

# Abstracts

## **Mexico: The federal army after its dissolution in 1914**

Mario Ramírez Rancaño

According to specialized literature, the federal army, an institution related to the old regime, was officially dissolved in August of 1914 after which the Mexican army was created. But in reality, the federal army was not completely extinguished. When the revolutionary forces split, Francisco Villa, and to a less extent Emiliano Zapata, Pablo González and Venustiano Carranza, absorbed important numbers of ex federal soldiers to reinforce their armies. Due to their knowledge of military armament handling and discipline, each of them chose the middle and high commanders. When the First Chief was consolidated and Villa and Zapata's power diminished, another two characters linked to the old regime appeared with the intention of reinstating the federal army. We are talking about Victoriano Huerta and Félix Díaz, whose results, surprisingly, in spite of their common origins, were null.

*Key words:* Mexican revolution, federal army, dissolution of the federal army; Villista army, Zapatista army, revolutionary army, Huertismo, Felicismo

## **General Francisco Serrano: a political biographical sketch**

Pedro Castro

This essay is a biographical sketch of General Francisco R. Serrano, outstanding member of the so-called Sonora Group, once considered as a serious candidate to occupy the presidential post after Plutarco Elías Calles' tenure. When Serrano broke with general Obregón, he opposed to the new presidential tenure of the caudillo. The purpose of this research is to examine the relevant aspects of the political life of Serrano as well as his role and the Mexican government's in the electoral events of 1927, and his sacrifice in Huitzilac.

*Key words:* Serrano, Obregón, Calles, Sonora, Serranism, Obregonism, Gómez, caudillo, Huitzilac's slaughter

## **Psychosocial dawns: The social time's overture**

Jahir Navalles Gómez

The present work seeks to argue for a society conceived in its own events, each one reinterpreted as a shared experience, as an act of social time, where it will recognize that the time arbitrates as the social deposit of significant events sunk in an idea, a memory or an affection, expressions, words, images, leisurely, inertial, abrupt, ephemeral each one revalued by the condensed meanings, by the coincident speeches, by all that can be claimed to the same ones, because none of them will be enough. In this way, each society constantly rearms, so much in an emotion as well as in a similar feeling, which may be at the same time dispersed and corresponded, postulating then that the same society, under this same dynamics, is a journey in social time.

*Keywords:* social time, event, continuity

## **Action-research on human rights: its social representation in Urban Popular Movement**

José Joel Vázquez Ortega

This paper is presented as a result of a set of research-action activities and communitarian intervention pursued due to the interest shown by a local organization that participates in the Urban Popular Movement (MUP) located at the Valley of Mexico's metropolitan area. The purpose of these activities was not only directed to support the work made by the Emiliano Zapata's Popular Revolutionary Union (UPREZ-Los Reyes) in the area of human rights, but also to research through the process of communitarian intervention, the social representation of human rights and their relevance for the practices, symbols and daily ideals, in order to formulate a psychosocial and self governing proposal related to troublesome situations that human rights face in Mexico.

*Keywords:* human rights, communitarian intervention, educational process, social representation.

## **The individualization of social psychology**

Robert M. Farr

In general, most of Robert M. Farr's investigations are focused on the diverse efforts of contemporary social psychology to dilucidate with more accuracy its origins as well as its relevance on the fields concerning

human and social sciences. This work is part of an extensive series of investigations approached through historical analysis since the beginning of the 80's. (20<sup>th</sup> century), promoted precisely by Robert M. Farr from a critical perspective with the purpose of breaking up an hegemonic tradition which characterizes social psychology in modern times as a science of behavior as well as experimental, individualistic and typically American.

*Key words:* collective mental phenomena, reductionism, individualization, multidisciplinary social psychology

## **Economic growth and equality. “Tradeoff” within the strategies for development in a global world?**

Raúl Rocha Romero

The relationship existing between growth and inequality is analyzed within the frame of economic development adopted by the majority of underdeveloped countries. In the present stage of globalization, the economies that deal with the obligation of being inserted in competitive ways within the world economy are prone to create an apparent “trade off” between growth and equality. Nowadays, the experience of some countries shows that it is possible to implement comprehensive models of development in the pursuit of both objectives. Finally, there is a reflection concerning the possibilities entailed by the process of globalization and economic development.

*Keywords:* economic growth, equality, strategies for development, globalization.

## **Mercosur and the European Union: Variations among factors of regional cohesion**

Mikhail Mohammeddinov

This article proposes a framework to compare regional blocs. This model utilizes selected European integration theories and it is applied to the examination of regional cohesion within Mercosur and European Union. The comparison between these two cooperative groups demonstrates that in spite of being common markets, they are vastly different. This study also underlines the importance shown by non-economic factors and the necessity of evaluating the success of integrating associations outside Europe within the context of local realities which do not use the criteria adopted by the EU.

*Keywords:* Mercosur, European Union, regional integration, regionalism, globalization, integration theory.

## **The paradoxical development of the historical subject in 20th and 21st centuries: class and multitude**

Jorge Veraza

Does a historical subject exist in the contemporary reality? The twentieth century did see the rise of a process of declassment within the society. However, at the face of globalization —truly operated by the biggest imperialistic (in spite of Hardt and Negri's opinion) world system— a reclassification process has been generated, in which multitude, masses, “new subjects” and people etc., become mere aspects of the proletarian humanity. Confused in the one referred declassment process, Martin Heidegger, the structuralism and the postmodernists thinkers of today all reject the historical subject because they don't observe the reclassification process. This article observes, first, the actual phenomenon of the emergency of a historical subject in 2004. Then, it debates the theoretical problem from denial of the subject face to face with G.W Bush's performance style in his campaign to presidential elections in the United States.

*Keywords:* historical subject, mass, classes, neoimperialism, globalization.

## **The state of political parties in Mexico: its legal regulation in the electoral legislation (1911-2004), toward a parties law?**

Manuel Larrosa y Yanelly Guerra

The central objective of this paper is to offer to the investigators, but also to the students that they are initiated in the reflection and the study of the political system and the history of the electoral system and of Mexican parties, a “instrument” of consultation and analysis that, organized in a simple form but rich and precise in its information, a map on the critical route which has been followed by the electoral system on the topic of the legal regulation of the political parties in Mexico between 1911 and 2004. We believe that in a certain time, the reforms were urgent to the composition and operation of the electoral organs, but nowadays it turns to be necessary the reform visit the house of the parties. The account that we offer in here demonstrates that the theme has been too much absent time in the academic reflection.

*Keywords:* Political parties, electoral system, regimen of parties, electoral legislation