Politics of experience, memory and narration
DONOVAN ADRIÁN HERNÁNDEZ CASTELLANOS
This essay explores the problem of the policies of the experience from two perspectives: first, from the epistemological construction of categories that allow us to individualize their positivity (for which is discussed in phenomenology), and second from its historical events, facts, in the commemorative events and artifacts that have been invented for use state policies of memory. In short, it is to reflect on the epistemological and political potential of narrative, as Walter Benjamin thought it the last century to describe policies of exclusion. The essay focuses particularly on the Voortrekker Monument in South Africa, along with their policies of autochthony. Finally, they insist on the idea that memory, experience, trauma and other notions conform a tensional constellation.

Keywords: politics of experience, collective memory, narrative, subject, exclusion.

Notes on the conceptual use of the social programs analysis device
NICOLÁS SANTIAGO DALLORSO
The article provides an approach to the concept of dispositif to investigate its heuristic scope and limits to address social program analysis. The concept of dispositif explains how discursive formations and visibility regimes are articulated without reducing one to another; also is presented as suitable for understanding the link between power relations and forms of subjectivity. At the same time, the concept of dispositif it is desirable to investigate the co-operation of two dimensions: the macropolitics, ie, the political relations be distinguished by authorities institutionally embed-
ded presented as the only legally validated and, on the other hand, the micropolitics dimension, ie the political realm of beliefs and desires in which authorities are instituted less bureaucratic, more dispersed and informal. In the work we make an appropriation of this concept for studying an “anti-poverty” social policy.

**Key words:** dispositif – social policies – power – poverty – subjectivity

**The “Security discourse” in Mexico**

**ADRIÁN VELÁZQUEZ RAMÍREZ**

This paper resume the results of a research which aims to create an historical framework to place the currently violence context which Mexico has been inserted since 2006. Aims to demonstrate that in the politic space circulates only one way to interpret the crime, which determine and change political practices. It asseverates that “security discourse” as an hegemonic interpretation of violence from organized crime, has an structural impact on political space. Rebuilding the meaning’s premises that the discourse runs, it will underline the hegemonic operation implicit there, who is acting disconnecting causes of consequences: separating the “criminal” data in the context where emerge.

**Key words:** security discourse, drug trade, violence, political strife field

**Beyond the theory of consolidation: problematic dimensions of institutions in new democracies**

**ALICIA GÓMEZ**

The article starts from the still valid critique that was made a decade ago by Guillermo O’Donnell to the theories of consolidation. The persistence in several Latin-American countries of the problems observed then suggests that
more profound and richer theoretical tools are needed to analyze what has actually happened with the new institutions that were created and that are still being created to make progress with the democratization processes, which have not worked as they were supposed to. Resorting to several tendencies in the theory of institutions, we may observe that change within the institution, as well as conflict and the relation between formal and informal institutions are some of the major problematic dimensions that may help us to understand the above-mentioned processes better. 

**Key words:** democratic consolidation, institutions, democratization, consolidation In Latin America

**Zapotecan Indigenous Intellectuality in the municipalities of Santo Domingo Ozolotepec, San Juan Ozolotepec and San Francisco Ozolotepec, Oaxaca**

DALIA JUÁREZ SÁNCHEZ 
MAURICIO SOSA MONTES 
DIEGO TOTO JIMÉNEZ

The category of “intellectual” must not refer at present to a group or person exclusively, today an integral part of it are native people who detonate the development of their communities from their referents performing a social function within them. The Zapotecan Indigenous Intellectuality in the Sierra Sur region in the state of Oaxaca refers to a series of persons—midwives, musicians, social agents, healers—who have preserved their people’s culture and have transmitted it to the next generations so as to perpetuate it in time. This paper was done in the Ozolotepec region, located in the Oaxacan Sierra Sur, specifically in the municipalities of Santo Domingo Ozolotepec, San Juan Ozolotepec and San Francisco Ozolotepec, where it was possible to locate native Zapotecans who have developed and transmitted empiri-
cal knowledge both in an oral and written manner. At the same time, it was possible to detect a particular native intellectual class given the characteristics of these indigenous communities.

**Keywords:** intellectuality, Zapotecan natives, social role, culture, identity.

**Political Violence and Social Protest in Argentina at the end of the century. A study applied to the road blockades**

MATÍAS ARTESE

In this article we will analyze the main characteristics of the manifestations and claims in the cycle of protests during the second half of the decade of 1990 in Argentina, and the circumstances in which state violence was used as a means of resolution conflict. We will refer to the road blockades, one of the main methodologies used in claims with economic and social objectives. Will focus on the analysis of the subjects who staged those collective actions of protest, their main objectives and the circumstances in which it was applied repressive policies. Finally, as an explanation about the implementation of a discriminated institutional violence in these cases, we will refer to certain features of the process of criminalization of protest, which extends through other cycles of protest after we discuss here.

**Key words:** road blockades, institucional violence, criminalization of social protest, discourse

**“New” origins and “new” destinations of the Mexico-US migration: the case of central Veracruz**

MARIO PÉREZ MONTEROSAS

The migration of Mexicans to the US, which has been going
on for over a century, originally started in the country’s west. The idea had become commonplace that those who migrated to the north were originally from that region; however, since the beginning of the 1970’s said argument has lost strength and it has been gradually and permanently redefined. Since the late 1980’s the international migratory phenomenon has been ever-more present in the country’s southeast, in particular in the state of Veracruz, in a short period of time, involving thousands of peasants who head for non-traditional, urban destinations in the American Union. The major reasons for that are both economic and non-economic factors. **Keywords**: international migration, migratory regions, new origins, new destinations, Veracruz, Mexico.