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CEDIS Declaration: Resisting and Defeating the Burden of Fascism

Aware of our duty and convinced of the need to contribute to the struggles that flow from all corners of the Homeland, we raise the popular flags on the route of Túpac Amaru and José Carlos Mariátegui, which will always be a route of victory.

11 December, 2022



The Center for Studies "Democracy, Independence and Sovereignty", spoke about the latest developments in Peruvian politics after the dismissal of President Pedro Castillo. From noon on Wednesday, December 7, the seditious burden of fascism increased in the country.

Taking as a pretext an alleged coup adventure whose origin, development and outcome have yet to be clarified; The most reactionary forces acted in unison, with the complicit support of high military spheres. It was, in fact, from the communiqué of the Armed

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Forces demarcating with what was announced by President Pedro Castillo, and referring to the dissolution of the Congress of the Republic and other entities of the State; that the National Parliament declared the vacancy of the President, to which was added the pronouncement of the Constitutional Court and other organs of Power. In this way, the Head of State was overthrown, and then arrested, in a sort of lightning operation incubated and laboriously worked by specialized structures in Peru and abroad.

Today it is known that Fernández, the former head of the Intelligence Directorate of the Government Palace, had meetings that he has admitted, with officials of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States (the CIA) for various purposes. The fight against the Castillo government was undoubtedly on that agenda.

The set of events that occurred in the context of that crisis will probably be known later, and the names of the people who hatched coup plans to end the popular process initiated in July 2021 will be known. For now, it is evident that the most reactionary forces in national life, the Fujimorista Apro Mafia, which built a seditious conspiracy by adding to its precarious "parliamentary majority" the instruments of the judicialization of politics, the incidence of the media and the sum of partisan collectives of reaction, benefited from its outcome. Together they acted to denigrate and demolish the presidential figure and seize the levers of the State and administer Power for the benefit of Finance Capital.

AFTER THE COUP MANEUVER, THE HAND OF THE EMPIRE

It is now also clear that behind the coup actions was the hand of imperialism. The OAS, which was invoked by President Castillo, abandoned him at the decisive hour instead of denouncing the seditious conspiracy underway, while the US ambassador to Peru hastened to greet the fall of President Castillo under the argument of defending "constitutional stability" in the country. In the shadow of the Imperial Power, the work of the CIA and the influence of the Southern Command of the United States on the high command of the Peruvian Armed Forces, is more than evident.

For the White House, the underlying issue is always the continental situation in the framework of the war being waged on Ukrainian soil under the bloody acronym of NATO. Aligning the countries of the region under his war strategy is an obsession of the Empire especially now, that Bolsonaro lost the elections in Brazil and that in Colombia a liberating process led by Gustavo Petro as the new president is affirmed.

Beyond that, however, the causes of the crisis were predominantly internal. Journalists and private television channels live in a state of extreme anguish due to the lack of readers and audience, but above all due to the absence of state advertising that allows them to survive.

Exporters need to weaken the national currency since they trade in dollars; and the big businessmen do not feel willing to pay their debts to the State. All seek economic privileges and a policy of "incentives" that help them pay their costs and increase their profits.

INTERNAL FACTORS

We must certainly recognize the internal factors of the crisis. The onslaught of the reactionary forces that finally generated a partial and transitory victory, was facilitated by the lack of unity of the popular movement. Free Peru, the party that won the elections in 2021, did not live up to its duties and responsibilities. Prey to dogmatic criteria and narrow sectarianism, it was unable to expand the movement, win allies, structure agreements and promote unitary actions. On the contrary, he encouraged distances and sought to alienate all those who wanted to shore up the process. He branded some as "caviars", to scare them away from the stage and disqualify them; And he attributed to others a "careerist" behavior as if what they wanted was to "get on the bandwagon" of his victory to snatch the leadership of the process. For the rest, its parliamentarians had an erratic behavior that led them to vote on several occasions with the most reactionary right, and facilitate their plans.

The rest of the Left also failed to rise to the challenges posed by the process. He was unable to help the government fulfill its plans or move forward. Nor did he know how to defend him from the harassment of his enemies. He barely sought to eventually put himself in the shadow of Power to achieve specific benefits, but he was not able to prop up programs or tasks. The social organizations fought, it is true, for their own demands and rights, but they also lacked a class policy that responded to the historical interests of the movement.

