ABSTRACTS

Salvador Martí i Puig, *On the Emergence and Impact of Indigenous Movements in the Political Arenas of Latin America. Some Interpretative Codes from the Local and Global Levels.*

The text analyzes the reasons for the emergence and recognition (on the part of the dominant actors) of indigenous movements in Latin America during the nineties and the beginning of the 21st century. To that end the author points out the elements that make it possible to observe the appearance of political actors of an ethnic nature and their impact on the international and internal spheres is observed. This task makes use of two theoretical positions; on one hand, the emergence of the movements is discussed by means of the *structure of political opportunities*; and, on the other, reference is made to the contributions of the theory of governance. Finally, reflections are made on the emergence of actors that represent historically oppressed groups, and on the degree of inclusion that current polyarchies have in Latin America.

Key words: **indigenous peoples, social movements, governance, structure of political opportunities.**

Taiane Las Casas Campos, *Brazil and India: Interests and Strategies in the Process of Construction of the G-20.*

This article evaluates the internal and external factors, as well as the strategies adopted, that played a part and conditioned the creation and maintenance of the Group of Twenty (G-20) from the perspective of Brazil and India. Although the interests of the two countries were not only different, but diverged on the topic of agriculture, cooperation turned out to be the

best course of action in the face of the economic and political costs of the proposal presented jointly by the United States and the European Union. The conclusion is that the creation of the G-20 enabled the negotiators of both countries to favor the interests of the respective national actors and, at the same time, to extend their own sphere of negotiations in the international arena.

Key words: **G-20, WTO, agricultural negotiations, coalitions, intermediate powers.**

SUSANA CHACÓN, *Immigration Policy: Negotiating Process 1947-1954.*

This article studies part of the negotiations of the Bracero Agreement, focusing on the process from 1947 to 1954. This period illustrates the conflictive situation that its government actors –Mexicans and Americans– had to face; and it also makes it possible to establish a point of comparison with the 1942 negotiation. At that time Mexico acted as the guarantor of the negotiation and achieved benefits. Then, with the change of international context –the end of World War II– things moved from a cooperative negotiation to a conflictive one. The study of past negotiations thus offers tools for future proposals.

Key words: **immigration, Bracero Agreement, negotiation, cooperation, conflict.**

ARIADNA ESTÉVEZ LÓPEZ, *The Structural Relationship between Globalization and Migration: Implications for Universal Citizenry.*

There is a structuring relationship between globalization and migration which assumes a degree of autonomy of undocumented immigrants to change their condition and have a positive or negative influence on globalization processes. This relationship suggests the need for programs that contribute to ensuring that migrants are a positive factor in globalization

processes and channel their autonomy into the composition of socially integrated communities and not of minorities inclined toward conflict. To confront the problem, here the idea of *universal citizenry* is proposed, which appeals to the primacy of the *universal system of human rights.*

Key words: **globalization, migration, autonomy, civil rights, universal citizenry.**

FROYLÁN ENCISO, *Overall Regime of Prohibition, Criminalized Actors and the Culture of Drug Trafficking in Mexico during the 1970s.*

Here a survey is made of the information available on drug trafficking in the seventies by studying the intersections of three variables: *1)* the imposition in Mexico of the overall regime of prohibition promoted by the United States, *2)* the practices of criminalized actors, and *3)* the social and cultural effects of these phenomena. With Richard Nixon in the presidency, combating drugs was part of the political agenda of the right in the US and the world. After Operation Interception in 1969, Mexico became aligned. It was a period of change among criminalized actors: leadership went from young Americans and Cuban traffickers exiled in the United States who after the Revolution crossed over into Mexico for marihuana or opiates, to Mexicans who gradually learned until they replaced the foreigners. The social consequences of these processes were the seeds of violence and the culture of drug production, which would reduce the government's presence.

Key words: **drug trafficking, criminality, narco-culture, Mexico-United States relations, national security.**

JAVIER TREVIÑO RANGEL, *Moral Panic in the 2006 Election Campaigns: the Development of the "Danger to Mexico."*

The article explores how the image of the candidate for the Coalition for the Good of All, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, was manufactured as a "danger to Mexico". It uses sociological theories on deviations and social

control to demonstrate that the "negative" spots created "moral panic" among the voters based on the public concerns that López Obrador had previously awakened in Mexicans' imagination. The article answers two series of questions: first, how was the moral panic built? and how did society react? second, what were the consequences of the deployment of this moral panic for the 2006 presidential elections? What was its influence on the voters? What was its effect on democratic institutions and the parties? The conclusion is that the image of López Obrador was reconstructed as a "political monster" in only 15 days, and that the deployment of moral panic conditioned the electoral process and hindered democratic consolidation: it discouraged voters' interest in going to the polls; it created a favorable atmosphere for non-conventional political demonstrations; it reactivated the splits in the social order; and it produced dissatisfaction regarding one of the pillars for the functioning of democracy, the elections.

Key words: **moral panic, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, negative campaigns, communications media, elections 2006.**