ABSTRACTS

Alicia M. Barabas. *Symbolic territoriality and indigenous territorial rights: reflections for the pluri-ethnical State*

This article attempts to draw attention to processes of territorial fragmentation implied by State organizations in contrast to the holistic view provided by symbolic geography. At the same time, it argues for the possible legal value of symbolic geography as an ethnological data set susceptible to being used for the demarcation of ethno-territories, that is, the territories of the ethno-linguistic groups, as defined in the section on cultural construction of territory. Lastly, it provides some examples of territorial demarcation among ethnic groups in others countries, which took into account symbolic territoriality.

KEY WORDS: symbolic territoriality, indigenous territorial rights, autonomies, pluri-ethnic State.

Virginia Cervantes and Ana Paula de Teresa Ochoa. *Use of soil's history at San Nicolás Zoyatlán, Guerrro, México*

This text will study the problem of ecological restoration in zones of marginal agriculture. In a larger research project on the current state of natural reserves (soil and vegetation) in the mountain regions of the state of Guerrero, will prove that the levels of conservation and deterioration of the resources in the community of San Nicolás Zoyatlán are the result of a complex historical process in which the changes in the use of soil and organization of family labor have a fundamental role. Contrary to common held position that is used to explain the destruction of natural resources in peasant areas, the traditional system of production and human overpopulation are not the factors that have most influenced the process of degradation of resources in San Nicolás Zoyatlán. In this sense, this article shows that the presence of cattle ranches in the area, along with permanent insecurity in land ownership, with the agrarian conflicts caused by it, have been the main factors that have caused directly and indirectly the degradation of natural resources in the region.

KEY WORDS: marginal agriculture, traditional production, natural resources, family labor, cattle ranches, agrarian conflicts.

Magda Fritscher Mundt. *New policies for Mexican agriculture: a 1989-1993 balance*

Up to the late eighties, Mexican agriculture was based on intense state intervention and protectionism. Nevertheless, with the Salinas s government reforms, these features changed and were replaced by liberal orientations in economic and commercial terms. In what concerns the previous subsidies, oriented towards cost production and prices, these were transformed into direct massive payments to producers, as well as into selective compensatory actions oriented towards the most well-off farmers. This article aims to analyse the origin and development of the new policies during the last three presidential periods, observing the social impacts and conflictivity caused upon different types of farmers, specially those who are market oriented. It also examines the controversial reactions of political parties, the Congress and the agro-business sectors in relation to the new model.

KEY WORDS: state controls, subsidies, regional markets, commercialization aid, productive reconversion.

María Isabel Mora Ledesma. *They came to teach us.* Intra-gender hierarchical relationships within agro-industrial work

The incorporation of local women into the agro-industrial work in the tomato packing in the Arista Valley, San Luis Potosí is connected with the arrival of Sinaloa's women workers, who are the experts in the selection and packing of this vegetable. The women from Sinaloa introduced the women from San Luis Potosí into this occupation –unknown in this zone until prior to the 1980's. This paper displays how this process of incorporation happened, which established a structure of hierarchical relationships among local women as well as women from Sinaloa within this working places.

KEY WORDS: agro-industry, female work, labor culture.

Horacio Mackinlay. *Land concentration, efficiency and productivity in the tobacco industry: a failed experiment of the 1990s.*

The purpose of this article is twofold. First, it describes a novel experience carried out over the decade of the

1990s by an important Mexican entrepreneurial group in the production of tobacco leaves utilized by the tobacco industry. Pulsar Group introduced "associations in participation" as a legal means to compact otherwise widely dispersed peasant plots of land, so as to introduce advanced machinery and equipment with economies of scale. Second, the article offers an analysis on the agricultural performance based on the failure of these associations. It explores how small producers, private investors and the Mexican State are related to the problem of efficiency and productivity and warns about the risk of the withdrawal of State intervention from agronomic research.
KEY WORDS: agriculture, associations, small producers, efficiency, productivity, tobacco.

Héctor Tejera. Carpet *citizens and* door kicker *citizens: the culture of politics, citizenship identity and participation in Mexico City*

This article studies with the elements of anthropology the relation between citizens and institutions in the setting of electoral processes, that have ocurred in the capital of Mexico. The analysis of motivations and expectations that affect the participation of citizens in local political life is demonstrated. Also, it analyzes, based on a cultural theoretical and methodological frame, the political characteristics of the relation between citizens, parties and government to explain the difficulties to promote the citizen participation.
KEY WORDS: citizenship, participation, culture, cultural politics in urban context, objetivation, clientelism.

Gabriela Kraemer Bayer. *Indigenous political culture and magisterial movement in Oaxaca*

Indigenous culture centers on a worldview whose basic core derives from Mesoamerican Prehispanic origin. However, along its history, every ethnic group has integrated a "know-how" of multiple origin. In regards to the political culture of Oaxaca´s ethnic groups, amongst these influences there are two that are predominant: Catholic-based communities and magisterial organizations. This paper shows how the latter experience was inserted within the political culture that orients the actions concerning ethnic-political movements in Oaxaca. This paper delivers partial results of a more extensive research regarding autonomical movements in five different regions of Mexico. Ethnographic methodology was used in this research by means of open interview, participant observation, county archives and bibliographical review.
KEY WORDS: political culture, teachers organizations, indigenous people, Oaxaca.

Francisco Javier Gómez Carpinteiro. *Fieldwork. Notes about cannons and reorientations in contemporary anthropology*

This article offers a critical review of the notions of fieldwork now accepted in the United States, principally as defined by postmodern and symbolic anthropology. It suggests that Mexican anthropologists should take a critical stance towards such ideas, particularly when faced with subjects constructed by the complex inter-relations among economy, power and culture within a global context. The author proposes that fieldwork should be undertaken from a perspective rooted on canonical traditions and that it should include ethnographic data beyond those obtained by face-to-face interactions.
KEY WORDS: fieldwork, ethnography, anthropological subjects.

Francisco Ferrándiz Martín and Carles Feixa Pampols. *An anthropological view concerning violences*

This paper deals with the violences of cultures and with the cultures of violence. After reviewing the characteristics of the different anthropological angles on violence, this article proposes a processual reconceptualization of the field as well as a reflection on the potential and limits of ethnographic research and representation of violence. It ends up by suggesting some ideas in regards to the future of an anthropology of violence that can also be an anthropology of peace. An epilogue on March 11th resituates these ideas into the scenarios of global terrorism.
KEY WORDS: violence, non violence, culture, anthropology, methodology, representation, global terrorism.

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