

## Editorial

The work of the editorial collective have been, in the first year of REBELA, to bring to the public a set of articles, reviews, photographic essays and videos; a work which will continue in the years to come... Authors from different countries of the region sent their contribution for the reflection of intriguing issues, valuing the contribution of Latin-American intellectuals, consolidating one of the main aims of REBELA – to defend the articulation between theory and practice; between the daily struggles for changing reality and reflection about the struggles and processes involved; between our intellectual tradition and our contemporary problems. The article **Contributions of Latin American revolutionary intellectuals for the study of the organization of liberating struggles** by *Maria Ceci Misoczky and Rafael Kruter Flores* opens this issue, offering a vision of what it means to be critical, based on our intellectual tradition. They made it in dialogue with the ideas of José Carlos Mariátegui, Ernesto Che Guevara and Paulo Freire, three revolutionary intellectuals of Latin America. The authors concern is to contribute for the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge in the disciplinary area of Organization Studies. In **Reflexions on the Thought of Augusto César Sandino**, *Rafael Cuevas Molina e Paulette Barberousse* bring their reflection on the thought of Augusto César Sandino, originated from his political action and forged in the years he confronted the United States of America as forces which articulate the opposition against imperialism are concrete sources of inspiration for many Latin-Americans. In **Masses Self-Determination in a “Abirragada” Society: René Zavaleta Mercado and the bases for a renewed Marxism in Bolivia**, *Rodrigo Santaella Gonçalves* brings another valuable contribution, presenting the theoretical propositions of René Zavaleta Mercado, a Bolivian author who has been ignored in the Brazilian context, and discussing two fundamental categories of his work: “abigarrada society” and “masses self-determination”.

Locating the discussion about social struggles and achievement, in **The Citizen Revolution: the government of Rafael Correa and social movements in Ecuador**, *Gustavo Menon* analyzes the participation of social movements in the Rafael Correa government (2007-2012), highlighting the transformations in the control of the oil market, the auditing of external debt and the proclamation of the new Constitution. For the author, social movements are part of the support of the government, and their acting has allowed the transformations in place, including the resistance to the recent attempt of coup d’etat in Ecuador. *José Humberto Gonzales Reyes, Alberto Sebastián Barragán e Alexander López*

**Orozco** bring **An Overview of Higher Education and Neoliberalism in Chile, Colombia and Mexico** comparing the systems of higher education of those countries, considering the similar context of neo-liberal model adoption. They present an overview of the public-private dualism, reflecting on the roles of these stakeholders in the system, concluding that although the concept of autonomy acquires certain particularity in each of the countries studied, there are common grounds which deserve further studies. **Brazilian protagonism in the XXI century: sub-imperialism or semi-periphery?** is discussed by *Raphael Lana Seabra e Fabio Marvulle Bueno*, taking into account the sub-imperialist or semi-peripheric definition of this role. The increasing political and economic Brazilian influence in the regional and international level is used to provide a synthesis and evaluation of the interpretative potentialities of the concepts of sub-imperialism, by Ruy Mauro Marini, and semi-periphery, by Immanuel Wallerstein. For *Victor José Caglioni*, one of the main issues to be considered in relation to the culture of former Latin American colonies is identity, considering the dynamics constructed as part of the historic process of each nation. In **Brazil and The Caribbean: about identities and identifications**, the colonial condition which originated these nations and the slavery regime present in all of them, among other elements, allow the identification of historical and cultural similarities. The author's focus is on the movement of cultural self-management and belonging to a place and a nation, taking into consideration Brazil and some Caribbean countries. To close the articles of this issue, *Pâmela Marconatto Marques* tells us **Other Haitian stories: education, resistance and hope in the most unknown Latin American country**. The article has a hybrid aesthetic: it is a journey testimony marked by poetic elaborations deepened by theoretical Caribbean references. Her aim is to make inform about a less known Haiti, less covered by spectacle and, precisely for this reason, more complex and more human. Re-stating the critical Latin-Americanism of REBELA, this issue's review, written by *René Baéz*, plays an important role while contributing to disseminate the thought of **Augustin Cueva**. To finish with, we have the beautiful photographic essay "**Cuba, que linda es Cuba, quien la conoce la quiere más**", by *Marcela Cornelli*, from her journey to Island as a member of the South-American Brigade of Solidarity with Cuba, and a video from the release of the book "Subdesenvolvimento e Revolução", by Ruy Mauro Marini, the first volume of the Series **Pátria Grande: Biblioteca do Pensamento Crítico Latino-Americano**. We hope you celebrate with us the first year of REBELAa, reading, enjoying and criticizing the articles, photos and video.

Enjoy your reading!

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