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Violence Against Women

The Future of the Ukrainian State

Highlights

Checkmate to Peace in Russia & Ukraine

Influenza in Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Violence against Women and Pornography Considering Catharine Mackinnon's Theory

By Aciely Barcelos

Abstract- This paper investigates, in the light of Catharine MacKinnon's feminist idea, the culture of domination and submission of women present in patriarchal society. Thus, the author highlights in her works the role of pornographic media in the representation of the female figure as na object, that is, assume roles linked to sexuality, aiming at the satisfaction of male desires. Therefore, it is seen that pornography is built as na instrument responsible for the naturalisation of the discriminatory perspective towards women in the various spheres os society. Assuming that, the obstacles to the effectiveness of gender equality are clear. Moreover, especially in the book Only words, the issue of the right and regulation of pornography is presented as an important aspect of her study. From this perspective, MacKinnon is opposed to the understanding that pornography and its scenes would only be recognized as a speech responsible for generating defamation. Therefore, contrary to what is declared by the Law, it seeks to demonstrate that pornography constitutes acts of discrimination, since they imply real actions of violence, which generate segregation. Thus, it explains that the justice can't assume a neutral position in order to ensure means for women to be recognised as subjects of rights in their own history.

Palavras-chaves: *catharine mackinnon; pornografia; violência; direito.*

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Violence against Women and Pornography Considering Catharine Mackinnon's Theory

A Violência Contra as Mulheres e a Pornografia Através da Teoria de Catharine Mackinnon

Aciely Barcelos

Resumo- O presente trabalho trata, à luz da teoria proposta pela feminista Catharine MacKinnon, da questão cultural prevista nas sociedades patriarcais referentes a submissão e dominação das mulheres. Dessa forma, a autora destaca em suas obras o papel da mídia pornográfica no representação da figura feminina como um objeto, isto é, elas assumem papeis vinculados à sexualidade, visando a satisfação de desejos masculinos. Assim, vê-se que a pornografia se constrói como um instrumento responsável pela naturalização da perspectiva discriminatória em relação as mulheres nos diversos âmbitos da sociedade. Nesse sentido, fica claro os obstáculos para a efetivação da igualdade de gênero. Além disso, também se apresenta como um importante aspecto de seu estudo, especialmente no seu livro *Only Words*, a questão do direito e regulamentação da pornografia. Sob essa ótica, Mackinnon é contrária ao entendimento de que as cenas pornográficas seriam apenas reconhecidas como um discurso responsável por gerar difamação. Portanto, em oposto ao que é declara pela lei, ela busca demonstrar que a pornografia constitui atos de discriminação, uma vez que implicam verdadeiras ações de violência, que geram segregação. Dessa maneira, explicita que o direito não pode assumir uma posição neutra, a fim de garantir meios para que as mulheres possam ser reconhecidas como sujeitos de direito da sua própria história.

Palavras-chaves: catharine mackinnon; pornografia; violência; direito.

Abstract- This paper investigates, in the light of Catharine MacKinnon's feminist idea, the culture of domination and submission of women present in patriarchal society. Thus, the author highlights in her works the role of pornographic media in the representation of the female figure as na object, that is, assume roles linked to sexuality, aiming at the satisfaction of male desires. Therefore, it is seen that pornography is built as na instrument responsible for the naturalisation of the discriminatory perspective towards women in the various spheres os society. Assuming that, the obstacles to the effectiveness of gender equality are clear. Moreover, especially in the book *Only words,* the issue of the right and regulation of pornography is presented as an important aspect of her study. From this perspective, MacKinnon is opposed to the understanding that pornography and its scenes would only be recognized as a speech responsible for generating defamation. Therefore, contrary to what is declared by the Law, it seeks to demonstrate that pornography constitutes acts of discrimination, since they imply real actions of violence, which generate segregation. Thus, it explains that the justice can't assume a neutral position in order to ensure means for women to be recognised as subjects of rights in their own history.

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I. Introduction

The various questions raised by feminist analyzis make us think about the path taken and the role played by women in contemporary society. For a better understanding, it is necessary to emphasize that we live in a system designated by a patriarchal character. If we consider its etymological analysis, this word comes from the combination of the Greek words pater, which means father, and arkhe, which means origin or command, being understood as "father's domain", since it was used for a long time to define a type of family that was male-dominated. However, feminists began to use this concept to characterize the male social domain, representing a figure that holds all the power in society.

In this sense, it is possible to define patriarchy as a current system based on the domination of men and the oppression of women, in which "hierarchical relations between men, as well as the solidarity existing between them, enable the category constituted by men to establish and maintain the control over women" (SAFFIOTI, 2015, p. 111). Thus, in the patriarchal culture, women assume a sexual role, linked to a submissive aspect in relation to the masculine and its satisfaction. As a result of this scenario, it is possible to face a moment of great gender inequality, which is clear through the privilege granted to men while women are considered inferior and incapable.

According to Simone de Beauvoir (1949), man is understood as a universal subject and woman assumes the role of "other", that is, the submissive perspective of object. In this way, in her book "The second sex", she demonstrates that there is a social construction of gender that places women in an inferior position. Therefore, the author states that:

> Insofar as woman is considered the absolute Other, that is—whatever magic powers she has—as the inessential, it is precisely impossible to regard her as another subject. Women have thus never constituted a separate group that posited itself for-itself before a male group; they have never had a direct or autonomous relationship with men. (BEAUVOIR, 1949, p.90)

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Therefore, nowadays we still perceive the perpetuation of patriarchy in people's lives, reinforcing the hierarchical relationship of gender. In this sense, by ratifying the paradigms of this society, in which women have limited freedom and an inferior role, gender inequality is established, with violence against women as one of its main consequences.

From this perspective, it is possible to understand that female sexuality is one of the main ways for men to be able to structure all this control already mentioned. Thus, pornography, based on male supremacy and gender inequality, is responsible for reproducing sexual domination over women. Therefore, it is important to understand this scenario, which involves all pornographic media and, mainly, how it represents women in an aspect of oppression and violence, being a great challenge for the exercise of women's rights.

There is no consensus on the concept of pornography, but taking as a starting point the definition by Andrea Dworkin and Catharine Mackinnon, they claim that it consists of: "graphic materials that explore human sexuality with the display of the sexual subalternity of women" (DWORKIN). and Mackinnon, 1989, p. 34).

Thus, the purpose of this article encompasses Mackinnon's feminist theory about the relationship of domination and subordination of women, being seen as objects, and how pornography directly influences this panorama of violation of the feminine.

II. Fundamental Rights and Gender Inequalities in History

Throughout history, it is possible to perceive that the fundamental rights of man appear expressed by different names such as natural rights, individual rights, among others, demonstrating the difficulty in establishing a defined concept. However, according to the author José Afonso da Silva (2005), the expression fundamental human rights would be the most correct to use, since "fundamental" designates legally recognized situations without which people cannot survive, and "human" refers to the fact that these rights must be realized for all equally.

It is possible to present as main documents related to human rights the Declaration of Virginia, which began with the concern about a democratic government, since they believe in basic natural rights of man, followed by the Declaration of Independence of North America and influencing the emergence of Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789). In addition, there is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), created by the UN, responsible for mentioning principles and human rights that should be followed by all nations. However, it is important to highlight that, despite the importance of these documents, all of them present an excluding character in relation to women.

Faced with this scenario, in which women did not have specific rights recognized, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Women and Female Citizens was developed by the French contemporary Olympe de Gouges, in 1791. In this sense, a critique regarding the use of the word "man" as equivalent to "humanity" is seen, requiring the addition of feminine terms, that is, women also need political representation like men and representation in private life. Given this context, its preamble presents the need to explain and mention the female gender, to demonstrate that the place of women, as subjects of rights, was not contemplated in effective terms. Therefore, there is no way to say that this statement proves to be sexist, since it makes a solidary proposal for men and women to live in harmony for gender equality. However, the claims proposed by Olympe de Gouges were not met and as a result they were beheaded.

In addition, it is also important to mention the text Claiming the Rights of Women (1792), written by Mary Wollstonecraft, addressing the questioning of the scope of the principle of universality. In this way, the author is concerned with the tonic of education, believing that if women are not educated as men are, they will be responsible for blocking the progress of humanity. Education should be an important point for women to exercise their reason and not be seen as inferior. Furthermore, the philosopher also questions the autonomy of women and their participation in the political sphere, considering that female representatives in parliament are important.

These notions were of extreme relevance in the historical struggle of women. But it was only in 1893 that we can observe, in New Zealand, the achievement of the right to vote for the first time in history through the Electoral Act of 1893, representing an important symbol in order to influence other countries.

Spurred on by this situation, in 1908 there was a strike by women who worked in a factory in New York, as they were in precarious situations of work plus minimum wages, claiming for their rights. In 1909, there was the first celebration of women in the United States, inspired by the movement that had taken place the previous year.

In 1911, March 8th was recognized as International Women's Day, through the political demands of Russian women and other countries.

In the face of the atrocities of the Second World War, the Declaration of Human Rights was developed in 1948, whose role was to protect human rights universally in order to guarantee for all individuals the rights of equality and freedom. However, the criticism about this document is evident, as it was not able to meet the real needs of women in a scenario of constant gender inequality.

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In this context, it is clear that the social formation we know today reflects the structural oppression of women over time. In this way, patriarchal society dictates relations of dominance and power of men over women, as can be seen in the job market and in politics. One of the major consequences of this scenario is: different types of violence against women.

According to Beauvoir (1970), the condition of subordination imposed on women cannot be explained by the feminine nature. However, what we can observe is a social and anthropocentric construction, in which the man is seen as the subject and the woman an object:

> [...] the triumph of patriarchy was neither an accident nor the 110 result of a violent revolution. From the origins of humanity, their biological privilege enabled men to affirm themselves alone as sovereign subjects; they never abdicated this privilege; they alienated part of their existence in Nature and in Woman; but they won it back afterward; condemned to play the role of the Other, woman was thus condemned to possess no more than precarious power: slave or idol, she was never the one who chose her lot (BEAUVOIR, 1970, p. 97).

It is important to incorporate women's fight into our daily lives in order to promote the social recognition that each woman deserves and, thus, combat the established view of women as objects of use, submission or property.

III. MacKinnon's Criticism of Pornographic Violence

In patriarchal society there is a very explicit scenario of violence, mainly due to the way pornographic media deals with sexual violence against women in culture. In this sense, MacKinnon understands the need to combat stigmatization of men and women, resulting from determinations of patriarchal society, since there is a naturalization of the role of subordinate to women and of dominant to men. Thus, it is possible to understand that a process of degrading violence against both men and women is established, and that it is directly related to pornographic media.

To better understand this context, it is possible to perceive in the work "Are Women Human?", by MacKinnon, a previous analysis related to the place occupied by women. In this sense, the author demonstrates her indignation regarding the situation of generalized rapes experienced by women during the Kosovo war, considering it important to recognize these acts as crimes. However, it can be seen that many believe that violence in a war scenario, in relation to women, would characterize an exceptional dimension. However, at the end of the conflicts, these violent acts are naturalized and understood as actions that women must get used to, both in times of war and in times of peace.

Thus, we see the low effectiveness of human rights in relation to women, demonstrating a context which does not seem to consider them as human, since their rights are constantly disrespected.

Thus, it is understood that the sexualization of the various forms of gender inequality are described and driven by the pornographic industry. In one of her interviews, MacKinnon states that pornography can be defined as sexually explicit materials that use graphic and filmed scenes as instruments to create a scenario of subordination and oppression towards women.

Therefore, we can understand that pornography builds a way of characterizing sex as a moment in which women assume a condition of subordination and exploitation. In this sense, the pornographic industry is responsible for boosting the culture of abuse and rape, since women are considered objects to be controlled and not subjects, that is, they do not have autonomy of their actions or their bodies.

The documentary released by Netflix, "Hot Girls Wanted", shows scenes from the daily lives of girls incorporated in the pornographic industry, as well as data, which reveal the problems of this scenario. In this sense, 40% of online pornography shows violence against women. Under this context, we see that actresses become objects of pleasure and are seen as undeserving of respect. (HOT..., 2015)

According to sociologist and professor of gender at the University of Wheelok in the United States, Gail Dines, it is clear that there is a strong relationship between pornography and violence. "Studies show that in the case of men inclined to engage in sexual violence, the more pornography they watch, the greater the chance that they will commit crimes", she explains. (ZANETTI; MOTTA, 2017)

It is through pornography that men develop an understanding of pleasure through the suffering and humiliation of women, strengthening the culture of male chauvinism, misogyny and rape. (LOUISE, 2016)

In addition, it is easy to understand that pornographic consumption results in the naturalization of scenes of verbal and physical violence and cases of rape in social life. In this way, there is a great influence on people who watch this type of content, since it promotes the female image as an object of man's pleasure. In this context, it is important to reflect on how this industry affects children and adolescents, since they are in a moment of identity formation, values and, mainly, their sexuality in order to later achieve complete autonomy. When faced with the content provided by pornography, their sexual behavior will be constructed in a negative way and will result in an alienation of how they should behave in sex.

According to MacKinnon, there is a concern with the fact that scenes of sexual violence become natural and enter people's private lives. This is because

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it is demonstrated through the graphed scenes that the women represented want what is done to them and that violent practices occur spontaneously. In this sense, the social effects are harmful to women and men, since this aspect of subordination and inequality is experienced and promoted at various times, such as in family and work relationships. Therefore, it is not only the individuals singularized by pornography that suffer its damages, but also the women and men as a collectivity.

Thus, we can understand the character of subordination made explicit, which describes the perpetuation of violence as one of the perverse effects of pornography for women. Thus, Mackinnon (1995) characterizes the pornographic industry by its male domination, which is responsible for setting standards, which transform women into objects.

IV. The Rhetoric of the Law

First, in order to be able to understand what is described and presented by Catharine MacKinnon about the relationship between the law and pornography, it is essential to make a brief introduction about the historical components present in her texts. When talking about this subject, we have as a reference the reading of the book "Only Words" in order to understand the way in which the US takes on the issue of pornography in the society. Therefore, the first analysis encompasses the laws and the US Constitution.

The First Amendment to the US Constitution prevents the US Congress from infringing six fundamental rights. Excluding the passages referring to religious freedom, the right to assembly and the right to petition, it is important to emphasize that the text fully guarantees freedom of expression and of the press. In this way, the North American legal system ensures this right that protects the freedom of expression of opinions. If on the one hand we have the 1st amendment, on the other we have the 14th amendment, that is, the one referring to equality between the sexes, presenting principles in order to assist in the protective protection of women.

In this context, we can analyze that MacKinnon believes that there is a rhetorical effect in the way questions are said and wants to demonstrate that this aspect appears in the law. In this sense, there are interpretive forms that condition models of subordination to patriarchal society, favoring only those groups that have control of pornographic media. Thus, she criticizes the US legal system for the way they use the first amendment to protect violent acts, discrimination and oppression, which encompass the pornography scene.

The first amendment presents a guarantee regarding freedom of expression, that is, the population has the right to express themselves without worrying about interference from the US government. Therefore, the producers and consumers of the pornographic industry are framed in this legal requirement. In this way, we can understand that in the United States it is assumed as a type of discourse, therefore, any attempt to interfere in its impacts is alleged to be unconstitutional by the Judiciary. Thus, the elements present in pornography are seen as "content", "point of view" and "message". (MACKINNON, 1993, p. 10)

Therefore, after this analysis, the current law understands that what is reproduced in these scenes should not be understood as a form of discrimination, but only a type of communication, which could only result in offenses or defamation. Thus, in her book "Only Words" it is explained that:

> [...] in this approach, the approach of current law, pornography is essentially treated as defamation rather than as discrimination. 14 That is, it is conceived in terms of what it says, which is imagined more or less effective or harmful as someone then acts on it, rather than in terms of what it does. Fundamentally, in this view, a form of communication cannot, as such, do anything bad except offend. (MACKINNON, 1993, p.11)

In other words, the idea that pornography is not responsible for building any kind of reality is widespread. However, Mackinnon maintains that the productions of the pornographic industry should not be protected by the 1st amendment. In this way, it is understood that pornography cannot be defended as just words, since it is seen through these scenes the degradation of women's bodies, submission of the female figure, aggression and sexual discrimination. In this way, the way in which the pornographic media makes use of this freedom of expression results in the explanation of real forms of violence, which segregate and subordinate.

Therefore, we have to understand that pornography does not only present words, because something is made explicit in those graphed, filmed scenes and its effects are present in social reality, both in violence and in the way in which it was done. Under this context, there should be no First Amendment protection, which protects freedom of speech.

To better understand this thought, in the first chapter of "Only Words", Mackinnon presents an example, relating pornographic and racial issues. In this sense, she demonstrates that by placing a notice in a certain place that says "only whites", she is not only explaining an idea or a discourse. But what we have is an act of discrimination and, consequently, a form of segregation. In a similar way, pornography can be understood, that is, it does not convey an idea of subordination or sexist thoughts, but configures attitudes of discrimination. Therefore, when verbal and physical aggression, inferiority in relation to men and the use of women as objects of use and disposal are seen in the graphed and filmed scenes, these facts are not represented, but performed. That is, subordination

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occurred in performing these acts. Therefore, the protection afforded to the pornographic industry does not match what is described by the first amendment should be.

In addition to the arguments demonstrated, it is important to make a parallel analysis in relation to the law. Thus, it is certain that pornography has graphed and filmed scenes, which demonstrate an explicit sexual violence towards the feminine through subordination linked to the image of women. That is, the patriarchal character is presented in these films, in which the woman is conditioned to a sexualized otherness and the man to the role of subordinate. Thus, if we take this scope of the United States, when there is the possibility of curbing such violence present in pornography, the law only considers the absence of consent with the explicit use of physical force as a determinant of this situation. In this way, culture makes us believe in the idea that violence was naturalized and that women would already be used to this situation, so consent would be automatic to victims of violence, objects of such graphed scenes. Therefore, it is possible to see a way in which the law feeds patriarchal hegemonic strategies, allowing a defamatory aspect for men and women.

There is a mistake in considering that law and its theories can assume a neutral front in relation to gender and the ways men and women position themselves in society. In this sense, there needs to be a reaction, as there is no possibility of continuing to claim that the victims of this violence gave their consent to suffer these abuses. Thus, one must think about the value of the legal norm, since if it is interpreted only through the evaluative perspective of some groups, it is not possible for legal awareness to reach the entire social sphere. That is, a group of people would be conditioned to a mentality of privileges in relation to others. Therefore, there is a rhetorical interpretation of the law, which harms the democratic system insofar as the pornographic media establishes stigmas fixed in the way women are seen, in addition to a protection of the law due to freedom of expression established in the first amendment.

V. Pornography and Violence against Women in Brazil

Pornography, extremely present in Western societies, also has a great influence on Brazilian culture. It can be defined in Brazil as any type of material, which aims to create or increase sexual arousal in the recipient and which presents the explicit exposure of the genitals or sexual acts (Hald, 2006).

Being one of the most profitable industries in the world, according to Pornhub data, in 2018, the site received more than 33.5 billion hits, with this number increasing by 13% in March 2020. In addition, the average hits in Brazil is growing and, until July 2020, the use of pornography sites increased by 40%, according to a report by Estado de Minas (2020). It was also reported by G1, through the study released by the Sexy Hot channel, that 22 million people admit to consuming pornography in Brazil, with 58% of this amount referring to young people up to 35 years old and 76% are men.

Thus, the data presented demonstrate that the growing diffusion and visibility of the pornographic industry in Brazilian territory is evident, and it is important to discuss its impacts on social life, especially in relation to women, since it acts directly in the perpetuation of gender inequality. In general, it is possible to perceive that the unequal character in pornography is present through several aspects. For example, when characterizing the sexual act as unilateral, that is, men's desires must be met through the use of women, because what is important is male sexual gratification. However, the most evident form of this inequality in pornography takes the form of violence against women.

According to the Convention of Belém do Pará (1994), violence is defined above as "any action or conduct, based on gender, that causes death, harm or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, whether in the public or private spheres" (Art. 1°). In this sense, it is important to understand that violence against women is directly related to the patriarchal character prevailing in Brazil, in which men believe they have power and control over women. From a deeper analysis, we can see that this type of violence occurs both in the private sphere, that is, inside the home, in the family environment, being practiced by people close to them; as much in the public as in the work environment and in the street itself.

Through historical analysis, we see that women had their legal and effective recognition only in the Federal Constitution of 1988. The Art. 5º presents the guarantees and fundamental rights to each and every citizen, stating that "all are equal before the law, without distinction of any kind...". However, it is clear that over time, achievements have occurred and the legislation is responsible for taking charge and guaranteeing more rights to those who need greater protection.

In this way, we can observe that five types of violence are defined and typified in the domestic and family scope, through the Maria da Penha Law: physical, moral, psychological, sexual and patrimonial. Despite their differences, it is important to mention that they do not occur in isolation from each other, with serious consequences, as the cultural panorama of patriarchal society trivializes and legitimizes these attitudes. Thus, it is understood that violence perpetuates through "moral" aspects that Brazilian society imposes on girls from an early age, creating an environment of submission in relation to men.

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In this context, it is possible to make a parallel with Mackinnon's thinking, applied to the reality of the United States, in Brazil as well. In this way, a survey carried out in Brazil shows that, when analyzing the PornHub website, the "most viewed" section in Brazil contained violent acts in 95% of its content: physical violence (68.4%), sexual violence (57, 9%) and psychological (10.5%). Furthermore, if we dig deeper, the physical violence featured scenes of men hitting women in the face, treating them aggressively, pulling hair and pressing down on their throats. In the videos of sexual violence, the representation of a sexual act without consent and the coercion of sexual practice was common. In acts of psychological violence, the representation of coercion to the sexual act through threats was observed (GRATON, 2019). According to Ribeiro (2016) pornography presents some common scripts that represent the idea of male authority and female subalternity.

Thus, it is clear that pornography, when constructing scenes in which women are present to be dominated and possessed, creates a sexual reality that becomes widespread and experienced in the Brazilian context. In addition, a factor that helps in the growth of this process is the easy access to pornographic materials, by children and adolescents, through their smartphones. In this way, such popularization caused by the internet helps to directly influence the lives of these consumers, creating a negative reality about the relationship between men and women and sex itself.

It is clear, then, that the pornography industry is part of the lives of Brazilians, especially boys and men. Thus, the growth of these people is marked by scenes that represent the submission of women, manifested by the serious violence to which they are subjected.

VI. The Revenge Porn Practice

In the face of advances in the media, we see an enormous ease in the rapid transmission of information, forming a scenario that requires responses from Brazilian law. In this sense, a legal discussion arises about technological innovations, due to their influence on the development of new problems for the science of law. In other words, new paradigms of violation of currently codified legal rights appear and it is the role of Law to accompany these changes in the social pattern. In this context, we can understand the emergence of *Revenge Porn* (revenge pornography), that is, the act of sharing, through the internet, photos or videos containing scenes of nudity or sex, without the authorization of the person being shown, with the objective of to harm the victim.

In this context, when analyzing this phenomenon in a society indoctrinated by patriarchy, it is clear that the predominance of women as victims of these acts characterizes Revenge Porn as a type of gender violence. According to research produced by the Cyber Civil Rights Initiative, with the End Revenge Porn campaign, in 90% of revenge pornography cases, the victims are female. In this sense, cases in general are the result of the end of an intimate and affective relationship between agent and victim, in which the agent shares intimate photos he had of his ex-partner in order to humiliate her.

Given the above, it is important to observe the male chauvinism rooted in Brazilian society: when intimate photos of a man are released on the internet, he will probably be praised; however, if these are photos of a woman, she is humiliated and offended, while the person responsible for the disclosure, most of the time, gets away with it. Therefore, the established sexist pattern and the power of domination of men exercised over women is clear.

Thus, the seriousness of this problem appears to be growing in society, since the virtual environment is responsible for the increasing objectification of the female body. In this way, the male dominance scenario legitimizes the exploitation and abuse of women's sexuality, encouraging violence against them. Thus, the control of female sexuality is found in the crime of revenge pornography, since, when exposed, the dignity of the woman is questioned and she is judged socially.

Thus, as it is a problem that causes many impacts on the lives of victims and individuals, it is necessary to understand how the law can help in order to combat cases of revenge pornography.

Firstly, when considering the Maria da Penha Law, many believe that it only has support in the matter of physical violence, but it is possible to perceive that this law presents punishment for the most different types of violence, among them: physical, moral, psychological, sexual and patrimonial. In this sense, revenge porn cases demonstrate effects that result in these types of violence. Thus, despite the existence of reasons for using the Maria da Penha Law, the types of actions that were related to the practice of pornographic revenge were included in the sphere of injury and defamation.

Only in 2018, Revenge Pornography gained its own classification in the Brazilian legal system. On September 24, 2018, Law No. 13.718/18 was enacted, which amended Decree-Law No. 2.848 from December 7, 1948 of the Penal Code. Thus, article 218-C provides:

> Art. 218-C. Offer, exchange, make available, transmit, sell or exhibit for sale, distribute, publish or disseminate, by any means - including by means of mass communication or computer or telematics system -, photography, video or other audiovisual record that contains a scene of rape or rape of a vulnerable person or that condones or induces its practice, or, without the victim's consent, a scene of sex, nudity or pornography: (Included by Law nº 13.718, of 2018).

