

## ABSTRACTS

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Jokin Apalategi. *Psycho-sociology of nationalitarian movements of Western Europe.*

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The fundamental aim of this work consists in pointing out the nationalitarian term such as effective and scientific in order to observe and explain the appearance of territorial regeneration and linguistico-cultural recovery plans. The latter assert themselves in formerly identified towns and communities which, in more recent times of history, had disappeared on behalf of the plan the Modern State created on the Nation. In different parts of the world, in an era where planetarization of the system is clearly predominant, the collective action forms, based on the ethnic group and the nation, have been relaunched trying to attribute a stable and recognized basis to the identity of individuals and groups, in a context that has lost its traditional borders. What does the fact that the same kind of nationalitarian movements occurred as much within consolidated democracies as in authoritarian systems mean? Which are the laws that follow those processes? How is it possible that an historical social framework which was belittled to collective memory, works again with a promising plan? What are the conditions that cause in fact the structuring of nationalitarian movements? How is the nationalitarian categorization and identification made? What part does the symbolic and representational production play in the identity recovery? In what conditions do minority movements manage to be triumphant? What is the role of values in collective decision-makings?

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Claudio Esteva Fabregat. *The Catalanian national issue in contemporary Spain.*

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In this paper the author focuses on Spanish political questions related with regional and national autonomous communities. The main approach is devoted to the analysis of the kind of Catalan integration in the context of contemporary Spain/State/Nation.

The items more analyzed are adaptive strategies resulting of the dialectical confrontations between the central Spanish government institutions and Catalan self government. It is also discussed the asymmetrical composition of regional identities with respect to Catalonia in terms of culture, language, history and ethnic identity.

Moreover, the author emphasize the economic and linguistic problems, including bilingualism, and the emerging questions related with the learning and political meaning associated with the use of Catalan and Castilian language in Catalonia. Additionally, Esteva refers to the practice of a kind of symmetrical federalism while at the same time Catalans reject it, considering in that sense nationalistic parties prefers political free association or a confederal pact with Spanish State.

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Jone Goirizelaia. *Autonomy and self-determination right: the Pais Vasco case.*

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Essentially, the article refers to a perspective of the right to self-determination of people and nations, meaning the latter as a whole, which allows people to develop it, whether making it concrete within the creation of a different political and

territorial frame or searching new ways of alliance with a State. The article outstands that life presumes situations of facts to the cautious legislative developments, which respond more to the State own interests rather than the striving of people. The historical and present characteristics are important for the performance of the right to self-determination, but the essential fact is the existence of the will of maintaining their identities and to struggle in order to achieve the performance of the mentioned right. There is a deliberation regarding the concept of minorities within the frame of plurinational states from the international normativity. The article declares that autonomy can be a phase or a way to self-determination for a human community and two statements are distinguished regarding this concept: a) a way to "release pressure" of the states by means of the administrative regionalization or decentralization; that is, the autonomy as a State concession and b) a way of development and organization of a human group which allows to safeguard its characteristics and to preserve its determination of the future; that is, the autonomy as a right of the human group who receives it. If autonomy is utilized to lessen the righteous concern and the rights of a human collective, it becomes a new oppression frame and it loses its reason of existing. Within this context, the situation of the people from the Vasco region is exposed, distributed between two states within three different administrative divisions, without acknowledging their condition of *community* in none of the mentioned states, without any access to any international environment as such, and faced and submitted by two states, specially obstinate with centralism. The conclusion is that the human communities and nations have the absolute right to struggle for the acknowledgment of their rights in defense of their future and as a necessary legacy of humanity.

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Pierre Beaucage. *Self-determination, for whom? The quebecois crossroads.*

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In Canada, the movement for autonomy and self-government which developed among the indigenous nations, mostly during the last three decades, met not only with State power, but also with the independentist *quebecois* movement which grew during the same period. At the political level, the latter is now mostly represented by the Parti Quebecois, in power in Quebec, where the majority of Canada's six millions French-speakers live. This article first explores the historical roots of the Canadian intricate pattern of interethnic relations. While Spain conquered, France and England had to ally with Indian nations, and the profitability of the fur trade required that natives retained autonomy over vast territories. After the British conquest of New France, treaties, not war, were made with Amerindians regarding the cession of land. In a second part, the article defines the present political context of this double struggle for autonomy and tries to identify the possible scenarios for the near future.

