

NEITHER ÁÑEZ OR EVO'S RETURN!
EXTRAORDINARY COB CONGRESS TO PREPARE THE TAKING OF POWER
RECONSTRUCT THE IPT FOUNDED IN HUANUNI
FOR A NEW CLASS DIRECTION AND OF COMBAT TO RETURN OCTOBER
AGAINST THE OFFENSIVE THAT INTENDS TO EXERCISE IMPERIALISM

AN INSURRECTION, NOT A HIT

Evo Morales's gross electoral fraud exploded the insurrectionary mass mobilization against him. This was only the top of the iceberg of social unrest. The economic adjustment that the MAS has been applying for years, highly praised by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, producing precarious work, unemployment, factory breakage, closing of state-owned companies, reduction of health and education budget, the fire in the Chiquitanía in favour of the transnational agribusiness, added to the repression of the protests and murders in them, the dismissal and imprisonment of union leaders, the political persecution, among others, passed a bulky bill until it fell.

The mobilizations against fraud began on October 21, at the head of the self-convened youth of colleges and universities.

To this were added the civic strikes and the working vanguard at the head of the Central Workers Department (COD) of Sucre, COD Potosí, factories of Cochabamba, miners of San Cristóbal, Mina Chojlla, urban teaching of La Paz, administrative workers of the UMSA and peasants of ADEPCOCA and Achacachi. The Struggle deepened and the MAS launched the line of confronting its followers and some lumpens hired against the rebel people. Their hordes were endowed with firearms. In Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and La Paz, the fighting left wounded and dead. The tension increased and the slogan of fraud down! it became out Evo! It was not a coup, but an insurrection, part of the revolutionary process of October 2003.

Despite this situation, the social democracy and populist Stalinism of Maduro, Kirchner, Ortega, López Obrador, the Castro Chavismo in general and his pseudotrotskyist followers, worldwide, they begin to argue that in Bolivia there is a coup. This policy does nothing else to capitulate to the pro-imperialist Evo Morales one of the variants of the bourgeoisie.

STATE CRISIS AND POWER VACUUM

Meanwhile, Evo Morales went to the OAS to initiate an audit of the process, ensuring there were adequate experts to make the results transparent. A measure to demobilize, but it did not work because of the distrust generated by that imperialist organism due to the frauds it endorsed in Venezuela and Nicaragua. On November 8, as a result of the insurrection, the police stopped fulfilling the orders of the government, in clear insubordination refused to continue with the repression. He mutinied and joined the protests. A support pillar of the State was broken, plunging it and the regime into a severe crisis.

The Murillo Square was free. The power vacuum was generated. A revolutionary crisis began. The rebel police held assemblies inside and resolved to protect the mobilized, miners and student youth, from the armed attacks of the MAS.

On Sunday, November 10, the OAS had no choice but to remove support from Evo and issued an advance report confirming the fraud. Then, the Central Obrera Boliviana (COB)

and the Federation of Trade Unions of Mining Workers of Bolivia (FSTMB) requested the PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION to bring the pacification of the country. And before the insurrection the army dome suggested Evo's resignation.

The government broke down, Evo Morales and García Linera announced their resignation at a press conference. Ministers, Governors, Mayors, Senators and Deputies also resigned. The mass movement surpassed them.

ATTACKED AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE PROLETARIAT, WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Evo Morales, while calling for pacification, promoted a civil war, calling his officials, coca bases of the Chapare and hiring lumpens and terrorists to sharpen the confrontation with the mobilized, killed three of them before resigning and left hundreds injured.

When the power vacuum occurred, he distributed more weapons to criminals in his ranks. Who did he attack? To Mesa? To Camacho? The alleged coup did not receive a scratch, quite the opposite, days before, when Camacho arrived at the El Alto airport, the government guaranteed him a strong police escort for his safety. The MAS attacked the proletariat and students with guns and tear gas. On November 10, bullet shots intercepted the miners in Challapata. In Vila Vila they destroyed the fleets of the Sucre and Potosí committee, the committees with the most workers and youth content. They hit university and popular sectors that came by caravan to strengthen the protest. They kidnapped drivers and took women hostage. The mutinous police went to give them help and saved the miners of the Challapata road from an almost certain death.

