

Editorial

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This issue of the journal *Cuadernos de Filosofía Latinoamericana* comprises ten varied contributions, related to the specific focus of the journal, oriented to the development of Latin American philosophy, and the contributions of other central themes such as universal philosophy, literature and dialogues between philosophy and other sciences.

In the last five years, 60% of the articles published in the journal have corresponded to topics related to Latin American philosophy, but the journal has also had an open and plural approach, and has included other topics. Through the coherence with its thematic focus, sustained for forty-one years, and thanks to the opening of other central themes, the journal has strengthened its recognition and impact in Latin America. In the last five years, the citation index of the journal's articles, analyzed by Google Scholar (H5), has increased by 53.3%, and the journal is, currently, in quartile 2, among humanities journals in Colombia. This has allowed it to be indexed in Publindex, the index of the Colombian Ministry of Science and Technology, and to maintain its indexing in other important indexes.

The first three articles in this issue make contributions related to the central focus of the journal. Specifically, the first one addresses the debate on the colonial and the modern between two important current Latin American philosophers, the second one discusses the history of ideas, and

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the third one values the work of the Colombian thinker José Rafael Faría, founder of the Universidad de Pamplona. The next three papers focus on the analysis of the works of Hannah Arendt, Foucault, Hegel and Kierkegaard. The following two texts analyze the literary works of two Latin American authors: Samanta Schweblin and Fernando Vallejo. And the last two work on two varied topics, the first, the study of emotions in the university educational context, and the second one, the topic of sustainability from a bioethical perspective.

The first article, by Nicolás Tamayo, titled “History of philosophical ideas: a method of Latin American philosophizing”, is a good state of the art and an analysis of the formation and meaning of the method of the history of ideas, essential for the development of philosophy in Latin America. It understands the history of ideas as the type of reflection that inquires about the function and value of ideas and their social insertion and function, or as the type of history that demands a critical reconstruction of the social and political context of the production of ideas and their influence. The paper also shows some criticisms made to this method by some Colombian philosophers.

The second text, by Diego Fernando Camelo Perdomo and entitled “To decolonize is not to demodernize: a critical dialogue between S. Castro-Gómez and E. Dussel”, presents the controversy sustained between these two important authors of Latin American philosophy, around the problem of modernity and coloniality from three analytical keys, namely, postmodernity, modernity and decolonization. The controversy was developed directly in 2015, at the Universidad Santo Tomás in Bogotá, in the framework of the XVI International Congress of Latin American Philosophy, and continued in some publications of the two authors.

The third paper, by Campo Elías Flórez Pabón, titled “Faría, Colombian and Nortesantanderean education”, is the second text published in this

journal by the same author on the thinker José Rafael Faría Bermúdez, founder of the Universidad de Pamplona, in Colombia. The article presents the author's thoughts on education, specifically on its meaning and purposes, as well as his proposal for a pedagogy of love and his analysis of the teaching profession.

The fourth article, by Jacinto Carderon, entitled “Arendt: totalitarianism and ideology”, is a reflection on the book *The Origins of Totalitarianism* by Hannah Arendt, very relevant to understand this type of political expression in today's world. In particular, it explores, based on the philosophical approaches of the author, the logic and consequences of totalitarianism in the field of freedom and the way of life of the individuals.

The fifth paper, by Santiago Borda-Malo and called “The courage of truth in the last Michel Foucault: his 'other mode' and his 'other life' (1981-1984)”, presents the results of the author's doctoral research entitled *Parrhesia as heterotopia in the last Foucault: another critical and specific mode of being, (un)thinking, saying and living*, defended in 2018. Specifically, it analyzes the itinerary of the work of the last Foucault (1981-1984) as a genealogy of parrhesia, made explicit as “The courage of truth” or veridiction, or as an integral art of living from the care of oneself.

The following article, by Gabriel Leyva Rubio, “Hegelianism and Kierkegaard,” seeks to understand the relationship of Hegelianism and Kierkegaard in the intellectual context of Denmark during the first half of the nineteenth century. Specifically, it seeks to understand what kind of relationship Søren Kierkegaard maintains with Hegelianism by analyzing the appropriation of Hegelianism in Copenhagen intellectual circles.

The next two articles make interpretations of authors and works of Latin American literature. The paper by Ninfa Stella Cárdenas Sánchez and Jorge Iván Parra Londoño, entitled “The familiar and the feminine in

Samanta Schweblin's narrative", interprets the narrative of the Argentine author in the books *Fever Dream* and *Mouthful of Birds*. It fundamentally studies the family sphere built in the narrative from a feminine perspective. The papers of this author can be considered part of the "new canon" of Latin American feminist literature.

And the paper by Vladimir Sánchez Riaño, called "*Our Lady of the Assassins*: collective consciousness and non-conscious individual", analyzes the Colombian novel *Our Lady of the Assassins* by Fernando Vallejo. Specifically, it proposes an interpretation of the novel from a socio-critical perspective, to approach the phenomenon of murder-for-hire in Colombia and understand the relationship between literature, history and society.

The last two contributions address varied topics and have in common to show the research results carried out by the authors, in which a theoretical debate that articulates the contributions of several disciplines is established. The article by María Elvia Domínguez Blanco, entitled "Emotions as value judgments in the plots of young university students' life plans", presents the results of the author's research on the emotional life of young university students, through the analysis of a representative sample of their life plans, in an educational context, and uses interpretative elements of narrative hermeneutics.

And the last paper by María Daniela Parra Bernal, called "Towards a sustainability paradigm for V.R. Potter's bioethics: between sustainable development, eco-development and environmental rationality", proposes to broaden and complement the global bioethical perspective of V. R. Potter, one of the two founding fathers of bioethics, with the theoretical contributions offered by sustainability studies. This approach, resulting from her doctoral research, is a relevant contribution to the foundations of global bioethics.

The issue also includes the translation of an article by Professor Wendy Brown, from the University of California, published in 2017 by the journal *Critical Times*. The title of the paper, translated by Juan David Almeyda Sarmiento, is as follows: “Frankenstein of neoliberalism: authoritarian freedom in the ‘democracies’ of the twenty-first century”. The article is a very relevant political reflection today to try to understand the possible factors and circumstances associated with neoliberalism, which justify the popularity of Donald Trump, and which have affected politics not only in the United States, but in the world.

Finally, a review of the book: Wolfram Eilenberger. *Time of Magicians. The great decade of philosophy, 1919-1929*, by José Luis López Latorre, is included. This article is a good approach to some biographical aspects of Benjamin, Cassirer, Heidegger and Wittgenstein, around the famous meeting in Davos in 1929.