisive role in whether first-class research results can be produced. Let's briefly talk about some thoughts on how to improve the level of Latin American research in China.

First of all, whether a subject has development potential, it is very important to have a research team with an appropriate number of people. The reason why domestic Latin American studies flourished in the 1980s is mainly because in addition to personnel from specialized research institutions, there are a group of institutions of higher learning who are devoted to the field. Scholars of Latin American Studies. Here we take Hubei University as an example to illustrate. The Latin American History Research Office of Hubei University has long been an important center for Latin American studies in China, engaged in

In addition to Mr. Huang Banghe and Mr. Fang Yulan, the scholars who studied Latin American history also included teachers such as Zhang Zhenqiang, Chen Haiyan, Zhou Shixiu, Cai Shuli, Yin Xuan, Zhan Chongmiao and Li Jiwu. Later, Wu Hongying, Ma Li and Lei who received master's degrees were also included. Yongren stayed in the Latin American History Research Laboratory to teach, and there were more than ten researchers in the second half of the 1980s. Hubei University is a provincial-level local university, and the study of Latin American history has become "popular", which reflects this. The prosperous picture of this research field in China during the period. However, it is quite surprising that this important center for Latin American history research has declined so quickly. By the eve of 2004, there was no researcher. It seems that even this research laboratory, which is very influential in the country, has no researchers. The establishment of a discipline requires the joint efforts of several generations, but it declines very quickly, often fleetingly. Therefore, the prosperity of Latin American studies in domestic academic circles in the 1980s did not last long, and the 1990s was the year when Latin American studies Historical research has gradually transitioned from prosperity to decline, and even after entering the 21st century, it has shown a state of rapid decline in all aspects. The prosperity of Latin American history research no longer exists. The main reasons are that on the one hand, in the early 1990s, domestic The rolling commercial tide has had an adverse impact on academic research. On the other hand, it is closely related to the disciplinary adjustment carried out by the Office of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council after the mid-1990s. This disciplinary adjustment merged the world history discipline from three degree programs into one. It has become one of the eight secondary disciplines of history. The direct impact is the large-scale shrinkage of world history disciplines in colleges and universities. As an important branch of the world history discipline, the research and teaching of Latin American history have naturally been greatly impacted, with a sharp reduction in scientific research and teaching personnel. With the retirement of the older generation of scholars, scientific research institutions that have made great contributions to domestic Latin American history research are facing the crisis of having no successors to varying degrees. The sluggish situation of the Latin American history research team in universities reflected here has not yet been resolved. There has been a fundamental improvement. As far as professionals who study the current situation in Latin America are concerned, although there is not a serious shortage of researchers, it is still significantly reduced compared with the 1980s and 1990s. New researchers cannot make up for the old generation in time. The vacancies left after scholars retire. Here we take the Institute of Latin America, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the largest research institution in China, as an example. In the 1980s and 1990s, the institute had the largest number of researchers in history, with nearly 110 employees. There are at least 80 researchers, and currently there are only about 40 researchers. This situation also exists in other specialized Latin American research institutions. In recent years, there has been a "Latin American fever" in the domestic academic circle, and many universities have established Latin American research departments. Centers or research institutes, but with the exception of a few centers (institutes), most of them are still "empty shells" or are barely supported by one or two people, and have not really formed a team dedicated to Latin American research. Researchers The deficiencies seriously restrict China's Latin American studies from moving towards a higher level.

Secondly, professionals in Latin American studies in China are mainly trained domestically and are concentrated in relevant institutions of higher learning. The vast majority of researchers currently active in the Latin American community are trained by universities. University research and teaching units mainly train doctoral students in the field of Latin American history. However, after obtaining their doctorates, most of them went to universities or professional research institutions under the jurisdiction of ministries to engage in research on the current situation in Latin America. Currently, universities are training



