



Editorial

Once again, *Hallazgos* gives an account of the commitment with which authors and peer reviewers assume their professional work on a daily basis and, above all, with which they build an academic life alongside the life of a journal.

In June 2019, after losing its indexation and category B in the IBN-Publindex of the Ministry of Sciences (Colombia), the withdrawal of articles through almost implacable messages, other reluctant ones, did not seem to stop; we registered thirty-one articles withdrawn by their authors in the period it took to edit this issue we publish. And not without reason, the credibility of the journal seemed to be diluted in the blink of an eye by a tiny technical error, which today leads us to refine its management.

That setback -if perceived that way- has meant for the journal a stage of self-evaluation with the primary purpose of revitalizing it by ratifying its tireless work to continue being a reliable mean for authors and their readers. Fulfilling this objective has entailed looking after different interests of the journal that, although we would like them to be attended immediately and at the same time, deserve to be considered, as always, with caution. Faced with this scenario, the course would be to reinforce the journal's scope, given its broad disciplinary spectrum, since it would be possible to emphasize the opening to an analytical, critical and proactive dialogue on Latin American realities that, although it would not be drawn by a thematic axis, would promote multiple and diverse readings in which the public could notice studies that establish connections, pursue ruptures, glimpse overlaps or point out continuities on phenomena, dynamics or discourses of the macro and micro societies of the region. This path also meant limiting the number of articles on education, with a view to attracting studies more aligned with the journal's objective and scope. An example of this is the north that promises to be outlined in the next issue of *Hallazgos*, a monograph dedicated to governance in higher education in Latin America.

For all the above reasons, we believe that this issue, through nine articles and one academic interview, reflects the purpose of highlighting the character of

Hallazgos with multidisciplinary contributions. In the first of them, Dr. Mariana Lerchundi, member of our scientific committee, shows us the cruel police violence used on young people as a common denominator in two Latin American cities, a phenomenon that is characterized by a message of sectorized violence due to the security policies of the States, and that is urgent to review in the light of the social and historical inequalities that have marked the youth.

Next, authors María Jesús Berlanga and Maritza Ochoa state the historical consequences that colonization left on the Shuar indigenous community of Alto Nanagaritza, Ecuador, and that added to the current state policies and ideas of progress affect their community values, as happens with community tourism, an economic activity that reveals the tensions and contradictions in unstructured social environments since the past, so it could not be considered a development tool as such.

Research articles such as the one by Fredy Velásquez and Juan Carlos García point out those different ways of establishing intercultural dialogues between Latin America and regions that share both hegemonic processes and discourses and processes of resistance and subversion. In their article, the authors resort to certain categories of analysis to explore and characterize a geopolitical and sociocultural scenario of great importance today, through four contemporary Kurdish literary works, in order to understand the power relations exerted on the Kurdish population by the countries crossing Kurdistan.

And it is precisely in line with such reflections on, from and for Latin America that we include the article by Ph.D. Alejandro Lopera, whose statements on the disagreements of Latin American philosophy with Nietzsche are intended to destabilize the dialectic of victim and victimizer that has perpetuated the idea of a lacking Latin America compared to the global North. We find that this text also provides guidelines for reading subsequent articles. Certainly, directing *other discourses* with respect to Latin America infers knowing in detail the interweaving of its multiple realities in the scenario of the development of each country in all its particular aspects. In this regard, the study by Dr. Jaime Torres Fragoso represents a valuable contribution to the understanding of what it means to identify, plan or reconsider possibilities of progress such as the special economic zones in southern Mexico, as an instrument of public policy. On his part, from the philosophy, Jesid Niño Arteaga, resorting to the ideas of critique, freedom and liberation of thought of Nietzsche, Freire and Zuleta, respectively, rehearses how to refer to a different critical thought in teaching and learning contexts.

Hallazgos also encourages the reception of articles on particular topics that are constantly updated in Colombia as their approach becomes more complex. The reflection article by Solanyer López and Marieta Quintero, for example, regarding the sites of memory (official and local) of the armed conflict, states that the search for peace, reconciliation and the non-repetition of the conflict needs an ethical and political commitment by means of the exemplary memory as counterhegemonic speech. On the other hand, in the review article by Johnatan A. Soto Aguirre we find the causal explanation for the coexistence of state power and illegal armed groups. With his interpretation, the author succeeds in weakening statements from academia that state that the violence of such groups is an effect of the absence of the State, when it is more accurate to speak of the coexistence of both actors in hybrid contexts in which illegality and legality are combined, as is the case in the municipality of Itagüí (Antioquia, Colombia).

The set of articles concludes with a convincing analytical and critical review of the ontological debates in contemporary anthropology by Juan Camilo Perdomo. By presenting a complete and clear overview, with the purpose of problematizing constitutive issues of anthropology, identifying its mutations and outlining research trends that continually make their way with the multiple objects of study, this article takes on special relevance within the readings that students of this discipline can make.

We close this Editorial emphasizing that the life of *Hallazgos* is not only determined by its indexation processes, but also, as I pointed out at the beginning, it is due to the meticulous work of its authors and of the whole editorial body of Universidad Santo Tomás. We are very excited to see published in our pages an academic interview with French sociologist Gilles Lipovetsky by Thomasian Professor Edward Salazar Celis. We hope that, in the reflections of this contemporary theorist about subjective freedom in the midst of commercial massification, readers can identify elements for the comprehension of realities subsumed in the current global situation caused by the pandemic.

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