

Editorial / Editorial

Over the course of *World Tensions* existence, the journal has sought to bring readers a critical perspective of the so-called international order. Many articles have addressed the multilateral financial institutions, the imperialist wars and the dynamics of globalization, among other relevant matters. Two examples of topics covered are the World Bank and the United Nations.

However, there are facts that go unnoticed even by scholars of international relations and that are deliberately silenced by the mainstream media. In this second decade of the 21st century, our attention is drawn to the persistence of a phenomenon that, if one is to believe the narrative of European civilizing universalism, has been eradicated: colonialism. In Western Sahara, with the complicity of the international community, the Saharawi people since 1987 barely survive under the occupation of Morocco and persist in fighting for self-determination. Who among us have heard of the Polisario Front or of Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic? Or know the reasons why the referendum on national independence promised by Spain has never been realized?

Thus, *World Tensions* brings to the readers the incredible resistance that marks the history of the last colony in Africa. The Spanish anthropologist Juan Carlos Gimeno shares his academic and militant experience in a thought-provoking text on the Saharawi struggles to break away from a situation in which human rights are clearly subordinate to economic and political interests, in particular those of the European Union.

Marco Gabbas discusses *Guerrilla Warfare*, the notable work of Che Guevara, based on Gramscian concepts of hegemony and the war of position/war of manoeuvre. By providing an ideological-political analysis of the book, Gabba's purpose is to highlight some aspects of the political theorist that was the guerrilla leader, killed in action in the Bolivian jungle in 1967. The Hungarian historian had access to oral sources, which indicate that Gramsci was translated into Spanish and published in Cuba making it likely that Che had contact with the writings of the Italian Communist.

The discussion on the 1917 Revolution from different perspectives continues in this issue, revealing its actuality and academic acceptance of the pertinence of the controversial theme. Two qualified researchers make their debut in our journal with articles that evoke the personal trajectories of those who, during the revolutionary process in Russia, sought to develop libertarian political practices.

Daniela Spenser examines the biography of three Russian activists who went to Mexico, in the 1920s, and their involvement with the Zapatista revolution. Her purpose is to study the interaction between individuals, the context of their actions and ideas, as well as the impacts on the social environment in which they lived. For the Czech researcher, the revolutions' transformative potential was subordinated to the strengthening of the State in both Russia and Mexico.

The life story of the young Ukrainian anarchist Nestor Makhno is the thread that guides the political scientist Natalia Montebello in her reflections. In a free and poetic text, she seeks to escape formalistic thinking anchored in the State to rethink the political revolution against the broader canvas of social revolution, presenting the differences between the two. According to the author the ethical potency of rebellion lies in displacing State power and affirming relationships devoid of hierarchy and centralization.

Bernardo Soares Pereira examines the relationship between José Carlos Mariátegui and the major political phenomenon at the beginning of the 20th century, the proletarian revolution in Russia. His article aims to explore the impact of socialism on the thought of this recognized exponent of Latin American Marxism, whose work has not always awakened the curiosity of Brazilian intellectuals. According to Paulo Ribeiro da Cunha, the military perspective of the 1917 Revolution requires a careful theoretical analysis and he offers us a paper on revolutionary political action, using as a reference point Lenin's works. He bases his perception on the development of the 1905 revolution in Russia, which matured in World War I, expanded in the 1917 February and the October revolutions and was consolidated during the Civil War and the formation of the Red Army.

Closing the analyses on the Russian Revolution and the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Samuel Duarte and Cesar Figueiredo offer an attractive study of the reasons that could explain the collapse of the Soviet State in 1991. The methodology used by the authors consists in historical reconstruction with emphasis on the 1980s and 1990s.

The final articles in this edition open a window of observation onto the recent developments afflicting the Arab world. The Middle East is at the center of geopolitical disputes linked mainly to oil. There, the global economic interests that define power relationships are often in conflict.

Education and human rights for Muslim women is the subject tackled by Allana Lacerda and Francisca Geny Lustosa. Resulting from qualitative research carried out in 2017, their information demonstrates the presence of economic, political, cultural and religious factors impeding and/or favoring the enjoyment of educational rights.

The Palestinian philosopher and militant, Rasem Bisharat, broaches the recognition of Palestine as a State with the borders prior to the six-day war of 1967 by the Government of Luís Inácio

Lula da Silva. Following that is Karine Garcez photographic essay that exposes through hard-hitting and beautiful images how people live in the settlements and refugee camps.

We wish you an enjoyable read!

The Editors
Translated by Rosemary Galli