

## EDITOR'S NOTE

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The United States, after labeling many challenging foreign leaders as “populists”, now have their own, Donald Trump, whose erratic actions at the international level cause uncertainty even among some of its supporters. In his last interview, before passing away, Zbigniew Brzezinski lost his usual elegance when addressing President Trump’s foreign policy: “I don’t understand Donald Trump’s foreign policy. I don’t see any sense of direction and a set of goals that need to be achieved, any warnings against some potential dangers that have to be faced [...] his speeches don’t provide any overview. And his subordinates are I think thereby very limited in their ability to exercise constructive influence”.

So when even the United States doesn’t have a defined global strategy, the crisis that has been shaking the world for almost a decade has gained a new, qualitatively more serious dimension. But there’s a logic behind the rise of Donald Trump and what he represents. According to analyst André Araújo, “he has an offbeat and abnormal approach, [...] he is not part of the establishment, [...] he has no experience or political intelligence, and will cause much confusion before being overthrown for affronting the Constitution. However, he exists for a concrete reason. Globalization has brought benefits to one American social layer but great harms to another. Contrary to what the Washington Consensus anticipated, globalization is an unbalanced and inefficient process. Trump is the result of the end of a dream, but not the solution to revive it.”

In short, he is an anti-globalization president ruling the world’s superpower, with all the contradictions that this implies. Curiously, rupture processes usually occur where least expected: an anti-globalist approach coming from the White House, with erratic policies and guidelines.

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In this context, the 11th edition of AUSTRAL: Brazilian Journal of Strategy & International Relations, focuses on International Security in Oceania, Africa and Brazil, with articles addressing also Theory and History of International Relations. The Brazilian Armed Forces, for instance, has sought an intense dialogue with the academic world and the society in general, which is represented here in a few articles.

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