

Editorial

This number of *Revista de Historia y Geografía* is aimed to present new issues of interest for historical studies and the different works it includes address this perspective.

There is a particular historiographical concern about the relationship possibly generated between the National State and the individual agents interacting with it, both in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Five of the eight papers presented have topics related to the State. For the Nineteenth Century, the article by Joaquín Fernández "From collaboration with the State to regional protest: The Board of Mining in Copiapo from Bourbon reforms to the Civil War in 1859" shows the evident stress among regions and the political center of the new national State, since the latter should exercise its power in these spaces, which would necessarily cause conflict with local elites. A second article by Leonardo Cortes Estay "Aspects of social development in the city: Valparaiso, 1820-1880" points to the absence of a policy for urban growth, which is clearly identifiable in informal settlements in Valparaiso. The State designed and worked in the port places, but did not regulate the informal settlements in the city because they were not in the interests of the elite. The article by Carlos Ibarra Rebolledo "Criminality in the low border: The case of Lautaro old department, 1849-1869" shows the intentions of the national State to occupy Southern territories of the border and incorporate them into the national economy, i.e. extending State sovereignty. Regarding the Twentieth Century it is the research by Francisco Javier Morales "Social movements during *Unidad Popular*: Reflections on theoretical absence and presence", in which the author points out to the absence or partial presence of a theoretical analysis of social movements in the time of *Unidad Popular*, showing the need to redefine the study about social movements at the theoretical level. The last article "Creation of the revolutionary imaginary of *Pincoyanos* youth and the armed struggle in Chile of the Eighties" was written by Jorge Molina Jara and Nicolas Molina Vera. It shows that, on an environment of social protests against the dictatorship (National State), many young people from La Pincoya settlement responded to the call of the Communist Party to overthrow Pinochet creating a new way to confront the State in the late Twentieth Century in Chile.

The relationship among the elites of different states represents a topic of concern in Latin American historiography. In this context, the journal includes the work of Sebastian Hernandez Toledo "APRA supporters in Chile: Intellectual circuits and political networks for the years of 1930".

Biographies have been rescued by historians to account for a number of situations in national history because from these particular characters it is possible to see situations beyond. The article by Rafael Ravina Ripoll and José Joaquín Rodríguez Moreno “Cadiz city management during the second Spanish Republic and the Spanish civil war: Actions of the Republican Mayor Manuel de la Pinta and Francoist Mayor Juan de Dios Molina (1932-1940)” addresses this issue for the Spanish context of the mid-Twentieth Century.

Finally, the article by Daniel Astorga “*Tlacauhtli, altepetl y tlalli*: Basic concepts on space and land structure in pre-Columbian Mexico” shows a worldview of movement and centrality, which explains the consistency, coherence and integration of the world organization of the triple alliance in pre-Columbian Mexico.

This issue also includes a review by Carla Ulloa Inostroza, who analyzes the book *Women in the social change in Mexico of the Twentieth Century*.

Our school is very pleased to reach No. 31 of this publication in these thirty years of the History and Geography Educational Program. We invite the entire academic community to become part of this publishing effort.

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