

ABSTRACTS



Mural: *Los ojos son justicia.*

Fotógrafo: Luis David Siria Montaña. Fotografía realizada durante el IV Encuentro de Murales Públicos del Día de Muertos, Tixtla-Guerrero, con el tema: "Ayotzinapa no muere", del 25 al 31 de octubre del 2014.

A VOICE FROM THE DISTANCE. THE ANDEAN TRIPLE-FRONTIER: BETWEEN
HETEROLOGY AND GLOBALIZATION

Sergio González Miranda

ABSTRACT. This paper is an attempt to show how the Andean-borderland communities (Peru, Bolivia and Chile), which were considered through the nineteenth and part of the twentieth century, by the diplomatic and central-state institutions, as heterological, marginal and *diplomatically negotiable territories*, have reached, since the late twentieth century, a “strategic position” at local, regional, national and international levels, especially on transfrontier scaling. This position has been reached due to emerging processes such as globalization and glocalization. The Andean-highland communities of Ancomarca, Charaña and Visviri are discussed in the scope of this paper.

KEY WORDS. Diplomacy, triple-frontier, Andean communities, heterology, globalization.

AT THE LIMITS OF THE DIVERSE NATION. ¿WHERE ARE THE MIGRANTS PLACED IN
ECUADOR’S PLURINATIONAL PROJECT?

Cristina Vega
Daniela Célleri

ABSTRACT. The present paper addresses the place of migrants in the new plurinational state of Ecuador. The project of plurinationalism emerges from the historical struggle of the indigenous movement of the country and its proposals to redefine the conceptions and limitations of a liberal nation. Based on the fieldwork carried out with migrant associations in Madrid, we found that the political transnational practices of the Ecuadorian state are characterized by the homogenization of the Ecuadorian migrants abroad, despite a recognition of their cultural diversity. The migrants, in turn, update the diversity of their national attributes, i.e., their ethnic, regional or local identities, even when these aspects

do not adhere to the political language of the peoples and nationalities where the plurinational project was conceived. Despite the fact that indigenous migrants evoke the racial inequalities dealt by the construction of unequal differences regarding origin and migration, these are seldom identified in ethnic and cultural terms.

KEY WORDS. Ecuador, nation-state, plurinationalism, migration, ethnicity, political transnationalism.

MIGRANTS IN 2014 QUEBEC'S ELECTORAL PROCESS. REPUBLICAN DEMOCRACY VS. IDENTITARIAN POPULISM

Hugo Rangel Torrijo

ABSTRACT. During the 2014 electoral process of Quebec, migrants were central actors. The dominant identitarian-populist faction had targeted its attacks on migrants, particularly Muslims, and presented them as a threat for society since their religions and traditions were dangerous to the Quebec's secular state —inspired on the “French model”—. The 2014 election evinced a new role of migrants, traditionally marginalized in both the political and public arena. Academics and citizens mobilized to stand against the dominant populist media and the powerful official discourse. Besides, the high rate of participation among migrants determined the defeat of the separatist party. This paper is a documentary media research as well as a testimony, as a migrant myself, about the electoral campaign.

KEYWORDS. Migration, politic participation, democracy, identitary populism, Quebec.

BORDERLINE SPACE BETWEEN PARTICIPATORY INSTITUTIONS AND MIGRANTS IN
TRANSIT THROUGH CHIAPAS

Edilma de Jesus Desidério

ABSTRACT. This paper presents a discussion on purview of the immigration issue that develops through the participatory mechanisms of different institutions in the governmental, intergovernmental and civil society areas which featured prominently in the consulting, decision making and ideas-formulation processes that addressed the migratory phenomenon in Mexico (highlighting the *think tank* experts of migration and the Faith-Based Community Organizations). A theoretical analysis of the relational conception of interagency is developed and interpreted as structurally hybrid. This analysis combines material and symbolic practices because it works as an anchor for the political strategies, and it strengthens the rhetoric of dialog, thus creating decision makers and providing imaginary models of the “integrated management of migration”. The discussion presented here is complemented by examining the relation between migrants and the institution “Casa del Migrante” in Chiapas, Mexico —which provides them humanitarian aid—, and by recovering information from the study case, applied at the time of their traffic by the southern border and within the focused groups.

KEY WORDS. Frontier space, participative institutions, migrants, transit, Chiapas.

BURNING IN THE BIG APPLE. #YoSoy132NY, SOCIO-POLITICAL TRANSNATIONALISM
IN ACTION

Carlos Piñeyro Nelson

ABSTRACT. This paper debates the traditional notions of political transnationalism used in the United States by showing the formation and the activist process followed by the #YoSoy132 movement in New York City. The conclusion drawn is that immigrants organizations in

the US have diversified their acting repertoires, political perspective and their demands. Therefore, it is necessary to broaden the concept of political transnationalism to a social-political perspective. The latter will allow having a wider theoretical notion to analyze a larger number of immigrants organizations in the US.

