

Abstracts

The transformation of the Mexican presidential system at the State reform in Mexico

Alberto Escamilla Cadena

This article approaches the transformation of the Mexican presidential system during the 1993-2006 period within the context of State reform. It analyzes the amendments to constitutional articles 28, 54, 41 and 99 and the impact they had on the formal and informal powers of the presidential institution. These effects are also studied following the political party alternation in 2000, as well as the adaptation and renovation problems of this figure in its relationships with other institutions of the Mexican State.

Key words: Presidential system, State reform.

The difficulties in dismantling the authoritarian practices in Brazil: Raymundo Faoro's analysis on the beginning of the political 'opening' process (1980)

Maria José de Rezende

The purpose of this study is to research authoritarian political procedures crystallized in the practices of several agents that constituted the national political life in 1980. The analysis is carried out through the weekly articles written by Raymundo Faoro, for the *Isto É* magazine, where he was a columnist. We intend to understand the political life characteristics of the so-called opening period, aiming to verify if there were signs that indicated a dismantling process of attitudes, practices and authoritarian actions in the country. His analysis focused on the way the transition made clear the political inequalities and the society's colonization by the State.

Key words: authoritarianism, politics, opening, democracy.

Identity and perception of the political environment in Monterrey. Psychosocial approach of the 2006 election

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This paper studies from a psychosocial perspective, the political identities built by the citizens of Monterrey and its metropolitan zone, and the relationship between these identities, the social problems perception and assessment of the country's situation. The evaluations of the candidates and political parties, as well as the expectations with each party in the event of winning also are included. The study seeks to recognize the subjective aspects of the citizen participation. To this end, we integrated a sample of 252 Nuevo Leon citizens, whose opinions were consulted by means of an open answers questionnaire. The results indicate that the valuation of the country and federal government tended to be positive, while the preoccupations were related to insecurity, unemployment and economic crisis. The perception of the political actors allowed comparison of the various political offer characteristics. Most of the citizens were defined as center-right and identified with the Acción Nacional Party and its presidential candidate. We discuss the psychosocial processes involved, such as comparison of the political actors, the aspects that allow identification with them and the differentiation that social groups make of the political actors. This allows convergence on a specific political identity process that guides citizen participation.

Key words: Political identity, political perception, social actors evaluation.

Said and unsaid: silence as oblivion material

Jorge Mendoza García

This paper aims to present oblivion as an arrival point of a long process beginning in the public space. In this space the communicable is expressed, the shared is taken from and sent to the private space, and in the private space the secret is woven. The toughest form of secret is manifested through censure, an imposition and power practice that

comes from afar. Censure indicates what may be said and what may not. Thus, silence imposes itself, it assigns the matters to omit, those that no one may or might enunciate openly. This route gives form to the oblivion, the path of the silence leads to the oblivion and, along the road, it leaves aside many episodes, periods, groups, sectors, personages; that is, a significant part of humankind. So the present time is configured.

Key words: public, private, secret, censure, silence, oblivion.

Market transnationalization of dairy and via national development. The case of Mexico and Japan

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In this essay we examine the experience of two nations, Mexico and Japan, whose position in the dairy production liberalization process, sector performance, international trade weight for dairy products, and social consequences of their industrial and political decision-making them have made them raise radically different, to the new requirement inherited after the collapse of stabilization expectations for global food trade for dairy products. Mexico is a key player in the dairy market if only because of the role in concluding a commercial agreement that forced it to liberalize its dairy sector, while on the opposing side we have the Japanese case.

Key words: Mexico, Japan, globalization, milk importation.