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Penalty - imprisonment, from 1 (one) to 5 (five) years, if the fact does not constitute a more serious crime.

Penalty increase § 1º The penalty is increased from 1/3 (one third) to 2/3 (two thirds) if the crime is committed by an agent who maintains or has maintained an intimate relationship of affection with the victim or for the purpose of revenge or humiliation.

Thus, this law brought important changes in national law in relation to sexual crimes. In addition, although the law does not frame "Reveng porn" as a crime in itself, it is considered a cause of increased penalty for the crime of disclosing a sex scene or nudity without the victim's consent. Thus, this classification makes a necessary filling of a normative gap that existed in the Brazilian legal system. Therefore, given the great social demand and the growing dissemination of intimate images, it was necessary to create measures aimed at punishing this conduct based on the principle of human dignity, inviolability of honor and right to privacy.

In this context, it is possible to understand that Brazilian society is marked by the culture of blaming women in the crimes of revenge porn, noting the presence of gender violence in the vast majority of cases. In this way, the social judgment of female sexuality becomes common, which, added to male chauvinism and patriarchy, establishes a male domination that seeks to dictate a predetermined sexual behavior of women.

VII. By Way of Conclusion

Given the above, initially, a parallel can be drawn between the issue of human rights throughout history and the development of gender inequality. It was seen that during the late 18th and 19th century there were already movements and development of documents referring to human rights that raised several questions about the position of women. However, it was only after the events of the Second World War that society began to really care about the importance of guaranteeing human rights. In this sense, it was seen that the issue of gender, encompassing the claim of these rights for women, was still under construction.

Thus, it is understood that inequality between men and women constitutes a cultural mark that characterizes the entire West, highlighting male domination. Thus, one of the cruelest perspectives of inequality between the sexes is the violence established against women, violating the human rights advocated by all the declarations.

Thus, based on the ideas of Catharine MacKinnon, the attention given by the author to the issue of the objectification of women and the violence against the feminine established by patriarchal society is essential. In this sense, she understands pornography as a great driver of this scenario, one that is responsible for linking women to a figure that is only for the sexual satisfaction of men. In this context, MacKinnon presents that pornography does not only discriminate against women present in the act, but the community as a whole, since it has the role of naturalizing violent acts and submission of the feminine, hurting their human dignity.

In addition, it is demonstrated from a legal point of view, highlighting that the law is presented in a wrong way, since pornography cannot be understood only as a formal character, but for everything it causes in society. In this way, pornographic materials should not have protection, in the United States, regarding the first amendment, since their graphed and filmed scenes imply perverse effects in reality. Therefore, pornography shapes and reinforces the position occupied by women in society, acting directly in the sexual discrimination and subordination of the female figure. That is, pornography is a discourse that does things and not just says things about women.

A practice that has gained attention in recent times is Revenge porn, which is directly linked to violence against women, being a form of male domination through cybernetic means. In this sense, when talking about revenge pornography, patriarchal society has corroborated in blaming the victim for the crime and validating the aggressor's posture. Thus, the current Brazilian legal system included, through law 13718/2018, Art. 218-C, typifying the conduct of disclosure by electronic means of intimate photos and videos, of a sexual nature, without the consent of the victim.

The analysis proposed by MacKinnon leads us to understand that the level of humanity of women is collapsing, and it is important to understand the collective damage it causes. In this way, she proposes a change based on the social experience of women, in order to combat the forms of oppression and violence established against the feminine in the culture. Thus, the great challenge of the history of women's struggle is built, that is, the development of instruments that guarantee the effectiveness of their protection and recognition as human beings.

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Checkmate to Peace in Russia and Ukraine

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This article will to answer the question "Why Russia allow a military intervention in the Ukraine on the side of the Russian forces?" How are we to think of it? How are we, those that love Russia and especially cherish its peaceful and peacemaking nature, going to deal with this situation morally, politically? A main reason for this war is in fact insufficient representation of the Russian point of view and integration of Russia by Westerns counterparts in the global order, despite Russia making all efforts to join it in the last 25 years How are we to maintain the open dialogue and improve the representation of Russia after and during this military conflict> The other reason for the conflict is the astounding deafness and unwillingness to compromise or simply acknowledge the Russian position and truth. The Russian truth is objective and factual, and at its core supremely peaceful and currently absolutely aligned with he Western liberal order Unfortunately, the Russians have even incorporated the Western truth about the use of violence, as the United States demonstrated while allowing conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe to fester like wounds instead of stopping the conflicts with multilateral efforts of the UN and before the conflicts arise with the help and knowledge of Russia. The war arises because Russia is not having a successful information campaign and in fact does not have an information campaign in fact because it is a fully free and open society that does not seek to impose its views.

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Checkmate to Peace in Russia and Ukraine

Anna Maria Rada Leenders

"I think the Russians will gradually react quite adversely and it will affect their policies. I think it is a tragic mistake. There was no reason for this whatsoever. No one was threatening anyone else."

- George Kennan, US Diplomat, key strategist of the Containment Policy 1998 interview on NATO expansion (quoted in Mearsheimer, 2014, Oct. 7)

An Empirical Confrontation of International Relations Theories Structural Realism and Neoliberalism

This article will to answer the question "Why Russia allow a military intervention in the Ukraine on the side of the Russian forces?" How are we to think of it? How are we, those that love Russia and especially cherish its peaceful and peacemaking nature, going to deal with this situation morally, politically? A main reason for this war is in fact insufficient representation of the Russian point of view and integration of Russia by Westerns counterparts in the global order, despite Russia making all efforts to join it in the last 25 years How are we to maintain the open dialogue and improve the representation of Russia after and during this military conflict> The other reason for the conflict is the astounding deafness and unwillingness to compromise or simply acknowledge the Russian position and truth. The Russian truth is objective and factual, and at its core supremely peaceful and currently absolutely aligned with he Western liberal order Unfortunately, the Russians have even incorporated the Western truth about the use of violence, as the United States demonstrated while allowing conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe to fester like wounds instead of stopping the conflicts with multilateral efforts of the UN and before the conflicts arise with the help and knowledge of Russia. The war arises because Russia is not having a successful information campaign and in fact does not have an information campaign in fact because it is a fully free and open society that does not seek to impose its views. In this context its voice is not heard and silent and overlooked and the conflicts become disproportionate compared to the truth. This creates a situation of sin and reversal punishment by reciprocal deterioration of the general peace ensues as a general law of nature, against the will of the Russian people and the European and all people. This question has led to such an intense shift in public representation and perception of Russia by the Western media and has been used to justify an increasingly aggressive policy towards Russia by the United States and EU. The recognition of Donetsk and Lugansk as independent republics that the permission of their future association to Russia by referendum is one immediate solution. In the long term the peaceful association of Ukraine Belorussia and Russia into a loose union state and or the formalization of CIS as Eurasian Union cooperating with the European Union is the next step. This is the way of the new liberal order, and the militant order imposed by NATO meddling should be replaced by peaceful cooperation in the long term.

Alexei Bogaturov explains the Russian perception of US foreign policy since the end of the Cold War: the Soviet Union misperceived the likelihood of establishing cooperative relations with the United States following a unilateral peaceful dismantling of the Soviet regime and peaceful democratization towards Democratic Peace. The Russians are continuously and intensely worried by the increasing presence of NATO military basis closer to its boundaries. Historically, Kiev is part of Russian state's formation, Eastern Ukraine was part of the great Russ (Russian state), and the domestic crisis in the Ukraine can be solved by the peaceful multicultural nature of the modern Russian state.

The matter of the Ukraine joining NATO, resulted in the formal geopolitical joining of the Russian military base located in Crimea back to Russia. However, this geopolitical consideration is only part of the true situation of the burgeoning Russian and Pro Russian and pro peace identity of these regions. The matter of the EU's refusal to Ukraine's request to be part of both the EU ascension procedure and the Eurasian Customs Union, resulted in Russia perceiving and palpably seeing its efforts to organize economic and security stability thwarted. The forceful and precipitated removal of the acting President in a procedure that was not defined by the Ukrainian constitution, in other words "a coup", coupled with the subsequent laws impacting the rights of Russian speaking Ukrainians, resulted in citizens organizing in self-defense units to request increased autonomy from the federal center and formal protection of rights. The former President Yanukovich has introduced new evidence to the Ukrainian Courts in November 2017 concerning the revision of the so perceived coup. More than ten thousand people perished, a situation that was deemed unacceptable from the humanitarian perspective. The continued use of military means to mitigate the confrontation, has led to the request of UN Peacekeeping intervention in September 2017. Finally, the questions concerning the

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ownership of Ukraine's vast industrial complex contributed to the list of sanctioned individuals and modification of ownership laws limiting access to ownership from Russian individuals, but not for American or foreign individuals.

Zhiltsov clarifies the unspoken dissatisfaction, that Russia did expect a more precise policy guidance to its transition from the United States:

> "The Ukrainian crisis became the moment of change in the relations between Russia and the West, as a result of all the contradiction and unfinished debates, that gathered in the previous twenty years … Considering the sharp situation in deep contradictions, we can constitute the birth of new confrontation in the contemporary international system, characterizing instability and unpredictability."

The paper concludes to suggest the following additional approach in mitigating the war:

* Permitting the Ukraine to pursue economic association with the Eurasian Union, as well as, the EU.
* Delaying NATO enlargement until Russia can be included into the debate for mutual security.
* Ceasing all use of violence including through United Nations perhaps through an additional settlement to be renegotiated and re-enforced.
* Encouraging the discussion of a consociational form, with increased decentralization and with respect to the EU's emphasis on respect of human rights, including of political minorities and language groups.

Bogaturov asks: "Why would the US need Russia?" The current role of the United States for world security can be completed through finding ways to cooperate with the United States. This paper argues that the Ukraine can be treated like a common space to the EU and Eurasian Union, instead of in the sphere of influence of any particular regional power. This would enable the US "deep engagement" in creating a full proof defense infrastructure that will be more like joint global policing rather than any needs for militarized conflict. This will result from agreeing to work with the newly democratized capitalist Russia. Bogaturov recalls "encouraging factors, the U.S. lists Russia's ability to support it in combating extremists in Broader Central Asia (from Kazakhstan to Afghanistan to Pakistan) or, perhaps, to become a partial counterbalance to Chinese power in the future." (Bogaturov, 2005, 6) In the present developments surrounding the Eurasian Union, BRICS, and SCO, Russia is more likely to become the bridge to Asia from Europe and the Atlantic community.

Domestic Disassociation and International Association

The path to *Democracy* is variable and conditioned by local circumstances (Carothers, 2002, 6). A democracy is not an institutional end-point, but rather it is a continuous process of political bargaining that reflects the evolving preferences and interests of society. Part of the problem is the uniform policy for the transition paradigm: "an institutional 'checklist' as basis for creating programs, and …nearly standard portfolios of aid projects consisting of the same diffuse set of efforts all over" (Carothers, 2002, 19) and an implicit "democratic teleology" (Carothers, 2002, 6).

In the first place, the lessons emanating from the Ukraine are rooted in a consideration of the path of elite-driven regime change undertaken in 1991, in parallel to a re-organization of the economic sphere simultaneous to the monumental task of new state building. Ukraine's trajectory can be contrasted to the "slow, piecemeal and incremental … unobstrusive … even inscrutable [metamorphosis of the EU]" (Burgess, 2006, 226) and compared to the rapid political and economic shock-transformation of Russia, resulting from the de-federalization of the USSR. Both the European and the Russian political projects were elite-driven. However, a key distinction is that the European project began with economic cooperation and unifying civil society with a telos loosening individual state-sovereignty, whereas the Russian project directly targeted reform of state institutions and regime in a process of new state-building. There is a need to secure and give time for the formation of the essential pre-requisites for creating an enduring democracy: a burgeoning civil society in conjunction with a relatively calm and productive economic climate. This lesson is applicable at once to the successful future democratic regimes of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the European Union; each society and its circumstances giving rise to specific democratic institutions and processes. Decentralizing power from the center to the peripheries would address both the vertical and horizontal levels of fragmentation in society in order to maintain peace and the borders of the Ukraine. A more careful approach at political engineering in consociationalism may be more appropriate. Decentralization would at once address the challenges to the regime and the state. Ideally at the outset, the government of Poroshenko should not have been recognized, Instead Yanukovih has to be returned to power, with the support of all countries in factor of the democratic process. It seems otherwise the only way to have an intrastate solution is to have another revolution that averts the war that Zelensky continued started by Poroshenko, and that appearsed to be arming to make fatal blows against people that are Russian and even to Russia. This war of Prooshenko and Zelensky it is based on a false historical and identity premise and is unjust. It is unfair and it is counter peaceful if the West support the war of the illiberal undemocratically elected regime of Poroshenko and Zelensky. It has dangerous sounds of the folly of armaments that prior to the first world war, led to the world war simply by triggering war plans. We must avoid the war spilling ovr inteto other countries and it becoming international war. Why is

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NATO and the EU supporting Poroshenko and Zelensky politically, financially, and military in order to contain Russian power and to punish Russia for being formerly Soviet and defending its state identity? Instead the EU project to have multicultural language and identity recognition and education against extremism especially fascist one, should be promoted. General disarmament through the United Nations as passed by universal resolution should be encouraged and implemented. Russia is a main proponent of all these factors: disarmament, peace, maintaining freedom and multiculturalism, and clearly maintaining the antiNazi historical memory. Unfortunately, Russia has been faced with the opposite despite becoming a liberal democracy with capitalist free market. Russia has been forced to act in this global regime in which NATO militarism and forced information war by loud uncompromising and aggressive media are simply positioning themselves against Russia. Finally Russia is forced to use the tools shown by the untied States unilateral military intervention because the liberal order did not respect multi-culturalism and the procesdues fo the United Nations. It is clearly a case of defensive realism, where Russia is pretively and preventively reacting against a military agglomeration openly being positioned against itself. It is clearly a great pity that no institutional protection of Russia exists. Where is the case brought by the UN Ecretary General against Zelensky's war crimes in the Dontesk and Lugansk? Where is the respect for Russian human rights? There must be an international institution that handles these issues and conflicts that can help mediate this imposed anarchy of war induced by domestic undemocratic crisis and economic under-development in Ukrainet, and great power competition against Russia.

The great tragedy that may unfold unless we immediately end the war and being earnest open dialogue of associating Russia to EU to NATO, to enable the functioning of the Eurasian Union with the EU, is that the ready partner of Russia will be replaced by one caught up in a war defending itself.

It is time to end the war against Russia, the information war, the sanctions war, the military positioning war. here should be more than a land corridor from Russia too Crimea recofnized by the international community, all Russian populations should have their own right to life respected.

There should be peace between and within all countries of the world.

Peace between states is the new position of the international order and theory of international relations.

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Individual and Collective Mortality from the 1918 Flu in Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala

By Marciano Netzahualcoyotzi Méndez

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Abstract- When the month of October 1918 ended, the families of the municipality of Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala, began to suffer the fatal consequences of the flu or Spanish influenza pandemic. Although in the macro scenario the expectations for the public health problem were discouraging, what is remarkable is that at the end of the epidemic cycle in the municipality of Tlaxcala, the mortality rate was barely 2.93. Although the global figure was not so impressive, when looking inside the towns, haciendas and ranches, a different reality is confirmed by the fact that the maximum mortality was 6.12, the minimum 0.16 and even most farms did not contribute to any deaths. This heterogeneity shows that the high figures were determined by the lack of knowledge of the danger of the disease and, otherwise, by adherence to following certain prophylaxis standards. Whether it was one case or the other, the spread of contagion and the magnitude of mortality are argued showing the results by sex and age, collective and individual deaths within families, preventive hygiene recommendations issued by government authorities and the population mobility as a factor of incidence in the entry and spread of the virus.

Keywords: epidemic, flu, mortality, health strategies, population centers, affected families.

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Individual and Collective Mortality from the 1918 Flu in Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala[1]

La Mortalidad Individual y Colectiva por la Gripe de 1918 en Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala[2]

Marciano Netzahualcoyotzi Méndez

Resumen- Cuando concluía el mes de octubre de 1918 las familias del municipio de Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala, empezaron a padecer las consecuencias fatales de la pandemia de gripe o influenza española. Si bien en el escenario macro las expectativas por el problema de salud pública eran desalentadoras lo notable es que al concluir el ciclo epidémico en la municipalidad tlaxcalteca el índice de mortalidad apenas fue del 2.93. Pese a que la cifra global no fue tan impactante, al centrar la mirada al interior de los pueblos, haciendas y ranchos se constata una realidad distinta por el hecho de que la mortalidad máxima fue del 6.12, el mínimo de 0.16 e, incluso, la mayoría de las fincas agrícolas no aportaron ninguna defunción. Esta heterogeneidad pone de manifiesto que las cifras elevadas estuvieron determinadas por el desconocimiento de la peligrosidad de la enfermedad y, en caso contrario, por el apego al seguimiento de determinadas normas de profilaxis. Ya fuera uno u otro caso, el avance del contagio y la magnitud de la mortalidad se argumentan con los resultados por sexos y edades, las defunciones colectivas e individuales al interior de las familias, las recomendaciones preventivas de higiene difundidas por las autoridades gubernamentales y la movilidad de la población como factor de incidencia en el ingreso y propagación del virus.

Palabras clave: epidemia, gripe, mortalidad, estrategias de sanidad, centros de población, familias afectadas.

Abstract- When the month of October 1918 ended, the families of the municipality of Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala, began to suffer the fatal consequences of the flu or Spanish influenza pandemic. Although in the macro scenario the expectations for the public health problem were discouraging, what is remarkable is that at the end of the epidemic cycle in the municipality of Tlaxcala, the mortality rate was barely 2.93. Although the global figure was not so impressive, when looking inside the towns, haciendas and ranches, a different reality is confirmed by the fact that the maximum mortality was 6.12, the minimum 0.16 and even most farms did not contribute to any deaths. This heterogeneity shows that the high figures were determined by the lack of knowledge of the danger of the disease and, otherwise, by adherence to following certain prophylaxis standards. Whether it was one case or the other, the spread of contagion and the magnitude of mortality are argued showing the results by sex and age, collective and individual deaths within families, preventive hygiene recommendations issued by government authorities and the population mobility as a factor of incidence in the entry and spread of the virus.

Keywords: epidemic, flu, mortality, health strategies, population centers, affected families.

I. Introducción

A partir del mes de marzo de 2020 la pandemia de CoVid-19 obligó a que las instancias de salud pública de México pusieran en práctica medidas básicas de prevención, sin embargo la morbilidad y la mortalidad han sido funestos.[3] Así como hoy día hemos sido testigos de una realidad dramática imaginemos una situación similar, o tal vez peor, hace más de un siglo cuando se vivió la pandemia de gripe o influenza de 1918-1919. De aquella vivencia se deriva mi interés de argumentar sus efectos sociales en una región rural mexicana del noroeste del estado de Tlaxcala: el municipio de Calpulalpan. Aun cuando el virus de gripe recorrió la mayoría de los pueblos, haciendas, y ranchos, lo notable es que los resultados de mortalidad no correspondieron a la densidad de población, por lo que importa esclarecer ¿cuáles fueron las características de los patrones de diseminación?, ¿cuánto influyeron las medidas sanitarias promovidas por el gobierno al interior de los hogares? y ¿qué grupos etarios resultaron más castigados por el virus? Sin duda alguna las fuentes documentales contemporáneas al hecho me posibilitarán reflexionar las circunstancias de una región que a finales del mes de octubre de 1918 fue eslabonada por la epidemia de gripe.

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[2] This article is derived from the Research Project: *Spatial and Cultural Transformations in the Development of Historical Processes. Research area: History of health and demographic impact in Tlaxcala*.

[3] A nivel nacional, en los registros correspondientes al mes de marzo de 2020 a marzo de 2022 se han reportado 5,650 896 casos confirmados y 322,750 defunciones. Para la entidad de Tlaxcala se registraron 3068 muertes y 43,595 casos confirmados. Consúltese, *Covid-19 México. Información General, Nacional (Defunciones),* en la línea: https://datos.covid-19.conacyt.mx/.

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II. El Escenario de Vida: Espacio y Población

Al concluir el ciclo de estancia de la epidemia de gripe o influenza "española" se constata que los habitantes del estado de Tlaxcala vivieron el efecto mortal del virus en distintos niveles de intensidad. En el municipio de Calpulalpan la población de todas las edades aportó el promedio de 414 defunciones y acorde a la cifra estimada de habitantes (14,111) alcanzó la tasa de mortalidad del 2.95. A pesar de que el resultado no es del todo alarmante considero pertinente un análisis micro regional que nos conlleve a centrar nuestro interés en los distintos centros de población y de manera particular al interior de las unidades familiares. Lo indudable es que ante la inesperada presencia de una "nueva" epidemia se desató el miedo, la angustia, y la inestabilidad social, motivo por el que la población enfrentó la enfermedad con sus propias formas de entender el deterioro del cuerpo y, a la par, con las recomendaciones preventivas gubernamentales. Ante este escenario de tragedia lo factible es que valoremos las incidencias–efectos de las cadenas de contagio, los entornos laborales, la infraestructura de los hábitats, las redes de comunicación disponibles que posibilitaban la movilidad de las personas, los hábitos de higiene colectiva e individual y las enfermedades de la vida cotidiana. Ya conoceremos los efectos de una enfermedad epidémica que terminó con las vidas de algunos miembros de los núcleos familiares (hijos, hermanos, padre, madre o parientes).

Acorde al censo de 1910, en el estado de Tlaxcala había 184,171 habitantes distribuidos en treinta y seis municipios; de los cuales el 7.66% (14,111) le correspondía a Calpulalpan.[4] De aquella población de diversas edades, el 52.32% (7383) eran del sexo masculino y el 48.06% (6783) del femenino. Respecto a la división política, lo pueblos totalizaban siete, el mismo número de haciendas y nueve ranchos. Entre las áreas geográficas de mayor concentración de población se identificó el pueblo de Calpulalpan (28.27%), seguido de la colonia Nanacamilpa (19.91%) y las haciendas Mazapa (16.68%) y San Nicolás el Grande (10.12%). Con apenas el 0.85% el rancho Contadero ocupaba el último lugar en la distribución de población (véase cuadro 1 y mapa).

Cuadro 1: Cifras de habitantes del municipio de Calpulalpan, 1910

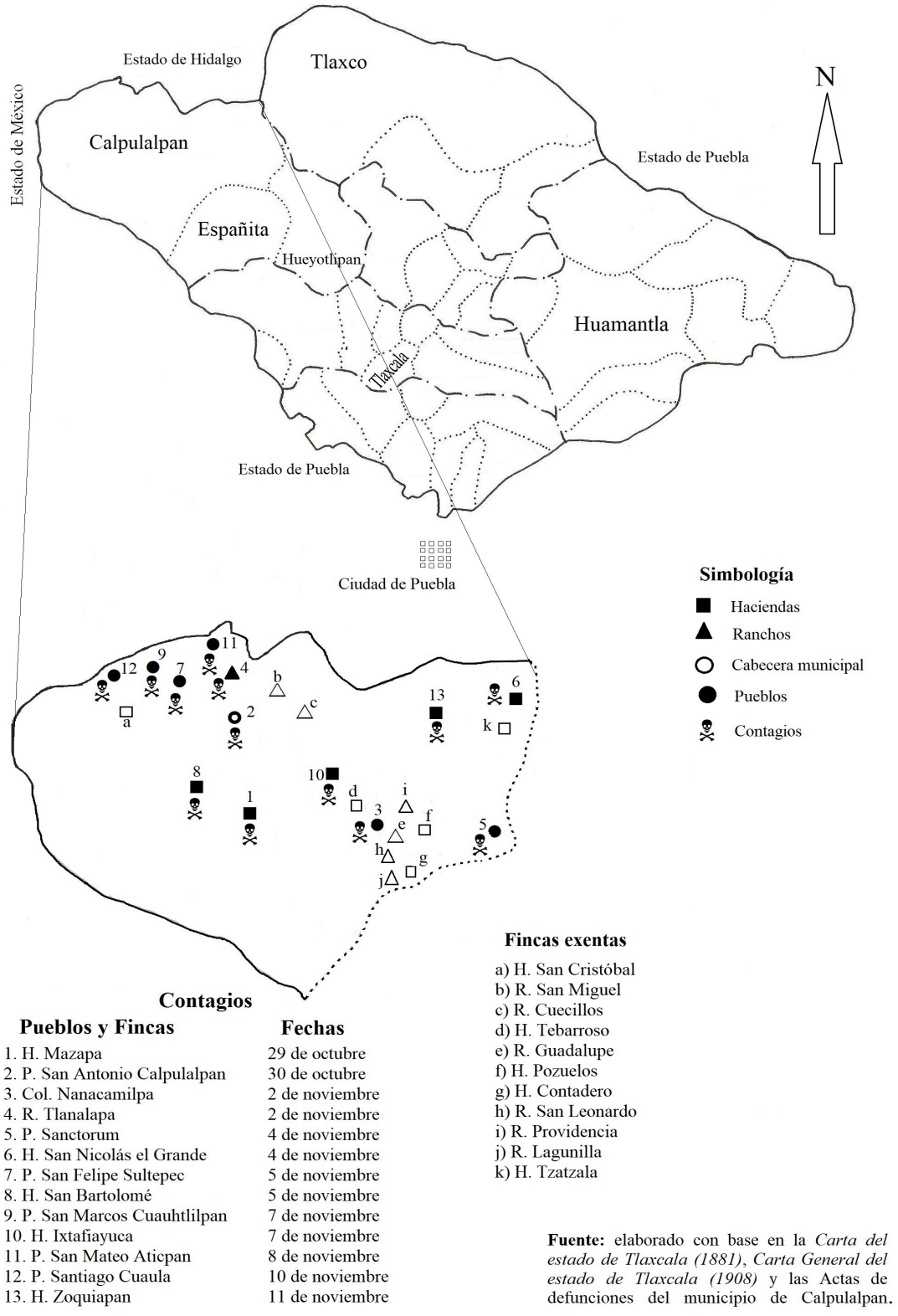
Pueblos y fincas	Hombres	Mujeres	Total	%
P. San Antonio Calpulalpan	1340	1518	2858	28.27
Colonia Nanacamilpa	1004	1009	2013	19.91
P. Sanctorum	390	332	722	7.14
P. Santiago Cuaula	362	318	680	6.27
P. San Marcos Cuauhtlilpan	176	149	325	3.21
P. San Felipe Sultepec	143	128	271	2.68
P. San Mateo Aticpan	122	124	246	2.43
H. Mazapa	946	741	1687	16.68
H. San Nicolás el Grande	562	461	1023	10.12
H. San Bartolomé del Monte	394	366	760	7.51
H. San Cristóbal Zacucalco	364	313	677	6.69
H. Sta. Teresa Ixtafiayuca	345	277	622	6.15
H. Zoquiapan	223	282	455	4.5
H. San Nicolás Tzatzala	159	158	312	3.08
R. Lagunilla	205	178	383	3.78
R. Cuecillos	117	103	220	2.17
R. Providencia	100	62	162	1.6
R. Guadalupe	143	16	159	1.57
R. Pozuelos	80	73	153	1.51
R. San Miguel	61	49	110	1.08
R. San Leonardo	58	41	99	0.97

[4] *División Territorial de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos correspondiente al Censo de 1910. Estado de Tlaxcala,* México, Talleres Gráficos de la Secretaría de Fomento, Colonización e Industria, 1917.

