

Editorial

You see the emigrants leave one after another, you see the immigrants arrive one after the other and some follow the others, but you only understand what immigration is there and what immigration is here later when the process is already well underway, when the dune is already formed.
The Immigration, A. SAYAD

E / immigration and refuge are at the heart of State discussions and policies - especially in the European Union and the United States - as a result of political pressure and social demands, increased population displacement, and a proliferation of refugee camps, manifestations of hatred against immigrants. The responses of the receiving society and the measures implemented by the governments are multiple and variable: there are the reception, "desirable" immigrants, policies of protection and insertion of the immigrant / refugee; but there are also movements of xenophobia, the hardening of immigration laws and the closure of borders - symbolically, through the adoption of an anti-immigration stance, and physically, with policing, construction of fences and walls.

In the current context, a complicating factor is the imprecise and interchangeable distinction between the terms immigrant and refugee. At the base of the displacements, there is the prospect of better living conditions, with the possibility of a real or imaginary return for the immigrant, while the refugee, resulting from a context of violence - wars, natural catastrophes - has nowhere else to go turn back. However, the legal limit of immigrant and refugee status is tenuous and ambivalent, and in practice they both represent the other, a condition in which they are perceived by the society of the established. Historically, international migratory flows oscillate on the causes and the place of emission, added to the visibility given by the mass media. Recently, the world has followed the displacement of Syrian migrants / refugees towards European countries; the caravan of migrants from Nicaragua and Guatemala to the United States; the long lines of Venezuelans waiting at the border to enter Colombia or Brazil; as well as discussions on the presence of illegal immigrants using refugee status.

Parallel to the exceptional migratory flows / repulsion factors, regional and transnational population displacements remain regular and legal, numerically superior and the factors / places of attraction - economic development, opportunities. The complexity of the subject in question implies in studies that articulate and surpass the field of Human and Social Sciences, sharing models of analysis, methodologies and sources. This dialogue between areas allows for the advancement and qualification of migratory studies, connecting the two points of the process - repulsion / emission and attraction / reception - as far as historical migrations and contemporary migrations are concerned. This proposal runs through the present *Migration: Perspectives and theoretical-methodological advances*, which addresses the mobilities, migrations and diasporas from the narratives of immigrants and the historical representations built a posteriori. The works, produced by researchers based in France, Germany, Argentina and Brazil, have as a common point the immigrant in movement, but vary as to approach, method and sources; but, as a whole, indicate that it is a transnational, complex and current issue. The present issue of the *Journal History: Debates and Trends* is organized in three sections, respectively, the Dossier "Migrations: perspectives and theoretical-methodological advances", the free articles and the review.

The article that opens the Dossier brings the complexity of the current migrations. Christine Delory-Momberger analyzes the applications for asylum of immigrants in France, whose process of accreditation of the narrative begins when the individual is still in the condition of emigrant, as a basis to demonstrate and justify his request. He notes that the narrative, under suspicion at the reception site, must prove that the persecution suffered at the place of origin is real and current. Thus, a triple agreement is established: rhetorical, psychological and juridical, whose result is the construction of an asylum report based on the (distrustful) confiscation of their stories and the history of their lives. It points out that legal, legal, linguistic and procedural delays act as closed borders for immigrants, leading them to illegality, as well as pressuring them to give up the process.

The next three articles have as their basis the writing produced by the moving immigrant, from a simple letter intended for their family or social networks, to more elaborate narratives such as autobiographies and travel accounts. In the first article, Peter Alheit discusses the complex relationship between (auto) biography and migration, while investigating the construction of autobiographies in transnational spaces. He states that in this context of transit, the immigrant is faced with the need for writing - memoirs, letters,

diaries, autobiographies. In the sequence, Gerson Roberto Neumann analyzes the travel narratives present in German literature, as well as highlights the growth of this production as a result of contemporary migrations, writing in spaces of fluid borders and the importance of cultural translation. Signs for a literature in transit, without a definite location - the German literature produced in Brazil belongs to which nation? -, which need not be embedded in national terms, but be classified and studied. Claudia Garnica de Bertona presents a broad synthesis, based on the historiographic review, of the presence of German immigrants in Argentina and, in particular, their literary production. It seeks to follow how these writings stood out in different historical moments and how they behave in the present day.

