

Editorial

The memoryless

“Fear dries your mouth, wets your hands, and maims you. The fear of knowing condemns us to ignorance; the fear of doing reduces us to helplessness. The military dictatorship, fear of listening, fear of saying, made us deaf and dumb. Now democracy, which is afraid to remember, makes us sick of amnesia; but one need not be Sigmund Freud to know that there is no carpet that can hide the filth of memory.”

Eduardo Galeano

In the 1960s and 1970s, a series of coup d'état in Southern Cone countries began the cycle of military dictatorships - or civil-military - in the region, affecting countries such as Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Argentina. These dictatorships were structured around the general guidelines of the National Security Doctrine (DSN), the strategic orientations of the North-American counterinsurgency theory, and the French revolutionary war doctrine, thus establishing the notion of “internal warfare”. This way, the Southern Cone National Security Dictatorships created the “internal enemy” - generically called “subversive” - and widely adopted a repressive policy based on State Terrorism that surpassed the limits of the “legal repression” permitted by the constitutional legal framework, using “unconventional methods” - such as kidnapping, illegal detention, torture, murder and the disappearance of opponents and their corpses - to annihilate political opposition and social protest, whether armed or not. In the background, these regimes constituted an essential assumption for the readjustment of their national economies to the new dictates of world capitalism.

The present Dossier “National Security Dictatorships in the Southern Cone”, published by *the History Magazine: Debates and Trends* of the Graduate Program in

History of the University of Passo Fundo, aims to contribute to the debate and reflection on Latin American dictatorships in force in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, especially the Brazilian dictatorship, which lasted more than two decades and is still relativized, invisible, denied or emptied of content.

In the first article of the Dossier, *Uses and Debates in Argentina on the Terrorist State Category*, Debora Carina D'Antonio and Ariel Esteban Eidelman propose a reflection on the debate and the use of the category "Terrorist State" in the analysis of the last military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983). Marcos Vinicius Ribeiro is the author of *Anticommunism and Internal Enemy: an assessment of the National Security Doctrine from repression subjects and manuals during the Conesul dictatorships*, where he analyzes anticommunism and the construction of the "internal enemy" in repression manuals and documents from the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation (CAL), demonstrating their use in persecution of opponents in the context of National Security Dictatorships. In *From Brain Drain to Exile: Notes on Emigration and Political Radicalization in Argentina, From Onganía to Isabel, 1966-1976*, Jorge Christian Fernández studies emigration and political radicalization - independent but interrelated processes - in Argentina between the years from 1966 to 1976.

The fourth article, authored by Reginaldo Cerqueira Sousa, *Brazilian Military Dictatorship: the rigging of the repressive system and the informant's fabrication*, analyzes, in the context of the Brazilian dictatorship, the organization of the state's repressive apparatus and the role of the informant within the dynamics of the military repression. Following, Pedro Henrique Pedreira Campos examines in *Dictatorship, nuclear policy and business groups: the case of the participation of KWU / Siemens and Odebrecht in the construction of Angra dos Reis plants*, the relationship between dictatorship and business groups, focusing specifically on the domestic and foreign private capital concerns around Brazilian nuclear policy and the viability of building the Angra dos Reis plant complex. Mateus Gamba Torres is the author of the article *The Institutional Act No. 2: Judicial Struggles, Press and Divergences in the Civil-Military Dictatorship (1964-1965)*, through which he discusses the debates held in various newspapers between 1964 and 1965 about the proposals. discussed by the press and intellectuals, but were eventually authoritatively imposed on society through Institutional Act No. 2 (AI-2) in October of 1965.

State violence in Rio Grande do Sul against Leonel Brizola's followers, particularly those of the Eleven Companions Groups is the axis contemplated by Marli de Almeida in *State Terrorism and the Eleven Companions Groups in Rio Grande do Sul*. Next, Carla

Luciana Souza da Silva, author of *Revolutionary Popular Vanguard: Masses, Focalism, and Repression* assesses the investment made by the Revolutionary Popular Vanguard (VPR) to organize mass actions with the labor movement in 1968, seeking to demonstrate how this group dedicated intense debate on the possibilities of struggle in that context. Finally, in the last article of the Dossier, “*Siete Instantes*” (Diana Cardozo, 2008): *militancy under intimate lens*, Mariana Martins Villaça analyzes a Uruguayan-Mexican documentary made from interviews of former Uruguayan political activists, especially women, who relate their experiences in the dictatorial context of that country.

Opening the section of Free Articles, Adelar Heinsfeld in *Argentina X Chile: Border and arms race in the Southern Cone in the late 19th century*, looks at the arms race led by Argentina and Chile in the late 19th century motivated by the border issue between the two countries which has tense the peace of South America. Bernardo Hollanda, below, analyzes in *Sports journalism, culture and politics in Brazil: An analysis of the role of the press in the formation of Rio de Janeiro's football supporters groups during the 1960s* as Rio de Janeiro football club fan associations met the demands of participation and differentiation of urban populations, especially young protagonists, and took shape on a national and international scale between 1960 and 1980.

Closing the present edition, in *nineteenth-century contextual dynamics of international migrations in Santos / SP*, Wellington Teixeira Lisboa verifies some dynamics that operated as relevant factors of attraction of immigrant flows to the São Paulo's coast from the second half of the nineteenth century and Carlos Eduardo da Costa Campos, author of *As Res Gestae Diui Augusti: Perspectives on the work*, problematizes the work of the Roman emperor Otavio Augusto, evaluating its documentary typology and how it was used to consolidate the image of Octavius Augustus as a good ruler for later generations and from distant regions of the Empire.

Many thanks to the authors who contributed high quality articles to this issue of the Journal and we wish you all an excellent reading.

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