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R. Tebarroso	45	43	88	0.87
R. Contadero	44	42	86	0.85
Totales	*7383*	*6783*	*14111*	

Fuente: División Territorial de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos correspondiente al Censo de 1910.



Mapa: Espacios contagiados y exentos por la gripe de 1918 en Calpulalpan

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Conforme a los datos expuestos, lo factible es que los contagios[5] por el virus de la influenza dependieran de la densidad de población, la distribución de los hábitats, la concentración de personas en espacios reducidos, la falta de higiene personal y de las habitaciones, la movilidad de las personas y las mercancías,[6] entre otros determinantes.

En el entendido de que la diseminación está determinada por el desplazamiento interno y externo de las personas lo conveniente es centrarnos en la radiografía de la población económicamente activa del municipio de Calpulalpan, específicamente en sus ocupaciones cotidianas que los obligaba a establecer relaciones individuales y/o colectivas de sociabilidad. Tomando como referente la estructura laboral registrada en el primer decenio del siglo XX se constata la existencia estimada del 78% de personas ocupadas en calidad de peones o jornaleros agrícolas (véase cuadro 2). Si bien es cierto que su trabajo se desarrollaba en espacio abierto lo inevitable es que en algún momento del día la comunicación cercana entre compañeros era necesaria y por lo mismo se incrementaba el riesgo de contraer o diseminar microbios causantes de enfermedades contagiosas. Considérese que los administradores eran los menos numerosos (3.6%) pero, por su labor de coordinación y mando, también estaban propensos al contagio.

Cuadro 2: Ocupaciones primarias más comunes, municipio de Calpulalpan (1900)

Sector primario	Hombres	Mujeres	Totales
Agricultura			
Peones de campo	3349	–	3349
Administradores y dependientes	126	–	126
Total	*3475*	–	*3475*

Fuente: Censo General verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900 Conforme a las Instrucciones de la Dirección General de Estadística a cargo del Dr. Antonio Peñafiel. Estado de Tlaxcala, Secretaría de Fomento, Colonización e Industria, Oficina Tipográfica de la Secretaría de Fomento, México, 1902.

También es importante considerar que en el sector secundario algunas actividades requerían de mayor cercanía física y comunicación permanente con los patrones, los compradores, o los compañeros del ramo, por lo que siempre estaban acechados por el virus. Acorde a la importancia de sus servicios los más expuestos a la enfermedad eran: los albañiles (31.40%), los carpinteros (18%), los alfareros de ambos sexos (17.32%) y, con los mismos porcentajes (13.71), los tejedores y los vidrieros (véase cuadro 2.1).

Cuadro 2.1: Ocupaciones secundarias más comunes, municipio de Calpulalpan (1900)

Sector secundario	Hombres	Mujeres	Totales	%
Construcción				
Albañiles	87	–	87	31.40
Carpinteros	50	–	50	18
Industria		–		
Tejedores de algodón y lana	38	–	38	13.71
Vidrieros	38	–	38	13.71
Cerámica				
Alfareros(as)	32	16	48	17.32
Ladrilleros	16	–	16	5.7
Total	*261*	*16*	*277*	

Fuente: Censo General verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900.

[5] Respecto a los espacios urbanos, tal cual la ciudad de Nueva York, es posible constatar que el virus llegó con las personas infectadas, ya fuera de Kansas o en algún país de Europa, de ahí la corroboración de la propagación por contagio (Olson et al., 2005). El mismo caso ocurrió en las áreas rurales de España pues, acorde a los registros sobre el origen y dispersión del virus, los especialistas han identificado que en el mes de septiembre salió de Francia y en poco tiempo "…se extendió rápidamente por toda la Península" (Silva Ortiz, 2018, p. 40).

[6] Puesto que la gripe ingresó por Extremadura, concretamente por el Partido judicial de Llerena, lo factible es que los enfermos se hayan movilizado por ferrocarril; de ahí la dispersión acelerada del virus (Silva Ortiz, 2018).

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Del sector terciario, los arrieros (4.10%) y los carretoneros (1.7%) representaban el grupo más importante de trabajadores dedicado a la transportación de productos. En el grupo de las mujeres se destacan las molenderas con el 2%, las lavanderas con el 0.85%, las costureras con el 0.69% y las sirvientas con el 0.56% (véase cuadro 2.2). Aunque no son parte del sector productivo es conveniente tener en cuenta la presencia de 1884 mujeres dedicadas a los quehaceres domésticos más los 1638 menores de edad de ambos sexos que asistían a las escuelas (*Censo General verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900*, 1902).

Cuadro 2.2: Ocupaciones terciarias más comunes, municipio de Calpulalpan (1900)

Sector terciario	Hombres	Mujeres	Totales
Servicios			
Sastres	27	–	27
Zapateros	48	–	48
Peluqueros	20	–	20
Lavanderas	–	38	38
Costureras	–	31	31
Curtidores	34	–	34
Comercio			
Comerciantes	40	12	52
Transportes terrestres			
Arrieros	182	–	182
Carretoneros	78	–	78
Alimentos			
Panaderos	39	–	39
Carniceros	14	–	14
Molenderas	–	89	89
Médicos			
Médicos alópatas	1	–	1
Farmacéuticos	1	–	1
Administración Pública			
Policía	25	–	25
Domésticos			
Sirvientas y criados	8	25	33
Total	*517*	*195*	*712*

Fuente: Censo General verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900.

En el entendido de que las personas de distintas edades y sexos se movían en diversos escenarios lo común es que al final del día se concentraran en sus hogares. No obstante, para los de la clase empobrecida el regreso a casa no era del todo seguro pues, debido al mínimo de habitaciones disponibles por familia, el riesgo de alterar su salud individual y colectiva representaba un verdadero peligro. Como referente, en la década de 1900 se registraron 20 casas de dos pisos, 800 de un piso y 1864 chozas o "jacales" de una habitación (*Censo General verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900*, 1902). De esta inminente división entre riqueza y pobreza lo notable es que las familias de más de dos personas ocupaban 1949 chozas y los de la clase acomodada 378 casas. Lo innegable es que el hacinamiento en las viviendas propiciaba las condiciones "ideales" para el contagio, de ahí la pertinencia de separar las defunciones colectivas e individuales. Ya fuera por soltería o viudez, las cifras de hogares ocupados por una persona de clase acomodada o pobre eran los menos numerosos (véase cuadro 3).

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Cuadro 3: Cifras de viviendas disponibles con integrantes de familia en 1900

	Dos pisos	Un piso	Número de personas agrupadas en hogares
Cantidad de casas	20	800	Dos o más personas en 378 hogares
			Una persona en 22 hogares
Cantidad de chozas o jacales		1864	Dos o más personas en 1949 hogares
			Una persona en 24 hogares

Fuente: Censo General verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900.

Respecto a las comunicaciones, las vías del Ferrocarril Interoceánico que posibilitaban la movilidad de las personas provenían del estado de Veracruz, pasaban por Hidalgo y se dirigían a las ciudades de México y Puebla. Al ingresar el tren por la zona norte del municipio de Calpulalpan la conexión inmediata más importante era la estación del mismo nombre y, rumbo al sur, la última parada se conocía con el nombre de Tepuente. En el intermedio se encontraban la hacienda Mazapa, la colonia Nanacamilpa y un ramal de enlace con la hacienda de San Bartolomé. También importa mencionar que la zona de Calpulalpan se distinguía por el abastecimiento de una importante bebida tradicional embriagante: el pulque. A esta especialidad se sumaban los cultivos de maíz, cebada, trigo, haba, arvejón, frijol y papa (Velasco, 1892).[7] Lo incuestionable es que la movilidad laboral estaba asociada con las etapas de preparación de la tierra y el levantamiento de las cosechas.

Otros determinantes de los brotes de las enfermedades estacionales y epidémicas son la posición geográfica y las variaciones climáticas. En Calpulalpan los 2576 metros de altura sobre el nivel del mar condicionaban los descensos y ascensos de temperatura registrados en la década de 1910 (-4.0°C en la estación invernal y 27.3°C en el verano.[8] En cuanto a la relación entre la posición geográfica y las variaciones climáticas, en 1890 las autoridades municipales de Calpulalpan reportaron que en el verano la enfermedad más frecuente era la viruela y en el invierno la tuberculosis (Velasco, 1892).

III. La Influenza: Etiología y Sus Efectos en la Salud Pública

Como resultado de los diversos estudios sobre la etiología de la gripe o influenza, los especialistas refieren que la epidemia de 1918 fue causada por el virus subtipo A/H1N1 (Ramírez Martínez, 2019; Taubenberger & Morens, 2006). Puesto que la enfermedad fue inesperada para el conocimiento médico de aquel tiempo el resultado estimado fue de 50 a 100 millones de defunciones en el mundo (Jester *et al*., 2019). Si una u otra cifra se toma como el referente promedio lo factible es que la población de casi todo el planeta lo vivió en distintos niveles de intensidad, razón más que justificada para argumentar las características de la mortalidad en un espacio micro del altiplano central de México: Calpulalpan. Así como en la década de 1930 los científicos lograron aislar el virus responsable de la gripe (H1N1) en estudios posteriores se demostró la presencia de las bacterias oportunistas causantes del "…síndrome de distrés respiratorio agudo…" *(English-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary*) o neumonía. Esta coinfección clarifica el motivo por el cual en el lapso epidémico se anotaban los problemas respiratorios como la causa colateral más frecuente de muertes. Tanto en los Estados Unidos como en México, incluida la municipalidad de Calpulalpan, suelen encontrarse casos de defunciones por pulmonía (Taubenberger & Morens, 2006; Jester *et al.,* 2019*;* Márquez Morfín y Molina del Villar, 2010).[9]

En cuanto a los antecedentes externos que incidieron en el ingreso de la epidemia al territorio mexicano se conoce que en el invierno estadunidense de 1917-1918 se conjuntaron las condiciones "ideales" para el desarrollo de la influenza, concretamente por el descenso extremo de temperatura en la zona este de las Rocallosas y la concentración de tropas en los campamentos militares. En tal caso, si los soldados instalados en el Camp Humphreys, Virginia, vivían en espacios reducidos y aglomerados no es del todo extraño que en la primavera de 1918 se hayan reportado los primeros enfermos de gripe y, conforme el avance del tiempo, la extensión a las ciudades industrializadas y pobladas de la Costa Este (Jester *et al.,* 2019). Al concluir la epidemia (1919) el estimado de

[7] Se estima que en el año de 1891 se cultivaron 295,115 plantas de maguey y 48,320 cargas de maguey de raspa. Las mayores cantidades las aportaban las haciendas de Mazapa y San Nicolás el Grande.

[8] Sin que se especifique, advierto que los datos corresponden a distintos años de la década de 1910, en *Censo General de Habitantes, 30 de noviembre de 1921. Estado de Tlaxcala*, México, Departamento de la Estadística Nacional, Talleres Gráficos de la Nación, 1927.

[9] Tómese en cuenta que la neumonía es una de las causas más frecuentes que se encuentra asentada en las actas de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).

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estadunidenses fallecidos(as) fue de 550,000 a 675,000 (Stern, *et al*., 2010).[10]

Debido a que en la primavera de 1918 se vivía la influenza en los Estados Unidos la reacción de las autoridades mexicanas fue reconocer el riesgo de que la enfermedad llegara al territorio mexicano. El pronóstico no fue equívoco pues en la primera semana de octubre se reportó la presencia de la epidemia en el noreste de México (Netzahualcoyotzi Méndez, 2003). En el estado de Nuevo León sucedieron los primeros casos, seguido de otra entidad del centro oriente: Veracruz. En vista de que en las rutas ferroviarias y carreteras del Puerto de Veracruz a las ciudades de México y Puebla se encuentra la entidad de Tlaxcala en la segunda semana de octubre, concretamente el día nueve, se reportó la primera defunción por gripe de una persona nativa de San Nicolás Terrenate. A partir de aquel momento y hasta los últimos días del mes de diciembre el virus se propagó por toda la entidad y la cifra estimada de defunciones fue de 9640 personas de todas las edades y sexos (Netzahualcoyotzi Méndez, 2003). Referente al efecto demográfico, la tasa de mortalidad fue del 5.23. Si los análisis estadísticos centrados, en este caso los de la región noroeste de Tlaxcala, nos posibilitan adentrarnos en procesos específicos lo conveniente es desglosar las cifras de una zona afectada: el municipio de Calpulalpan.

IV. La Mortalidad en el Noroeste de Tlaxcala

Por causa del encadenamiento de espacios geográficos en todo el mundo, en la municipalidad de Calpulalpan el virus de gripe se encargó de matar a 414 personas y, respecto a la tasa de mortalidad, el resultado fue del 2.93 (véase cuadro 4). Si bien el efecto no es tan impactante al sumar las diversas causas de muertes[11] de los restantes meses del año la perspectiva cambia, concretamente por la elevada tasa bruta de mortalidad (80.82) y, en particular, por el hecho de que en el mes de noviembre murió el 46.51% de las personas enfermas de gripe (véase gráfica 1). Lo inobjetable es que aquel momento la gripe causó miedo y desesperanza. Téngase en cuenta que, como parte del desarrollo de la humanidad, en los siglos XIV al XVIII las sociedades europeas y del Nuevo Mundo vivieron tortuosos momentos de temor psicológico (Delumeau, 2005).

Cuadro 4: La mortalidad por gripe en el municipio de Calpulalpan

Pueblos y fincas	Población total	Defunciones por gripe	Defunciones (Otras causas)	Tasa de mortalidad por gripe
P. Calpulalpan	2858	175	16	6.12
P. Sanctorum	722	39	0	5.4
H. San Bartolomé del Monte	760	36	1	4.73
P. Cuaula	680	28	1	4.11
H. Zoquiapan	455	18	1	3.95
C. Nanacamilpa	2013	78	1	3.87
P. San Marcos	325	10	0	3.07
P. San Felipe	271	7	0	2.58
P. San Mateo	246	6	0	2.43
H. San Nicolás el Grande	1023	9	1	0.87
H. Mazapa	1687	7	0	0.41
H. Sta. Teresa Ixtafiayuca	622	1	0	0.16
H. San Cristóbal Zacucalco	677	0	0	
H. San Niolás Tzatzala	312	0	0	
R. Lagunilla	383	0	0	
R. Cuecillos	220	0	0	
R. Providencia	162	0	0	

[10] Otra fuente es, Pandemia de 1918 (virus H1N1). Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades. En la línea: https://espanol.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/1918-pandemic-h1n1.html

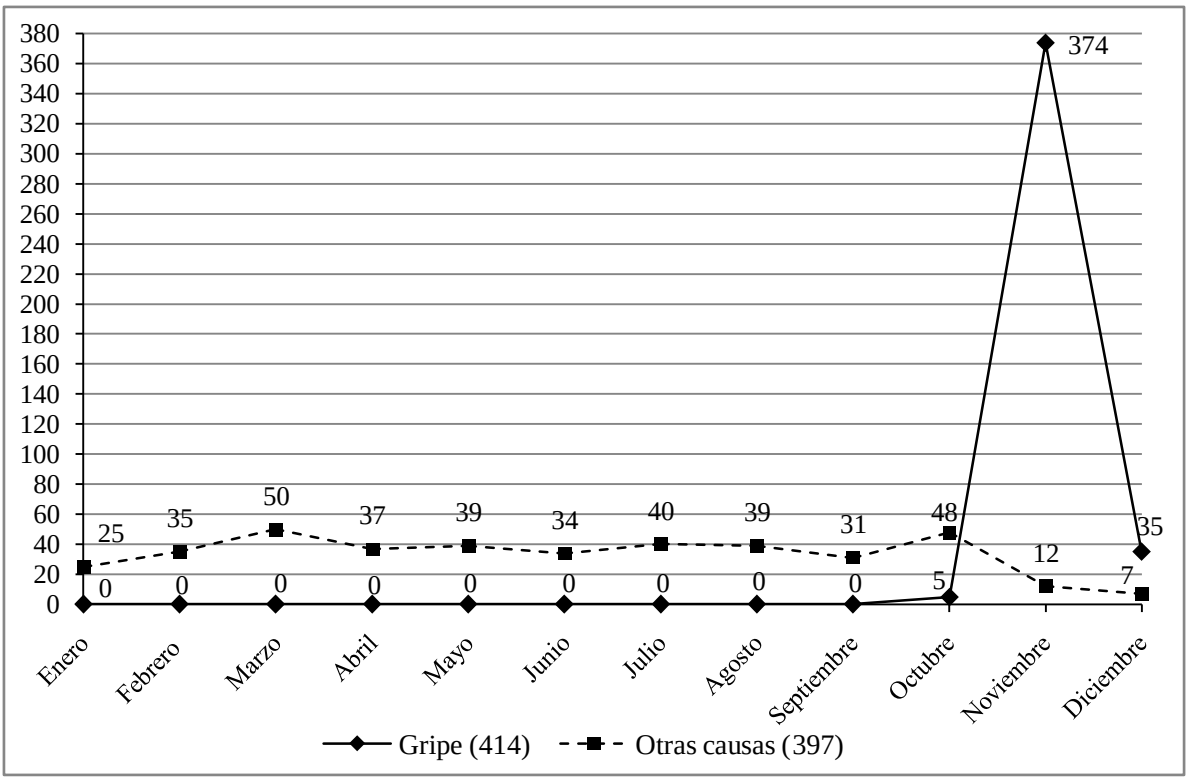
[11] Las enfermedades registradas son las siguientes: afección del corazón, fiebre intestinal, tosferina, derrame de bilis, consunción, escarlatina, hidropesía, dolencia estomacal, artritis, viruela, congestión cerebral, parto e hinchazón. Otras muertes fueron por causa de asesinatos, accidentes y agotamiento por edad avanzada. Los casos específicos pueden consultarse en el Libro de defunciones de 1918 del municipio de Calpulalpan.

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R. Guadalupe	159	0	0	
R. Pozuelos	153	0	0	
R. San Miguel	110	0	0	
R. San Leonardo	99	0	0	
R. Tebarroso	88	0	0	
R. Contadero	86	0	0	
Totales	*14,111*	*414*	*21*	*2.93*

Fuentes: División Territorial de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos correspondiente al Censo de 1910. Estado de Tlaxcala y Actas del Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).
Observaciones: P= pueblo, H= hacienda, C= colonia y R= rancho.

Ahora, si en el mes de noviembre ocurrieron los días más oscuros de la epidemia, en los meses previos se identifican otras coyunturas "menores" que habían alterado el crecimiento de la población; concretamente en el mes de marzo al fallecer media centena de personas por diversas causas. La frecuencia de las defunciones advierte una situación crítica que, al sumarse los efectos provocados por la gripe, se convirtió en un verdadero e inesperado "caos" social (véase gráfico 1).



Fuente: Actas del Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).

Gráfico 1: Curvas de mortalidad por gripe y general (1918)

Al revisar la curva de mortalidad por gripe se identifica que el pico más alto se debe al súbito ascenso de muertes de los últimos días de octubre a las dos primeras semanas del mes de noviembre (98.6%). El descenso pronunciado (90.7%) inició en el último par de días de noviembre y el restante mes de diciembre (véase gráfico 2). Tocante a la explosión del contagio masivo en un tiempo promedio de diez días considero que está asociado con la ignorancia del peligro real del virus y la omisión de las recomendaciones de prevención. A mi parecer, la maduración relacionada con la realidad de enfermar depende del seguimiento de las medidas de sanidad pública, causa por lo que muchos libraron el peligro de enfermar o, incluso, perder la vida. Me parece que una actitud "renovada" para afrontar un problema de salud pública propició las condiciones favorables para que en el último mes de 1918 se avizorara el fin, o descenso, de una experiencia cruda y globalizada del mundo moderno.

En cuanto a la tasa de mortalidad, la perspectiva por centros de población arroja equivalencias apegadas al efecto epidémico. Una de las particularidades es la progresión heterogénea de la

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enfermedad, es decir, hábitats afectados por el virus e intactos. De los 23 pueblos y fincas que conformaban el municipio de Calpulalpan en once fincas no sucumbió ninguna persona por consecuencia de la epidemia, en cambio en los restantes centros de población ocurrieron tasas de mortalidad del 0.16 al 6.12 (véase cuadro 4). Importa tener en cuenta que en el verano de 1853 sucedió una epidemia de cólera en Francia, por lo que "…toda Normandía queda indemne…" (Bourdelais, *et al*., 1999, 57). El aprendizaje consiste en asociar al ser humano como portador, pues si se mantiene aislado se detienen los contagios. Simple y sencillamente, la mirada al pasado es y será útil para considerar las soluciones del presente.

Siendo así, lo que puedo inferir es que el avance del virus de 1918 en la zona noroeste de Tlaxcala estuvo determinado por tres formas de incidencia y diseminación; una por la densidad de población, otra por la libre convivencia cotidiana y la tercera por la omisión, o tal vez ignorancia, de las estrategias preventivas promovidas por las instancias gubernamentales. Tengamos en cuenta que en naciones europeas y de Oceanía la vida en común también fue una de las causas de diseminación del virus (Short, *et al.*, 2018).

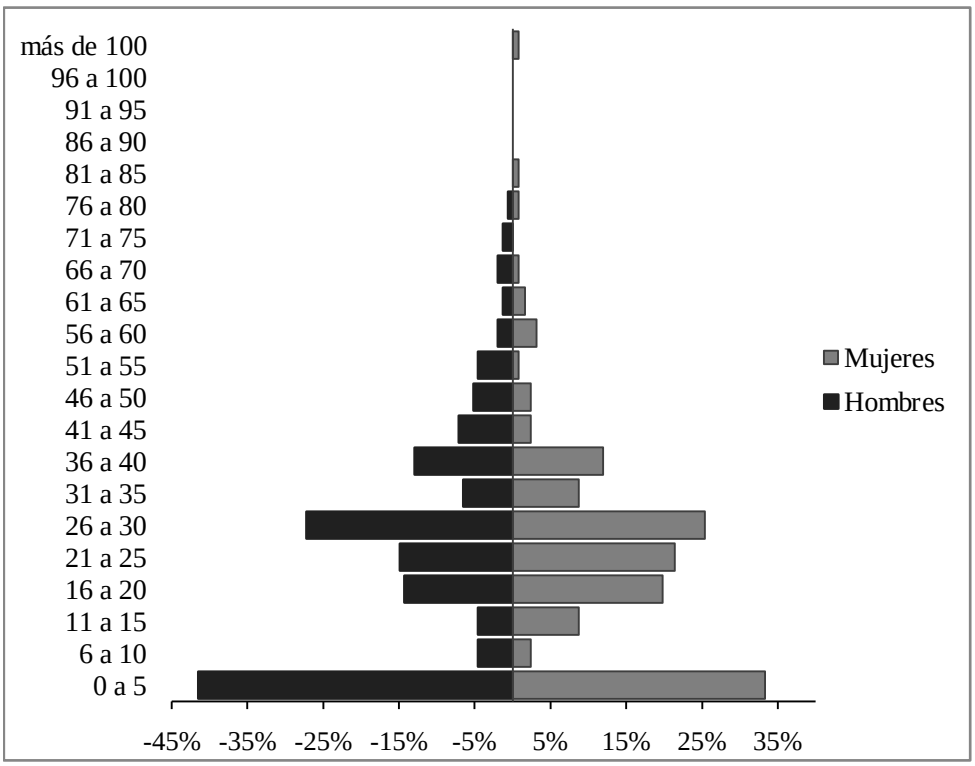
Puesto que la concentración de población incide en la evolución de la gripe lo interesante es que los efectos de la mortalidad en nuestro espacio de estudio no fueron homogéneos, tal cual en Calpulalpan con la tasa de mortalidad del 6.12 y las haciendas de San Nicolás el Grande y Mazapa con el 0.87 y el 0.41 respectivamente. El meollo de los resultados opuestos se debe a que en el interior de los hábitats acontecieron descuidos de prevención sanitaria y, en contraparte, los "adecuados" cuidados de los enfermos mediante la práctica del aislamiento.

