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Dossier: Twenty years after “09/11”: memories and narratives

The narrative of the present intertwines with the memories of the recent past. In the contact zone between literature, history and discourse, we observe the narratives that mobilize relevant aspects regarding identity, representation and recovery of memories of traumatic events from a post-colonial perspective. The present dossier presents texts that debate the complexity of ways of perceiving the historical context marked by traumatic fissures that literature, journalistic text, and academic research can penetrate. Based on the discursive demands of the American 9/11 (September 11th, 2001), the selected articles address the multiple experiences of everyday traumas. Such as: the subjugation and discrimination of Islamic peoples, condemned by the attack on the American Twin Towers; their media coverage; the literary emphasis that propagates the Manichean stigmatization of the projection of good versus bad subjects in the context of the presented event; the experience of the pedagogical approach on traumas and catastrophes in history classes; the interweaving of historical experience and the aesthetic sense of fictional representation; strategies of manipulation of the masses for the maintenance of power in the Brazilian regional context, and others topics.

The objective is to reflect on how the discursive trauma generated from a historical event such as September 11 has come to be addressed and/or elaborated in the narratives of the contemporary period, especially involving the boundaries and connections between History, Literature, and Discourse.

The first article is by Jiani Fernando Langaro, entitled **Press, memory and history of the present time: the “war against terrorism” as a response to the attacks of September 11, 2001 in the pages of Veja magazine**. The paper highlights the journalistic coverage of September 11 offered by *Veja* magazine to its readers during six special editions on the theme in which was emphasized the expression "War on Terror". In addition, it highlights the construction of a Manichean memory of good versus evil, and a consequent American warlike response as fully justified.

Álvaro Ribeiro Regiani, in **The "just war of the allies": views and opinions of the Gulf War in printed media**, presents an analysis of the journalistic texts published in *Folha de São Paulo* and *Jornal do Brasil*. The article emphasizes the discussion between political philosopher Norberto Bobbio and jurist Celso Lafer about the Gulf War, which involves the representation of Arab peoples as enemies to be fought for the sake of humanity.

The third article is entitled **Revenge or Justice? The War on Terror in the comic book *Civilian Justice***. The text, by Rodrigo Aparecido de Araújo Pedroso, is about the author's analysis of the comic book mentioned in the title, in which an American patriotic hero pursues Islamic terrorists. The author warns that the narrative was created with the intention of resuming the discursive trauma around September 11 with the purpose of "doing justice" through the acts of the idealized protagonist, with emphasis on the dehumanization associated with the so-called "Islamic terrorists" regarded as national enemies.

The fourth article, and the last one of the thematic dossier, is entitled: **Historical meaning, construction, reconstruction: dimensions of the presence of catastrophes in history classes**. The paper, by Josias José Freire Júnior, brings a reflection about the approach of catastrophic experiences in history classes. The author presents practical examples regarding the discussion about catastrophe and trauma, aesthetic experience and historical meaning.

The fifth paper begins the free theme articles section of the dossier. In it, Douglas Souza Angeli's **Towards a social history of electoral practices: elections in the Midwest of Minas Gerais (1933-1934)** highlights the results of a research in which the author participated, regarding electoral practices in cities of Minas Gerais. The article addresses centralization and the strategies for maintaining power used through the voter registration process.

Ivan Colangelo Salomão presents a brief history followed by an exercise that aims to "rescue, contextualize and examine the trajectory and the role of Banco do Brasil in the

history of Brazilian development” in the article entitled: **The Bank of the history of Brazil: monetary authority, exchange regulator and credit provider (1808-1964)**. The author highlights the troubled attempts to consolidate the institution in the 19th century, as well as characterizes its performance as an agricultural bank and its role in Brazilian industrialization.

In **Historiographical fragments of childhood in Brazil from the *Brazilian History of Diseases* collection**, Fernanda Soares Rezende and Henrique Martins da Silva map the editions of the collection on the history of health and diseases and their articulations with other fields of historiography. The authors highlight the central discussions of each volume of the publication, presenting an interesting path regarding these investigations in Brazil.

By intersecting Literature and History, Maria de Fátima Oliveira contributes with the text entitled **A Shadow at the Bottom of the River: the town of Pedro Afonso (TO) in the History and Literature of Eli Brasiliense**. Based on the novel by Eli Ribeiro Brasiliense, the author weaves relationships between fiction and historical narrative, pointing out border dialogues and types of truths that both types of records offer about the region in which the plot develops.

Modernisms, Futurisms and other "isms": the Brazilian press and the debates about language in Brazil in the 1930s, by Beatriz Rodrigues and Vera Lúcia Silva Vieira, is a discussion about the perceptions and interpretations about the modernist movement in Brazil, using press publications of the period on the topic. In the authors' view, many of these intellectuals used the press to express direct opposition to the movement, considered "elitist, culturally inaccessible and foreign".

To conclude, **Peregrina, Primo and Jansen: letters, intimacies and adultery (Belém, 1900)**, by Ipojucan Dias Campos, is dedicated to explaining the meanings of female infidelity around three characters. Based on the analysis of correspondence exchanged between those involved, "the present intervention sought to unveil the machinery surrounding the marital disloyalty of the wife, the conduct of the adulterous co-defendant, and the feelings of the betrayed spouse". The author is dedicated to interpreting the "secret" intimacies constructed by the "lovers", articulating the narratives of the letters to a public context of reception and interpretation of their plot.

We thank the coordination of **História: Debates and Tendencies** for the attentive reading and the opportunity to materialize the present thematic dossier, along with the free theme articles that go back to such a crucial aspect of our daily life: the complementary relationship between literature and history. Through the discursive analysis of sensitive

themes constantly present in our academic practice, such as the discursive trauma concerning September 11, we perceive their relations with so many other events marked in our memories, waiting for opportunities like this to emerge and transform themselves into narratives. To further instigate reflection on the theme, we suggest reading the thesis entitled *Aesthetics of trauma*: a simulacrum of cultural assimilation and a poetics of resistance (VOGT, 2021), which deepens the discussion on the themes of trauma, September 11th, political history, culture, and narrative. To think about history teaching and the student's perception of memorialist narratives and their ideological implications, we suggest reading *Between stories and memories*: historical thinking and narratives about regionality in basic education in the Taquari Valley-RS (NICOLINI, 2021).

We wish you a great reading!!!

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