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RC44-JS-52.3

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Ethnic Network and Labor Brokerage in the Temporary Employment System in Contemporary China

China has been witnessing the largest labor migration in history. This fact has been attracting broad academic concern; however, ethnic minority labor migrants are generally ignored in the existing studies, which leaves the special dynamics of ethnic minority migration that differ from Han laborers with little concern. This paper focuses on ethnic Yi labor migrants who migrated from Liangshan autonomous region to the Pearl River Delta area of China, and work in the temporary employment system in electronic manufactures.

It is commonly assumed that social networks, including ethnic and native-place networks, mitigates the effects exploitation of individual workers. Some other research suggests that the original social network may disguise exploitation of labor migrants. The case of ethnic Yi labor migrants shows that ethnic identity neither directly facilitates the collective rights of labors nor the exploitation by capitalist. Instead, a particular ethnic Yi intermediate brokerage system is embedded in the ethnic network, and increases the vulnerability and exploitation of temporary Yi workers.

Based on seven-months of ethnographic fieldwork in both the hometown of the ethnic Yi migrants and the receiving city, this paper illustrates three aspects of the dynamics and complexity of the formation of the Yi labor brokerage system. Firstly, the market for temporary labor opens up opportunities for Yi labor brokerage. Secondly, Yi brokers manipulate the brokerage system by utilizing the ethnic solidarity and reciprocity in their hometown, which in turn brings Yi workers in a controlled and exploitative condition. Thirdly, Yi workers paradoxically perceive the brokerage system based on their ethnic network as protection, providing them with the possibility of free mobility in the temporary labor market.

RC51-584.4

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Vejez y Vivienda. Casa De Retiro Auto-Sustentable Proyecto De Investigación Interdisciplinaria Sobre Un Problema Complejo

En el proyecto de investigación interdisciplinaria de Vejez y Envejecimiento del CEIHH-UNAM, se desarrolla este sobre Vejez y vivienda: una Casa de Retiro ecológica y auto-sustentable y auto-regulada (Bertalanffy 1968). El objetivo de este trabajo es contribuir a la reflexión de la problemática de la vivienda en la vejez como un problema complejo, desde una perspectiva sistémica. Metodológicamente se trabajaron entrevistas a profundidad, una encuesta exploratoria y un estudio de la oferta de casas para adultos mayores en la ciudad de México. El documento está estructurado en cuatro partes. Inicio con un estudio realizado en México sobre la realidad de vivienda de para la vejez. Sigo con los resultados de un diagnóstico sobre lo que ofrecen las casas de retiro y los costos económicos. Los resultados de la investigación interdisciplinaria nos llevan a proponer el modelo de la Casa de Retiro auto-sustentable, auto-referente, auto-gestiva, y construido como un sistema complejo adaptivo y la auto-regulado (Buckley 1998), a partir del concepto de sustentabilidad de desarrollo sustentable y auto-determinado planteado por Amartya Sen (2002) y por Víctor Toledo (2004). Posteriormente se presenta el Modelo de Planeación para vivir la vejez como toda una empresa colectiva y entre amigos, la forma ecológica y sustentable para vivir con calidad de vida (salud, bienestar física, mental, emocional) en la etapa de adultos mayores produciendo sus propio alimentos y utilizando racionalmente los recursos naturales de la zona y sus propios recursos culturales, económicos y sociales. Finalmente se presenta la aplicación de este modelo en LaGuancha, una casa de retiro, constituida por un grupo intrdisciplinario de adultos mayores, que desean vivir en armonía, en paz y con respeto al compartir sus próximos años y en la etapa de retiro y vejez, en un lugar creado con su trabajo.

WG02-643.2

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Crisis of Legitimacy: Revisiting the Years before Pinochet's Military Coup

In 1973, Pinochet's coup d'état in Chile dramatically changed the life in this society and, during the 70's, authoritarian regimes dominated nations throughout most of Latin America. It was the response to a crisis of the existing system of domination. Throughout the 20th century, the reproduction of the system had

been based on the capacity of the dominant classes to share power with the lower classes through contention strategies, but this had broken down at the end of the 60's, producing a crisis of legitimacy of this "hegemony without domination", using the expression of Chilean Social Sciences National Prize Winner, T. Moulian (2006).

In what ways can comparative-historical sociology learn from this? We hold the view that, in regard to legitimacy, according to Beetham (1991:39), "social science may only appreciate its importance from the experience of situations where it is absent or under challenge".

Using experience and knowledge we have at the present, we will reanalyze the period's crisis of legitimacy, on the basis of surveys applied in 1969-1970 by the Chilean sociologist E. Hamuy. In first place, we will methodologically analyze the statistical representativeness and the validity of these surveys. Second and foremost, we will present previously unexamined sociological-statistical results of those surveys, which will allow a discussion the problems, challenges, expectations and discourses associated to the the social representations of (in)justice and the legitimacy of order. Subsequently we will explore their socioeconomic determinants. Finally, we will distinguish decisive processes from side aspects, discussing the concepts of legitimacy and crisis of legitimacy, yesterday and today.