En otros pueblos y haciendas con menos de mil habitantes también se constata la desgracia por los numerosos fallecimientos y sus elevadas tasas de mortalidad: Sanctorum con el 5.4, San Bartolomé del Monte con el 4.86, Cuaula con el 4.11 y Zoquiapan con el 3.95. Lo inobjetable es que el descuido, o tal vez el desconocimiento de la peligrosidad de la enfermedad, determinó la evolución de la epidemia. La vivencia en la colonia Nanacamilpa puede ser considerada como un caso de control *oportuno* de la epidemia pues de los 2013 habitantes solamente fallecieron 78, es decir, una tasa de mortalidad del 3.92.

En tal caso, si en determinados lugares la gripe apenas dejó secuelas es de suponerse que tanto los patrones o encargados de las unidades productivas como las familias de los enfermos tomaron medidas *eficientes* para frenar el contagio, tal vez la prohibición de ingreso de trabajadores o visitantes. En el mapa de hábitats contagiados se identifican áreas focalizadas y diseminadas. A pesar de las cercanías entre centros de población lo destacado es que la dispersión ocurrió en el centro y sureste de la municipalidad y la focalización en el noroeste. A la vez, si consideramos que los transportes influyeron en la diseminación no es casual que en cuatro poblaciones con estaciones ferroviarias se haya vivido la epidemia. Téngase presente que en la hacienda Mazapa y en Calpulalpan se registraron las primeras defunciones y subsecuentemente en Nanacamilpa y San Bartolomé.

Si en más de cuarenta días se registraron 414 fallecimientos lo trascendente es que los adultos aportaron el 67.63% (280) y los menores de edad el 32.36% (134). A la vez, al separar los géneros por edades se identifica que la población de 0 a 5 años fue la más afectada (25% de la mortalidad), lo mismo que los adultos jóvenes de 26 a 30 años (17.74%). Tal vez por la efectividad de las medidas preventivas, el mínimo de muertes ocurrió en la población de 6 a 15 años y los adultos de más de 41 años (véase figura 1). En términos globales, los totales de muertos masculinos de todas las edades fue del 56% y las mujeres del 43.9%. Ante la probabilidad de que las niñas hayan estado menos expuestas al contagio, es de llamar la atención que de los 78 decesos registrados en Nanacamilpa sólo el 8.9% haya correspondido a las niñas; caso en verdad excepcional.

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Fuente: Elaborado con base en las Actas del Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).

Figura 1: Mortalidad por gripe divida en rangos de edades

Asociando la vivencia micro con otros espacios geográficos del mundo urbano, concretamente con la ciudad estadunidense de Nueva York, se identifican un par de similitudes, una relacionada con el mínimo de muertes ocurridas en la población de adultos de más 65 años y otra asociada con los sectores más afectados: los jóvenes y adultos de 15 a 45 años (Olson *et al.,* 2005; Taubenberger & Morens, 2006).[12] En Europa, concretamente en el partido judicial de Llerena, España, también se constata que "…donde se disparan los casos de muerte es en la horquilla que comprende a personas entre los 20 y los 40 años de edad" (Silva Ortiz, p. 43). De igual modo es importante tener en cuenta que en el tiempo inmediato se alteró el crecimiento de la población y en otro lapso los responsables del reemplazo generacional se encargaron de la recuperación demográfica.

Tocante a la situación en los Estados Unidos, Jester y otros especialistas han sugerido la posibilidad de que la resistencia de la población menos afectada esté asociado con un evento epidémico del pasado inmediato: la influenza de 1889-1890 (variante A H3N8).[13] Incluso, al dividir la evolución de la influenza de 1918 en tres oleadas (primavera–verano, verano–otoño e invierno) se considera que los enfermos del primer brote adquirieron la inmunidad "apropiada" para enfrentar la epidemia de la fase más álgida (Taubenberger & Morens, 2006; Olson *et al.,* 2005).[14] Aprovechando las argumentaciones de los especialistas en virología, lo que puedo adelantar es que en el caso de Tlaxcala se descubre que algunas familias sufrieron los fallecimientos de uno o dos de sus integrantes y, lo excepcional, el hecho de que los padres que estuvieron al cuidado de sus enfermos libraron la amenaza de perder la vida ¿será por la inmunidad o por el seguimiento apropiado de las normas de profilaxis? Acorde a las evidencias disponibles se valorarán las particularidades y los argumentos convenientes.

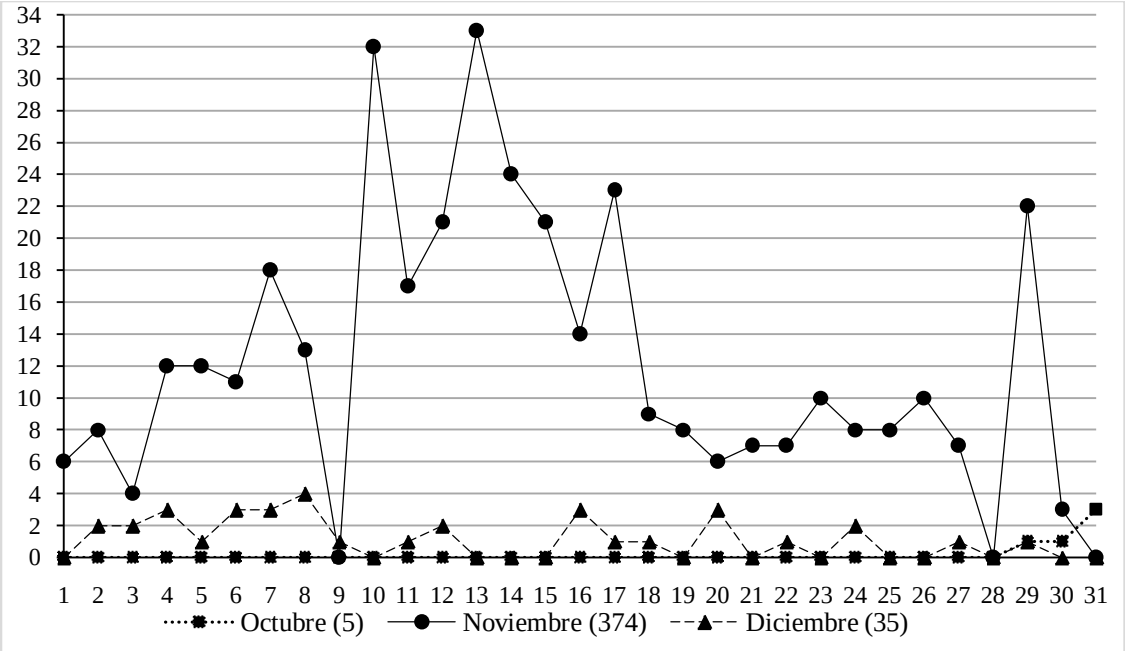
Ahora, referente al tiempo en el que el virus afectó a la población de nuestro espacio de estudio considero importante matizar los registros de decesos ocurridos en el transcurso de 49 días. De entre las particularidades, el juez Genaro Monterrubio del municipio de Calpulalpan anotó que los máximos daños ocurrieron el 10 y 13 de noviembre con 33 muertos por día, seguidos de otras cifras mayores a las dos decenas y que corresponden a las siguientes fechas: 12, 14, 15, 17 y 29 (véase gráfico 2). Resta agregar que por la disminución de las defunciones en la medianía del mismo mes de noviembre se transitó al fin de la epidemia y, como efecto colateral, la gradual disminución de la tensión individual y colectiva. Incuestionablemente, el virus de 1918 fue breve pero violento; realidad contraria al actual coronavirus que ha desatado la pandemia de COVID-19.

[12] Los segundos autores también confirman que en los Estados Unidos ocurrió el mayor número de defunciones en la población de 20 a 40 años.

[13] La lógica puede ser creíble si los sobrevivientes de 1890 tenían la edad promedio de 20 años.

[14] Se considera como pre-pandemia el caso concreto de Nueva York (lapso febrero-abril de 1918).

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Fuente: Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).

Gráfico 2: Curva de mortalidad provocado por la epidemia de gripe, 1918

V. La Epidemia al Interior de Los Hogares

Así como se localizan a los centros de población afectados por el virus de gripe, con el rastreo de los apellidos se genera la oportunidad de centrar la mirada al interior de los hogares con un claro propósito: conocer los nombres y apellidos de quienes perdieron la vida, sus lugares de radicación, sexos y edades.

En principio el punto de referencia clave son las 392 familias que aportaron defunciones clasificadas en colectivas e individuales. Al primer grupo con el 3.82 % y al segundo con el 96.17%. Acorde a la proporcionalidad, el máximo fue para Calpulalpan con el 42.09% y el mínimo para la hacienda Ixtafiayuca con el 0.25% (véase cuadro 5). Tengamos en cuenta que la situación de angustia y preocupación también la vivieron las familias de Sanctorum, San Bartolomé, Cuaula, Zoquiapan y Nanacamilpa.

Cuadro 5: Cifras de defunciones colectivas e individuales por gripe

Pueblos y Fincas	Defunciones totales por gripe	Defunciones colectivas por familias (2 a 4 miembros)	Defunciones únicas por familia	Totales
P. Calpulalpan	175	7 familias (17 muertos)	158	175
P. Sanctorum	39	2 familias (6 muertos)	33	39
H. San Bartolomé del Monte	36	0 familias	36	36
P. Cuaula	28	1 familia (3 muertos)	25	28
H. Zoquiapan	18	1 familia (2 muertos)	16	18
C. Nanacamilpa	78	4 familias (9 muertos)	69	78
P. San Marcos	10	0 familias	10	10
P. San Felipe	7	0 familias	7	7
P. San Mateo	6	0 familias	6	6
H. San Nicolás el Grande	9	0 familias	9	9
H. Mazapa	7	0 familias	7	7
H. Sta. Teresa Ixtafiayuca	1	0 familias	1	1
	414	*15 familias (37 muertos)*	*377*	*414*

Fuente: Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).

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a) La epidemia en los pueblos

El 30 de octubre se registró la primera muerte por gripe de la señora Antonia Muedano de 70 años, de ahí en adelante 158 familias más del pueblo de Calpulalpan reportaron al juez civil los decesos de uno de sus integrantes (véase cuadro 4). Si bien la familia Muedano frenó a tiempo la propagación de la enfermedad en otros hogares fallecieron más de dos integrantes, concretamente con los Martínez (3), familia H (3), Vázquez (3), Ávila (2), Pérez (2), Espíndola (2) y Tlaxco (2). Nótese que las defunciones únicas corroboran el predominio del avance extensivo.

El caso de la familia Martínez Huerta es un buen ejemplo del efecto en cadena. El uno de noviembre el papá Manuel Martínez y la mamá Guadalupe Huerta atestiguaron el fallecimiento de su hijo Pedro de cuatro años, una semana después el de su hija Petra de cuatro años y en el transcurso de setenta y dos horas el de Pedro de ocho años.[15] No obstante el riesgo, es de llamar la atención que los padres se hayan mantenido con vida ¿tal vez por mantenerse a prudente distancia de sus enfermos o por inmunidad adquirida? Si fuera por la segunda opción significaría que como en Estados Unidos, en la estación invernal de Tlaxcala de 1917–1918 ocurrió una primera oleada. Debido a la ausencia de evidencias lo más prudente es considerar la práctica de las medidas de distanciamiento o, según las condiciones de las viviendas, el aislamiento.

Al igual que la familia Martínez Huerta, don Luciano Vázquez (padre) como Marcelina Venancia (madre) libraron los peligros de la epidemia. La desgracia inició el 21 de noviembre con el fallecimiento de su hija Manuela de 16 años, seguido del deceso de Nicolás de 11 años (4 de diciembre) y por último el de Jerónimo de 18 años.[16] Puesto que en un lapso mayor de dos semanas el virus estuvo activo en aquel hogar, lo factible es que el seguimiento adecuado de la profilaxis haya evitado una desgracia mayor.

Tal vez por llevar un estilo de vida de aislamiento social, en la segunda semana del mes de noviembre una familia identificada como H sufrió los efectos contundentes del virus: el 11 por el fallecimiento de María, el 13 por el de Dolores y el 14 por el de Rosa. Lo interesante es que a pesar de su vida reservada la enfermedad ingresó a la familia y, por causa de la autoayuda entre los mismos miembros, el contagio se extendió aceleradamente. Es probable que la anciana Dolores de 103 años no haya recibido la atención requerida, sobre todo si sus acompañantes María y Rosa sufrían la misma enfermedad. Las participaciones de los vecinos en las notificaciones de las muertes ante la instancia civil corroboran la realidad de agonizar y morir en el abandono.[17]

En otros hogares donde ocurrieron un par de defunciones también sobrevivieron los siguientes jefes de familia: Esteban Ávila y Trinidad Torres, Florencio Pérez y V. Hernández, Rodolfo Espíndola y Francisca Espíndola, además del matrimonio entre Bartolo Tlaxco y Lazara Hernández.

Respecto a la familia Ávila Torres, los días 31 de octubre y 5 de noviembre sucedieron las muertes de la niña Dolores de un año y de Trinidad de 27 años. Los días 4 y 17 de noviembre los Pérez Hernández vivieron los fallecimientos de sus hijas Juana y Celestina y, por desgracia, el 8 y 26 de noviembre acaecieron los hermanos José y Trinidad de la familia Espíndola. En el hogar de los Tlaxco Hernández el virus fue más contundente por el hecho de que en un par de días (10 y 11 de noviembre) fallecieron las hermanas Clotilde de 16 años y María de 18 años.[18] Aunque las desgracias, una alternativa para la recuperación demográfica dependía de que los padres aún estuviesen en edad reproductiva.

Algunas de las familias que vivieron el efecto extensivo fueron: los Avilés, Aguilar, Alonso, Alvarado, Álvarez, Anduaga, Arana, Araos, Arias, Arista, Bastida, Domínguez, Espejel, Espinoza, Espiritusanto, Esquivel, Estrada, Flores, García, González, Gutiérrez, Hernández, Huerta, López, Lozano, Montiveros, Méndez, Montaño, Morales, Olvera, Ortega, Ortiz, Pérez, Pineda, Ramírez, Ramos, Robles, Rodríguez, Rosales, Sánchez, Vásquez e Yllescas. A la vez, con la posibilidad de que hubiese algún grado de parentesco, se destacan los diez fallecidos de apellido Hernández, los siete de los García y demás familias (véase cuadro 6).

Al reconocer los resultados correspondientes al pueblo de Sanctorum se constata que el contagio en cadena fue el menos frecuente, concretamente por representar el mínimo del 5.7%. Entre las peculiaridades se identifica que el 7 de noviembre ocurrió la muerte de Petra Hernández de 30 años y el día 23 los fallecimientos simultáneos de los adultos Francisco y Marcial. Todavía más, el 3 de diciembre continuó la tragedia por la defunción de Pedro de 30 años.[19] Aunque el lazo de hermandad no es del todo seguro, específicamente por las edades dispares, tampoco es lejana la posibilidad de que fuese una familia de solteros y solteras.

[15] Actas de defunciones 390, 510 y 617 del mes de noviembre de 1918, en *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918)*.

[16] Actas de defunciones 679, 745 y 751 de los meses de noviembre y diciembre de 1918, en *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[17] Para conocer las peculiaridades se recomienda consultar las Actas de defunciones 518, 575 y 614 del mes de noviembre de 1918, en *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[18] En orden consecutivo se agregan las siguientes fuentes: Actas 383, 425, 409, 649, 468, 721, 483 y 520, en *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[19] Las edades se encuentran en las actas 452, 693, 695 y 743 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

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El caso contrario ocurrió con la familia Morales Herrera por los fallecimientos de su hijo Adrián de 14 años e hija Enedina de un año. Si bien las fechas cercanas de los decesos -18 y 22 de noviembre- y el riesgo de contagio, los progenitores José de la Cruz y María Micaela se mantuvieron con vida. Ante la duda sobre las acciones de atención de los padres hacia sus hijos enfermos lo factible es suponer el recurso de aislamiento de los enfermos y el aseo personal.

Cuadro 6: Familias instaladas en los pueblos con apellidos similares sin parentesco

Familias	Pueblos				
	Calpulalpan	Sanctorum	Nanacamilpa	Cuaula	San Marcos
Anduaga				4 familias	
Beltrán					2 familias
Castillo		3 familias			
Castro			2 familias		
Cortes	6 familias		4 familias		
Cruz			3 familias		
Curiel			2 familias		
Domínguez	3 familias				
Espinoza	3 familias				
Estrada			2 familias		
Flores	3 familias		3 familias		
García	7 familias	4 familias		2 familias	
González			3 familias		
Hernández	10 familias		6 familias		
Huerta	3 familias				
Juárez		3 familias			
Lara			3 familias		
Lazcano				2 familias	
Morales		2 familias			
Olvera			2 familias		
Ortega	3 familias				
Ortiz	3 familias				
Ramírez				3 familias	
Ramos			2 familias		
Sánchez	3 familias		3 familias		
Torres		2 familias			
Vázquez	4 familias				
Zavala		3 familias			

Fuente: Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).

Como resultado de la clasificación de las familias que perdieron a uno de sus miembros se identificaron apellidos coincidentes sin, al parecer vínculo de sangre, y patronímicos únicos. En el cuadro 6 se constata las múltiples veces en las que se registran a los García, Castillo, Juárez, Zavala, Torres y Morales. Algunas de las familias con un deceso fueron las siguientes: Aguirre, Candía, Carmona, Espinoza, López, Luna, Mejía, Méndez y Olvera.[20]

Si bien la tasa de mortalidad de la colonia Nanacamilpa fue del 3.92 las cuatro familias que aportaron más de un difunto nos revelan los descuidos de higiene personal al interior de los hábitats. Los días 2 y 10 de noviembre fallecieron los hijos de Irineo Cotonieto y María Ramírez: Catarino de 26 años y Francisco de 7 años. Aunque la enfermedad estuvo presente en aquel hogar por un lapso de diez días lo "positivo" de la vivencia fue el hecho de que los padres libraron las consecuencias letales de la gripe. En símil situación se encuentra la familia de los progenitores sobrevivientes Hipólito Pineda y Merced Elizalde, ya que los días 3 y 10 de noviembre fallecieron sus hijos Luciana de 4 años y Gabino de 10.[21] Con la fortuna de mantenerse vivos, los señores Esteban García y

[20] *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[21] La vivencia fue más cruel pues, por causa del vómito, el día 8 murió Francisco de 22 años. Consúltese las actas 406, 492 y 493 insertas en, *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

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Herlinda Rodríguez vieron fallecer a su hija Alejandra de 45 años y, al parecer los gemelos, Carlos y Mariano de cuatro meses. Sin tomar en cuenta el ingreso del virus en el hogar, la desgracia ocurrió en catorce días del mes de noviembre (8, 17 y 22).[22]

Tal vez por vivir en la misma casa, el 13 de noviembre el señor Gabriel Araos le correspondió reportar la muerte de su hermano Heraldo de 20 años y una semana después (día 21) el de su hijo Francisco de un año. Aunque la desgracia de que el eslabón de contagio haya sido el niño, sus progenitores Araos y Becerril superaran el peligro de perder la vida.[23]

Entre las 69 familias que aportaron una defunción y que distingue el efecto extensivo se encuentra un grupo con apellidos comunes e incierto vínculo familiar: Hernández, Cortes, Cruz, Flores, González, Lara, Sánchez, Ramos, Olvera, Estrada, Curiel y Castro (véase cuadro 6). En cambio, los patronímicos que aparecen en una ocasión son diversos, he aquí algunos de ellos: Alonso, Álvarez, Arrollo, Avellino, Barraza, Bastían, Blancas, Borjas, Canales, Carrasco, Carrillo, Castañeda, Corona, Cotonieto, Cruz, Curiel, Delgadillo, Díaz, Espejel, Franco, Galicia, García, Gómez, Islas, Juárez, López, Orgaz, Pérez, Roldan, Torres y Zárate.[24]

Por petición del agente municipal del pueblo de Cuaula, el día 29 de noviembre el juez civil registró los fallecimientos de tres miembros de la familia Velázquez: Pedro de 5 años, Crescencia de 22 y Ángela de 23 años.[25] Con un muerto, los mismos apellidos y sin indicios de lazos de parentesco, se identifican en más de dos ocasiones a las siguientes familias: Anduaga, Ramírez, García y Lazcano (véase cuadro 6). En el grupo de una defunción se encuentran las familias Cortes, Cruz, Enciso, Escobedo, Hernández, Lazcano, López, Olvera, Ortega, Pérez, Santillán, Soto y Velasco.

Referente a los pueblos que sólo vivieron el avance extensivo o disperso se matizan ciertas particularidades. De lo sobresaliente, en un lapso de trece días, 7 al 20 de noviembre, nueve familias oriundas de San Marcos aportaron ocho muertes. Como parte de la mortalidad ocurrida en San Felipe, en siete fechas se destacan los lapsos largos entre las siete familias afectadas, en específico los cinco días entre las muertes de Filiberto Juárez (5 de noviembre) y Narciso Espinoza (11 de noviembre). Al comprobar los seis decesos ocurridos en San Mateo se identifican lapsos de tres a doce días y corresponden a las familias Munguía, Olivares, Cortes, González, Varda y Bedolla. Ahora, si el daño en los pueblos está asociado con la densidad de población y la comunicación socio laboral lo conveniente es enfocarnos en las vivencias ocurridas al interior de las fincas e identificar el factor o factores de incidencia más comunes.

b) La epidemia en las fincas

Como resultado de la mirada al interior de las fincas se logra constatar que tanto los dueños como las familias controlaron de manera *conveniente* el avance del virus, lo que aclara el predominio del avance extensivo.

Salvo un caso de contagio en cadena ocurrido en la hacienda Zoquiapan, el día 12 de noviembre falleció el niño Emiliano de tres años y dos días después su papá Francisco Hernández de 30 años. Tal vez por mantenerse a conveniente distancia de sus enfermos la esposa y mamá Julia Ortiz evitó el peligro de perder la vida.[26] Otras familias de apellidos similares sin, al parecer, relación de parentesco y con dos defunciones registradas, fueron los Martínez, Ortiz y Ramírez. En la siguiente relación se anotan las familias que fueron afectadas con una muerte: Carreón, Espejel, García, Gómez, Gonzáles, Mendoza, Montes de Oca, Olvera, Roldán y Rosales (véase cuadro 7).