KEY WORDS. #YoSoy132NY, migration, social-political transnationalism, United States.

“MIGRANT STRUGGLES”, A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR THE COLLECTIVE ACTION SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Amarela Varela Huerta

ABSTRACT. This paper proposes to consider the *migrant struggles* as a new field in sociology that ponders over the collective action. This work is an exercise that focuses on struggles led by migrants with or without legal documents. Thus, this emerging social movement can be deciphered. Also, the main actors, practices and normative or political projects of these struggles, as well as the exact role they play on the map of current dissent, are analyzed.

KEY WORDS. Migrants, social movements, agency, social movement sociology, migrant's struggles.

THE THEORY OF FIGURATIONS OF NORBERT ELIAS AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF RECREATIONAL SPORT AMONG NEW PRESTIGE ELITES

Francisco Toledo Ortiz

ABSTRACT. This paper shows how concepts such as *civilizational process* and *figuration*, both within the sociological theory of Norbert Elias, can be used to analyze the rising of new young professional elites in late capitalism. Our main interest in Elias's notion of “sport curialization”

led us to consider, both epistemologically and theoretically, the social construction of prestige among members of the “creative class”. This perspective also allowed us to analyze the theoretical richness of “double bind” relationships between citizens/outsideers which are useful to conceptualize the social link among young professionals hypermodern.

KEY WORDS. Social figurations, recreational sport, lifestyles, Norbert Elias, creative class.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SCHÜTZ, BERGER AND HABERMAS TO THE DEBATE ON THE OBJECTIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE

Alfons Medina Cambrón
Sonia Ballano Macías

ABSTRACT. There is a dichotomy in social sciences between positivist models —related to scientific explanations— and models that influence the particularity and comprehension of social phenomena. In this paper, we analyze the contributions made by Schütz, Berger and Habermas to the debate about the objectivity of knowledge. Schütz and Berger analyze society by close approaching and understanding, from the inside, the social phenomena, which permeates their proposal with certain inherent subjectivity. On the other hand, Habermas, with his Theory of Communicative Action, contributes to a vision that is closer to the Verstehen concept, although he surpasses it through the analysis of objectivity as part of inter-subjectivity.

KEY WORDS. Theory of Communicative Action, objectivity, social science methodologies, Verstehen, intersubjectivity.

JOST'S AUTHENTICATING PROMISE AND ARGENTINE TELEVISION NEWS

Cora Cecilia Arias

ABSTRACT. In this paper, the television broadcasting of a union dispute in Argentina is analyzed using the theoretical framework developed by François Jost. The "Authenticating Promise" model is employed to identify the generic promise of television news shows. The model is tested by analyzing the television news sequences that communicated the underground workers' emblematic union conflict in Buenos Aires City. The strategies and operations, employed by the television broadcasters that were used to fulfill their promise of showing the "objective truth" of this conflict, are also identified.

KEY WORDS. Promise, Jost, television, news, union dispute.

THE IDEA OF "RACE" IN THE WORK OF JUAN IGNACIO MOLINA, THE DISPUTE OF THE NEW WORLD AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE NATIONAL MYTH

Patricio Lepe-Carrión

ABSTRACT. An approach to the concept of "race" in the work of the Chilean naturalist Juan Ignacio Molina is presented in this paper, though this work fits into the context of the dispute of the New World and the history of science in Chile. We show how the concept of race contributed to the patriotic epistemology by legitimizing the social classifications in the first half of the nineteenth century, where the Creole elite was placed in a socially privileged position by asserting the myth of "pure blood".

KEY WORDS: Juan Ignacio Molina, blood purity, race, nation.

THE CITY AND ITS WASTE. NOTES FOR RECONFIGURING THE CONCEPT OF HETEROTOPIA

Sergio Tonkonoff

ABSTRACT. This paper aims to characterize, for the social-ensemble that negatively defines them, the marginal urban spaces stigmatized in terms of their structuring value. We state that these spaces must be understood according to the system they integrate with pure and neutral spaces. Based on a critical review of the concept of heterotopy, we state that these sites of insignificant relative weight, in the material and political economy of contemporary cities, become essential for their symbolic and affective economy. These spaces accomplish the socially effective—and humanly cruel— task of setting the lower limits of the urban-ensemble, which takes consistency by their sustained expulsion. By embodying the radical exterior of contemporary cities, these spaces also act as the cathartic and projective *locus* of the collective imagination and passions that, at the same time, feed from them and discharge against them.

KEY WORDS. Heterotopia, urban space, waste, sacred.