There are two problems in cultivating Latin American professional research talents. First, the Latin American history team in universities is facing a serious shortage of personnel. I am afraid that there will be no more than 20 professionals who can actually research and teach Latin American history. The shortage of research and teaching personnel will inevitably cause the teaching and research of Latin American history in many universities to have completely stopped. Now few universities offer general history of Latin America and related courses for undergraduates. The recruitment of graduate students in some universities has also been forced to stop because there is no tutor. In such a general environment, naturally, there are not many professors who are qualified to supervise doctoral students. As a result, only a handful of students who take Latin American issues as their thesis topic receive doctoral degrees every year, which is far from meeting the domestic academic circle's demand for Latin American professionals. The second is how to cultivate students who are more adaptable to the current situation. Comprehensive talents needed for domestic Latin American research. This is not only an urgent problem faced by the domestic Latin American community, but also an issue that professors with doctoral guidance qualifications in domestic universities need to think about. Here we take the Latin American Research Center of Nankai University as an example. Explanation: The Center for Latin American Studies at Nankai University is one of the key centers for studying the history and current situation of Latin America in China. It is regarded by domestic academic colleagues as a base for training senior Latin American research talents. Ph.D. students who graduated from here are distributed in Latin American research institutions in universities across the country. They are becoming domestic the main force in Latin American studies, but almost no one can meet higher-level talent standards. Doctorates on Latin American issues trained by other universities probably have the same problem. The country has long launched a variety of talent reward programs, such as the Ministry of Education's "Yangtze River Scholar Distinguished Professors" and "Young Yangtze Scholars", the "National Talent Project" of the Ministry of Personnel, and the "Ten Thousand Talents Plan" leading talents and young top talents selected by the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and other ministries and commissions, etc., to study Latin American history and at present, almost no young and middle-aged scholars have a predestined relationship with these national talent plans. Even scholars who have received provincial talent support plans are relatively rare. Tracing back to the source, the main reason is that these young and middle-aged scholars do not have particularly excellent research results or their research results have won national-level awards. Awards or selected into the National Library of Philosophy and Social Sciences. Universities bear the important task of cultivating Latin American research talents. Training at the master's and doctoral level is very important for future academic development. However, how to cultivate high-quality master's and doctoral degrees is not easy. First, the tutor must have a We should set up a training method that adapts to each student. We should not allow students to let themselves go. We should strictly control the selection of thesis topics and encourage them to choose topics that can have an impact in the academic world for research. Secondly, if students have any academic difficulties, they should be consulted at any time. Provide answers to questions and resolve doubts, and regard the cultivation of students as an important task. The third is to sign cooperation agreements with universities in Latin American countries to exchange students, especially to allow each doctoral student to visit universities in Latin American countries for further study during their studies. On the one hand, you can find relevant original materials needed to write a thesis, on the other hand, you can improve your Spanish communication skills. Most of the leading figures in many domestic disciplines received good scientific research ability training at the master's and doctoral level, and wrote doctoral dissertations. In academia, it is often a "hit with one shot", which lays a solid foundation for becoming a leader or leader in a certain subject in the future. If through hard work we can cultivate scholars with development potential in academic research, it will definitely promote China's future development. Latin American Studies

Thirdly, in the current team of Latin American researchers in China, young and middle-aged scholars have occupied a dominant position. They can be said to be the future of Latin American studies in China. Young and middle-aged scholars have received strict scientific research training, are active in thinking, have strong language skills, and are good at accepting new research methods. If the new generation of scholars can inherit the scholarly spirit of the older generation of scholars, then Chinese Latin American studies will definitely have a brilliant future. For Chinese Latin American studies to be what it is today, it is obviously the hard work of the older generation of scholars that has laid a good foundation. Now engaged in Latin American research, both in terms of hardware and software, are incomparable to those of the older generation of scholars who studied Latin America. Therefore, the academic environment, research materials and research methods of these older generations of scholars cannot be the same as today. Under the conditions of the language, he firmly adhered to the position of Latin American studies and produced research results that are still necessary for later generations to refer to for further in-depth research. Those who are still alive among the older generation of scholars are still writing and are still writing for them. China plays an important role in the prosperity of Latin American studies. Young and middle-aged scholars have become the backbone of domestic Latin American studies. They obviously have their own research advantages. If these advantages are combined with the fine academic traditions left by the older generation, domestic A group of new leading talents are bound to emerge in the field of Latin America. The academic tradition of the older generation of scholars is to adhere to the spirit of "sit on the bench for ten years." Think deeply in the academic accumulation. Objectively speaking, the current academic research conditions are very good, but the academic environment is not necessarily conducive to the healthy development of academic research. Academic research is greatly affected by non-academic factors. The impetuous trend can be said to be It's more serious. The older generation of scholars has indeed provided us with an example of how to overcome impetuosity and settle down to learn in such a big environment. Only by combining our own advantages with the spirit of "being on the bench" can academic excellence continue to emerge. Only then can we contribute to creating a new situation with promising development prospects for Latin American studies in China. Finally, China's Latin American studies

