

# Politics, Identity, and Mexico's Indigenous Rights Movements

Drawing on years of field research and an original survey of more than 5,000 respondents, this book argues that, contrary to claims by the 1994 Zapatista insurgency, indigenous and non-indigenous respondents in southern Mexico have been united by their socio-economic conditions and land tenure institutions as much as, or more than, by their ethnic identities. The prevalence of communitarian attitudes in rural Chiapas - as compared with neighboring Oaxaca - is the result of centuries of peasant repression, the form land tenure institutions take, and indigenous identity. Contrary to many analyses of Chiapas' 1994 indigenous rebellion, Todd A. Eisenstadt argues, using a comparison with Oaxaca, that structural factors like social and economic history can trump ethnic identity in the formation of individuals' attitudes regarding individual and collective rights. The book finds that in Oaxaca, where indigenous communities have been less repressed and where land tenure institutions emphasize individual property rights, indigenous and non-indigenous survey respondents adopt individual rights-favoring positions, rather than those favoring collective rights. Further evidence for this argument is found by comparing the non-indigenous 2006 anti-government social movement in Oaxaca to Chiapas' 1994 Zapatista insurgency, which acquired a strong indigenous rights platform, but only after an initial discourse of class-based revolution.

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> To Planting Trees with Guapasan, and the Many Other Adventures that Await



## **Contents**

List	of Tables and Figures	page x
Preface and Acknowledgments		xi
1	SURVEYING THE SILENCE: TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES, INDIGENOUS RIGHTS, AND THE STATE IN SOUTHERN MEXICO	1
2	A TALE OF TWO MOVEMENTS: COMPARING MOBILIZATIONS IN CHIAPAS 1994 AND OAXACA 2006	18
3	INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITARIAN IDENTITIES IN INDIGENOUS SOUTHERN MEXICO: A THEORETICAL AND STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK	45
4	AGRARIAN CONFLICT, ARMED REBELLION, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR RIGHTS IN CHIAPAS' LACANDON JUNGLE	77
5	CUSTOMARY PRACTICES, WOMEN'S RIGHTS, AND MULTICULTURAL ELECTIONS IN OAXACA	104
6	FROM BALACLAVAS TO BASEBALL CAPS: THE MANY HATS OF "REAL WORLD" INDIGENOUS IDENTITIES	129
7	RECONCILING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, COMMUNAL RIGHTS, AND AUTONOMY INSTITUTIONS: LESSONS FROM CHIAPAS AND OAXACA	157
Bibliography		181
Index		203
		ix



# Tables and Figures

## **Tables**

2.1.	Comparison of Ejido and Tierras Comunales Land	
	Tenure Regimes	page 31
3.1.	Survey Questions Used to Construct Communitarian	1 0
	and Pluralist Clusters	58
3.2.	Summary of Hypothesized Causes of Pluralist Attitudes	60
3.3.	Reporting Split Sample Probit Models	64
4.1.		
	(and beyond)	85
4.2.	Distribution of Land Indemnities under Different	
	Compensation Schemes	99
5.1.	Scope of Issues Discussed at UC Electoral Assemblies	109
5.2.	Oaxaca's and Mexico's Post-electoral Conflicts,	
	1989–2007, by Local Election Cycle	111
5.3.	Participation in Customary Governance Institutions	114
6.1.	Monetization of <i>Usos y Costumbres</i> Institutions	145
Figu	ures	
3.1.	Oaxaca Municipalities Surveyed	66
3.2.	Chiapas Municipalities Surveyed	67
4.1.	Map of Chiapas Showing Lacandon Communal	
	Land Zone Claims	79
4.2.	Map of Lacandon Area Showing Land Claims (2005)	80
4.3.	Autonomous Municipalities and Their Corresponding	
	"Official" Municipalities, circa 1997	92
4.4.	Map of Lacandon Area Showing Ethnic Group	
	Divisions (2005)	95
X		



# Preface and Acknowledgments

Every student of Mexico has an opinion about the 1994 Zapatista uprising in Chiapas and its role in Mexico's recent political history. For that reason, this has not been an easy topic to research or an easy book to write. But for that same reason, it was an extremely rewarding book to write, and I hope I was up to the challenge. While a whole generation of cool-headed analysts is coming of age, some of the early scholarship treated these social movement underdogs as a cause to fight for rather than as a phenomenon to study. Activism definitely has its place, but I have tried here to focus mostly on scholarship. I must confess great personal sympathy for the movement when I started taking research trips to southern Mexico as part of my dissertation research in the mid-1990s.