RC42-JS-30.2

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Social Inequalities in Chile: What Influences What Is Considered (un)just?

Placing emphasis on perceptions and beliefs about inequality from an empirical point of view, we will present results of a research about how Chileans classify people in society, and what is their appreciation about inequalities between social classes from their vision of social justice. The research aims to establish what people consider just or unjust about the established order, in their own daily lives, beyond the pre-established discourses and at a low level of reflexivity, on the basis of a game of classifications (Mac-Clure, Barozet, 2015). We will analyze these results discussing sociological theories, the approaches and empirical studies about social justice in Latin American sociology and recent comparative surveys at an international level.

For this purpose, we analyse results of a survey statistically representative at a national level (N = 2,200), using a set of cards (vignettes) which characterize real persons in society (n = 33), each of which includes a photo of the person and data about his/her education, employment, income and place of residence. This work is framed in an international comparison, based on contributions from a European team, which has applied similar research methods in several countries of the European Union (Penissat et al., 2015). We will present the first results of the survey, discussing the role and the nature of the judgments about distributive justice and procedural justice in regard to class differences in society. Which principles of justice are used to justify what is considered just or unjust about the differences between the social classes that are perceived by individuals, will lead us to explore in first place their determinants and finally, their consequences on the legitimacy of social order.

RC26-325.4

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Moving from an Online Petition to an Informal Network of Artist-Activists: Protest and Participation in Palermo

This paper will concern with the new forms of political participation starting from the study of the case of the online petition against the public sponsorship by the local municipality (Comune di Palermo) of the exposition by Hermann Nitsch known as an exponent of Viennese Actionism. The online petition (posted on Change.org and spreading on the social networks) that in short time has almost collected 70.500 signatures can represent an interesting example of online mobilisation and above all a case of creation - as unexpected effect - of an a non-profit informal network of artists able to create new forms of solidarity, mutualism and resistance against the progressive colonization not only of politics, but also of art by the economy, profit and market. In spite of the failure of the initial aim of the petition (the cancellation of the show evaluated by the petition's promoters and signers violating the Universal Declaration of Animal Rights - Unesco 1978), more than 100 local and national artists have organized (meeting online on the social network and than creating the new website Incontemporanea.org as hub) a series of exhibitions and performances in Palermo. In order to encourage other painters, photographers, sculptors, dancers, street artists, creative talents and simple artisans to work together for the town and to fostering a different idea of art.

In particular, on the one hand, this article will examine the online petition as a form of bottom-up reaction to a missing top-down public engagement in the local cultural policy-making process (in a meso-perspective), and on the other hand the article will study the political, organizational and communicative features of the informal network above-mentioned, using participant observation (on and

offline) and in-depth interviews of artist-activists and privileged testimonies (in a micro-perspective).

RC35-416.1

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Attractiveness and Destruction: Polanyi and the Ambivalence of Products of Modernity

In the scholarly debates modernity is discussed as an historical era with specific structures, as an analytic category or as a project. Depending on the specific approach modernity is linked to concepts as enlightenment, capitalism and/or democracy to name just the most important ones. In everyday life a different perception of modernity is more important. The simple question is which achievements are offered by modernity. This might be ideas and ideologies but there is a wide disagreement on which ideologies are to prefer. Much more consensus could be found with regard to industrially produced goods like cars, communication devices (mobile phones, radio, TV) or weapons. However, these are linked to specific modes of production; processes of organization, know-how and infrastructure. They may be labeled as "products of modernity".

But these products are linked to basic structures of modernity which are according to Giddens industrialized production, capitalism, state structures and bureaucratic structures of surveillance and control. Whereas this modernity functions in democratic as well as in authoritarian systems it implies in any case a radical change for pre-modern structures in production and society. In this sense the so-called "Islamic State" is as modern as the USA. This radical change has been analyzed by Polanyi in his "Great Transformation" and criticized by James Scott in "Seeing like state". A theory of modernity has to meet the challenge to offer a conceptual framework that marks the communalities of modern societies and includes at the same time their diversity and captures the ambiguity of "products of modernity".

TG04-686.2

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Leniency in Antitrust: Risk, Reward, Deterrence & Justice

Leniency policy has become a central tool in antitrust enforcement against cartels. Leniency regimes encourage cartel members to blow the whistle on cartel activity, by increasing the risk of cartel detection, by rewarding the first cartel member to blow the whistle with the reward of immunity from enforcement proceedings, be they civil or criminal in nature. Some European States have moved to criminalise cartel activity in order to increase deterrence and the risks associated with cartel activity, and therefore also increase the rewards associated with a successful leniency application. Criminal penalties apply to individual cartellists and are in addition to significant financial penalties for the companies involved. The theory that underlies the operation of antitrust leniency policies is the classic game theory analysis of the prisoners' dilemma, where the dominant strategy is confession, particularly where there is a risk that another party may also have an incentive to confess. The paper examines challenges to the classic prisoners' dilemma analysis in criminal proceedings, where concerns about the award of immunity to an equally 'guilty' party create new problems in the prosecution of the other cartellists; especially where convictions require findings on moral questions such as dishonesty. Are judges and juries more hesitant to convict or severely punish cartellists where equally culpable, or arguably more culpable, parties have escaped sanction through the operation of leniency? Is this an example of a sense of fairness or equality in criminal justice threatening the amoral calculation of game theory?