[22] Actas 480, 642 y 684 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[23] Localícese las actas 576 y 677 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[24] Actas del mes de noviembre, en *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[25] Ante la omisión de los días específicos se considera la probabilidad de que las muertes hayan ocurrido en el mes de octubre. El acta es la 734 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

[26] Actas 542 y 627 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

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Cuadro 7: Familias instaladas en las fincas con una defunción

Fincas			
San Bartolomé	Zoquiapan	San Nicolás el Grande	Mazapa
Aguilar	Carreón	Arellano	Alvarado
Aguirre	Espejel	Cabrera	Alvarado
Ana cesar*	García	Copado	Cervantes
Arana	Gómez	Hidalgo	Galindo
Arcángel	González	Ramírez	Herrera
Arias	Hernández	Rodríguez	Huerta
Avilés	Hernández	Romero	Jaime
Bautista	Hernández	Sánchez	
Bautista	Martínez	Sánchez	
Carreón	Martínez		
Carrillo	Mendoza		
Cotonieto	Montes de oca		
Duran	Olvera		
Espinosa	Ortiz		
Espinosa	Ortiz		
Franco	Ramírez		
García	Ramírez		
González	Roldán		
Hernández	Rosales		
Hernández			
Ixtulco			
Juárez			
López			
María Camila*			
María Pilar*			
Martínez			
Medina			
Miguel Trinidad*			
Ordoñez			
Ortiz			
Peralta			
Rangel			
Rayón			
Romero			
Santamaría			
Sosa			
Vallejo			

Fuente: Libro de actas de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).
*Observaciones: *sin apellidos.*

En San Bartolomé existen treinta y seis familias afectadas con un deceso, de las cuales se anotan las siguientes: Hernández, Bautista, Espinoza, Aguilar, Aguirre, Arana, Carreón, Cotonieto, Durán, Franco y García. Referente a las haciendas de San Nicolás y Mazapa las familias Sánchez y Alvarado se distinguen por aparecer registradas en más de dos ocasiones, además de los Arellano, Cabrera, Copado, Cervantes, Hidalgo, Galindo, Ramírez, Herrera, Rodríguez, Herrera y otras (véase cuadro 7). Por último, es muy notable que de los 622 habitantes instalados en Ixtafiayuca únicamente haya ocurrido la muerte de la señora Crescencia Carreón de 45 años.[27] El freno del contagio

[27] Acta 462 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918).*

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fue, acorde a mi parecer, resultado de la asimilación de las desgracias que sucedían en pueblos y fincas vecinas, de ahí la trascendencia de que los habitantes hayan tomado decisiones de aislamiento en los espacios contaminados o, en todo caso, la restricción de la comunicación entre personas.

VI. Reacciones y Acciones Ante la Epidemia

Habida cuenta de que sólo en once de veintitrés centros de población se vivieron las consecuencias de la gripe lo factible es centrarnos en los factores que, de una u otra forma, pudieron haber influido en el avance y el control del contagio, en este caso las estrategias de intervención de salud pública preventivas fomentadas por las autoridades gubernamentales y las actitudes de los estratos socio laborales ante el riesgo de enfermar o, incluso, de perder la vida.

Previo al inicio de la epidemia el presidente de México Venustiano Carranza aprobó las leyes relacionadas con las operatividades de las Secretarías y Departamentos de Estado. Debido a que el doctor militar José María Rodríguez se le otorgó el cargo de director del Departamento de Salud Pública (Lajous, 1988)[28] su responsabilidad se centró en la legislación sanitaria, concretamente en el fomento de las medidas higiénicas preventivas contra las epidemias, la realización de Congresos sanitarios y la distribución de vacunas y sueros, entre otras (*Revista de Administración Pública,* 1984).[29] En las entidades se conformaron los Consejos de Salubridad Pública y Vigilancia con una tarea específica: difundir las medidas preventivas contra las enfermedades epidémicas.

Cuando la epidemia el gobernador de Tlaxcala, Máximo Rojas, se apegó a las estrategias de sanidad preventivas aprobadas por las instancias de la federación. En tal caso, si las recomendaciones eran las "adecuadas" lo importante es valorar en su *justa* dimensión el compromiso de las autoridades municipales en las tareas de divulgación de las estrategias provisorias y, en contraparte, el seguimiento *conveniente* de parte de la población concentrada en las ciudades, pueblos, barrios, haciendas y ranchos.

Como parte de la reacción de las autoridades gubernamentales, al inicio del mes de noviembre el presidente municipal de Calpulalpan informó a la dirección del Departamento de Salubridad Pública el hecho de que la "…población se encuentra invadida casi en su totalidad por la epidemia reinante en la República…".[30] Si esta realidad la asociamos con la vivencia al interior del pueblo de Calpulalpan la preocupación es entendible pero si la comparamos con el 48% de los centros de población eslabonados por la epidemia el sentido adquiere una dimensión "menos" preocupante. No obstante los distintos niveles de alarma, la respuesta de la instancia de salud federal fue trascendente por confirmar el suministro parcial "…de medicinas para combatir la influenza mientras llegan las medicinas de Estados Unidos."[31] Debido a la omisión de los nombres de los medicamentos provenientes del extranjero lo factible es que haya sido el suero anti-neumocóccico.[32] Ante el desconocimiento de la cantidad provista y quienes recibieron las dosis lo único que puede confirmarse es que en plena epidemia las autoridades federal, estatal y municipal optaron por reglamentar la prohibición de concentraciones numerosas en las iglesias y las escuelas.

Por lo menos a finales del mes de octubre el presidente municipal de la ciudad de Tlaxcala, Vidal Jiménez, aceptó que por causa de "…la conglomeración de las familias viene la rápida propagación de dicha enfermedad...",[33] motivo por el cual autorizó la suspensión de "…las misas que se ministran diariamente o por semana a los feligreses, quedando únicamente los templos abiertos para su ventilación."[34] A la vez, el 25 de octubre el Director General de Educación Pública del Estado y el gobernador aprobaron la interrupción de "…los exámenes de los alumnos de ambos sexos de las escuelas de [Huamantla]…"[35] y, como efecto inmediato, la suspensión generalizada de clases en los centros de enseñanza de la entidad. En cifras, la estrategia sanitaria tuvo resultados favorables pues, acorde a la población en edad escolar, la afectación fue de apenas el 5% (véase gráfico 1). Ante la dificultad de valorar los beneficios de la interrupción de los servicios religiosos católicos, lo más sensato es mantener la incógnita pues la movilidad y socialización por causa de los entierros pudo ser uno de los factores de dispersión del contagio.

Con la finalidad de "reforzar" las acciones de las autoridades, en la tercera semana de noviembre un grupo de ciudadanos, al parecer prominentes, conformó el Comité de Salubridad y Socorro de Calpulalpan. Como parte de la justificación, el 19 de

[28] Artículo 73 (fracción XVI).

[29] En la *Ley de Secretarías de Estado de 1917* se anotan otras funciones: coordinación de la policía sanitaria en puertos y fronteras; campañas antialcohólicasy la regulación de las ventas de drogas.

[30] Archivo Histórico de la Secretaría de Salud (de aquí en adelante AHSS), Fondo: Salubridad Pública, Sección: Epidemiología, Caja: 12, Exp.: 8, Año: 1918.

[31] *Ibid.*

[32] La deducción se sustenta en el hecho de que en el Departamento de Salubridad Pública no había suero disponible, en AHSS, Fondo: Salubridad Pública, Sección: Epidemiología, Caja: 12, Exp.: 8, Año: 1918.

[33] AHET, Fondo: Revolución Régimen Obregonista, Sección: Justicia y Gobernación, Caja: 237, Exp.: 14, Año: 1918.

[34] *Ibid.*

[35] *Ibid.*

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noviembre su presidente Carlos R. Montiel mencionó que la agrupación estaba respaldada por el director del Departamento de Salubridad Pública y por la Benemérita Cruz Blanca de la ciudad de México. Es posible que la integración del Comité no haya sido del todo útil, más aún si se considera que en la cuarta semana de noviembre el número de defunciones se encontraba en la fase de retroceso (véase gráfico 2).

Si el riesgo de enfermar era alto ¿las acciones de las autoridades fueron las convenientes? En principio, si tomamos como referente la tasa de mortalidad del 2.93 las decisiones gubernamentales pueden considerarse positivas, razón por la que mencionaré algunas de las condiciones asociadas con el riesgo de contagio y la relación entre sintomatología y causa de la muerte.

En el entendido de que el virus alteraba drásticamente el sistema inmune, en el documento legal, por cierto carente de la respectiva diagnosis médica, la autoridad civil anotó causas de muertes asociadas con el sistema respiratorio y los malestares propios de un desajuste corporal, en este caso: gripe, influenza o influenza española, pulmonía, fiebre, bronquitis, neumonía, bronconeumonía e, incluso, peste.[36] A pesar de que la peste es de origen virreinal llama la atención que aún continuara vigente en la vida rural, concretamente en el lenguaje del Agente municipal del pueblo de Cuaula.

Teniendo en cuenta la movilidad y el trabajo de asociación, el 78% de las defunciones corresponden a las personas que estaban dedicadas a las labores del campo (jornaleros, labradores, agricultores, tlachiqueros y corteños).[37] No es una casualidad que algunos comerciantes, frecuentemente expuestos a la socialización con los compradores, hayan perdido la vida (6.47%). Tal vez por mantenerse activo en la enseñanza, el 14 de noviembre falleció el maestro Atanacio Reverter de 54 años y, por la posibilidad de que se mantuviera ejerciendo su profesión, el 13 de noviembre murió el doctor Alberto Ruiz Montoya. Como evidencia de la inconveniencia de la concentración, en el 99 Regimiento instalado en Calpulalpan fallecieron cinco soldados, más uno en la hacienda de San Bartolomé. Tal vez enfermo, el soldado Felipe Medina de 23 años ingresó a la referida finca para visitar a su esposa y, por desgracia, el día 17 de noviembre perdió la vida.

Al retomar las vivencias de los soldados Atenógenes Enríquez y Cecilio Avilez se matiza la importancia de la movilidad de los portadores en el proceso de difusión de la enfermedad pues, acorde al reporte del capitán Isauro Bonilla, los susodichos presentaban condiciones delicadas de salud "…y de paso por esta [población de Calpulalpan]…"[38] empeoraron hasta que el virus acabó con sus vidas. Esta es la mejor evidencia de que el libre tránsito, ya sea a caballo, ferrocarril o en barco, influyó en la diseminación del virus; de ahí la ventaja de los espacios rurales aislados y la desventaja de la urbanización como concentradora de personas. Tengamos en cuenta que en nuestra área de estudio el 48% de los asentamientos de población no aportaron ninguna defunción, lo que nos indica que sus lejanías o, tal vez la interrupción de la contratación de trabajadores, frenaron el ingreso de la epidemia. No olvidemos que a partir de diciembre de 2019 el virus SARS-CoV-2 se diseminó gradualmente por el mundo y, como hace 102 años, los viajeros portadores han sido los responsables de que se haya convertido en una catastrófica pandemia.

VII. Conclusiones

Sólo resta matizar que en el otoño de 1918 los gobiernos de los distintos niveles actuaron conforme a las circunstancias del momento y, en contraparte, la dificultad de hallar la documentación de la vida cotidiana que nos posibilite dimensionar la asimilación de las medidas preventivas al interior de los hogares. No obstante, el hecho de que hayan predominado las defunciones únicas por familias nos hace pensar en la asimilación favorable de la profilaxis o, en caso contrario, en la práctica de las experiencias generacionales del pasado; en concreto el aislamiento de los enfermos. Ya sea una u otra medida lo importante fue su incidencia "favorable" en la atenuación del impacto de mortalidad.

En cuanto a las manifestaciones religiosas católicas tuvieron que regularse, más aún por la vigencia de las normatividades sustentadas en la Constitución de 1917; es decir, la libertad de creencias o cultos (artículos 24 y 130). Aunque el cierre de iglesias también fue de interés gubernamental lo factible es que no haya sido del todo controlado pues en tiempos de miedo incrementa la necesidad de la oración. Por mala fortuna la ausencia de otras informaciones nos imposibilita evaluar la relación entre las tasas de mortalidad y la concurrencia en aquellos espacios públicos vitales (iglesias, santuarios o capillas).

Tocante a los efectos del virus en la población infantil y adolescente se notan dos tendencias que demuestran los aciertos de las medidas gubernamentales y las condiciones de vida al interior de los núcleos familiares; en el primero se constata que la prohibición de concentración de niños en los espacios educativos reguló positivamente el contagio y, en el

[36] En orden subsecuente, las cifras fueron las siguientes: 372, 39, 1, 1, 1, 1 y 16; véase *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918)*.

[37] Aclaro que los jornaleros aportaron el 37% (*Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan, 1918)*.

[38] Considérese que Atenógenes falleció el 4 y al día siguiente Cecilio. Los casos se encuentran en las actas 428 y 430 del *Libro de defunciones del municipio de Calpulalpan (1918)*.

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segundo, el hecho de que el resultado elevado de mortalidad en la población de cero a cinco años haya estado determinado por la convivencia cotidiana con los adultos portadores del virus. En contraposición con el presente, y como dato comparativo, desde que se declaró la pandemia de CoVid-19 los menores de edad y los adolescentes (de 0 a 14 años) de la entidad de Tlaxcala apenas han sido afectados con el 0.23% del total de 2571 defunciones (*Rangos de Edad y Sexo,* 2021).[39] Con esto es posible constatar que el virus es menos agresivo "…en ellos [causándoles] una enfermedad leve" (*Preguntas y respuestas sobre las escuelas y la COVID-19*, 2020). Entre las sintomatologías más frecuentes publicadas en el mes de marzo de 2021 por los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades de Estados Unidos (CDC) se encuentran: la fiebre o escalofríos, la tos, la congestión nasal o moqueo, la pérdida reciente del olfato o el gusto, el dolor de garganta, la dificultad para respirar, la diarrea, las náuseas o vómitos, los dolores estomacales, el cansancio, y el dolor de cabeza, entre otros (*COVID-19 en niños y adolescentes*, 2021).

Por último, si el recurso curativo más innovador de 1918 era el suero anti-neumocóccico por desgracia la población de Calpulalpan no tuvo la oportunidad de utilizarlo, además de que los especialistas no lograron comprobar del todo su eficacia. Referente a la vacuna el epidemiólogo estadunidense Thomas Francis, Jr. dio a conocer los primeros resultados hasta el año de 1944 (Paul, 1974). En cambio, por causa de la diseminación acelerada de la CoVid-19 en el segundo mes de 2021 la OMS ya había reconocido y autorizado el uso de las siguientes vacunas: Pfizer/BioNTech, Moderna, Sputnik V, Novavax, Sinopharm, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson y Sinovac. Sin embargo, ahora que los grupos más vulnerables de la sociedad están beneficiándose de los avances de la ciencia médica se ha desatado una discusión sobre sus eficacias (Bravo Medina, 2021)[40] y por lo mismo el desconcierto y la incertidumbre. Es posible que el asunto de los rangos de "eficacia" sea un problema de interés económico y político.

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[39] Es importante tener en cuenta que el dato es para toda la entidad y el corte es hasta la primera semana de julio de 2021.
[40] En marzo de 2021 se publicó un listado en el que el máximo rango le corresponde a Pfizer/BioNTech (95%) y el mínimo a Sinovac (49.62%).

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The Future of the Ukrainian State and Regime: Domestic Disassociation and International Association

By Anna Maria Rada Leenders & Alexander Leenders

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Introduction- The international *Crisis* that unfolded upon the territory of the Ukraine - comprised of the Maidan protest and its seizure of the institutions of state-power in Kiev, the declaration of independence of Crimea and its reunification, the pre-emptive series of elections and referendums in Kiev, Luhansk, Donetsk, escalated to and by an intensifying civil war and humanitarian crisis, and military intervention - evinced a confrontation between two bordering international actors: the EU and Russia. Therein, the *Crisis* juxtaposes structural regional hierarchy - embodied by the EU - with anarchy in the international system both empirically and theoretically, in which Russia arises as light blue light of new civilizational liberal world order . Respective the neo-liberal institutional project is confronted with structural realism. The violent manifestation of such crises in the developed world was forecast in Mearsheimer's poignant 1990 article "Why We Will Soon Miss the Cold War", predicting a reversion to unbalanced multipolarity, which could result in inter-state war between powers that the balanced bipolarity of the Cold War avoided (Mearsheimer, 1990, 1).

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The Future of the Ukrainian State and Regime: Domestic Disassociation and International Association

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Introduction

The international *Crisis* that unfolded upon the territory of the Ukraine - comprised of the Maidan protest and its seizure of the institutions of state-power in Kiev, the declaration of independence of Crimea and its reunification, the pre-emptive series of elections and referendums in Kiev, Luhansk, Donetsk, escalated to and by an intensifying civil war and humanitarian crisis, and military intervention - evinced a confrontation between two bordering international actors: the EU and Russia. Therein, the *Crisis* juxtaposes structural regional hierarchy - embodied by the EU - with anarchy in the international system both empirically and theoretically, in which Russia arises as light blue light of new civilizational liberal world order . Respective the neo-liberal institutional project is confronted with structural realism. The violent manifestation of such crises in the developed world was forecast in Mearsheimer's poignant 1990 article "Why We Will Soon Miss the Cold War", predicting a reversion to unbalanced multipolarity, which could result in inter-state war between powers that the balanced bipolarity of the Cold War avoided (Mearsheimer, 1990, 1). The key *Crisis* fault lines are stacked within each other like a series of Matrioshki, around the dyads of players opposing each other: first, the state versus nation disjuncture; second, an European Eurasian powers border confrontation, and third drawing in other interested powers from the global arena, such as, China at the other extreme of the Eurasian landmass, the US which presents itself as the ever-willing North Atlantic balancer against the rise of significant European hegemons, and subsequently other powers that are interested to profit from or thwart the shifting polarity of the status-quo, including Turkey, Iran, Japan. The trouble is that "In the great-power politics of a multipolar world, who is a danger to whom and who can be expected to deal with threats and problems are matters of uncertainty."(Waltz, 1988, 9) This is precisely the *Crisis* situation, not only is there uncertainty on the actualized capabilities of powers due to the fast changes occurring, most significantly the intentions of the powers are put to question by the *Crisis*, as its resolution will change the balance of power at least incrementally, if not systemically (Gilpin, 1981, 234). The international *Crisis* in the Ukraine is caused at its core by a quest for security within the new and evolving structure of the post-Cold War world. While Constructivism explains the causality of human ideas crafting the variables at stake - anarchy, the state, and national identity; Offensive Realism predicts an unintended reversal to a balanced system regardless of the actors' intentions. The *Crisis* can be resolved through inter-state war, balancing using soft means (Nye, 2004, 7), or the extension of the hierarchical structures presented by Institutionalist tools. Whichever form the resolution will takes: it will reflect an actualized hierarchy of prestige (Gilpin, 1981, 24) corresponding to the balance of power in Eurasia in the second decade of the twenty-first century. Ultimately, however, the paper considers domestic factors, a domestic solution through open debate and agreement between the regions, and uses approaches from comparative politics to suggest the policy framework of consociationalism.

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I. Background of Crisis: Strategic Aspects of Axes and Flows

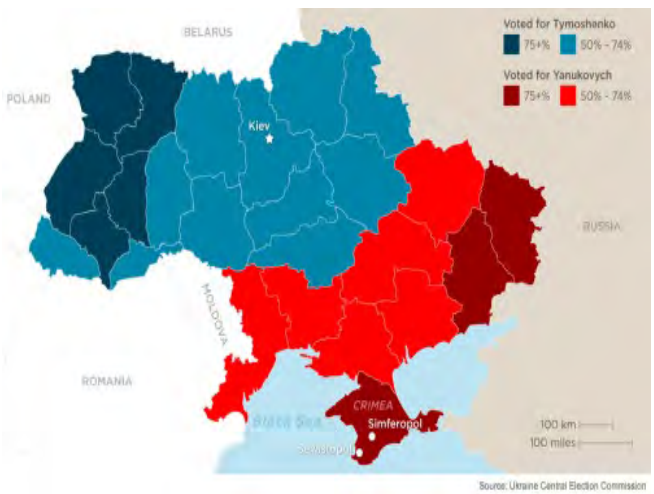
On the chessboard of the contemporary multipolar structure theorized by structural realism, the role of the main actors in constituting the international *Crisis* are examined through the lens of the mirror-processes of balancing and bandwagoning. It is important to situate the *Crisis* at its inception, the creation of a Ukrainian *state* in 1991. The importance of this fact is not to be underestimated: a new unit is introduced into the state system, while another unit's territory and sovereignty is fractured as a result of the Cold War's end. This process of new state-creation is an act of balancing in and of itself. The 1990s did present a momentary shift from a balance of power system to a concert system. A concert usually arises following a major war, resulting in a system dominated by status-quo states, which have succeeded in provoking the collapse of their rival (Jervis, 1986, 3), the Soviet Union. Powers at such times are less concerned about others taking advantage of their lowered guard due the cooperative spirit whose goal, remains preventing the resurgence of a recent common enemy by its integration into the system with regular open lines of communication. (Jervis, 1986, 6) At the same time, the US emerged as a power of unrivaled capabilities. Gilpin's Law of Uneven Growth suggests that other

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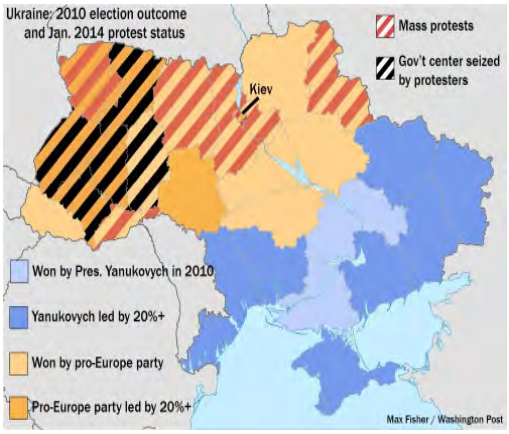
states had incentive to build up capabilities more efficiently (Gilpin, 1981, 124), such as, China, Germany, EU, Russia. Upon this canvas, concentric circles of internal and external balancing around the pivotal *Ukraine* -axis began to unfold: re-unifying Germany, decommissioning the Warsaw Pact Alliance, de-nuclearizing Ukrainian territory, and fortifying pan-European institutions. The concert system reverted to a balance-of-power system as the face of new poles became discernable, through power-gap minimization between the US and China, for example. The Ukrainian *Crisis* is driving a wedge between the EU and Russia, and thus preventing the domination over Eurasia by neither the EU, nor the Eurasian Union of States proposed by Moscow for creation in 2015, excluding China. While China has contracted Ukraine's wheat production for the next twenty years, and are benefitting from the EU and US-imposed sanctions on Russia, which are accelerating the drifting of Russian gas, petroleum, technological cooperation, and space cooperation Eastward to China. BRIC represents an important potential anti-G7 formation on a global scale. Apart from the evident regional hegemony that has been on China's agenda, best summed up with President Xi Jinping's 2013 announcement for the trans-Asian Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road which tie in South-East Asia, first; the Chinese envision a new era of bipolarity between themselves and the US (Carnegie Center Moscow). On the other pole, the US-Ukraine Charter on Strategic Partnership signed in 2008 and the NATO Membership Action Plan clearly indicates that for the US, the *Crisis* presents an opportunity to balance against Russia, and in the future as a counter-balance against Europe, following the case of Poland, one of the most favored EU-partners of the US. It is a reflection of the old adage of Brzezinski: "It is imperative that no Eurasian challenger emerges, capable of dominating Eurasia and thus also of challenging America" (Brzezinski, 1997, xii). All major actors involved are sieving their *Crisis*-policy through a balancing and bandwagoning prism, either as Walt postulates against a threat (Walt, 1987, 3) or as Schweller purports in order to maximize their interests (Schweller, 1994, 24). Bringing the revisionist state back in, Shweller defines balancing as the protection of interests already possessed; bandwagoning as obtaining interests sought after, and postulates that it is possible to engage in this behavior with both the status-quo or the revisionist state depending on aligned interests (Schweller, 1994, 26): a markedly visible process surrounding the Ukrainian *Crisis*.

II. Why did it Happen? Identities, Interests, and Security

The international *Crisis* is centered on the *Ukraine* for two principle reasons. First, in 1991 the Ukrainian *State* assembled together populations divided not only on religious grounds (for example, amongst the Orthodox Christians there are three rival denominations) but also linguistically. "One can't oblige Ukraine, except through drama, to choose one camp over another" (Vitrine, 2014). Respectively, in the 2005 and 2010 presidential elections the West of the country voted 80 to 90% for the "orange candidate" and the East voted 80 to 90% for the "blue" one. The concentration of preferences dividing the Northwest from the Southeast encompassed even more areas by the 2010 elections as can be seen on the adjacent maps. In the last rounds of elections, voters in the East have not participated in the West-ballots whilst, voters in the West have not participated in the referendums carried out in the East. This societal cleavage reflects an explicit national dis-unity on the direction of the *Ukraine* as a unitary nation-state. Second, the *Ukraine* at its inception was a power of German dimension. (Mearsheimer, 1993, 4) Despite its denuclearization by 1996, it is a nuclear-power player and a significant transit state for gas pipelines; its territory is Europe's largest; a highly fertile arable land with vast natural resources, including rare earth metals essential for military production and respective military-facilities. The economic potential of these resources has ultimately been wasted, benefitting the Ukrainian oligarchs. Thus, besides a societal cleavage in terms of national identity, the successive protest movements highlighted corruption and the search for a solution to the pervasive challenges facing the Ukrainian economy. Some Ukrainians look West towards the EU, while other Ukrainians look East for a solution. At the same time the international powers seek a way to maintain influence over this strategically important state in terms of their own security interests, as is predicted by structural realism. With so much insecurity involved, the Crisis will be exacerbated until all interested domestic and international actors can define a mutually acceptable strategy for the future of the Ukraine.



