

Editorial

We present the first number of the third year of REBELA's existence with renewed satisfaction and commitment. Inaugurated in 2011, REBELA aim is to disseminate the production of Latin-American intellectuals and activists and to contribute to the construction and consolidation of a social thought based on the Marxist tradition, mainly in the Latin American Marxism. We are aware of the constrains faced by counter-hegemonic initiatives in the space of knowledge production and dissemination. The short life of Brazilian journals, mainly of those of open access and those positioned within this intellectual tradition, is a ghost surrounding editors and authors. Usually, the evaluative process to which the journals and authors are subject is determinant to this discontinuity. During these two years of REBELA we were able to fulfill the initial aims and to go through the institutional evaluation. As it we mentioned in the previous Editorial, REBELA has been officially recognized by CAPES and included in its Qualis. We thank all that, believing in this initiative, submitted papers, evaluated and published in REBELA. Under the dominance of productivism and impact factors, the act of collaborating with this journal is, above all, a political act. In the same way, the institutional recognition re-affirms our commitment to disseminate the critical Latin American thought in the academy without limiting ourselves to it. This is way theory and practice, action and reflection, context and social totality, are the categories around which we organize one more issue of REBELA, as it will be seen in the papers included.

Opening the article section, we have two essays that value the appropriation of the Marxist thought by Latin American authors. *Carlos Schmidt's* argument is that the multiple forms of workers exploitation include not only the immediate relationship with the capital, but also the use of resources appropriated by the state. Establishing a dialogue between the Marxist Theory of Dependency (MTD) and the studies of Ruy Mauro Marini, and the French School of Regulation, the author highlights the importance of the sphere of circulation, contrary to the usual belief that considers this one to be of less importance than the sphere of production. *Andrez Kozel* provides a synthesis of the main aspects of the political and intellectual itinerary of the Mexican author Carlos Pereyra Gómez, based on the book *Bolívar y Washington, un paralelo imposible*. He considers, mainly, a series of references to Marx and Marxism and, at the end, presents a reflection on the tense and complicated relations between

the spheres of political realism and the moral thought of the Mexican author.

The following three papers deals, from different perspectives, with themes related to Latin American integration, international cooperation and geopolitical issues. As the authors wrote from the position of the region, they could not avoid evocating the issue of imperialism. **Hugo Lilli** reviews the many projects of integration in the history of Latin American, from the 1950s to the present, introducing some questions regarding relevant geopolitical regional aspects in order to achieve a better political-economic-cultural common space. Incisively, **Aurora Furlong** and **Raúl Netzahualcoyotzi** indicate the accentuation of problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, poverty and hunger as a consequence of processes of integration between economically unequal countries. They show that the poorest people in the countries of Mesoamerica Plan (PM) has been building new possibilities for survival thought migration to the United States, mainly children and women end up working under slave conditions. The authors also discuss children traffic, mainly in Mexico, the largest market in Latin America, its visibility and difficult detection. **Sueli Goulart** and **Rodrigo Prado da Costa**, present information about the international cooperation in the field of health, based on two perspectives: the North-South cooperation and South-South cooperation. The authors identify governmental and nongovernmental organizations linked to the OECD, the ALBA-TCP and UNASUR as empirical sources for reflection. They introduce the categories of imperialism and internationalism to understand the contradictions in the international development agenda, illustrated by how these different actors in Haiti organize their actions, mainly after the January 2010 earthquake.

The class contradictions in the Bolivian Andes are the focus of **Yan Caramel Zehuri** paper. He analyzes the movements organized by CSUTCB (*Central Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia*) e CONAMAQ (*Consejo de Ayllus y Markas del Qollasuyo*) during the government of Evo Morales. Despite the differences between their political perspectives regarding the concepts of peasant and indigenous, these organizations were allied in a united front (*Pacto de Unidad*) to support Morales' government. In 2011, such alliance was broken and CONAMAQ started to oppose the government, side by side with other movement from the Amazonia Region, while CSUTCB continued to support Morales. For the author, the constitution of the peasant and its overlap with the indigenous community, help to explain such opposition to the government and to explore the contradictions within what is generally named as peasant-indigenous. The ecological crisis, socio-environmental conflicts and the neoliberal order in Latin America constitute the field of investigation of **Horacio Machado Aráoz**. He departs from the realization of the shift from negation to the naturalization, and from there to the institutionalization of the socio-environmental crisis. His

argument is that the struggle for the territories has become a fundamental axe of the ongoing political processes. His aim is to provide the analysis and the interpretation of those conflicts – their contents, reaching, implications and the political meaning of the disputes, developing a critical hermeneutics of those political processes aiming to collaborate with such tasks and challenges. The paper from **Rodrigo Daniel Avendaño** discusses the trajectory of the Argentinean industrial sector during the decade of applicability of the macroeconomic framework sustained in the maintenance of a competitive exchange rate introduced since the abandonment of the convertibility regime in January 2002. The empirical evidence presented allows affirming that the “return to production” and the favorable answer of the manufacturing industry to the macroeconomic incentive derived from the relative prices scheme introduced by the high exchange rate. Far from having reported a "post-neoliberal" transformation of the factory pattern, has reproduced on an enlarged scale the main sectorial characters forged over a quarter century of regressive productive restructuration, reinforcing the technologically dependent character of Argentinian capitalism.

Elaine Tavares presents the review of Simón Rodríguez oeuvre. He was best known as the teacher of Bolívar. Elaine, however, calls attention to the fact that Simón Rodríguez was one of the most important intellectuals dedicated to the education in the beginning of the 19th century, providing revolutionary proposals and practices. **Raphael Lana Seabra** reviews the first Brazilian edition, 40 years after the edition in Spanish, of *O Capitalismo Dependente Latino-Americano*, written by the sociologist Vânia Bambilra. This is the second volume of the *Coleção Pátria Grande – Biblioteca do Pensamento Crítico Latino-Americano*, organized and edited by the Instituto de Estudos Latino-Americanos da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina and by Editora Insular. This edition strengthen the dissemination of the Marxist Theory of Dependency and allows the access of the Brazilian audience to this very important intellectual.

The photographic essay that closes this issue, is authored by **Osiris Duarte**. It shows the occupation of Contestado, at São José – Santa Catarina. The memory of the Contestado War has a moral effect in this area. In 2012, the historical battle completed 100 years.

Enjoy it!

Editorial Collective