have undoubtedly made significant progress after decades of twists and turns. The depth of research is in the process of continuous improvement, but with Compared with other research fields related to domestic world history and international issues, it is obvious that there is still a lack of research results that have had a significant impact in the academic world and leading talents in the discipline. This can be clearly seen by comparing the study of Latin American history with the study of American history. First There are far more domestic researchers engaged in American history than those engaged in Latin American history. There are at least seven or eight national-level talents, but there is no one in Latin American history. The Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council recently announced the members of the 8th World History Discipline Evaluation Group In the list, scholars engaged in American history research occupy 3 seats, and scholars engaged in Latin American history research are blank. Secondly, to measure whether academic research results have influence in the academic world, an important indicator is to obtain national humanities and social science awards. Education The Outstanding Achievement Award for Humanities and Social Sciences Research in Higher Education Institutions of the Ministry of Education is regarded as a national award. From 2003 to the present, the number of research results on American history has been awarded at least 10 times, and no research results on Latin American history have won this honor. National Philosophy and Social Sciences Since the establishment of the library in 2010, seven works on American history have been selected, and none or

Not a single work on the current situation of Latin America was selected. Third, from the statistics of academic papers related to Latin America in the past ten years, it can be seen that there are not many papers on Latin American studies published in academic journals recognized as high quality by domestic academic circles. «Historical Research » There have been no papers published on Latin American history for many years, but almost every issue has papers related to American history. Except for the magazine "Latin American Studies", the papers on the current situation of Latin America published in international studies magazines are not originally There are many, and it shows a trend of decline year by year, but almost every issue publishes papers related to the United States. The above points show that Chinese Latin American studies lack research results that have a significant impact on the academic world. It also indicates that the research will be further in-depth. There is a lot of room for development. In fact, the field of Latin American studies in China already has the subjective and objective conditions for writing high-quality research results. Researchers must first work hard on topic selection, which must be innovative, and then use multidisciplinary research methods. Use relevant materials in multiple languages to construct a research framework with a main line running through it. Of course, the most important thing is that researchers should have a sense of awe and a spirit of unremitting pursuit of knowledge. Do not be short-term and quick in doing knowledge, and establish a long-term pursuit. As long as researchers implement the academic goals in their research, there is no need to worry about not being able to write a masterpiece in Latin American studies.

If the study of Latin American issues was still in a "marginal" position in domestic academic circles twenty or thirty years ago, then in recent years the unprecedented "Latin American fever" in domestic academic circles reflects that Latin America has become increasingly important in scholars' research horizons. The formation of this situation has a lot to do with the country's increasing emphasis on Latin America. China and Latin America have frequent exchanges and show a good momentum of development. This reality will inevitably bring new development opportunities to China's Latin American research. At present, There are relatively many scholars in China who study the current situation of Latin America, but there are relatively few scholars who study Latin American history. Scholars who study Latin American history usually teach in universities. They not only shoulder the important task of cultivating domestic Latin American research talents, but also strengthen the study of national history. Understand the development of Latin America as a whole and accumulate resources to lay the foundation for the final compilation of a multi-volume "General History of Latin America". Scholars who study the current situation of Latin America should have a historical perspective, because history is a key to dissecting the current situation. Research The current situation must start from history, and we must have historical knowledge, historical thinking, historical perspective and historical methods. Researchers must not only know what is happening, but also why it is happening. Some senior scholars in the Chinese Latin American community who study practical issues often They have deep knowledge of history, and their experience is very worthy of reference by young and middle-aged scholars. Latin American studies in China have made great progress, but when summarizing the achievements, we must especially see the shortcomings and existing crises. It is related to domestic world history and international history. Compared with research on other regions and countries, China's Latin American research cannot yet meet the needs of reform and opening up, and is far from matching China's status as a major country. How China's Latin American research can solve the many problems currently faced by researchers really needs to be seriously studied. Think and find practical answers to promote China's Latin American studies to a higher level.

(Editor Liu Weiguang)