RC48-559.2

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Local Differences in a Global Movement: The Failure of Occupy Dame Street to Resonate with the Irish Community.

This paper examines Occupy Dame Street, the Irish manifestation of the global occupy movement, and its failure to resonate with local publics. While many ask how modern global waves of contention are constituted, little is asked of the local experience of these transnational movements. Less is asked regarding community perceptions of these emerging groups. In 2011 the Occupy movement grabbed global media attention with the rapid mobilisation of encampments around the world. Some utilised this media attention, others failed to capitalise on this source of public information. These encampments were interconnected but neither homogeneous nor homologous. This paper will argue that modern waves of contention are profoundly shaped by specific local socio-historical conditions. For Occupy Dame Street, for example, both Irelands political culture and mainstream media informed public perceptions of Irish Occupy activists. Occupy Dame Street

struggled to raise their profile, failing to gain greater public endorsement. The anti-institutional logic of the Irish protestors also served to widen the gap between themselves and potential audiences and collaborators from civil society. Occupy Dame Street failed to successfully connect with local political concerns and was unsuccessful in its media campaign. While modern movements may mobilise into 'transnational' waves of contention, the actions, public reception and, ultimately, success or failure of their local manifestations are shaped profoundly by specific, local socio-historical contexts.

RC36-423.3

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Under the Eyes of Big Brother: Risks and Uncertainties in Using Facebook As a Platform of Political Activism

What are the risks of Facebook use by social movements and citizens? What is the risk of political action if it occurs under surveillance? How to act face a growing predictability of a system that monitors all actions and relationships of its users? In recent years there has been a growing use of Web 2.0 for political debate, dissemination of ideas and coordination of political action. In this context, Facebook has been the most significant public space for political articulation on the internet. It has been used as a tool for the political actions and a basis for organizing protests. However, Facebook is a private and controlled space, whose business is based on collecting private information from users, profiling, mapping and analysis of social relations networks. Its data collection does not miss any information entered or chat typed by users. In addition, the platform encourages the user to add new informations and confirm others. Facebook Platform also have sophisticated tools for facial recognition and data processing. Thus the company gets a complete history of the life of every citizen as well as their interests, values and social relationships, enabling multidimensional analyzes and detailed individual profiles. In this paper, we analyze the company's history, the cooperation with PRISM, the positioning in favor of CISPA, the relationship between the US diplomacy, the Internet.org program and the use of algorithms for prioritization of content that are read by users. This paper aims to discuss and reflect on the consequences of using Facebook for political action.

RC22-263.21

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Apparitions and Catholic Devotionality

Apparitions of virgins, saints, and angels have been important sources of devotion, such as pilgrimages and other forms of mobilization among Catholics since the Middle Ages. Even if this phenomenon is relatively marginal in the overall picture of global Catholicism, it occurs even today and attracts and motivates a significant number of followers (the latest now in 2010, 2015, even if not officially approved). These events have a polysemic character, social, religious, political, national, even mediumistic- allowing for religious devotions that do not have to be limited or confined to established beliefs or church canons and rituals.

Typically, the lack of scriptural or theological foundation (like the scarce presence of the Virgin in the testaments) that could be considered problematic from some perspective, it is not. It becomes an advantage and beyond the point, since the focus in many of these mobilizations is ritual performance and intense experiences rather than sharing of beliefs beyond the particular saint or virgin (i.e. beliefs concerning sacraments, particular sins etc.)

The article will explain the power of these apparitions among some groups of Catholics and the ways in which normal Catholics may and do become mobilized as well.

RC01-22.4

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El Impacto Del Conflicto Armado En Los Movimientos Sociales: Una Aproximación Desde Los Estudios De La Guerra Civil.

La relación entre conflicto armado y movimientos sociales normalmente ha sido un fenómeno analizado desde la represión del Estado contra los movimientos sociales (Donatella, 1995). Sin embargo, existe una pluralidad de problemáticas que surgen a partir de esta relación, planteadas tanto desde el campo de la teoría de los movimientos sociales, y más recientemente desde los estudios de la guerra civil. De aquí, se plantean tres vías:

La primera vía se enfoca en lo que Elizabeth Wood (2003) denomina la acción colectiva insurgente. Aquí, la relación entre el conflicto armado y el movimiento social da lugar a la pregunta sobre el por qué se participa en un movimiento in-