Local productive systems in Latin America:
a revision of its scope and limits
OVIDIO GONZÁLEZ GÓMEZ

In view of the extent and generalization of the government proposals on the new industrial clusters in Latin America, which are the result of different schools of thought in the academic circles, this article makes a critical revision of the literature in the region. The central axis guiding this critique is Immanuel Wallerstein’s and the circulationists’ center-periphery perspective, as well as the recent contributions on Gary Gereffi’s value chains. On the basis of critical revision, the elements of an explanatory, unfinished proposal are sketched, about the territorialization of recent manufacturing in Latin America, within the framework of a probable temporary exit of the crisis, which marks the capital.

Keywords: Clusters, local productive systems, local development, Latin America.

Current Perspectives of critical theory
in Mexico and Germany
STEFFAN GANDLE

In this essay we compare Axel Honneth’s theory of recognition to Bolívar Echeverría’s theory of the four historical ethos of capitalist modernity. The theory of recognition may be considered, since its introduction by G. W. F. Hegel, as a clear expression, and at the same time as a description, of that ethos that Echeverría calls “realistic ethos” (and—at least in Hegel—it is also somewhat related with the one called by Echeverría as “classical ethos” and “romantic ethos”). This theory’s shortcoming lies in the fact that it naïvely starts from the idea that within the social formation currently existing, that is, the bourgeoisie/capitalist one, it is possible to achieve recognition of all
the members of society, including minorities and those groups that are perceived and treated as minorities, even if they objectively are not. Echeverría’s theory of the four historical ethos of modernity (which analyzes, in addition to those already mentioned the baroque ethos) tries to overcome this limitation, upon considering modern forms of coexistence, developed outside Europe and the US.

**Keywords:** recognition, historical ethos (quadruple), ethos of capitalist modernity.

**Public rituals and political processes in Chilpancingo. The case of the Paseo del Pendón**

**Esperanza Hernández Arciga**

The article shows the process, seen as a social drama, through which the authorities intervened in the celebrations of the San Mateo neighborhood, and its subsequent political use. In addition, it presents the current development of the procession with which the beginning of the Chilpancingo Fair is announced, the fair is called Paseo del Pendón, which is seen as a public ritual. The participation of the political actors and that of the neighbors from traditional barrios is analyzed, by means of the examination of the spaces and the symbols that represent them.

**Keywords:** public ritual, social drama, ritual symbol, Chilpancingo.

**The neoliberal State and indigenous women. A case study of the Puebla Sierra Negra**

**Carolina Muñoz Rodríguez & Verónica Vázquez García**

The present article aims at analyzing the development of capacities in indigenous women from the Puebla Sierra Negra, as a result of the State’s intervention. The methodology used was mixed: a survey, three workshops, eight
deep interviews and participating observation. Five government institutions were identified as being relevant for the women: Sedesol, cdi, Sagarpa/sdr, Semarnat and ine. It was verified that programs are fragmented, which has contributed (in a timid, erratic manner) to the development of some capacities. The neoliberal State has proved incapable of boosting them in a more convincing, orderly manner due to the contradictions existing between the commercial opening to agricultural products from the outside and the subsidies policy designed to fight the poverty that the opening itself generated.

**Keywords:** gender, ethnic group, poverty, capacities, neoliberal State.

**Reinsertion of civil organizations in Mexico. A comparative study of the Ley de Fomento in ten states**

**PABLO VARGAS GONZÁLEZ**

Beginning in 2004, with the issuing of the Ley Federal de Fomento a las Actividades Realizadas por Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (The Federal Act for Promoting Activities Undertaken by the Civil Society) an usual impulse was given to the formation and strengthening of civil and citizen organizations in Mexico. This act represents an achievement for the citizenry in the democratic transition. Nevertheless, it has not been enough for the formation of social actors in the local development. This situation is compounded by the fact that so far only ten federal entities have made an effort to impulse organized civil society.

This article’s objective is to present a comparative analysis of the local osc promotion laws, to show their achievements and formal limits and their possible repercussion in generating conditions for constructing citizenry and social actors.
**Postmodern subjects, subjects in extreme defenselessness? The extermination of the others:**

**mercantilism, wars, genocide**

EMMA RUIZ MARTÍN DEL CAMPO

Mankind at the end of the 20th Century and the beginning of the 21st have been marked by the great technological breakthroughs and an accelerated cultural change. On the other hand, it is being tested by violence and cruelty outbreaks in various corners of our world. The social welfare states have brought about an out-and-out mercantilism that erases the individual’s singularity and deprives many of them of a social place, thus putting the civilizing contract at risk. New forms of war and genocide have emerged that make us question our possibilities of coexisting and staying alive as a species. Do we have the resources to counteract the grim panorama around us? The genocide occurred in Srebrenica in 1995 and the testimony given by one of the survivors of the massacre help us to reflect on these issues.

**Keywords:** Violence, mercantilism, subjects, risk, survival.

**The Mapuches: social change and assimilation of a stateless society**

JUAN PACHECO RIVAS

The current conflict between the Mapuche people and the Chilean State includes complex and structural dimensions. The imposition of a territorial dominion by the State led to a condition of poverty, reduction and social transformation of a society. The structural transformation may be seen as a mechanism of resistance and adaptation of its
social institutions. Those structures may be referred to as transition structures. Thus the current political conditions between the State and the Mapuche people can be regarded as a structure that is maintained to prevent the end of a culture.

**Keywords:** territory, lof, loncos, transition structures, resistance.