

The twentieth issue of Magazine Crítica Histórica fulfills, like the others, the task of being a space for the dissemination of scientific production in the area of History, with broad and democratic access to quality articles and reviews. Once again, we stand side by side with popular struggles and for free, quality public education, understanding that historical knowledge and historiography are essential for the process of political formation and citizenship in the country.

If 2018 was identified by the writer Mário Magalhães (2019)<sup>1</sup> as “the year that will not end so soon”, 2019 has, in fact, been the painful intensification of this foreshadowing, given the “consolidated marriage” of what was the “flirtation with the apocalypse”. The list of national tragedies has not stopped growing. Only with the approval of neoliberal reforms (labor and social security) in a few months, Brazilian people lose decades of struggles, in social rights and security. The black population on the peripheries, indigenous people, public education, the environment, culture and social movements were the biggest victims. Without rhetorical exaggeration, there are dozens of murders, in the countryside, on the peripheries, in the forests. In 2018, fire at the National Museum, in 2019, arson in the Amazon and the savannah. Censorship and ideological persecution were denounced across the country. Not only in Brazil, but all over the world, the conflagration of the struggles between the imperialist policies of neoliberalism and the populations of workers and organized movements give us the dimension of the ongoing critical historical process. There is, therefore, no other way than to demarcate the disputed political positions and projects on a daily basis, of which the University and the Academy are inherent parts and, therefore, present in academic and scientific production.

In this sense, the Dossier “*Mídia e Poder em perspectiva histórica*”, organized by professors Luiz Alberto Grijó (UFRGS) and Irinéia Franco (UFAL) contributes to the deepening of reflections on the role of the media, especially the press, in the construction and dispute by symbolic and political powers in Brazil. The *Presentation* will detail the excellent works that compose it.

Also, the articles of *continuous flow*, all fruits of original research, bring important issues to the historiography and the public debate. Flávio Raimundo Giarola, with the article

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<sup>1</sup> MAGALHÃES, Mário. *Sobre Lutas e Lágrimas: uma biografia de 2018*. São Paulo: Record, 2019.

“Narrativas sobre um território mestiço: as mesclas raciais do Brasil na ótica de três estrangeiros no século XIX (Saint-Hilaire, Louis Agassiz e Louis Couty)”, “analyzes the representations about the half-breed and about miscegenation in travel reports and in the observations of three foreigners who were in Brazil at different times than the eight hundred: Auguste de Saint-Hilaire, Louis Agassiz, and Louis Couty”. The author defends “that foreign narratives, about the racial mix and about the consequences of these mixtures for Brazil, suffered little changes during the analyzed period, since they were driven fundamentally by the European racialism prevalent in the sciences of that century”. Raylenn Barros da Silva, in “Conflitos entre religiosos numa missão católica no interior de Goiás na década de 1950: Ressentimentos de Remígio Corazza em seu relato autobiográfico”, seeks “to unveil the conflicts that occurred between religious within the orionite Catholic mission in the former north of Goiás in the middle of the 20th century”. Focusing on the trajectory of Remígio Corazza, the article analyzes the autobiographical record *Silêncio Prudente*, from the perspective of biographical studies that work with “memory and resentment”.

The following texts of the session bring studies in the area of Economic History. The article “A política da economia cafeeira: os conflitos entre as oligarquias republicanas no projeto do Convênio de Taubaté”, by Caio César Vioto de Andrade, defends the hypothesis that “the State's intervention in the coffee economy, symbolized by the Agreement, was not treated only of an economic inevitability, but of a political choice, after intense conflicts within the most relevant oligarchies of the First Republic, especially that of São Paulo, principally interested in the valorization of coffee, and who conflicted with the President of the Republic, hesitant about to the project”. Closing the session, Marcos Guedes Vaz Sampaio, in the article entitled “As guerras dos anos 1860 e a recuperação econômica da Província da Bahia”, discusses the economy of the Province of Bahia that would have faced “a recession between the years of 1857 and 1860”. According to Sampaio, the three predominant factors were: “The prolonged drought that dragged on for four years, the American crisis of 1857, which spread its damaging effects on the international system, and the monetary policy of the imperial government that ranged from pluriemissionism to centralization at Banco do Brasil culminating in the 1859 -1860 crisis”. For the author, “after the significant fall in domestic economic performance, the trade balance showed a substantial recovery after the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States (1861-1865), prolonging this auspicious moment with the advent of the Paraguayan War (1864 -1870). The troubled belligerent years had positive effects on local cultures, especially sugar, cotton and tobacco, revealing, with this, the important dependence

on an exogenous factor to lead the internal uplift, in face of a fragile domestic market, of low monetization, high concentration of income and little diversified productive structure”.

Two beautiful reviews end this edition. Felipe dos Santos Silva, in “*Dom Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho e a crise do antigo sistema colonial*”, presents to readers the book by professor Nívia Pombo, “Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho: pensamento e Ação político-administrativa no Império Ultramarino Português (1778-1812)”, published by Hucitec, in 2015. On the other hand, in “*...como si fuera uno de ellos: Almirante Aragão*”, Felipe Garzón Serna reflects on the work of Anderson da Silva Almeida... as if he were one of them: Almirante Aragão. Memories, silences and resentments in times of dictatorship and democracy”, published by Eduff, in 2017, and one of the nominees for the Jabuti award, in the biography category of that year.

We say goodbye wishing everyone happy holidays at the end of the year and lots of *axé* for our fights!

*Irinéia Maria Franco dos Santos*

By the Editorial Board

Maceió, December 2019

*In the 50th anniversary of the murder of Carlos Marighella*

*Não pretendo nada,  
nem flores, louvores, triunfos.*

*nada de nada.*

*Somente um protesto,*

*uma brecha no muro,*

*e fazer ecoar,*

*com voz surda que seja,*

*e sem outro valor,*

*o que se esconde no peito,*

*no fundo da alma*

*de milhões de sufocados.*

*Algo por onde possa filtrar o pensamento,*

*a ideia que puseram no cárcere. [...]*

Carlos Marighella. O País de uma nota só.

“Poemas: rondó da liberdade”. São Paulo: Brasiliense, 1994.