

64

Antropología del agua

Nueva Antropología

• **Jacinta Palerm Viqueira y María Rivas**, Organización social y riego • **Jorge Uzeta**, El agua como cultura. Disputas en torno a un recurso escaso en el noreste de Guanajuato • **Casey Walsh**, Región, raza y riego: el desarrollo del norte mexicano, 1910-1940 • **Salvador Maldonado Aranda**, Efectos perversos de las políticas hidráulicas en México: desagüe residual del valle de México y la creación de un distrito de riego • **Brigitte Boehm Schoendube**, Agua, tecnología y sociedad en la cuenca Lerma-Chapala. Una historia regional global • **Ana B. Magallanes González, Fernando Limón Aguirre y Ramfis Ayús Reyes**, Nutrición de cuerpo y alma: prácticas y creencias alimentarias durante el embarazo en Tziscao, Chiapas • **Ángel Acuña Delgado**, Funciones y definición conceptual de la carrera rarámuri en la sierra tarahumara

CONACULTA • INAH

ISSN 0185-0636

Abstracts

Social organization and irrigation

Jacinta Palerm Viqueira and María Rivas

The authors compare different kinds of irrigation systems management. In the first part of this article, a characterization of two different kinds of self-management is posed: A) governmental, headed by the bureaucratic structure; and B) managed by the irrigation systems users themselves. In the second part of this article, there is a case study on self-administered management. It analyses the external agents responsible for the obstacles the organization has had to endure, and describes conflict amidst users of the Amatzinac River hydraulic resources, due to the misuse as well as increasing shortage of water.

Key words: self-administrated management, irrigation system, organization, conflict.
This text was received on August the 7th, 2002, and was approved on March the 20th, 2003.

The water as a culture. Disputes around a scarce resource in the north-east areas of Guanajuato

Jorge Uzeta

The author analyzes the role, the symbols and myths of an Otomí congregation located at San Ildefonso de Cieneguilla (Guanajuato) are currently playing in relation to the Indigenous people access to the scanty water sources. He proposes that it is in the ideological definition and constitution process of its local history where those symbols gain importance as mediators between the indigenous memory and the power relations of the community.

In this relationship, in which agents are constructed in the conflict arenas, different communities use their organization capabilities in counter-hegemonic

responses, resorting to popular ideologies in order to accomplish their own projects, withstanding processes and initiatives coming from the Government and conferring them new meanings. However, these responses are not only given within the Government domination, as stressed by the hegemony construction-focused perspective, but also as part of the internal cultural dynamics that allow agents to bring a personal sense to dispositions and actions given inside the communities, as well as facing the "external" agents. Therefore, the community attitudes can be understood as part of the process in which their myths and history, as well as their symbols polyvalence, respond to power; instead of seeing these only as results of the imposition of national discourses and initiatives.

Key words: water shortage, symbols, myths, ideological constitution, power, conflict.
This text was received on August the 7th, 2002, and was approved on May the 27th, 2003.

Region, race and irrigation: development of northern Mexico, 1910-1940

Casey Walsh

This article is focused in the study of the Mexican Government strategy, implemented time after the Revolution at northern bordering zone, based in the construction of irrigation systems in the Bravo and Colorado Rivers' feeders, and in colonization of these new agricultural regions. The Government planned to settle several ranchers without lands and migrant workers in order to make them smallholders. This program was based in the widely accepted idea that people from north of Mexico were biological, social and culturally more European than those from the south and center parts of the Country, and therefore, they were retakes considered more likely to receive benefits from development projects. The author Manuel Gamio's texts from the nineteen twenties, concerning Mexican migrants in the United States of America, in order to discuss the conceptual mixture that exists concerning ideas of race and religion. He argues that his ideas were directly or indirectly used in the colonization of the irrigation systems in northern Mexico, where many repatriated people from the United States were settled.

Key words: race, irrigation system, region, inequity, biological and cultural development.
This text was received on July the 12th, 2002, and was approved on March the 22nd, 2003.

Perverse effects of hydraulic policies in Mexico: residual drainage of Valley of Mexico and the creation of an irrigation district

Salvador Maldonado Aranda

In this article the author reconstructs the struggle, negotiation and resistance processes of one of the most important hydraulic projects —Cutzamala System— of Mexico City. The political and social processes that characterized the hydraulic policies implementation related to this system are explained, as well as the effects it had on the inhabitants of rural villages located in proximities of Zumpango Lagoon.

The author analyzes how the Mexican Government, by means of its official agencies, validate social discrimination and inequity, through the government policies that they implement at the regional and local levels. First, the author presents an historical and contemporary panorama of the drainage policies for Mexico City, subsequently, a drainage system project at Zumpango region is described. Finally, the article analyzes the reconfiguration of the community alternative political expressions, in the national context.

Key words: hydraulic policies, irrigation system, government, negotiation, resistance.
This text was received on October the 18th, 2002, and was approved on May the 18th, 2003.

Water, technology and society at the Lerma-Chapala basin. A global regional story

Brigitte Boehm Schoendube

The Lerma-Chapala-Santiago basin has nourished big towns, but now it is considered as one of the hydrographical systems with higher deterioration symptoms of the world.

This article analyzes the Chapala Lake threatened by high pollution levels water supply and feeding shortage. From the historic, from prehispanic and colonial, to the present geographical and hydrographical perspectives. From the Lerma-Chapala basin history, focusing on the Lerma River as the Lake main feeder; investigating the phenomena that affected —with technological interventions and a changing social needs of water— the hydrographical cycles. This article tries to establish some diagnoses of the origin and evolution of the Lerma River basin deterioration.

Key words: hydrographic systems, pollution, technology, shortage, local, global.
This text was received on June the 11st, 2002, and was approved on February the 20th, 2003.

Body and soul nourishing: alimentary practices and beliefs during pregnancy in Tziscao, Chiapas

Ana Beatriz Magallanes González, Fernando Limón Aguirre and
Ramfis Ayús Reyes

This text proposes an analytical and interpretative approach to the alimentary practices and their symbolic supports during Tziscao women pregnancy in Chiapas, in order to distinguish the links between practices and beliefs related to the food, such as thermic balance and polarity, appetite, and forbidden foods during pregnancy, as well as their relationship with the body and soul. The Tziscao people's attitudes and beliefs about food come to our attention as their feeding practices are in constant transformation, depending on several factors, as accessibility, availability, information feedback and social prestige. The data was provided by the ethnographical field work, semi-standardized interviews and culinary workshops, in which the community's women participated.

Key words: Pregnancy, food thermic polarity, nourishing, alimentary culture.
This text was received on November the 10th, 2002, and was approved on March the 13th, 2003.

Functions and conceptual definition of the rarámuri run at Tarahumara Range

Ángel Acuña Delgado

The Rarámuri ethnic group, that live at the Tarahumara Range, within the Mexican Sierra Madre Occidental, distinguish themselves from other indigenous groups because they keep alive the habit of running as sport and competition, that includes men as well as women.

This article presents the social functions of the Rarámuri race, through an exhaustive description, in order to highlight it's three main functions: as sportive activity, as a ritual manifestation and as a mere social act. Its purpose is to contribute to the better understanding of the Rarámuris culture, and social behavior.

Key words: Run, competition, sport, social function, ritual manifestations.
This text was received on February the 20th, 2003, and was approved on August the 19th, 2003.