

### Introduction

The aim of this investigation is to contribute to the study of discourse analysis mainly in the migration field, considering the reference press as an expression of the symbolic fights that take place in society .

### Background

The new migration law (25.871/03) aims to considerate a new demographic policy and to strengthen the social and cultural fabric of migrants, in which the State provide a guarantee of rights such as, the right to migrate, equal treatment between nationals and foreigners, equal access to social services, information and respect for Human Rights as well as the suspensions of expulsions and sanctions in case of people trade, illegal employment.

Several studies analyze how the press configured their discourse in a different way when events where migrants are involved. Ortega Dolz (2006) demonstrated how stories of success, failure or death occupies a central place in the news. On the other hand, Frutos (2006) explored how the migration is related with the terrorism and the increase in crime and population. Retis (2006) evaluate how in order to emphasize the conflict, the compassion and the fear for the effective mobilization strategies or the rights, the security, the labour market, appears in the tension between the governments facts and the way in which newspapers presents them. Finally, Wiewiorka (1992) expresses that the press discourse establishes limits between groups, justifying at the same time the oppression or denial of the other.

### •Methodology

The work with press sources consisted on:

- Exploration of the selected border, national and provincial newspapers
- Select and count the amount of published news between december 2003 and january 2004 referring the new law of migrations 25.871
- Content analysis of each of the chosen articles, synthesis, comparing sources and development of conclusions

### Results

#### a. Border newspapers

**El Mercurio (Chile):** 4 articles. They explain who the new measure would benefit the Chileans living illegally in Argentina who would be able to regularize their documentary situation.

**El País (Uruguay):** 2 articles. They outline that the new migration measure gives to foreigners the possibility to obtain documents easily. The subject is connected with the theme of the regional integration.

**ABC (Paraguay):** 1 article. It presents all the social, political and cultural rights guaranteed by the new law.

**El Deber (Bolivia):** 1 article. It emphasizes the possibilities to regularize the documentation, underlining the number of potential beneficiaries.

#### b. National Newspapers

**La Nación:** 2 articles. They summarize the most significant aspects of the law, and then connect this point to the possibility to regularize 700.000 illegal immigrants.

**Clarín:** 2 articles. Little relevance to the law, the category of "illegal immigrant" is mentioned. The quantitative aspect is outlined

**Página/12:** 3 articles. They emphasize the bureaucratic problems and the high cost in the proceeds that immigrants have to follow to get their document. It demands for a change on the National Direction of Migration. Politicians and specialist point of views are included in the text. .

#### c. Provincial Newspapers

**Pregón (Jujuy):** 1 article. The day the law was approved, one article with negatives connotations about the measure has been published: "With the new migration law, the unemployed must compete more openly against border immigrants for a job".

**Diario Uno (Entre Ríos):** 1 article. Its content is mostly informative, about the possibilities to regularize the documentary situation of immigrants living in Argentina.

**El Territorio (Misiones), El Litoral (Corrientes) y La Mañana (Formosa):** there is no record of articles published in the chosen period about this topic.

### Results and implications

Most of the articles from border and national newspapers outlined the possibilities to regularization provided by the new law to their compatriots living in Argentina, and they emphasized the cancellation of the expulsion measures against immigrants due to illegal residence. On the other hand, in some cases, it is explained the new immigration law ends with the military dictatorship legislation which principals were essentially restrictive. In fewer cases the social rights recognized to immigrants by this new law, are mentioned. In the national newspapers it is perceived that the new immigration law is more a conflict than a solution. In most of the provincial sources, the sanction of Law 25871 does not constitute a main subject of the journalistic agenda.

The information treatment absence becomes an excellent data at the time.

Romina Caldera, Celeste Castiglione y Laura Gottero.

Instituto de Investigaciones "Gino Germani"

Facultad de Ciencias Sociales

Universidad de Buenos Aires

Argentina

