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The short story, “Pequeña nación” is part of the Chicano tradition that associates fictional themes with historical events. Alejandro Morales’ artistic work has constantly assumed a point of view Chicano that is critical of official history. In this regard, we find Stuart Hall’s reading on identity illuminating. Viewing the notion of identity from an anti-essentialist point of view, the author connects the idea of empowerment to the notion of “politics of location”. Identity, thus, is linked with historical processes and is the product of different intersecting discursive practices that conforms the narrations of the imaginary. From this, we observe that “Pequeña nación” can be read as a Chicano narration that negotiates its representation. The Chicano barrio Geraghty has a distinctive border separating it from the rest of Los Angeles but, in turn, also involves itself in the inevitable city relational dialectics. In this case, the *barrio* does not correspond to the Chicano Movement’s perception of community, one that sought peace and refuge, but is rather, one impregnated with gang violence. Faced with the impunity of criminals and the complicity of the authorities, neighborhood women decide to take control of the *barrio*, implementing organizational strategies and managing justice as they saw fit. The forces of order, with the support of the media, violently disrupted the experience of self-determination. In this context, it is significant to reflect on the phenomenon of intraborders as a space of empowerment and as a space of negotiation in the construction of identities.