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The two-stage model of state behavior incorporates the importance of individual preferences as influencing state preferences and thus determining the nature of state interactions in the context of the external constraints of international structure. (Moravcsik, 1997, p. 544-545) Unraveling the causality of the Ukraine *Crisis* on this two-stage approach elucidates Second Image domestic causes of the *Crisis*. "Realist theory with its assumption of a unitary state and fixed preferences" (Moravcsik, 1997, 530), cannot fully explain why different segments of society are pushing towards different kinds of interaction with other states. "The liberal conception of power is based on an assumption that the willingness of states to expend resources or make concessions is itself primarily a function of *preferences not capabilities*." (Moravcsik, 1997, 523). Liberal theory exogenizes societal preferences as a separate variable constitutive of state preferences. Putnam mirrors the two-level model with a "general equilibrium" that considers both "second-image" and "second-image reversed" that is the reciprocal relation between domestic causes and international effects, and international causes and domestic effects (Putnam, 1988, 1366). The Ukraine *Crisis* is a case in point that there is an interrelation between Second Image and Third Image causality: notably that the rebalancing is occurring around the Ukraine rather than another border state is due not only to its location but to the fact that conditions on the ground in Ukraine, in terms of interests and identities, had matured to a stage than a *Crisis* was ignited. These conditions were shaped by both domestic and international actors, and the *Crisis* in turn is re-shaping the relative power of domestic groups and international actors. "The most portentous development in the fields of comparative politics and international relations in recent years is the dawning recognition …of the need to take into account entanglements between the two" (Powell, 1991, 459-460). Alexander Wendt in developing Constructivism as a theory in International Relations unravels causality to an even more exalted dimension, notably evoking that anarchy itself, just as the state, and any other actor, process or structure that manifests itself in the international relations arena, is socially and historically *constructed* by ideas put forth by man, rather than constituted by material forces. The interests and identities of actors are a result of ideas rather than imposed by nature. (Wendt, 1994, 1) The Ukrainians are evidently expressing the consequence of the historical absence of a constitution of a national identity encompassing the entire territory of its post-1991 state-status. The Maidan-protests and the subsequent attempts of independence of different regions ignite a process of shaping the state.



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III. What will Happen Next: Intentions, Information, and Perception

Four principles of structural and offensive realism underpin the prediction of the resolution of the *Crisis*. First, the assumption that "...it is virtually impossible for any state to achieve global hegemony," due to the presumed absence of nuclear superiority, indicates the continuation of a balance-of-power system (Mearsheimer, 2001, 136). Furthermore, hegemony is regionally limited by the challenge of projecting power across oceans (Mearsheimer, 2001, 137). Global hegemony is only possible if a great power is the only regional hegemon in the world (Mearsheimer, 2001, 137). Destabilizing the Ukrainian state further with a precipitated adhesion to an external alliance, such as, NATO or the SCO, would destabilize the regional balance. The status-quo of the US being the only regional hegemon is put into question by the Ukrainian *Crisis*, which could see the rise of a hegemon in Eurasia if the crisis spills over into inter-state war. The resolution of the *Crisis* must settle the question accurately by reflecting the balance of power between the US, EU, Russia, China in Eurasia with a corresponding hierarchy of prestige. Secondly, it is important to recognize that realism is a theory, not a foreign policy framework. (Waltz, 1959, 12) Although hard military means are frequently associated with offensive realism; military force is only one of a large set of tools available to states for securing their interests, survival, and security. Structural realism seeks to explain long periods of peace, as well as, the occurrence of inter-state war. (Jervis, 1999, 1) Third, although unbalanced multipolarity gives rise to uncertainty making it more war-prone (Mearsheimer, 2001, 196), incomplete information is the trigger that leads to war through the underestimation or overestimation of risk. Walt argues that offensive intentions, and not offensive capability, constitute a threat. It is the perception of intentions that is crucial. The potential for war between the great powers is limited if all actors are reasoning accurately and objectively about the costs and risks involved. The prediction supported by the empirical research suggests that the resolution will entail a peaceful settlement.

In the no-man's land of intentions and information, these two scarce and contested commodities in anarchy can either become the inevitable naïve causes of war through misperception and miscalculation, or be twisted in a true Machiavellian maneuver worthy of Sun-Tzu like smoke and mirrors to provoke war. Waltz argues that fear is a necessary but insufficient condition that makes anarchy a cause of war. (Waltz, 1959, 4). Fear is a psychological phenomenon that can be constructed. In the process of resolving the Ukrainian *Crisis* it is essential to avoid anachronistic remnants of Cold War or Second World War- mentality in Group Think and stereotyping, such as, Russia is a mighty nuclear power out to destroy Western democracy, despite actively cooperating with the West in countering Terrorism since 9/11 and facing the same threats at home; or Germany continues to seek Lebensraum in the depopulated Osten, despite successfully integrating the largest immigrant population and refugees in Europe. Russia has aggregate power, offensive capability, and it located in proximity to the *Crisis*. These are in themselves indeterminate variables in constituting a threat in accordance to Walt's Balance of Threat Theory The determinate variable constituting a threat are offensive intentions. In an October Foreign Affairs article, Mearsheimer analyzes Russia's response to *the Crisis* as defensive (Mearsheimer, 2014, Kissinger, 2014). Given that under a balance of power system offensive and defensive posturing are difficult to differentiate (Jervis, 1986, 19), this is a significant distinction. Constructivist Theory also serves to explain the current perception of Russia as threat, that is, expressing offensive international intention, whereas it has presented self-restraint when evidently it is faced with war on its Southeast border, a third and final stage of the sanctions, and suspension from the G7. The perception of Russia as threat is a distinctly socially and historically constructed phenomenon reflecting a continuation of the Cold War mentality, and specifically a quite irrational fear of the threat of Communist expansion. The policy of isolating Russia is socially constructed. "Anarchy is what the states make out of it." (Wendt, 1994, 1) States frequently absorb an externally imposed identity. Yet, due to changes in the domestic or international environment it faces, a given state's identity might not "conform to international expectations of the state's role" (Chafetz, 1996, 665) The Ukraine *Crisis* is constructing new lines of division in international politics, missing the opportunity of Concert presented by the end of the Cold War.

The successive US and EU eastward expansion of military and political institutions are redrawing the border of the Russian sphere of influence, already surrounded by "color revolutions" which invariably result in the placement of US or NATO troops ever-closer to the Russian territory. The 2008 US- Ukraine Charter included an increased US presence in Crimea with a NATO-seat in Sebastopol, home of the largest Russian naval base since 1784. After Georgia, the *Crisis*, presented the potential of turning the Ukraine and respectively Crimea into zones of controlled chaos, a direct threat to Russian security and sovereignty. Prior to the violent eruption of the *Crisis*, the European Commission consistently refused the Russian proposals to negotiate for Ukraine a simultaneous association with the EU and the Eurasian Union of States. Russia's 2008 proposal for a joint European Security Treaty has met a

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similar fate thusfar. The sanctions regime is forcing Russia to balance internally search for alliance partners regionally and globally, through alternative mechanisms, such as, the Silk Road and Eurasian Union. Walt's postulate on alliance behavior that "balancing predominates over bandwagoning", signifies that when balancing is prevalent, security is abundant as aggression is punished." (Walt, 1987, 116). However, in the current *Crisis* there are states that are self-interested to bandwagon with non-status-quo powers as well, meaning that security may become scarce. Russia may not have explicit offensive intentions, but its resolve to defend its state-security has been more than clearly signaled.

The current stalemate offers grounds for the beginning of a negotiation of a settlement, which would reflect the relative gains made during the Ukraine *Crisis* by each party. Where do the powers and Ukraine want to end up? (Kissinger, 2014). The approach seconded by Rodric Braithwaite, the final British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, offers a bargaining range that could elicit credible commitments from the actors. The settlement would guarantee some form of devolution for the contested regions, recognize the status of Crimea as part of Russia, and would put NATO membership up to a referendum comprising at least two-thirds of the population (Braithwaite), enabling the Ukrainian-nation to have time to construct its national identity gradually. The first step would be to appoint a neutral intermediary to buffer between the parties, like Martii Ahtisaari, who successfully brought the Kosovo War to resolution. "The prospects for cooperation are … sensitive to the cost of fighting. If the use of force is no longer at issue, then a state's relative loss will not be turned against the state. Relative gains no longer matter, and cooperation now becomes feasible." (Powell, 1991, 1316) Ultimately, these negotiations can be conducted when the cease-fire agreement is respected.

IV. Ending of the International Relations Structural Confrontation in the Ukraine

In answering the question, *why did the current international crisis in Ukraine occur and what will the resolution of the crisis be?* the conclusion is reached that: the *Crisis* has first, second, and third image causality (Waltz, 1959, 10) , yet the determining factor providing the constraints for *Crisis*-resolution is located in the third image of IR Theory. Distinguishing between the three levels of analysis in IR theories allowed the identification of Realist, Institutionalist, Liberal, and Constructivist causal variables constitutive of the *Crisis*. The empirical research demonstrates complex causes, which interact across the levels of analysis. Theories that stress the interactions across Waltz- images and recognize the structural constraints of anarchy were highlighted. Moravcik and Putnam's two-level symbiotic consideration of state-society preferences, theoretically and in the practice of diplomacy, provided a viable alternative explanation. The conception is that international society influences sub-national society and vice-versa, thus constituting state preferences through a transnational exchange between societal groups. This explanatory model reflects a more profound set of variables useful in encompassing the scope of causes that have led to the *Crisis*, including the significant issue of societal preferences, which have been at odds with state preferences throughout the Ukraine's brief history, regardless of whether the state promoted a pro-Russia or pro-Western agenda. Putnam correctly introduces his model by drawing attention to the fact that the matter in theoretical dispute is not whether state and society influence each other's preferences; but rather the question to ask is "When?" and "How?" (Putnam, 1988, 427) Institutionalism follows this two-level causal chain replacing the actors tandem with state-international institutions relations. This tandem mutually affects preferences (Jervis), while mutual state-interests lead to cooperation and interdependence creating the necessary symbiosis of preferences and interests that makes international institutions viable. (Keohane, 1995, 44) Alexander Wendt's Constructivism provides the most comprehensive conception for the causes of the *Crisis*. *The historical and societal misconstruction* of: the modern Ukrainian state and national identity, the anachronism of perceiving states today through a Cold War mentality, and of anarchy in the post-Westphalian international system - is the unifying explanatory variable that acts simultaneously across the three levels of analysis, the latter themselves having been historically, socially, and ideationally constructed. Wendt concurs with Waltz that the structure of the international system is anarchic. "Anarchy is what states make of it." (Wendt, 1992, 391) The resolution of the *Crisis* is firmly rooted in evaluating the different ways in which anarchy can be navigated by the actors to resolve *the Crisis.* Thereby, anarchy, that is the real threat of inter-state war is treated as the overall constraint shaping the possible resolution of the *Crisis*. Due to the involvement of major international powers in the *Crisis*, the cost of war is high for all parties. The resolution is located in the overlap of the win-set and bargaining range mutually acceptable to all parties and reflects an Institutionalist approach of economic cooperation to expand the relative gains of the parties and shift from a pure war-model bargaining calculation. This will assuage interests, while allowing for a political solution which balances states in a way that security is maximized. This will involve the gradual preparation of the Ukraine for EU and/or EAU membership, which includes the protection of the rights of all its citizens. The question of NATO membership should be carefully approached upon, and is impossible in practice without a formal recognition by the US of the

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Crimean base as Russian territory with a respective land corridor granted to Russia.

V. The Future of the Regime: Decentralizing the Path to Democracy

A central debate in comparative politics reflects the tension between two opposing forces: the regional pooling of sovereignty and territory in federal projects (exemplified by the EU) and the fragmentation of sovereignty and territory through secession movements (such as, Kosovo, Scotland, and Crimea). The current situation in the Ukraine exposes a confrontation of these two opposing forces both theoretically and empirically. The European project for regional hierarchy confronts a state in anarchy, that is, in the post-Westphalian international structure. The enduring significance of the territorial state as an organizing principle is not directly challenged by the domestic turmoil in the Ukraine, as the movements within the peripheries of the existing state to form new autonomous states simply reproduce the existing since 1648 organizing logic of a society of states. However, the Ukrainian question exposes the friction of the non-congruence of nation and state, which is currently exacerbated by what is proving to be a pre-mature project of EU-integration that is leading to the politization and polarization of sub-state identities along an additional line of fragmentation of society. Traditionally, there have been three different solutions to the non-congruence of nation and state: assimilation (nation-building), secession (resistance to assimilation), and accommodation (self-rule and shared rule). Which one of these outcomes can arise in the Ukraine in view of both the domestic societal pressures, as well as, the external pressures arising from the limits of European integration and the dynamics of political rule in Russia. The theories of Esping-Anderson, Lijphart (on societal divisions and institutional arrangements and their impact on regime), Meadwell (on tools and logics of rational political bargaining and their impact on the state), Carothers, Bova, and Risse-Kappan (on the path of democratization) are applied to evaluate the basis for the political turmoil in the Ukraine. A political bargain is proposed based on consociationalism, territorial and multinational federalism, and political decentralization. The conclusion reached is that the engineering of political decentralization in the Ukraine is the mechanism through which violent scission can be avoided. Decentralization should reflect a form of power-sharing which redresses economic imbalance, as well as, accommodates cultural heterogeneity in the current state-territory in order to provide a legitimate democratic regime in the Ukraine. The question remains who can implement the political bargain, given that no self-enforcing is currently taking place; and the conflict for foreign influence from the EU, US, and Russia is fueling division in the Ukraine rather than tempering it.

The establishment of the state of Ukraine was supported by an Independence Referendum held in 1991, where-in 92.3% of 31,891,742 registered voters, representing 84.18% of the electorate, supported the establishment of a unitary Ukrainian state. (Nohlen, 2010, 1985). "Ukrainian sociologists have shown that the rise of pro-autonomy tendencies is transitory, and mainly a defensive reaction to how Kiev deals …." (Shapovalova, 2014, 4) Thus respectively the parties who find themselves in opposition to the government in power, including Timoshenko's Bloc in 2004 and Yanukovich's Party of the Regions in 2009, generally campaign on a platform of decentralization while parliamentary deputies use their power to curtail the executive. Once the opposition gains control over the executive branch of the unitary state following the repeated crises in the country, measures for decentralization are moderated and curtailed by both the so-called pro-EU and pro-Russian politicians. The newly elected May 2014 administration appears to be following the same route, contrary to the stated policy objectives of the Maidan protest: which included 1) curtailing the power of the Oligarchs, 2) decentralization of power to the periphery, and 3) integration of economic and political practice in line with European integration. On the first policy expectation of Maidan: it appears that the oligarchs continue to wield power through a selection of news presented on the media channels they own. President Poroshenko is one of Ukraine's eight principle billionaires (Forbes, 2014), while other oligarchs are consolidating their power under the new government. For example, oligarch Kolomoisky's rose to political power in 2014 as governor of Dnepropetrovsk, financed a private policing force, and proposed a bounty-award for each captured rebel. These events suggest that oligarchs will continue to shape politics in the new government. (Forbes, 2014) On the second policy expectation of Maidan: Although a law for Special Self-Government Procedures in Donetsk and Luhansk regions was passed in the *Verhovna Rada* on September 16th, and signed into force on October 16th by President Poroshenko; the latter has threatened to repeal the law on November 5th (Interfax Ukraine, Nov 5, 2014). The uncertainty arising from the non-recognition of the local leaders of Donetsk and Luhansk elected on November 3rd, effectively fuels a continued resistance to assimilation. Consequently, "activists do not believe that the new political arrangements after concessions are self-enforcing. Rather, these arrangements are considered to be vulnerable to further political mobilization" (Meadwell, 2008, 3). The situation is further exacerbated by the announcement of the new cabinet of Ukraine on December 2nd, which includes

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three foreign nationals as Ministers of State. Previously the Ukrainian government had been criticized for including oblast non-residents on oblast pre-election lists as a measure hampering local representation and accountability following the introduction of proportional representation in local elections in 2006. The appointing of oblast non-residents to governor positions, such as, the Donetsk-born governor of Crimea in 2010 also met harsh criticism. Yet, the current appointment of non-Ukrainian citizens, some of whom have served in non-Ukrainian governments, to key cabinet positions in Kiev and the expectation that this will follow suit across the administration is unprecedented. On the one hand, "Diasporas, it has been argued, tend on average to be more radical than the median individual in the group back home because they do not have to bear the potential costs of radicalism." (Fearon, 1998, 16) This is likely to cause additional insecurity about the legitimacy and sovereignty of the government in power. This reflects a tendency towards ostracization of representatives of significant pillars of the Ukrainian population. A policy of conciliation and crisis-management would see ministerial positions being granted to Ukrainian nationals of different colors in an effort to build a coalition government. "[Civil] violence might be profitably understood as a species of preventive war, and the real problem of preventive war is the inability to make commitments in an anarchic environment" (Fearon, 1995, 3). Meadwell posits "that there can be a form of heterogeneity which is not about identity per se. This form is a potential challenge to at least some kinds of institutional arrangements but it is not motivated by the desire to have a state of one's own. Instead it is motivated by the fear of excessive centralization of power" (Meadwell, 2008, 19). *Political* heterogeneity is evaluated in contrast to cultural heterogeneity, as "motivating challenges to the state itself to get some protection from excessive concentration of power, rather than recognition of identities" (Meadwell, 2008, 23). In contrast to the cultural challenge, the political challenge is "skeptical about both sovereignty and nationalism" and "seeking to hollow out the state by decentralizing public authority" (Meadwell, 2008, 24). A paradox arises: "If the stability of decentralized institutional arrangements is not self-enforcing but is enforced, then it depends on impositions. But this is exactly the problem that motivates the political fear of centralization" (Meadwell, 2008, 24). Respectively, it must be recognized that the entities and persons creating the institutional design are part of the problem to which they seek a solution (Meadwell, 2008, 24). The dilemma in a situation as seen in the Ukraine is to create an institutional design that is self-enforcing to be scission-proof, otherwise it must be imposed from the outside, making it undemocratic (Meadwell, 2008, 24).

As to depolarizing the current vertical division created as a result of the Maidan protest, Fearon suggests a corresponding approach to international actors: "If national identities are not fixed and historically given, if they can be constructed over time, then privileging national communities internationally creates incentives for political entrepreneurs to "rediscover" and construct national identities at successively more local levels" (Fearon, 2002, 16). This is the principle that the EU espouses to uphold, and as such should require a pre-existing respect for others (minority/majority rights) from the Ukraine. "A foreign policy that makes consociational democracy a priority deserves a serious look" (Fearon, 2002, 16). Bova cautions: "One might view the transitions under way in the USSR as a transition to rather than from the kind of authoritarian rule that other nations in Europe… have been trying to transcend" (Bova, 1991, 114-5).

The confluence of domestic and international pressures as exhibited in the current situation in the Ukraine raise questions about the future of the Westphalian principle of non-intervention between states, as well as, about the evolution of the democratic regime type within the states. Since its sudden independence, the Ukraine found itself between three models for state and regime-transformation, as influenced by Europe, the US, and Russia. The evolution of the state-society relation suggests that the latent civil war could be undone by an institutional procedure that would make a highly decentralized federal state of the country. Mark Eyskens, former Prime Minister, argues that Belgian federalism has three specific characteristics that the Ukrainian government might be strongly interested in. First, Belgium evolved from a unitary state to a federation and presents an example of progressive accommodation which could be a basis for institutional engineering in the Ukraine in the form of domestic disassociation. Second, Belgian federalism is twofold with regions, responsible for territorial matters and communities who are competent for cultural matters. This model fits well in Ukraine with its Russian and Ukrainian-speaking populations. The structure of Ukrainian federalism could be reflected at two levels: that of the oblasts, on the one hand, which are federated entities holding powers linked to territory and economy, and that of the language-communities, on the other, which manage cultural, linguistic and personalized policy-issues, such as, health care. Belgian federalism superimposes three levels of equal power, capturing the different overlapping layers of societal division. This is a captivating model for the Ukraine, as there is similarity in the structure of society and the geographic distribution of wealth-production. Third, the Belgian regions can sign international agreements abroad. A Ukrainian federation would permit each region to form its respective separate

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international association and trade treaties, which could placate the international pressures upon the Ukrainian state. The Eastern Ukraine could conclude a cooperation agreement with Russia and Western Ukraine with the EU, while the state borders of Ukraine remain fixed.

The costs of a scission constitute the ultimate guarantees for the survival of a decentralized or federal state, provided the necessary incentives are granted to the South-East regions to remain a part of the state. A significant part of strategic industries located in the South East, raising the cost for scission for the North West. The current political and economic bargain proposed by Kiev is drive these regions to seek a solution outside of the existing state, influenced by the limits of European integration. Global governance institutions should enable the resolution of conflicts, curtail violence ad anarchy in the international system, in the event that regional solutions to reach peace, and liberty. There should be peace between and within all countries of the world. Peace between states is the new position of the international order and theory of international relations.

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A Rising Shudders: America's Against the Growing Challenge of China

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Abstract- The critical scope of competition between China and the U.S Takes us bygone to the Cold War era. While the communist party of China has done to launch a new era between a great-power competition, named Chinese a technology, developing a world-class military, and political influence has grown around the globe, and the country has emerged as a pioneer in much-advanced technology areas, including artificial intelligence, economics autonomy, quantum computing...etc. to achieve its interests.

Indeed, the most important step-up problems between America and China are internal Chinese issues, on one hand, China wants to implement its policies in Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, the Indo-Pacific region... etc. However, these areas are within the center of national security concerns, and their management is seen as important for the survival and development of China. On the other hand, it is seen that the involvement of the U.S. in these internal issues is not only a challenge to the basic interests of China. Rather, it is an expression of an approach to its imperialist policy, this interference has created points of friction and opportunities for larger challenges, despite that, the competition between the U.S. and China might intensify but it will not develop into a devastating war.

Keywords: US, CHINA, hegemony, escalation, challenges. five eyes intelligence.

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The main result of this paper is, that the U.S-China administrator may have red lines for their strategic interests, but they will never allow competition to turn into an all-out war because the range and influence of this war could be much broader than the scope of fighting planning for such a war. The world economy would be shaken, and international order, such as it is, could be destroyed.

Keywords: US, CHINA, hegemony, escalation, challenges. five eyes intelligence.

I. Introduction

"Let China sleep; when she wakes, she will shake the world." Two centuries ago, Napoleon warned.

In several cases, US-China ties would be the most complicated and critical part of American foreign policy planning. With a population four times that of the U.S. (1.3 billion), China is the largest trade country and the second-largest economy, its economy has expanded rapidly and is now second only to that of the U.S. and it would only need to grow quietly to exceed the GDP of the U.S. by 2035 at the latest in 2040. Furthermore, China has established a military that - while not as advanced as the U.S. is second in the world, and is highly proficient in deploying resources and creating allies along with the globe in ways that will challenge America's ability to react directly to events in the escalation regions. Based on this, the U.S. administration of late has started to concentrate to rival China. And moving to the stage of accepting the reality of the amazing competition and the possibility of a strong war.

In his published book a political scientist Graham Allison - Harvard Kennedy School warned if China and the U.S. persist on their current routes, "war... in the decades ahead is not only probable but also more likely than commonly recognized... They would almost definitely end up at war." And what the author contained frightening and benevolent news in his book: With the emergence of great power (Athens or China) disrupts the approach of the formerly strong state (Sparta or U.S.), And this "transitional friction" pushes the old power to initiate crises that eventually lead to war. In Allison's case studies, twelve (12) of the sixteen (16) events over the last 500 years have ended in war (Allison, 2015).

This paper argues that the U.S. hidden agenda to increase the demonization of China follows the colonialism approach of U.S. imperialism, including Washington's selective use of "human rights" to restrain China from growing stronger. The authors endeavor to put forth a persuading defense to enhance the overall arguments that conflict between the U.S and China isn't unavoidable. By responding to the fundamental question, Will Biden's strategy turn from into policy of competition and confrontation to a real fight?

II. American Imperialism Approaches

During the last years of the Obama administration, senior authorities like secretary of Defense Ash Carter started openly talking about incredible force competition, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff presented a possibility developed that incorporated the need to get ready to challenge China and the rising power of Russia. However, The Trump administration's National Security Strategy in 2017 and the National Defense Strategy in 2018 assumed the multidimensional nature of competition between China and Russia on the one hand and the U.S on the other (Mahnken, 2020, P, 4). In this regard, according to the Council on Foreign Relation (2021) report, former President Trump

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expanded his campaign against Chinese companies in the last weeks of his position (Nov. 2020 to Dec. 2020). former director of National Intelligence of the U.S John Ratcliffe designated China "the greatest threat to America today". At a time when the U.S Ministry of Commerce listed a number of Chinese organizations and companies, among them, the largest country chipmaker, Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC), On the trade sanctions list. Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has tightened the visa issuance procedure for nearly ninety million people of the Communist Party of China. It is sanctioning other officials of china too, including fourteen members of the Chinese legislature, for the abuses in Hong Kong and Xinjiang, and elsewhere. Moreover, the White House prohibits the U.S investment in companies of China that it says are linked to the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In contrast, the Chinese officials have not delayed opposing these and other measures. And the acts went into effect immediately. According to Bloomberg News - published on January 12, 2021, China also continued in its response to the U.S sanctions, it has enacted new laws to protect its companies from unreasonable U.S laws, which came to allow Chinese courts to punish international companies that adhere to foreign restrictions. Based on the Ministry of Commerce regulations, contrasting unreasonable extraterritorial application rules in foreign law, Chinese authorities allow issuing orders exempting companies or individuals in China from external restrictions. The law allows Chinese citizens, and Chinese companies to seek reparations from Chinese courts if their interests are harmed and if foreign laws are enforced. In addition, China imposed sanctions on twenty-eight (28) US citizens during the same period, among them are former Secretary of State Pompeo and other Trump-era officials.

