

## Editorial

Jorge Luis Borges is an invaluable starting point for understanding the great changes that ensued in Latin American literature, by taking a reference, after the historical avant-garde. I said certainly not involve any novelty considering that this recognition has been done mostly by critics. Cristina Piña in the introduction "The Path of literary genres in postmodernism" presented in this issue of *CILHA* supports new forms of contemporary narrative can be followed according to the most studied traits Borges writing, important are such that can be taken as a true didascalical, guide or model. So that **"breaking and hybridization on the discourse and the proper sphere of literature is one of the fundamental features of the new fiction"**. But this trait is found in the work of Borges is a dominant feature of the literature called postmodern. Borges was not a postmodern or "avant la letter" is not the main purpose of the Dossier (not ruling it to be another), but think Latin American literature in a different epochal framework. Rightly the Dossier refers to paths of literary genres, and have written about gender and postmodernism have been almost a contradiction. If something moves the point of reference is that Borges is to subvert gender and not to continue them. That must also be imprint on the eagerness of postmodernism hybridizer.

History, gender, feminism, travel narratives, the subject, the comedy are some of the paths offered by this Dossier to enter the issue of changes that came in the literature, the arts, thought the effects of postmodern dominant. Postmodern grammar not only questioned the western canonicity and its accession to power structures but laid the foundation for a different way of understanding literary criticism. Angel Rama and the "lettered city" is perhaps the exemplary equivalent within the review as Borges was in creative writing for the reason that early established the dominant role of the letter, ie, manifestations of "high culture" configuration of social structures in Latin America during the colonial and neo-colonial periods.

Finally, the debate on postmodernism and its potential productivity in humanistic expressions remains an open question in permanent account.

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