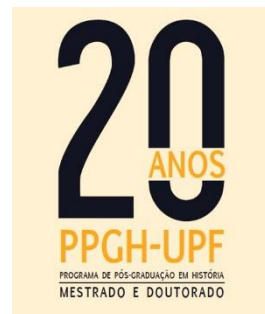




EDITORIAL



In 2019, the Graduate Program in History of the University of Passo Fundo (UPF) completed 20 years. We were the first university in the interior of Rio Grande do Sul to deploy a history program, being UPF a non-state public profile institution, defined to as a Community one. This initiative required a hard and constant work of qualification of the program, until obtaining the recognition of its maturity that occurred in 2013 when the approval of the doctoral course, by Capes.

Currently focusing on History, Region and Borders, the Program has its epistemological axis represented by three lines of research: Politics and Power Relations; Space, Economy and Society; and Culture and Heritage, in which there are permanent professors from different institutions in Brazil and abroad, and collaborating professors and visitors who frequently travel to teach subjects, compose examination boards and participate in research projects in networks, among other activities inherent to *stricto sensu*.

The Graduate Program in History titled until now, 343 masters and doctors, in addition to certificate postdoctoral stages. These graduates are inserted in activities with the higher education institutions in Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Santa Catarina, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Pernambuco, Maranhão and the Southern Cone. This geographical reach gives a dimension to the program, due to its concentration area proposal and research lines, that has been a reference sought by candidates from different regions.

The magazine *History: debates and trends* followed this route from the start and also this year celebrates two decades of life. In its first issue, launched in June 1999, every six months, the magazine's theme was *Regionality of the Regional. Limits and possibilities*. The theme chosen to found the magazine was in line with our area of concentration, Regional History. At the time, several specialists went on to explain the scope of the concept of region and to discuss theoretical-methodological issues related to regional history as a historiographical practice not reduced to analysis of local contours.

The profile of the magazine has changed over this time, from the publication of free themes to the conception of current thematic dossiers. In 2007, the magazine was inserted *online*, keeping the print publication. From 2015 onwards, the edition became exclusively digital because we consider that circulation through this medium has a much

wider reach of readers, but we could not help but regret that, due to the increasing cost of print edition, it was not possible to match both formats.

We have a staff of about 230 evaluators, the system double-blind, and the magazine publishes only articles of researchers with doctorate degrees and restricts the publication of articles from professor of the program. The diversity of institutions and the increase in the foreign producers, are revealing the scope of the publication that is consolidated at the national level and seeks to advance across borders, attracting foreign authors.

After almost two decades of persistence and commitment to quality standards, the journal was indexed by Redalyc, in 2018, establishing the work of its editors, the contributions of the authors and the attendance of the readers.

For all these reasons, *History: debates and trends* has decided to celebrate with a special edition, a fourth issue of volume 20, for which it wishes to thank all those who collaborated over this time, those who will still contribute, and especially the researchers who are having their articles published in this issue.

Article *Maria on the altars of Oshun: requests and ex-votes in cultural hybridization contexts* (Zarate and Campana) from Dr. Patricia Alejandra Fogelman, a professor at the University of Buenos Aires, parts from the cultural history, specifically with the history of religions and uses as research sources photography. With this theoretical and methodological support, it analyzes the altars of Óxun and the images related to the cult of the Virgin Mary present in these places, in the province of Buenos Aires.

The article, *Language, Unity, and Order: Aspects of Hobbes's Theory of Social Peace*, by Dr. Fabrício Pontin, a professor at LaSalle University, deals with liberal pluralism and suggests that a link with the Hobbesian model of social order is maintained. It seeks to identify in Thomas Hobbes' work two fundamental theses: legitimacy and representation, arguing that they continue to guide demands for inclusion and equality in contemporary society.

Alberto Pasqualini's trajectory before the "labor theorist": background, entry and ascension strategies in party politics (1928-1937), written by Dr. Diego Orgel Dal Bosco Almeida, linked to Unisc, addresses Alberto Pasqualini's political trajectory between 1928 and 1937, in a context in which there were several political realignments and coinciding with the rise of Getúlio Vargas on the national scene. The article also deals with Pasqualini's facet as a "man of thought", whose origin dates back to the Free Law School of Porto Alegre, and which will give him part of the *background* with which he will present himself in the party-political world.

The article, “ *Red Fascists* ”: *anti Nazi Germans under suspicion of the FBI* , by Dr. Wanilton Dudek , from UNIUV, deals with the *Free German Movement* and the *Council for a Democratic German* , German - speaking anti-Nazi political movements, and *Federal Bureau of Investigation* (FBI) in investigating these groups in California and south of the United States border in the context of World War II, from extensive documentary research in the archives of the University of Southern California (USC).

In the article, *Modes of belonging, sources of war: nationalism and religious identity in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries*, Dr. Tatiana Vargas Maia, discusses the relationship between the effects of the politicization of religious and nationalist identities and the forms of conflict and war in today's society. Using as a conceptual support the nationalism and the religion, from established in the fields of History and Social Sciences, relates to the notions of national identity and religious identity with the incidence of violent conflicts by exploring how these political and social belonging specific standards can serve as fuel for the incidence of political violence.

Text of Foundation: the narrative constitution of the War against Paraguay and production of the moral patrimony of the nation , is the article written by Dr. Odair Eduardo Geller , professor at the Federal Southern Border University (UFFS), which analyzes the work of the military Bernardino Bormann , Juan Crisóstomo Centurión and José Ignacio Garmendia who, after taking part in the conflict, rebuilt it literary, using classical and romantic references in order to promote foundational texts for the nation.

The article *About agricultural and agroindustrial interests in Argentina (1910-1960): historical representations*, Dr. Noemí Girbal-Blacha , from the Nacional University of Quilmes and researcher at the CONICET , analyzes, from the perspective of regional history , the continuities and changes in strategies adopted by the agro-industrial sectors and the respective measures adopted by the State, which, despite the different models verified in the period in question, maintained the bias of an always excluding model.

In the article *The refrigeration industry in the west of Santa Catarina and the participation of Italians (1940-1960)* , the professor José Carlos Radin , from the Postgraduate Program in History of UFFS, discusses the structuring of refrigerators in this region and attributes it to the descendants of Italians, who first settled in agricultural settlements and later invested in trade from which they extracted the capital that was invested in the refrigeration industry . It links the socio-economic rise of this group to participation in public life, regionally and even nationally, and in these public spaces, somehow favored the growth of their companies.

Concluding this special issue, we present the article *Guenoa Minuans: Chiefs and Territory*, by Doctors Diego Bracco and José Maria Mazz, which translates the research results on the Guenoa- Minuan Chiefs considering the hierarchical system, with the existence of a maximum chief, lasted for a long time. long time. They also address the requirements necessary to attain the rank of chief, the practice of polygamy and the activity of cattle raising under the private property regime.

To our authors and readers, our thanks.

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