By the late 1990s, I was hooked on the story unfolding in Chiapas and found several excuses to return even before I was formally working on this book. The Zapatistas have faded, although they can claim many accomplishments. But the scholarly community, led by several brave researchers in San Cristóbal de las Casas and a few in Mexico City, has started reckoning more objectively with the strengths and weaknesses of that movement, its broader lessons, and what it has portended for southern Mexico's development model and for the indigenous autonomy model the Zapatistas so articulately advocated.

If I am able to contribute to this discussion, it will have been by arriving in Chiapas by way of Oaxaca. As a complement to the superlatives of Chiapas, I was lucky to find in Oaxaca a less politicized environment (at least before 2006), clever but unpretentious colleagues with whom to discuss important issues, and an empirical counterpoint to the polemical academic battlefields of Chiapas (and all international events relating to Chiapas). Although I only started framing the comparison between the polarized and

хi



## Preface and Acknowledgments

centralized movement in Chiapas with the workaday, bottom-up movements in Oaxaca after the 2006 Oaxaca urban revolt (which was devoid of indigenous identity issues), I was making implicit connections well before then. Not to mention that the less-studied (and hence less intellectually pigeonholed) context of Oaxaca offered an emotionally and intellectually vibrant balance against the hyper-intensity of Chiapas.

Both field research environments were fascinating respites from my more mundane university office back in the United States, and they beckon me still. Colleagues from around the hemisphere have read and commented on portions of this manuscript, and I thank all of them, with the usual caveat that any mistakes in this text are mine and mine alone. First, I thank friend and colleague Shannan Mattiace who allowed me to use a grant proposal we co-authored as the basis for several pages in Chapter 7, gave me access to her archive of Zapatista movement founding documents, and offered friendly advice and support throughout the process, as well as a good critical read. Next, I thank my outstanding doctoral student, Michael S. Danielson, whose own dissertation in some regards grew out of paths stemming from research we jointly conducted (with our Oaxacan colleagues) for this book and papers we have written. Danielson generously contributed his growing expertise to this project, as did my former undergraduate research assistant, Viridiana Ríos, whose own doctoral career in political science has also prospered since we worked together in Mexico City on postelectoral conflicts in Oaxaca. Jennifer Yelle has stepped in very ably to index, proofread, and otherwise serve as research assistant for the completion of this volume. She is also emerging as an outstanding researcher in her own right, and the last (but far from least) student I have had the privilege of working with on research related to this book.

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xii



### Preface and Acknowledgments

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In Oaxaca, my work would not have been possible without the encyclopedic knowledge and constant patience of several colleagues at the Benito Juárez Autonomous University (UABJO): Moisés Jaime Bailón Corres, Manuel Garza, Victor Leonel Juan Martínez, and Carlos Sorroza, as well as help from public servant Cipriano Flores Cruz, former electoral institute director and presently the director of Oaxaca's successful adult literacy program. With Bailón Corres, Sorroza, Juan Martínez, and Danielson, I ran a successful USAID-HED project in Oaxaca, which, in addition to the provision of fellowships, training, and research, allowed me to learn a lot in a limited period of time. My colleagues at UABJO were exemplary partners from the moment we commenced the project, even when co-director Bailón Corres' UABJO office was inaccessible because of the 2006 teachers' protest. I also wish to thank Services for an Alternative Education (EDUCA), a dedicated non-profit group in Oaxaca that has boldly challenged Oaxaca's authoritarian government by meticulously documenting human rights abuses and by proposing and lobbying for policy alternatives. EDUCA let me use the cover photo of this book, which came from their comprehensive multimedia documentation of Oaxaca's customary law elections over the last decade.

Our project was profiled by Higher Education in Development (HED) as a "success story" because of my colleagues' resourcefulness and determination to succeed, even in the unstable political environment we initially faced. I will never forget working with Flores Cruz, but I will never remember exactly how much of the *mezcal* from his village I actually did drink before getting sick at a dinner celebrating the collaboration between

xiii



### Preface and Acknowledgments

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Most recently, as chair myself, I counted in 2009–2010 on the extremely able assistance of Jenna Bramble. Knowing that Bramble was on the beat allowed me to excuse myself from the university a day or two a week while writing this manuscript in favor of my cozy home office, where

xiv



### Preface and Acknowledgments

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