Wong, B, (2021) depicts that it was an act of retaliation by China following a year of sanctions from both sides of the Pacific. And under the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, in July 2020, the US subdued senior Chinese officials with sanctions imposed. Amid condemnation from the Chinese government the instruction President Trump signed up for in August 2020 regarding the ruling Autonomy in Hong Kong. China rebuked the allegations of the U.S and directly targeted U.S senators with sanctions - including Ted Cruz and Marco Rubio.

As part of their ongoing attempts to pressure China, President Biden also hosted the first virtual summit of the Quartet (the U.S. Japan, Australia, and India) on March 12, Telis (2021) argues that indeed the meeting that had taken Indicates that the Quartet was not doing as it should institutionalize itself, it will potentially become the main institution in combining America's democratic allies "In the Indo-Pacific" to work on solving the complex problems with China. In other words, act to thwart China's ambitions and increase its aggressiveness by further intensifying cooperation. In early March, however, The Japanese service Nikkei New published a few instructions from the Pentagon's Pacific Deterrence Initiative, ordering the deployment of offensive missiles, previously prohibited on populous islands including Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines, under its Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The Pentagon had requested an annual Pacific budget of nearly $4.7 billion to fund this initiative, according to the Nikkei, more than double the $2.2 billion allocated to the region in the fiscal year 2021 (Damon, 2021). In the same regard, based on the White House Website on APRIL 05, 2022 Australia Prime Minister Scott Morrison, P.M of the United Kingdom Boris Johnson, and U.S President Biden announced a partnership agreement. so-called (AUKUS). The presidents demonstrated their obligation to a free and open Indo-Pacific, as well as a global system that upholds human rights, the rule of law, and non-coercive dispute resolution. This new coalition, though, is plainly aimed at China.

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However, figure (1) below shows the Indian and Pacific Oceans area map.



Source: The Conservation Web

Figure 1: The Indian and Pacific Oceans area map.

With Its imperial policies, the U.S and its allies (EU, Canada, and the UK) prepared the ground for confrontation in Alaska on March 22, 2021, by sanctioning Chinese officials over a newly introduced tightening of the law (The voting System in Hong Kong). they also targeted Communist Party Secretary of China Wang Jincheng, Xinjiang Production and Construction, and Chen Minguo, director of the Xinjiang Public Security Bureau. for "gross human rights violations" against Uyghur Muslims: the imposition of asset freezes and travel restrictions (Symonds2, 2021).

In this situation, Gaouette and Frater wrote on CNN, on March 23, 2021, A series of carefully coordinated statements (regarding the U.S and its allies present in Europe, North America, and the Asia-Pacific region, united and made a unified show of force for them). announcing sanctions aimed at isolating and putting pressure on Beijing. As for the so-called "Smart Five Eyes" coalition, which was defined by a nomination from the U.S and a joint statement by the US Secretary of State, Anthony Blinken, and the Secretary of State, which consists of (the U.S the UK, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand). Nonetheless, Sidhu (2021) asserts that the Five Eyes joint statement states, "The evidence, including the Chinese government's documents, satellite imagery, and witness testimony, is overwhelming. China's comprehensive offensive program includes severe restrictions on religious freedom, the use of forced labor, and detention in detention centers. Forced sterilizations and the planned destruction of Uighur heritage, While the Chinese government has made it clear that any involvement in their "internal affairs" is not welcome, and they will continue to dispute the charges. Therefore, in April 2021 China's ambassador to Australia, Cheng Jingye, summoned journalists to the Chinese embassy, the ambassador was determined to send a strong message to Australian journalists that China is determined to face what it sees as a massive mountain of lies publicity surrounding its treatment of the Uyghur minority (Walker, 2021). From the perspective of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and other Chinese media, Western promotion of "universal values", democracy and the promotion of human rights is a part of a deliberate strategy of "peaceful evolution" (Hépíng yǎnbiàn). This means, in the Chinese sense, a Western conspiracy to change the internal social, cultural, and normative composition of socialist states to bring about regime change (Oudenaren, 2015). However, from his side, the chief Chinese diplomat Yang Jiechi stated: "We hope that the U.S will do better on human rights... The fact is that there are many problems within the U.S regarding human rights, which is admitted by the US itself," "We believe that it is important for the U.S to change its image and to stop advancing its democracy in the rest of the world," he said. "Many people within the U.S have little confidence in the democracy of the US." Jiechi said. (McCurry, 2021).

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III. The Challenges

On March 23, 2021, Richard Haass and Charles Kupchan wrote in Foreign Affairs Magazine, that there will be two competitors: The U.S and China. However, the U.S and its democratic allies will not stop criticizing liberalism in China, Russia, or anywhere else, and will do their best to spread democratic values and practices. therefore, China and the others are free to attack the policies of liberal states and publicly disseminate their views. In a related context, Dollar and Hass (2021) pointed out that one of the main problems between the U.S and China is the setting of trade, and Investment measures outside advanced economic standards: including extensive non-tariff barriers such as arbitrary and variable rules, Moreover, In many sectors, restrictions on foreign investment, and protection of intellectual property rights have been imposed (IPRs), besides, technology transfer through various means, a colossal role of SOEs the economy with cheap access to land and finance and subsidies to develop specific technology. Whereas Wong, A. (2021) referred that much of the horror also center Among the projects was a broad-based, Chinese-funded infrastructure project, from railways to ports, dubbed the "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI), and critics described it as a contemporary imperial project. US officials also accused China of engaging in the Belt and Road Initiative, "debt diplomacy," allegedly wearying beneficiary states with substantial loans and then extracting strategic concessions from them while they may not be able to repay.

In an attempt to illustrate the background of the conflict, however, Russonello (2021) pointed out that the relationship between the two countries is as complicated as it is important. The challenges have recently arisen over the Trump administration's trade war, as well as the issue of Hong Kong, Uighur Muslims, and the Chinese alleged role in cyber-attacks against the U.S. Meanwhile, Lohman and Walters (2020) argued that it was the increase in the Chinese economy that caused increased tension between Beijing and Washington. In addition, China defied the rules-based international system regarding shipping lanes along the Pacific coast and defied half of the world's trade that passes through these waters. China had long-threatened Taiwan, arguing that China had the right to use any way necessary. Like using her power to force the return of the Dissident Province.

In addition to the aforementioned problems, however, there is another important challenge facing the U.S namely China's activities in the Arctic. According to the report published in April 2021 by Brookings Institution, the authors argue that China wants to become a "major polar power" by 2030. based on the military texts in China, it considered the arctic a military competence for the future. The report revealed that China had sent senior persons to the territory during the two past decades around 33 times, associated with some of the major Arctic institutions, as well targeted half a dozen scientific institutions in the Arctic, and also created some likely economic projects of dual-use. in addition, worked on expanding its navy of icebreakers, and it also sent its warships to the region. It also classified (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the U.S) as the eight sovereign states in the Arctic. have greatly influenced the Arctic and its geography of strategic value, that's why China aspires to be one of them (Doshi, et al. 2021). To counter these activities, the US and Germany seek to go back to the close navy cooperation. This desire seemed clear in the pledge made via the U.S Defense minister Lloyd Austin and Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer defense minister of German which was held in Berlin. Instead of reducing the U.S troop deployment in Germany by 12,000, as was said in President Trump's plan, Austin promised to increase the number of troops to 500. Then Schwartz (2021) added that the truth is that the overt strong wobble between the U.S and Germany had nothing to do with freedom, democracy, and human rights, but rather from the conflict arrangement toward China when the Biden administration had been pressing with the remarkable force of since he became president.

Additionally, Bandow noted in a 2018 article, perhaps even additional problematic for America, to recruit American companies and make them part of the political campaign of the People's China, Beijing had worked to use its economic influence. Although China had long negotiated to connect its market to Western technology, President Xi Jinping threatens to punish foreign companies that ignore to help isolate Taiwan by Treating the island as an independent region, and this behavior had added a new dimension to China's reaching to its goal. For this point, Wu Xinbo (2011) argues that China has insisted on protecting its core interests, while the U.S had insisted on maintaining its expansive foreign policy approach. This difference had created collision and opportunity for significant challenges, but China's common interests with Taiwan, Tibet, and Xinjiang were China's greatest national and security concerns. While the U.S continues to engage in these issues to challenge China's core interests.

Interestingly, the Biden administration is stronger than many expected when it came to China. Trade Representative Catherine Tay, in her first video-streamed address to the National Foreign Trade Council - a business advocacy group, said the new administration's policy priorities included confronting China over its trade practices and enforcing the U.S-Mexico and Canada Agreement signed by President Trump in 2020 (Hayashi, 2021). Russonello (2021), however, believes that it is not surprising when Republicans talk about Biden giving the tent to the Chinese during the election campaign. Indeed, the

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chronicle of Biden and his key foreign policy advisers, Blinken and Sullivan, took a very different approach, focusing on the technological competition with China, the threat of constant cyber-attacks, and new forms of military competition. Within this frame, President Biden and his government is conquering the Asian diplomatic scene on a large scale, starting with the first meeting of the Quad Group leaders, followed by Ministerial Meetings on defense and Foreign Relations (two + two) in Meeting with Secretary of State Anthony Blinken and Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin on one side and Tokyo and Seoul on the other side. However, Schoff (2021) insists that the four-partners meeting came due to sharing concerns about China's policies of economic and military compulsion, and wanting to take regular steps at times to counterbalance China. For the same purpose, Blinken and Austin visited South Korea after they visited japan with a well-thought-out plan of their anti-China program for talks with their South Korean counterparts. While two of President Biden's senior officials were on their first foreign trip to visit the two military allies of the U.S. Blinken and Austin visited South Korea. imperialism in Northeast Asia underscores the new administration's determination to escalate the confrontation with China that started with Obama and escalated with Trump (Symonds1, 2021).

Along with a complex of issues facing America to counter China, Grant (2021) revealed a new fundamental challenge, that the relationships among Quad members themselves are very complex, on one hand, Japan is closely aligned with the U.S. While India clashed with China in 2020 along their disputed border, with casualties on each side. India faces a nuclear-armed hostile neighbor, Pakistan which has close ties with China. On the other hand, India and Japan pursue their international relationships and have close ties to countries hostile to the US. (Delhi has kept a relationship with Moscow and, Japan has maintained strong relations with Iran and China). Paradoxically, India faces rather more immediate and dangerous threats than Australia a member of the Quad. In other words, every country has priority interests with China, including the U.S itself.

IV. Common Interests between Enemies

According to the U.S-China, Business Council document posted on Jan 2021, The U.S has benefited from trading and funding flows with China. The combination of bilateral trade, financing, and supply series integration has supported money-equipping growth, purchase preference and business creation. Exports supported China with 1.2 million jobs in the U.S in 2019. And in 2018, around 197,000 employees were in the U.S with the aid of using Chinese multinational firms. Additionally, U.S groups had invested around 100.5 USD billion in China in 2019, thus, the income from those investments and the contributions will support the competitiveness of U.S firms assist, as well as, the U.S financial system through studies, development, home funding, and dividend payments. Bearing that in mind, it is expected that over the next decade, China will lead a third of global growth. due to the continuation of the trade battle in the term of President Trump. Therefore, the tariffs on Chinese goods affected both the American and Chinese economies, which mainly led to the imposition of retaliatory tariffs on American goods, which caused to rein in Chinese goods (GDP growth and business dwindling). And in the "first phase" agreement that the two countries reached in January 2020. unfortunately, the agreement did not stay but rather deteriorated before the end of the year. Trump also announced in July that the coronavirus pandemic had caused damage to relations between the two countries. According to CNN, the U.S had imposed tariffs on nearly 66% of Chinese exports and had increased tariffs on everything from baseball caps and luggage to televisions and sneakers (Ponciano, 2021).

Based on the U.S Census Bureau/Foreign Trade, in 2020, the U.S trade deficit with China was USD 310,800.5 million, Because the U.S. exports to China were only USD 124,648.5 million while imports from China were USD 435,449.0 million.

Table (1) shows the U.S-China trade in 2020 (The following table indicates only the months in which the trade took place).

Note: All figures are in millions of USD.

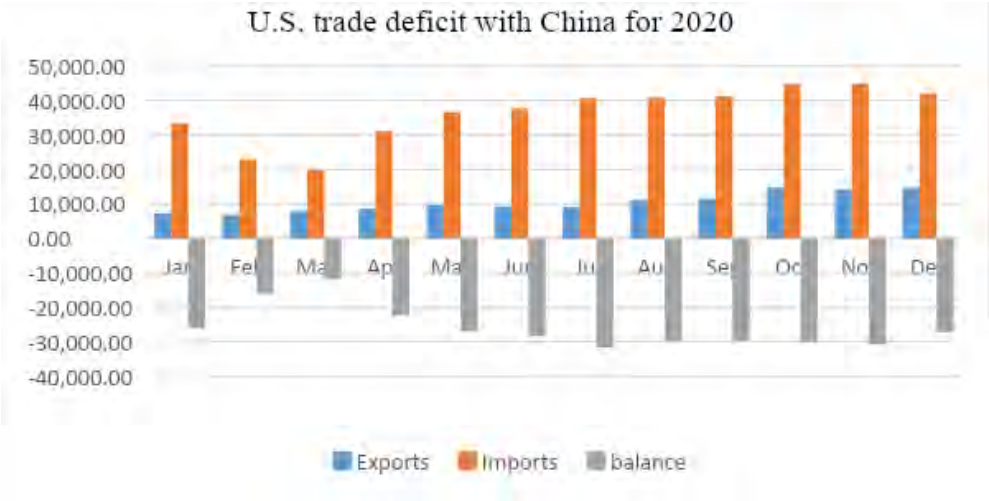
Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2020	7,215.3	33,280.6	-26,065.3
February 2020	6,815.0	22,813.1	-15,998.1
March 2020	7,971.9	19,805.4	-11,833.5
April 2020	8,604.7	31,070.8	-22,466.1
May 2020	9,641.7	36,598.2	-26,956.5
June 2020	9,242.2	37,639.5	-28,397.2
July 2020	9,037.0	40,657.3	-31,620.2

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August 2020	11,036.1	40,816.4	-29,780.4
September 2020	11,536.8	41,208.3	-29,671.6
October 2020	14,723.0	44,828.0	-30,105.0
November 2020	14,179.3	44,855.5	-30,676.2
December 2020	14,645.5	41,875.9	-27,230.4
TOTAL 2020	124,648.5	435,449.0	-310,800.5

Source: US Census website/ Foreign Trade
https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700.html

Figure (2) Present U.S. trade deficit with China for 2020.



Source: US Census Bureau
Diagram by the authors

Figure 2

According to Kimberly Amadeo, an expert on the U.S global economies and investment, the largest categories of U.S imports from China in 2020, for instance, computers, mobile phones, clothing, dolls, toys, and sports equipment. Plus, a lot of those imports were from U.S makers that sent raw materials to China for assembly at reasonable prices. Meanwhile, China's imports were greater than those of the U.S such as industrial aircraft, soybeans, automobiles, and semiconductors.

In the view of Lester and Zhou (2017), If the U.S wants the Chinese market to be liberalized, it must seek greater participation and a deeper negotiating capacity. For this purpose, the two countries should sit and discuss tariff and non-tariff issues, exchange views, and search for compromise, however, some countries like Brazil, Australia, Uruguay, New Zealand, and others. have already done this with China. When it involves trading deals, American companies will be better, not on the sidelines. So far, as for determining the future of its zero scores for Asia, attempts by Beijing and Washington to reach this result had failed. While the U.S continues its approach to the geopolitical competition it imposed export controls on high-tech chip makers to prevent sales to a subsidiary of leading Chinese telecoms company Huawei, according to a Financial Time report on April 27. In 2022. While, China punished South Korean companies when Washington worked to placate leaders in Seoul by installing a high-altitude defense missile system (THAAD), which Beijing opposed (Kim, 2020). However, Needham (2020) argues that China boycotted a de facto boycott of Australian goods because of Canberra's reiterated demand for Washington to investigate the origins of the coronavirus. Within these complex circumstances.

Amid this sweeping competition between Beijing and Washington, it seems that Asian countries do not want to be tied to a Chinese or American-made boat, Lester and Zhou said. simultaneously, Lipscy (2003) agrees with Lester and Zhou and anticipated that each country might lose its allies, and consequently, the self-interests of different nations may lean closer to independence. For instance, the Japanese economic government suggested the idea of the Asian Monetary Fund (AMF) at the peak of the Asian financial crisis in 1997. The intrepid proposal for a local opportunity alternative to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) triggers strong objections from the (IMF) and American Treasury. In other words, this idea can also additionally seem again.

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V. A Sweeping Competition, not a Superpower War

"No matter how far it develops, China will never seek hegemony, expand, seek spheres of influence or engage in an arms race," Chinese President Xi Jinping (NBC News, 2021).

China's republic has the most powerful army in the world, according to research released on 21 March by the defense website Military Direct. The U.S regardless of their massive army budgets, came in the second location with seventy-four (74) points, Russia rating 69, while India at 61points, after which France with 58. However, the UK placed with a score of Top 10, coming in the ninth location with a rating of 43. Yet, in addition to what the research found, the Maximum Military Strength Index was calculated using several parameters including budgets, the combination of active and inactive military personnel, total air force, naval force, territory space, nuclear weapons, average salaries, and the weight of equipment (Business Inside Web. India TV News, the Economic Times-News. 2021).

However, the controversy back again between those who believe the sound of war is being heard around the corner and, those who argue that the war is not inevitable including the Authors.

Historically, on March 7, 1996, U.S Defense Secretary William Perry delivered a threat to go to war (Gellman, 1998). China sought to intimidate voters in Taiwan by firing missiles and conducting large-scale military exercises off its coast (Garver, 1997). However, the U.S Air Force's RC-135 exploration ship and the cruiser USS Bunker Hill spotted three Chinese M-9 ballistic missiles as they were rapidly firing from China's Huanan Mountains, scattering them within shipping lanes near two major ports in Taiwan. (Gillman, 1998). The U.S. Immediately sent two aircraft carriers to Taiwan. The reputation of both sides is completely damaged, although local interests require a firm and strict stance. But in the end, China took a more cautious stance, and the crisis passed. However, China's first nuclear compulsion on the U.S gave new reliability to the "China threat" to the U.S and other Asian countries (Garver, 1997). At the climax of the 1996 Taiwan Strait disaster, Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, told Ambassador Chas W. Freeman, a former Pentagon official, that "China will study the use of nuclear weapons in the Taiwan conflict." Mr. Freeman also quoted Mr. Xiong as saying that "Americans should worry more about Los Angeles than about Taiwan" (Kahn, 2005). However, such incidents show that Beijing usually draws red lines on issues it considers to be of paramount importance to its well-being. It is also a cautionary tale about taking Chinese statements at face value.

China repeatedly dropped high-quality ballistic missiles in August 2020 - dubbed "carrier killer missiles" by the media - in the South China Sea. Presumably, the DF-21D and DF-26B missiles were equipped with "ultimate maneuvering capabilities that allow them to blow up running ships", and had been depicted as a "carrier killer". It can simply bump an aircraft carrier touring at Thirty (30) knots, also it taking evasive action, accomplishing strong jamming, as well as heavy shooting fire. Related to that events, Babones (2020) commented that the Hi-tech details may not matter, because indeed the U.S aircraft carrier will never be used to infringe on China, therefore, China will never have a reason to sink the U.S aircraft carrier, and the assumption that rockets can sink the aircraft carrier meaninglessly without cause why the missile was launched. Moreover, the Commander of the U.S Pacific Command, Admiral Robert Willard limited those concerns. The admiral did not see China's high-tech missiles as a major threat to the U.S and Allied forces, but in his view, Japan, the Philippines, and Vietnam are among the Asian countries that can be threatened, which fall under the A2 / AD framework. "We know it is concerning", "This is why it affects Southeast Asia and it remains concerning to the U.S", the admiral said (Gertz, 2010).

In a related issue, In the last month of 2020, the Brookings Institution hosted the 20th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, US General Mark Milley. The general said that relations were still difficult and complex with Russia and China. However, he did not expect the outbreak of war and did not see the war as an acceptable outcome. Milley said:

"We want to stay in the great-power competition. You're going to have a great power competition. That's the nature of the world ... Great powers are going to compete against each other in a lot of different spaces. So that's okay. There's nothing necessarily wrong with that. But make sure it stays a great-power competition and it doesn't shift to great-power conflict or great-power war." (O'Hanlon, 2020).

At his first official press conference as U.S president on March 25, 2021, following what China did in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the South China Sea, and its treatment of the Uighur minority, Biden decided that he would work with U.S allies to hold China accountable for its actions. Also pushing Beijing to abide by the rules of international trade." (Renshaw. et al., 2021). At the same time, the president asks China for more transparency in all matters, but he seeks to completely distance himself from any factor that calls for war between the two countries because the American president is expected to face difficult situations at the local level - such as high unemployment rates and lack of economic development. polarized society, the coronavirus pandemic, the ability to fund a major war with China, etc. However, Bhardwaj (2021) shows that turbulence and instability will dominate the discourse in relations between America and China, but the economic interdependence and common interests of the capitalist

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class will prevent any major outbreak as the case may be. He also adds that Biden's policy will put additional pressure on allies. for example, India stands face to face with China. However, Lieggi (2015) argued that there was no doubt in Taiwan, was still the main source of concern for the national security of the leaders of China and Beijing was willing to risk a conflict of the military with the U.S to prevent Taiwan from being broken down in the end, but this position was not Beijing tied the rejection since doctrines of contracts, such as "no first use" (NFU). Chinese political leaders, and many military leaders, and we knew that China had nothing to achieve during the conflict with the U.S Especially if it turned into a nuclear exchange. On this dangerous scale, China quickly would lose any ability to manage conflict. In the event that Beijing intends that it will fight initially with nuclear weapons, even if the result for Taiwan is a loss, there is no way to know Washington's retaliation from the Chinese leadership. The current leadership in Beijing is likely to collapse because of this step. In the end, Taiwan in both cases will reap the loss. To avoid this horrifying scenario, Chinese Vice Premier Wang Yang said, "It is the U.S that leads the world." While a senior Chinese official told the U.S-China Trade Forum in Chicago in January 2015, "we have a clear understanding of this." "China does not have any ideas or capabilities to challenge the leading role of the U.S" (Ford, 2015).

From Doherty's (2020) perspective, China did not pose a real military threat, while U.S companies benefited greatly from the Exploitation of intellectual low-wage, non-syndicalist Chinese workers. At the time, China was far from challenging the U.S Simply because, all potential problems between China and the West embrace either internal human rights problems or areas of conflict that had historically been under China's control: Tibet, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Uyghurs in the Xinjiang region, and the islands in southern China Sea (Hare, 2021). Currently, adopting aggressive policies to punish China for the policy it pursued in Hong Kong and Xinjiang will not help suppress the Chinese state. Increasing pressure will cause Beijing to treat domestic opponents as proxies of the U.S or its allies. Of course, in this case, a war, would be painful, badly hurting the two major economies of the world, and might even lead to the unthinkable - nuclear war, argues Hallinan (2021) that China does not want to lead the world, but seeks to be the dominant power in its territory, marketing and selling in a variety of areas, from electric cars to solar panels. Ultimately, this does not pose any military threat to the U.S unless Washington decides to challenge China, which the Americans neither want nor can afford. It is expected that if a war breaks out between China and the U.S. it will be a terrible clash between the world's most powerful armies. Since China has the advantage of being in its own region, this is reason enough to expect the United States to lose.

In a doomsday scenario, a world-renowned defense expert, Daniel Goure - a Senior Vice President at the Lexington Institute warned that the stocks of US army instruments and supplies in Europe are sure to be closely attacked at the outset of hostilities. He delivered that; the US Army has no widespread bases outside the Republic of South Korea. Therefore, soldiers, additional supplies, and surely all substances for forward-deployed forces will come from the U.S. At the same time, we expect both air and sea lines of communications will be under continuous attack, as will ports of debarkation (Kazianis, 2020). The U.S Army runs into and out of the woods, through the surf of the ocean, through smoke, and fire, ready to die for nothing. However, in his speech, At the Aspen Security Forum in July 2019, Admiral Philip Davidson, the superintendent of US military forces in Asia. Described China as "the greatest long-term strategic threat to the U.S and thus the rules-based international order. " He also said that China has its rapid military buildup in all fields - air, sea, land, space, and electronic - as he said although China's capabilities do not exceed America's capabilities within the region, at the moment it may surpass the United States within the next five years. Either way, there are no justifications for pushing the U.S president into a devastating war against China (Gilsianan, 2019).