In addition to the writings, historical patrimony, memory spaces and their social agents are aspects to be considered as part of the migrations, the theme of the next two articles. Ruy Farias history the formation of the Galega Emigration Museum in Argentina, whose objective is to preserve the history, memory and identity of immigration and Galician exile in Argentina. It identifies, from the discourse analysis of the permanent expositions, the selected and silenced representations by its leaderships, evidencing that this is a memory space of a certain group, but not of the collective Galician in Argentina. On the other hand, the article by Eloisa H. Capovilla da Luz Ramos and Isabel Cristina Arendt looks at the trajectory of life and written production of Germano Moehlecke, understanding him as a local memory agent engaged in elaborating a narrative about immigration German formation in Rio Grande do Sul and the formation of São Leopoldo, based on empirical documentation. The result of his research was published in newspaper articles, events and books, highlighting the documentation of the collection of the Visconde de São Leopoldo Museum.

The next article directs the look at insertion of the immigrant in the reception society. Jorge Luiz da Cunha discusses the establishment of German immigrants in Rio Grande do Sul in the nineteenth century and the structuring of a colonization model based on family work in medium and small properties, aimed at supplying the domestic market. From the general model, it seeks to understand the particularities of the Santa Cruz colony (1849), showing that there were family organizations distinct from those traditionally associated with German immigrants and the culture of their countries, due to factors of the group itself and external factors .

Closing the Dossier, in his article Regina Weber offers a theoretical discussion of the concepts and notions used historically in the studies of immigration, linked to

different interpretive currents, to which are added the recent studies. It problematizes the classical and current reading keys used in the readings and interpretations of historical and contemporary migrations - immigration, assimilation, diaspora, ethnic border, alterity and transnational - and the most plausible possibilities for new research, avoiding the use of new or the neglect of consecrated concepts.

The second section is composed of four free articles, with diverse and instigating subjects. In the first article, Ipojucan Dias Campos considers the influence of fashion and body and its effects on families and morality in the city of Belém-PA, between 1915 and 1920, using as an empirical source the journalistic columns and cars of revenge. The study demonstrates how fashion and body exposure have had enough power to break down family domains. The next article, written by João Carlos Tedesco, discusses the presence and importance of the natives in the Military Colony of Caseros, active between 1858-1878, located in the north of Rio Grande do Sul, as a way to control, in the enterprise, making possible the colonization and incorporation of the region to the productive system of the province.

In the following article, Martha Victor Vieira discusses the indigenous theme from the writings of Raymundo José da Cunha Mattos, published in the 19th century in the "Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro" (RIHGB), of which he was a member. The author emphasizes Mattos's trajectory, as a Portuguese military based in Brazil, his literate and political-administrative ability, his conception of history and his interest in investigating and narrating the indigenous theme, as well as his commitment and fidelity to the Empire.

Finally, in his article, Lindericy Francisco Tomé de Souza Lins discusses the image of Brazil in the United States and the repercussion in the press of that country of two episodes of Brazilian politics - the coup of November 10, 1937 and the speech of Getúlio Vargas de June 11, 1940 - and the measures taken by the Brazilian government to circumvent the situation abroad, without compromising its image.

In the last section, Federica Bertagna reviews the work "Power in the village", recommending it as a micro-story study, essential for understanding social networks, family honor and crime among Italian peasants in the colonization zones of southern Brazil. Brazil, during the period of mass immigration (1875-1920).

It is also worth mentioning the articulation of the Dossier "Migrations: perspectives and theoretical-methodological advances" of the present issue of the Journal

History: Debates and Trends, to the Nucleus of History of Immigration (NEHI), linked to the Post- University of Passo Fundo.

A good read to all!

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