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Diego A. Iturralde Guerrero. *Indigenous requests and legal reformations: Challenges and paradoxes.*

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This text explores the relationship between the vindication of indigenous right which is the main claim of the indigenous

movement, and the new legal changes which Latin-American constitutions have recently experienced, as one of the central points where all the stress of the indigenous people is presently concentrated as well as of the national states. The author undertakes these topics from a global viewpoint in order to outstand the tendencies, showing the development of the indigenous movement as well as the changes of State policies, incorporating likewise, the scenery of international cooperation which makes an impact on them. Some of the challenges that indigenous movements face, are deeply explored, as it is the fact of having reached a high level on ideological development -regarding the vindication of their own ethnical identities as new social performers- and the limitations still observed in the political level. It is also pointed out, that even though the constitutional reformations keep a connection with the requests and pressures of the indigenous movement, they have been made due to the interest of a State renewal, more with regard to the ethnical and cultural diversity as a sign of modernity.

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Manuel Ortega Hegg. *The autonomy régime in Nicaragua: historical contradictions and recent arguments.*

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This article sets forth the singularity of Nicaragua within the Latin-American context as it is a self-governing country due to socio-ethnic reasons. The experience of Nicaragua can not be separated from the so-called regularities of the ethnic problematic, although it presupposes its own characteristics. The author explains these characteristics within the accomplishments of the Nicaraguan ethnic matter and it summarizes the main arguments when the autonomous government was authorized; the argument regarding its solution and the one of the citizens rights in the autonomous areas. Straight afterwards, the author gets involved in some of the contradictions and recent arguments; the autonomy as a government policy against autonomy as a State policy; the party system and the regional autonomy; the minority of interethnic contradictions and the contradictions amongst historical problems as well as the immediate expectatives of solution. Finally, the author states that the autonomous government implies very deep transformations in the traditional states and nations, but it also implies the institutionalization of new values which will guide new practices amongst multiethnic social performers.

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Roberto Pinedad Camacho. *The 1991 Constitution and the perspective of multiculturalism in Colombia.*

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The objective of this article is to consider the meaning of the new 1991 Constitution regarding the practice of multicultural politics in Colombia, mainly, as far as the situation of ethnic indigenous minorities is concerned as well as Afro-American communities; and concerning the construction of a nation sealed by cultural pluralism, in a country where traditionally defines itself as "mestizo". The essay holds the idea that the new nation model promoted by the present constitution, responds to a particular sort of radical multiculturalism relatively lessened, which does not challenge the idea of the construction of a Colombian nation neither does the construction of a liberal democracy. The acknowledgment of special rights on the political level and the active participa-

tion of judges within the process, are necessary mechanisms in order to balance the secular asymmetrical relationships amongst different sectors of the country and ethnical groups. Therefore, Colombia represents an interesting case in order to think about the multiculturalism problem as well as about democracy in Latinamerica, which without any doubt, represents nowadays, one of the main challenges of the contemporary world.

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María Teresa Sierra. *Essentialism and autonomy: paradoxes of indigenous revindication.*

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In order to avoid ethnic absolutism one must links between revindicating ethnicity as a nucleus of resistance and loyalties and the political necessity to rethink the nation from a multicultural and multiethnic perspective. This text attempt to develop some critical thought on the risk of essentialist views of identity in the construction for an autonomous indigenous project. It aims to put forward ideas that will allow for new ways to think of culture and indigenous rights, from a dynamic and relation oriented perspective and not as the expression of unalterable traditions. Even when indigenous groups are right in defending their difference and customs in order to defend their identity, this does not exempt them from the need to avoid reproducing forms of dominance and exclusion that they themselves criticize. Some hopeful signs are being displayed by indigenous organizations and groups with them, particularly women.

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Alicia Castellanos Guerrero y Gilberto López y Rivas. *Autonomies and indigenous movement in Mexico: debates and challenges.*

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The constitutional acknowledgment regarding the rights of indigenous people in Latin-America, has been a process of very long struggles. This work describes the various stages of the mentioned process in Mexico, emphasizing the controversies in regards to the autonomy of the indigenous people originated just after the raising of the mayan-zapatistas. The work recognizes the positions which were presented and negotiated by the parties during the Table of Dialogue regarding indigenous rights which was held in San Andres Larrainzar, Chiapas and the different conceptions defended by the participants. From that point, The work analyses the initiative of the law of indigenous rights which, based on the San Andres agreement, the commission of concord formulated, defending that its reaches and limitations were the result of a negotiation which certainly obliged to modify the negotiators back to the original positions but, finally, it turned out to be the starting point of the indigenous movement, as the representation of the EZLN considers it. Nevertheless, when reaching these agreements, which recognize the right to the free determination of indigenous people, the cycle regarding the national discussion was renewed, in which the governmental party insisted that the autonomy claimed by indigenous people threatens the national unity, leaving off indefinitely, the approval of such law. Therefore, the authors show an inclusive feature of this way of organization. Finally, a consideration is made of how the extension of the vindication field regarding the right to the city, can be a strategy which may push the development of the indigenous movement, as well as of the autonomy itself.