Based on these terrifying facts for both parties, the authors are of the view that direct conflict remains unlikely, with the reason of the enormous costs of lives and resources. Moreover, nuclear weapons on both sides certainly make leaders more cautious. However, the geostrategic competition between the U.S and China may intensify without a direct war between peers.

VI. Conclusion

It is seen neither America nor China seeks to war that would be destructive for both sides or will be developing into a nuclear exchange, Ultimately, no one really wins, of course, both countries would seek to maintain control of the escalation ladder, but the U.S would not engage in waging a dangerous nuclear war. And if nuclear weapons cause any real and inevitable interaction and tension between the U.S and China - even well below the nuclear threshold. However, the U.S will be less likely than China to retreat for fear of escalation. Therefore, Also, working on the design of a new set of bases with China in the Indo-Pacific region could give an important advantage to the U.S. In addition, on other related issues of conflict.

One of the biggest challenges facing the U.S is that its allies do not see eye to eye in their relations with China, the disagreement and discordance with Washington are still searching for the best ways to manage China's behavior in many cases. Therefore, concerning international and local divisions in the alliance network, China always seeks to exploit its

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economic power in this regard. Thus, dealing with coalition management problems would be a challenge for America under the best of circumstances. In addition, the repercussions of the coronavirus pandemic, as well as many internal (High inflation, high prices of most types of goods, erratic supply chains), and external challenges (Russia's army operations in Ukraine) make the situation even more difficult for the Biden administration.

Eventually, there are many measures that both countries can keep to control the situation according to the declared strategic objectives of either side. For example, guidance and counseling for both countries by developing a common approach to their relationship. Also, they can use summits to revive the traditional practice to achieve effective results and activities, and this is not from the perspective of greatness. And They can revive the "no surprises" practice of actions affecting bilateral relations to reduce the risk of one party misinterpreting the other's intentions. They can also revive long-term risk mitigation courses of action, to avoid unintended incidents that could lead to rapid escalation. They can also work on effective measures to better manage acute points of discomfort, such as commerce, electronic issues, Taiwan, and North Korea so that the frictional points do not overwhelm the relationship and push it into a powerful antagonistic way.

As the main result of this paper is, that the U.S-China administrator may have red lines for their strategic interests, but they will never allow competition to turn into an all-out war because the range and influence of this war could be much broader than the scope of fighting planning for such a war. The world economy would be shaken, and international order, such as it is, could be destroyed.

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Discolored Almond: The Monstrosity of the Difference in "Historia de Mariquita" by Guadalupe Dueñas

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Abstract- This work presents an analytical approach to the story "Historia de Mariquita" by the Mexican writer Guadalupe Dueñas, the aim is to demonstrate the monstrosity of the difference observed in it, starting from the traditional subversion of Judeo-Christian funerary rituals, concretely the burial. Furthermore, the concept of deautomatization, proposed by Russian Viktor Shklovski, is used to point out the elements Dueñas deautomates in her story, such as: the funeral ritual, the space and state in which the corpse is preserved, punishment, among others.

Keywords: monster, different, normal, funeral rituals, deautomatization.

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Discolored Almond: The Monstrosity of the Difference in "Historia de Mariquita" by Guadalupe Dueñas

Una Almendra Descolorida: La Monstruosidad de la Diferencia en "Historia de Mariquita" de Guadalupe Dueñas

Esbeidi Yaret Lara Reyes

Resumen- **Este trabajo presenta un acercamiento analítico al cuento "Historia de Mariquita" de la escritora mexicana Guadalupe Dueñas, realizado con el propósito de demostrar la monstruosidad de la diferencia que se observa en éste, a partir de la subversión tradicional de los rituales funerarias judeocristianas, específicamente el enterramiento. Además, se destaca el concepto de desautomatización, propuesto por el ruso Víktor Shklovski, para señalar los elementos que la autora desautomatiza en su cuento, tales como: el ritual funerario, el espacio y el estado en el que se conserva el cadáver, el castigo, entre otros.**

Palabras clave: monstruo, diferente, normal, rituales funerarios, desautomatización.

Abstract- **This work presents an analytical approach to the story "Historia de Mariquita" by the Mexican writer Guadalupe Dueñas, the aim is to demonstrate the monstrosity of the difference observed in it, starting from the traditional subversion of Judeo-Christian funerary rituals, concretely the burial. Furthermore, the concept of deautomatization, proposed by Russian Viktor Shklovski, is used to point out the elements Dueñas deautomates in her story, such as: the funeral ritual, the space and state in which the corpse is preserved, punishment, among others.**

Keywords: monster, different, normal, funeral rituals, deautomatization.

I. Introducción

Su mundo era el coloquio
de sus dos soledades
Guadalupe Dueñas.

Guadalupe Dueñas (Guadalajara, 1910-Ciudad de México, 2002) fue una escritora que se desempeñó como poeta, guionista, ensayista, novelista y cuentista. Habitó en un ambiente católico, conservador, y acudió a un internado de la Orden de los Carmelitas. Su escritura fluctúo entre lo fantástico —caracterizado por la incertidumbre que existe entre lo real y lo imaginario— (Todorov, 1981, p.19) y lo simplemente real, cualidad que podemos observar en el cuento a analizar.

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"Historia de Mariquita" se encuentra en el libro *Tiene la noche un árbol,* publicado por vez primera en 1958, compuesto por veinticinco cuentos cortos, en los que a menudo se presentan situaciones donde intervienen animales, niños y personas religiosas. Entre los temas recurrentes se encuentra el rechazo hacia alguna actitud, aspecto físico o característica general que se enfatizan en los personajes; así como la contradicción en la que habitan las personas, y la tensión relacional que existe en el entorno familiar. La cotidianidad estará en el libro como un componente base, provocando a su vez una crítica a los elementos que la configuran: la casa, la familia, las relaciones inter e intrapersonales, la religión, y el trabajo. De acuerdo con Beatriz Espejo "Historia de Mariquita" está basado en una historia real, debido a que la hermana primogénita de la autora, María, falleció a los cinco de nacida, y su padre la colocó en un pomo de chiles que preservó en casa, hasta que por fin fue sepultada (2017); la diégesis del cuento concuerda con esta parte.

a) Sobre la monstruosidad de la diferencia

"El infierno son los otros"
Jean Paul Sartre.

¿Qué es la monstruosidad? Los monstruos son entes necesarios, que han acompañado al hombre a lo largo de la historia, debido a que, según Roas son muy útiles para nosotros porque metaforizan nuestros miedos (2022, p. 105). Agrega, lo siguiente:

> El monstruo encarna en sí mismo esa dimensión transgresora: su existencia subvierte los límites que determinan lo que resulta aceptable desde un punto de vista físico, biológico e incluso moral. Y por ello supone siempre una amenaza, porque —además de representar (y provocar) nuestros miedos— problematiza nuestros códigos cognitivos y hermenéuticos. (Roas, 2022, p.105)

Los monstruos suelen ser "diferentes" frente a lo normal, y ciertamente, pueden verse como una amenaza, porque comprenden los miedos humanos, provocando, de primera mano, un ágil rechazo. Stephen King, escribió en *Danza Macabra,* "los temores compartidos por un amplio espectro de la población.

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(…) a menudo son más políticos, económicos y psicológicos que sobrenaturales" (2016, p. 23). Así, el monstruo almacena varios miedos humanos, que, en vez de ser enfrentados, se ponen en este recipiente merecedor de provocar terror o rechazo. Por ello, Natalia Álvarez, afirma que el monstruo encara lo peligroso y lo horrible, liberando lo oprimido (2021).

El monstruo es una hibridación de categorías (Álvarez, 2021), por lo que encontremos la confluencia de lo vivo con lo muerto; lo humano con lo animal; lo celestial con lo profano, etc. Además, es un ser que evoluciona; Roas asegura que es "plural y proteico: a la vez que se mantienen ciertas constantes transhistóricas esenciales, el monstruo cambia, se adapta al momento histórico y al contexto cultural, a los miedos y ansiedades de la sociedad que lo produce" (Roas, p.106); así, el monstruo sirve en la literatura para dialogar con aquello de lo que a veces no queremos ver o hablar; por tanto, su clasificación se divide en "Los monstruos globales —aquellos que remiten a los miedos universales y que están intrínsecamente relacionados con el imaginario codificado tanto por la literatura como por el cine— y los monstruos locales vinculados a la cultura específica de cada país" (Eudave y Álvarez, 2022, p.11). De esta manera es posible contener los grandes miedos humanos o alguno que se corresponda con una sociedad o tiempo específico.

Si los monstruos contienen nuestros miedos, ¿qué representa un monstruo para nuestra sociedad? Natalia Álvarez afirma que el monstro es una imagen de nosotros que nos permite vernos tal cual somos, y que es el fracaso del mal social (2021). En consecuencia, estos entes contienen los múltiples males que atañen a las distintas sociedades. Sin embargo, el que se tratará aquí es el de "la diferencia", cualidad que no todos sabemos aceptar, ya que, lo diferente muchas veces se relaciona con lo excluido, lo rechazado, o lo inaceptable. Su definición convencional es: "Cualidad o accidente por el cual algo se distingue de otra cosa." (DRAE, 2022). Este fenómeno ha hecho reaccionar de distintas maneras a las personas o a las sociedades humanas; de ella proviene la xenofobia, la homofobia, y la discriminación en general, debido a que cuando el humano percibe algo "diferente" se activa la amígdala encargada de las respuestas frente al miedo, puesto que no puede predecir dicha manifestación al no reconocerla por su naturaleza extraña (Tortosa-Blanco, 2009). Lo anterior no justifica la discriminación, incluso agrega Jose María Tortosa Blanco que, cuando el sujeto conoce distintos "diferentes" entonces ya no resultan una amenaza (2009), y todos somos responsables de actuar de una u otra forma frente al mismo fenómeno.

Lo anterior, nos lleva a pensar entonces en qué es "lo normal", ya que lo diferente se contrapone a este término. Es aquello "Que es general o mayoritario o que es u ocurre siempre o habitualmente, por lo que no produce extrañeza" (DRAE, 2022). Se rescata la última parte del concepto, debido a que al no producir extrañeza se mantiene en un plano casi invisible. Por lo tanto, lo normal, pasa desapercibido y no representa un problema. Esta condición nos invita a reflexionar acerca de cómo percibimos al *otro* y cómo lo validamos o lo invalidamos, idea que nos ayuda a comprender dos conceptos que son de utilidad teórica-literaria para el desarrollo de este trabajo: lo diferente y la desautomatiación.

En este apartado retomamos las ideas del crítico Víktor Shklovski (San Petersburgo 1893-1984), quien propone dos términos literarios que usaremos: la automatización y la desautomatización del objeto. Explica Shklovski que "Si examinamos las leyes generales de la percepción, vemos que una vez que las acciones llegan a ser habituales se transforman en automáticas. De modo que todos nuestros hábitos se refugian en un medio inconsciente y automático" (1978, p.59), cuando esto sucede podemos hablar de automatización. No obstante, propone Shklovski que, ante esto, el arte es capaz de producir la sensación de vida, y que mediante ésta no sólo se reconoce al objeto, sino que se le da una visión, a esto se le conoce como desautomatización. Sus procedimientos son: "la singularización de los objetos, y el que consiste en oscurecer la forma, en aumentar la dificultad y la duración de la percepción. El acto de percepción es en arte un fin en sí y debe ser prolongado" (1978, p.60). Esto funciona debido a la manera artificial que el creador utiliza para que la percepción se detenga, alcanzando así mayor fuerza y duración; sin embargo, quienes reciben esta desautomatización son los lectores.

b) La monstruosidad de la diferencia en "Historia de Mariquita"

En relación con lo anterior es que podemos llegar a la monstruosidad de la diferencia, la cual otorgará las cualidades y las consecuencias de la monstruosidad a aquello que se percibe como diferente. Para transportarlo al cuento, la diferencia estará contenida en Mariquita, ya que es un ente que fluctúa entre la vida y la muerte; la presencia y la ausencia, que constituirán su transcurrir frente a lo normal; por lo que más adelante, esta mezcla de categorías materializará finalmente al monstruo, es decir, el fantasma de Mariquita, al que se le podrá temer y rechazar; no obstante, no hay que olvidar que, tras el reconocimiento de la subversión de las práctica s funerarias, específicamente la del enterramiento, se desautomatizan el ritual funerario, el espacio y el estado en el que se conserva el cadáver, el castigo, entre otros elementos.

El cuento tiene un anclaje interno a partir del título con el nombre de la protagonista de la historia,

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Mariquita; se encuentra dividido en dos partes: la primera transcurre mientras viven sus padres; y la segunda, es a partir de su ausencia o muerte. La historia comienza con la voz narrativa enunciando lo siguiente: "Nunca supe por qué nos mudábamos de casa con tanta frecuencia. Siempre nuestra mayor preocupación era establecer a Mariquita" (Dueñas, 2021, p. 22). En el fragmento citado podemos observar, que desde el inicio se nombra el móvil del cuento, Mariquita, quien era una de las siete hermanas que habitaba la casa. En cambio, no era como las otras, porque ella era una niña que murió a los pocos días de nacida, pero, el padre, contrario a las prácticas normales funerarias judeocristianas, en vez de enterrarla, decide ponerla en un pomo de chiles para conservarla. Así, el cadáver se vuelve un ser ambiguo que deambula entre la vida y la muerte, la presencia y la ausencia:

> Nadie pudo convencerlo de que debía enterrarla. Llevó su empeño insensato hasta esconderla en aquel pomo de chiles que yo descubrí un día en el ropero, el cual estaba protegido por un envase carmesí de forma tan extraña que el más indiferente se sentía obligado a preguntar de qué se trataba. (Dueñas, 2021, p.23)

Así, las prácticas funerarias se desautimatizan, mediante la prolongación de la percepción que Dueñas crea en el lector, a través del cadáver que permanece dentro de un pomo de chiles sin ser enterrada. En este orden de ideas Lewis R. Binford (2011), citó a Frazer (1886) para hacernos reflexionar acerca del origen de los rituales funerarios que está motivado por "el miedo al espíritu-alma del fallecido y (…) era un intento, por parte de los vivos, de controlar las acciones de los espíritus de los muertos" (p.13), además, Hertz (1960) creía que "la muerte provoca un rito iniciático en el otro mundo" (p.14) y que los rituales funerarios son entendidos "como respuesta humana natural al horror hacia el cuerpo en descomposición" (p.14), debido a lo anterior es que podemos comprender por qué se cree que Mariquita se encuentre entre la vida y la muerte, la presencia y la ausencia.

Por otro lado, los sitios en donde Mariquita se guarda serán cada vez más ocultos, debido a que: "En ocasiones quedaba debajo de una cama, otras en un rincón estratégico; pero la mayoría de las veces la localizábamos arriba del ropero" (Dueñas, 2021, p.22). Estos lugares "estratégicos" corresponden a un objetivo en específico: esconderla. Reacción común de las cosas que nos pueden parecer diferentes o extrañas.

La familia también presenta ciertas manías de rechazo interno frente a Mariquita, como podemos notar en la siguiente cita:

> Pero mi hermana Carmelita vivió bajo el terror de esta existencia. Nunca entró sola a la pieza y estoy segura de que fue Mariquita quien la sostuvo tan amarilla; pues aunque solamente la vio una ocasión, asegura que la perseguía por toda la casa. (Dueñas, 2021, p. 22)

A través de esta cita podemos observar que Mariquita comienza a tener una presencia en la casa a pesar de estar muerta, desautomatizando así cada uno de los sitios en los que ella se aposenta, pues los percibimos a partir de su presencia, mientras que el resto de los espacios son ignorados; además, se desautomatiza al cadáver, al mantenerse en conserva, evitando su natural descomposición y; permanece dentro de la casa, no en un camposanto, de esta forma se subvierten las prácticas funerarias judeocristianas, las cuales aparentemente eran las que seguía la familia, puesto que se dejan entrever mediante la práctica del bautismo.

El rechazo que la familia tiene sobre Mariquita puede notarse desde la forma en la que es descrita: "Isabel, la que iba a ser su madrina en el bautizo, la vio como una almendra descolorida (…). La sintió tan desvalida en aquel cañón de vidrios que sólo por ternura se la escondió en los brazos" (Dueñas, 2021, p.22-23). En esta parte, la autora desautomatiza la manera en la que se describe a un recién nacido, a través de la singularización de: "almendra descolorida". Asimismo, se le "pronostican" rizos rubios y ojos azules, en compensación de lo "desvalida" que había nacido. Esto quiere decir, que la única manera para equilibrar su aspecto físico al nacer, sería que en el futuro fuera muy bonita, tomando en cuenta que los ojos azules y los rizos rubios corresponden a un canon estético portado por los extranjeros y reconocido como una belleza superior a los ojos y el cabello negro que se corresponde con la estética nacional. Aquí la diferencia sirve para sobre valorar y no para rechazar.

Más adelante, Mariquita, se convierte en un secreto de familia; es decir, algo que debe ser ocultado, ignorado o escondido, como podemos advertirlo en la siguiente cita:

> Claro está que el secreto lo guardábamos en familia. Fueron muy raras las personas que llegaron a descubrirlo y ninguna de éstas perduró en nuestra amistad. Al principio se llenaban de estupor, luego de movían llenas de recelo, por último desertaban haciendo comentarios poco agradables acerca de nuestras costumbres. (Dueñas, 2021, p. 23)

Así, Mariquita, como ente monstruoso de lo diferente, encasilla a la familia en esa diferencia, ocasionándoles el rechazo de los *otros*, situación que se verá intensificada hacia el final del cuento. No obstante, Guadalupe Dueñas, en la siguiente cita: "La exclusión fue total cuando una de mis tías contó que mi papá tenía guardado en un estuche de seda el ombligo de una de sus hijas" (Dueñas, 2021, p. 23) deja entrever perspicazmente, como suele hacer esta autora, la contradicción en la que la sociedad habita, debido a que guardar el cordón umbilical, las uñas o el cabello de los recién nacidos, aunque pareciera extraño, es algo común en la cultura mexicana, y por lo tanto aceptado. Sin embargo, esas prácticas podrían

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funcionar en esta parte del texto como un símil, en menor medida de lo que es Mariquita: la aspiración de retener la presencia de algo muerto o pasado en algo materialmente conservado.

Para continuar, a partir de aquí nos referiremos a la segunda parte del cuento, marcado visualmente por un espacio en la página, por el señalamiento temporal y por el hecho de que los padres están muertos: "Pasó el tiempo. Crecimos todas. Mis padres ya no estaban entre nosotras, pero seguíamos cambiándonos de casa y empezó a agravarse el problema de la situación de Mariquita" (Dueñas, 2021, p.23). Después de este señalamiento, el espacio donde se desarrolla el cuento se vuelve de mayor importancia, porque se mudan a un señorial caserón en ruinas. La grandeza del lugar y las condiciones en las que se encuentra representan de cierta manera el agravamiento de la situación, debido a que habitan un lugar que se derrumba. No obstante, no sólo se inserta un espacio relacionado con las ruinas, sino que se irá perfilando a lo que finalmente será esa casa: un cementerio: "Hubo problema con el socavón inferior de la sala: no decidíamos si cubrirlo con un jarrón Ming o decorarlo como oportuno nicho" (Dueñas, 2021, p.24), que, si bien nicho puede ser cualquier concavidad que pueda guardar algo en un muro, también tiene la acepción de guardar una urna funeraria.

Después, se hace mención de que en la casa hay duendes: "En los excepcionales minutos de silencio ocurrían derrumbes innecesarios, sorprendentes bailoteos de candiles y paredes o inocentes quebraderos de trastos y cristales" (Dueñas, 2021, p.24). Aquí, el cuento se torna fantástico, desautomatizando las leyes naturales en cuanto son quebrantadas, y por ello las percibimos conscientemente. Se resaltan dos puntos importantes para el cierre del cuento: el primero es el indicio de la formación de un cementerio; y el segundo es la existencia de una atmósfera sobrenatural.

Posteriormente, ocurre una de las conclusiones más importantes del texto, se reconoce, por fin a Mariquita como un monstruo: "Las sirvientas inventaron que la culpable era la niña que escondíamos en el ropero: que en las noches su fantasma recorría el vecindario" (Dueñas, 2021, p.24). Se hace pública su condición de fantasma y se oficializa a través de su denominación, consumándose así la monstruosidad de la diferencia. Sin embargo, recordemos que ésta se encuentra contenida por dos situaciones principales: Mariquita con sus características extraordinarias y la subversión de los rituales funerarios judeocristianos. En consecuencia, no sólo se consuma materialmente el monstruo en Mariquita convertida en fantasma, sino que también la familia sufre ciertas consecuencias de haber creado y conservado uno:

> Corría la voz y el compromiso de las explicaciones; como todas éramos solteras con bastante buena reputación se puso el caso muy difícil. Fueron tantas las habladurías que la única decente resultó ser la niña del boque a la que ni si quiera levantaron calumnias". (Dueñas, 2021, p.24)

En esta parte, el cuento va cerrando a través de la manifestación pública del fantasma y de las calumnias sufridas por parte de la familia mediante el rechazo público por haber transgredido los rituales funerarios.

Tras lo ocurrido lo único que queda es enterrar a la niña con la intención de restablecer el orden subvertido. En cambio, se encuentran con un obstáculo, que representa el castigo que la comunidad expresa frente a lo diferente, pues según David Garland (1999), quien cita a Durkheim (1893), considera el castigo como "la representación directa del orden moral de la sociedad y un ejemplo de cómo este orden se representa y se sostiene" (p.42). Debido a lo anterior la sociedad sostiene el castigo, representado por el médico que no coopera para efectuar el enterramiento: "Para enterrarla se necesitaba un acta de defunción que ningún médico quiso extender" (Dueñas, 2021, p.24), desaumatizando a su vez el castigo por medio de la abstención cooperativa por parte de los médicos. Así, es que deciden hacerlo mediante sus propios medios, llegando a la segunda conclusión que se vislumbraba sobre la casa: "Decidimos enterrarla en el jardín. Señalamos su tumba con una aureola de mastuerzos y una pequeña cruz como si se tratara de un canario" (Dueñas, 1948, p. 24), de esta manera Mariquita cumple con el ritual del enterramiento y la casa se convierte en un gran cementerio.

El entierro se desautomatiza porque no se realiza de manera convencional, ya que no se desarrolla en un camposanto, y se hace después de muchos años después del fallecimiento; por consiguiente, el ritual funerario que se celebra es muy particular, generando en los lectores una percepción consiente de horror, pues puesto que según Binford (2011) que cita a John M. Tyler (1921): "Los cambios en el modo en cómo se dispone a los muertos son el resultado evidente de los cambios en la concepción de la vida futura", así, lo que se transgrede son las costumbres de esa sociedad.

Finalmente, la familia se muda, aunque Mariquita se queda en el recuerdo de la voz narrativa, ya que, a pesar de haber enterrado el cuerpo se queda con el frasco, como elemento material remanente de lo ocurrido y para conservar, de alguna manera, lo que significaba su propia existencia: "Cuando contemplo el entrañable estuche que la guardó veinte años, se me nubla el corazón de nostalgia como el de aquellos que conservan una jaula vacía; (…) reconstruyendo mi soledad y descubro que esta niña ligó mi infancia" (Dueñas, 2021, p.25). Es decir que, aunque se entierra al cadáver, la voz narrativa mantiene la aspiración de retener la presencia de algo muerto o pasado en algo materialmente conservado: el frasco.

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II. Conclusiones

La monstruosidad de la diferencia se concreta en la figura de Mariquita convertida en fantasma, remarcando a través del cuento la mezcla de las categorías de lo vivo con lo muerto; la presencia con la ausencia, elementos de los que se servirá la autora para materializar al monstruo. Asimismo, Mariquita toma la forma de un monstruo universal (fantasma), para cargarlo de elementos relacionados con las costumbres locales (prácticas funerarias judeocristianas-el enterramiento), dando como resultado la problematización de este código cognitivo que comparte la comunidad en la que se desarrolla el cuento. Por otro lado, el miedo que provoca Mariquita es la subversión de lo normalmente establecido y de las costumbres de esa sociedad; es decir, el miedo a lo diferente; por lo que el mal social representado es la hostilidad —materializada por el castigo— que la sociedad presenta frente a lo diferente, tras no soportarla. Finalmente, se afirma que Dueñas utiliza varios recursos literarios para desautomatizar las prácticas funerarias judeocristianas, así como algunos elementos que las componen como lo es: el ritual funerario, el espacio y la condición en la que debería estar el cadáver, el castigo, la manera en la que se describe a un recién nacido, entre otros elementos. Se afirma además, que la monstruosidad de la diferencia puede observarse en otros cuentos pertenecientes a *Tiene la noche un árbol*, y que este trabajo puede servir para futuras investigaciones acerca de la obra de Guadalupe Dueñas.

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FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

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To the institution

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Certificate, LoR and Momento **2** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **10** research contacts/day **1 GB** Cloud Storage **GJ** Community Access	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento **Unlimited** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **5 GB** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos **Unlimited** free publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **Unlimited** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**GJ** Community Access

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

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Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

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3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
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7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

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Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

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- Printed material
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2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

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The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

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Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

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Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.



Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

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- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
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Approach:

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Approach:

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References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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