

Editorial

May, 2018

As already foreseen in the month of March, 2018 has been a remarkable year. Not only for the 50th anniversary of the 1968 protests - a theme that composes the dossier of this edition -; not only for the 200th anniversary of the philosopher of historical materialism and founder of the philosophy of Praxis, Karl Marx, whose theoretical inspiration can be seen in the title of this publication.

2018 is a year of loss. On March 14, Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes were brutally murdered in an ambush in Rio de Janeiro. Marielle represented, in her participation in party politics and social movements, what we have somehow tried to promote with this journal in the field of ideas. She was a combative councilwoman, committed to popular struggles, to antiracism, anti-sexism, and anti-homophobia. A few weeks later, in a judicial process riddled with problems regarding its legitimacy, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, the only one popular president in Brazil's history so far, was convicted and imprisoned in Curitiba. In spite of the criticisms that can - and should - be made of the policies of Lula's administration, the risk that this "process of exception" poses to our new and already enfeebled democracy cannot be ignored. The elections are approaching, and we do not know very well what we will have to write in the editorial of October. May the times be more auspicious. With this impetus, and trying to unite the tools of commitment with the radical weapons of criticism, we hope with this new edition of Law and Praxis Journal to offer material for discussion and informed debate of ideas.

In this sense, we present the newest issue of the **Law and Praxis Journal** (vol. 9, n. 2, 2018, apr-jun – edition 22) with twelve new articles, reviews, translations and a dossier

on the impacts and receptions of the events of May 1968 in France, not only in Europe but also in Latin America.

The general section of articles presents works that address themes in the fields theory of law, political philosophy, social movements, discussions on feminism and gender, as well as works in the field of law and Marxism.

The dossier of this edition was organized by Noelle Resende and Fernanda Pradal and presents a careful curation of papers on receptions, debates and practices related to May 1968, 50 years later. In addition, still in the scope of the dossier, this number has a translated research article by French researcher Mathieu Rigouste of the University Paris VIII - St. Denis.

Finally, the journal also contains two reviews of works that deal with contemporary Brazilian social thought and the decolonial debates in Latin America. We would like to acknowledge the contribution of students from UERJ, from PPGDir and other translators for carrying out the reviews and translations.

We would like to remind that the editorial policies for the different sections of the Journal can be accessed in our page and that the submissions are permanent and always welcome! We thank, as always, the authors, evaluators and collaborators for the trust deposited in our publication.

Enjoy your reading! **Law and Praxis** team.

50 Years of May 1968: Controversies, Resonances and Updates

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This dossier of the Law and Praxis Journal aims to celebrate the fifty-year milestone of the May 1968 movements through the reflection on the historical paths and political conjunctures that led to the outbreak of critical processes of resistance in different countries. This way, the dossier emphasizes its controversies and resonances opening up ways of analysis for the current political movement

The articles comprised in this issue retrace the events of the period and their unfolding in the political context of that time through two different approaches: the temporal one, revisiting the context of the 1960s and 1970s and projecting itself in continuity on the political and social scene of the 21st century combining the political repercussions between past and present; and the spatial one, that crosses the events between Europe and Brazil, composing a diverse and ample reach of the political movements and strikes of the period and the present.

The authors and authors invited to compose this edition work in different areas of knowledge: philosophy, psychology, law, anthropology, social sciences and history. Thus, we intend the narrative of this collection to be plural, allowing a comprehensive perspective on the events of 1968 and its present unfoldings.

The work of Marlon Miguel opens the dossier proposing an analysis on the discursive disputes surrounding the events that marked the year of 1968 in France. In the text, we are invited to realize how in 2018 the meanings of the 1968 events still remain open.

Being updated today, in a political context where struggles return to the streets intensely, the interpretations about 1968 can be appropriated from a neoliberal perspective or from an analysis that does justice to the movements of that period. This is the problem proposed by the author.

In the second text of this dossier, Mathieu Rigousti invites us to a historical analysis on the processes of institutionalization of xenophobia and on the mechanisms that in different periods justify the implementation by the State of processes and policies of persecution of foreigners. While economic variables justify prosecution of immigrants by the state, the capitalist economy - a constitutive form of the state itself - demands the exploitation of a precarious and cheap labor force. From these assumptions, the author asks the following question: "How can we understand, in this context, the anti-immigrant offensive of the early 1970s that began the period in which we still live, where the postcolonial immigrant is characterized by a kind of transversal scapegoat?".