Castillo's government, moreover, was extremely precarious, weak and even inconsistent. And it failed to promote government programs or plans. He allowed himself to be trapped by internal confrontation, giving only in the final stage of his administration, a political response to the harassment of his adversaries.

THE LESSONS OF THE CRISIS

The evolution of the facts, after December 7, allows, and obliges, to draw lessons from the crisis. See. The high reaction of the popular movement shows us, first of all, that there is never a finished situation. Never, a crisis is definitively exhausted, nor does it configure a sealed defeat. Any process can be reversed and a scenario can be recomposed. What happened in November 2020, when the force of the people put an end to the reactionary

government of Manuel Merino, was a glimpse of this, and can well be confirmed now. For the time being, the popular mobilizations registered in the interior of the country, but also in the capital, the blockade of roads and roads, the pronouncement of entire localities and the calls to continue the battle in resistance to the coup executed by the reaction, confirm a not inconsiderable will that must be supported.

Secondly, experience shows that we must define the main target of our attack. The Congress of the Republic is, objectively, the main enemy of this punctual confrontation and the weakest link in the chain of acting domination. You have to hit there. It is a mistake to focus the fires on Dina Boluarte. She assumed the Presidency of the Republic not as President parallel to Castillo, as Mercedes Araoz wanted to do before Martín Vizcarra. He did so after Castillo left the Government Palace. If he had not acted in that way, José Williams Zapata would have assumed the leadership of the country and a Fascist Coup masked after a supposed "democratic recovery" would have been clearly configured. And that would have been much worse at all extremes. For the rest, the extreme right has already begun to violently attack Dina Boluarte, accusing her of being an "accomplice" of Pedro Castillo. Very soon, that right that today seeks to surround her, could become her main adversary.

Nor should we have any illusions about it. Objectively, it is located at the apex of two paths and will have two options: either it capitulates to the designs of reaction and lends itself to its play and domination; Or look at the people and maintain a progressive and advanced general line. In the first case, a betrayal will be configured that we will have to face; in the second, a resistance that will have to be strengthened.

The composition of the Cabinet of Ministers is an indication to be observed. Composed of academically qualified elements, most respond to an apoliticism that goes against reality. Unlike the "Merino Cabinet", it does not integrate the aggressive nuclei of Peruvian reaction.

Internal policy, its handling of social conflicts and foreign policy based on friendship and solidarity with people and governments, as well as respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the Self-Determination of Peoples; principles that are always essential and that become even more valid because the extreme right already seeks to reorient Peruvian foreign policy to distance us from sister countries and the Bolivarian Emancipatory Process.

The third indispensable element is to build the true popular alternative. It involves forging the unity of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces, the advanced, progressive and

revolutionary sectors of Peruvian society, without prejudices or artificial limitations. Also, for organizing the popular masses at different levels of the social structure. The organization is the transmission belt that facilitates the struggle, speeds up the movement and protects activists and leaders to better fight the battle posed. Additionally, the struggle must be highly politicized, demonstrating that it is projected against the Oligarchy and its exponents, the Neo-Liberal model and its spokesmen, including the "Big Press."

For this purpose, it is necessary to promote and encourage the Alternative Press and the use of social networks that constitute the most practical way of information and communication and the instrument for the real knowledge of what is lived in Peru and the world.

And the fourth element is the need to provide the people with a coherent, constant and just line, which really responds to the interests of the broad masses.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STRUGGLE

In today's conditions, the struggle must focus on concrete demands. Solidarity with Pedro Castillo and the rejection of the repressive campaign unleashed against him and his political collaborators such as Raúl Noblecilla, Guillermo Bermejo, Aníbal Torres and Bertsy Chávez, constitutes an elementary duty.

Demand respect for popular mobilizations, open debate on the country's problems, dialogue between forces committed to social change, reform of electoral legislation and the resumption of the slogan of a Constituent Assembly to leave behind the letter of 93; they must be part of the concrete objectives of our struggle,

It is also necessary to demand that the denunciations referring to the consummation of the coup that overthrew President Castillo be clarified, given that various questions and different interpretations have arisen on the subject that justify a thorough investigation of the facts.

WITH THE FLAGS OF THE PEOPLE

Aware of our duty and convinced of the need to contribute to the struggles that flow from all corners of the Homeland, we raise the popular flags on the route of Túpac Amaru and José Carlos Mariátegui, which will always be a route of victory.

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