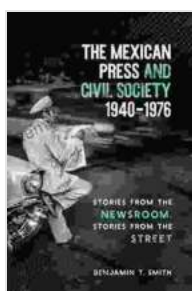


# The Mexican Press and Civil Society: A Historical Exploration from 1940 to 1976

The Mexican press has played a pivotal role in shaping Mexican society, serving as a platform for dissent, social critique, and political mobilization. This article explores the dynamic relationship between the Mexican press and civil society from 1940 to 1976, a period marked by significant social, political, and economic transformations. By examining the press's coverage of key events and its role in promoting civil society organizations, this article sheds light on the complex interplay between media, society, and the state in Mexico.

## The Press as a Watchdog: Exposing Corruption and Social Injustice

During the 1940s and 1950s, the Mexican press emerged as a powerful watchdog, exposing corruption, economic inequality, and social injustice. Independent newspapers such as *Excelsior* and *El Universal* published investigative reports that uncovered scandals involving government officials and business leaders. These exposés played a crucial role in holding the government accountable and fostering a climate of transparency and public scrutiny.



## The Mexican Press and Civil Society, 1940–1976: Stories from the Newsroom, Stories from the Street

by Benjamin T. Smith

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 1713 KB

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Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 382 pages

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**The Press as a Platform for Dissent: Challenging the Authoritarian Regime**

In the 1960s and 1970s, the Mexican press became a platform for dissent against the authoritarian regime of President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz. Newspapers such as *Ovaciones* and *El Día* published articles criticizing government policies, corruption, and human rights abuses. These publications provided a space for opposition voices to be heard, contributing to the growing social movements of the period.



### **The Press and Civil Society: Fostering Social Mobilization**

Beyond its role as a watchdog and platform for dissent, the Mexican press also played a crucial role in fostering civil society organizations. Newspapers published articles promoting social causes, such as labor rights, education reform, and environmental protection. These publications helped to raise awareness of these issues and mobilized citizens to participate in social movements.

# Social mobilization and social marketing to promote NofeEDTA-fortified soya sauce in an iron-deficient population through a public-private partnership

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Abstract

**Background:** The present pilot project aimed to assess the effectiveness of social mobilization and social marketing in increasing knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) and to reduce iron deficiency in an iron-deficient population.

**Method:** An unclustered, before-after, community-based study, social marketing and social mobilization activities were applied. The main objectives were to: (1) assess the KAP and iron levels and (2) assess the awareness, attitude and practice (AAP) of NofeEDTA-fortified soya sauce.

**Results:** After 2 years, the KAP and iron levels were significantly improved.

**Conclusion:** Social marketing and social mobilization activities were effective in increasing KAP and iron levels. The present study suggests that social marketing and social mobilization activities are effective in increasing KAP and iron levels. The present study suggests that social marketing and social mobilization activities are effective in increasing KAP and iron levels. The present study suggests that social marketing and social mobilization activities are effective in increasing KAP and iron levels.

**Keywords:** Social marketing, Social mobilization, Iron deficiency, Iron deficiency anemia

Iron deficiency is a major health problem in developing countries and affects about 2 billion people throughout the world mainly women of reproductive age, infants and young children [1]. Iron deficiency causes iron deficiency anemia (IDA) in 2 billion people worldwide [2]. According to WHO report [3], over 2 billion people suffered from IDA in China, the National Nutrition and Health Survey in 2002 reported a high prevalence of iron deficiency in 6-14 year old children and 20% in adult women [4]. Iron deficiency anemia is a public health problem in China. The burden of IDA in China is high. The following four aspects [5]: (1) the high prevalence of iron deficiency anemia; (2) the high prevalence of iron deficiency anemia; (3) the high prevalence of iron deficiency anemia; (4) the high prevalence of iron deficiency anemia.

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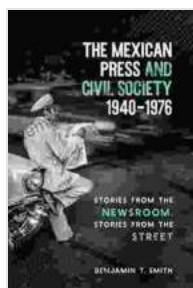
## Government Control and Repression of the Press

The Mexican government's response to the press's critical coverage was often harsh and repressive. The government used a variety of tactics to control the media, including censorship, intimidation, and financial pressure. Journalists who wrote critical articles faced threats, harassment, and imprisonment. In 1976, the government cracked down on the

independent press, forcing several newspapers to close or sell out to pro-government owners.



The period from 1940 to 1976 was a pivotal time in the history of the Mexican press and civil society. The press played a vital role in exposing corruption, challenging authoritarianism, and fostering social mobilization. However, the government's repressive response to critical coverage highlighted the ongoing struggle for press freedom and the importance of civil society organizations in promoting transparency and holding the government accountable.



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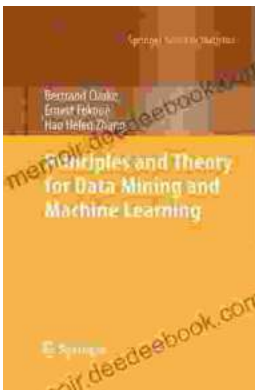
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