Through a historical approach that brings light to the events of 1968, Raquel Varela and Roberto Della Santa, analyze the events of May 1968 in different cities - Berkeley, London, Mexico, Prague, Turin and Paris - and how its impacts marked the twentieth century. According to the authors, in Europe the events of 1968 were able to put - for the first time since World War II - in question the hegemony of pro-USSR parties as guiding the working classes. In the world as a whole, 1968 represented a struggle marked by the popular classes, by workers and students.

Closing this first block of the dossier, in which the context and events of 1968 in Europe are the starting point of the proposed analyzes - the work of Edson Passeti invites us to look at the events of that year from the affective experience of the wanderers. Resistant to capture by already delimited notions like those of nomad or vandal, the wanderers introduce us an experience of refusal to the processes of normalization of the contemporaneity.

Rafael Vieira and Beatriz Vieira make a 1968 analysis focused on the Brazilian context and state violence of the dictatorial period (1964-1985), specifically in the field of educational policies of higher education. Taking as a starting point the senses of 1968 in

the world and specifically in Brazil and presenting the main events aimed at the control of the student movement in the field of higher education of that period - which has the year of 1968 as apogee - the authors develop an analysis on the legislation of this field and work the relationship between state violence and economic modernization. The text discusses the notion of "state of exception" from a historical perspective (in which the colonial period is the point of origin) to analyze the "exceptionality" of the educational law in Brazil in the dictatorial period.

Deepening the analysis of the Brazilian scenario, Thula Pires proposes a reflection on the forms of black resistance that were organized in Brazil between the 1960s and 1980s in the struggle against the dictatorial regime. The analysis developed by the author shows the myth of racial democracy as an ideological mechanism of the dictatorship that allowed the deepening of the violent and racist practices that define the Brazilian institutional structure until today.

Ângela Figueiredo presents us with the emergence and consolidation of the black women's movement as an autonomous organization in the 1980s. Bringing some of the great building blocks of this struggle, the author shows us how the demands that gain a voice in the work of these groups reveal their exclusion from the project of civilizing process proposed by the Brazilian State. Based on some of the major references of this struggle, the author shows how the demands that gain voice in the work of these groups reveal their exclusion from the project of civilization proposed by the Brazilian government.

Moving to the conclusion of the dossier and immersing ourselves in the current Brazilian struggles, we are invited by Cecília Coimbra and Ana Monteiro to think of the notion of Happiness from the Deleuzian perspective and through their dialogues with Felix Guattari, Nietzsche and Michel Foucault. Based on this philosophical concept, the authors raise a question about the process of occupation of the streets that took place in Brazil in 2013. The question that guides the text is "Could we consider June 2013 in Brazil an Event?".

This issue concludes with a look at the current conjuncture of the upsurge of institutional violence and the deepening of a scenario of political, economic and social regression in Brazil. The panorama proposed by Fernanda Pradal and Noelle Resende starts with the understanding that we live in a scenario in which the structures of the State reveal the historical permanences of the colonizing process and the periods of dictatorial regimes - with emphasis on the 1964-1985 dictatorship. The genocide of the black and poor population is a phenomenon perpetuated by a complex institutional functioning in which the different powers that compose the state structure are articulated. The year 2013, the re-election of Dilma Rousseff, the consolidation of the coup that put Michel Temer in power in 2016 are important events for the analysis of the current political scenario that we live in. In this context, both the federal-military intervention in Rio de Janeiro and the space that was open to the military in Michel Temer's administration are processes that reveal a scenario of fragility and threat to human rights, and which call into question the political perspectives for what comes after 2018.

Finally, we are very grateful to Sônia Gomes and the Mendes Wood Gallery for the kindness of giving us the copyrights of this beautiful work (*Memória*, 2004), which composes the cover of this edition. The work of Sônia Gomes has challenged us to dwell on memories of uses, functions and practices of bodies, which mark the materials of her art, and which between past and present persist in the desire to continue existing in new beings.

We invite all of you to experience this reading route that connects the years 1968 and 2018 through events, continuities and struggles. The dossier proposes to present several themes and perspectives that allow us to experience these fifty years through their unfolding in different space-times. In the current Brazilian scenario, where it is more than ever necessary to resist the statement has gained meaning: To remember is to (re)exist!

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