The reprisals against those who mobilized against the Evo government continued, and on November 13 they burned the house of Nelson Condori peasant leader of a sector of the red ponchos dissident to the MAS.

THE BURGUESÍA IN CRISIS:

The bourgeoisie, initially, tried to close ranks with Evo. Imperialism gave him the support with the electoral audit policy of the OAS, also, the national business was silent, expectant, benefiting the status quo. But, with the deepening of the protest, the entrance to it of the proletariat and the rupture of the police, the businessmen represented by the Agricultural Chamber of the East (CAO), took away the support of Evo to move to the side of the Civic Committee of Santa Cruz at the head of the rightist Luis Fernando Camacho. The OAS also changed the line and, instead of legitimizing the electoral deception, recommended new elections admitting that there was fraud.

The bourgeois political opposition hung on the protests, but the mobilization began to question its main candidate by shaking the slogan Ni Evo! Ni Mesa! However, the bourgeoisie managed to forge another alternative with Camacho.

When the power vacuum arrived, the bourgeoisie had no alternative, the civic committees to which the government accused of coup leaders did not exercise power, except Carlos Mesa, quite the opposite, called to wait, not to take Murillo Square. Thus, they were during 4 days, they were limited to waiting for a constitutional exit in the legislative one, while they retreated to celebrate their victory in advance. Evo Morales, the other candidate of the bourgeoisie retreated to Chapare. The OAS adhered to the constitutional exit but considering the possibility of Evo fulfilling its constitutional mandate until January 22.

Finally, on November 12, the government assumed the president of the Senate, Jeanine Añez, representative of the neoliberal right. The constitutional exit that the bourgeoisie was looking for. An extremely weak transitional government, which has the task of calling for elections, but which sparked another protest from peasant masses and the city of El Alto. Although they have managed to unify the police around the defense of a new bourgeois government, wanting to bury the riot experience, the bourgeoisie continues to have problems controlling the mobilizations.

THE PROLETARY CONTENT

Prior to fraud, the proletariat was already in the fight for its labor demands, but also for democratic freedoms; miners headed by San Cristóbal de Potosí, La Chojlla, Mina Tierra, urban teachers from La Paz, Sucre, Cochabamba, factories, doctors and health workers, farmers from ADEPCOCA, Achacachi, among others. Struggles with workers claims such as those of Sucre and Potosí under the direction of their Civic Committees and Workers' Centrals Departmental demanded the nationalization of Lithium, such as the recovery of the Incahuasi hydrocarbon deposits, anti-imperialist slogans that weakened the government, highlighting its bourgeois character.

A sharpening of the class struggle for the economic policy of delivery was foreseen, but it deviated from it with national elections. However, in those same elections the massive protest broke out for a democratic claim, to defeat fraud. This had as a prelude the proletarian, peasant and popular struggles against appeasement. Proof of this is that the working people of Potosí managed in this fight that lithium not to be handed over to a German transnational, the government had to go back and cancel the delivery decree. In sum, the fall of Evo Morales does not take place due to a coup of the ruling class, as world populism and social democracy says, but it occurs because in its almost 14 years of government it did not meet the October 2003 agenda, did not nationalize natural resources to meet the pending claims, therefore, the current process is part of the revolutionary process of October 2003, although with many weaknesses.

THE DIRECTION ISSUE

Because the leadership of the COB was usurped by the MAS, the working masses, indigenous and popular peasants, used the civic committees to express their protest, therefore they put the polyclassists civic committees of each department to the head to cover the absence of direction, being those that had greater proletarian content Sucre and Potosí, with anti-imperialist slogans of nationalization of hydrocarbons and lithium. These were already fighting with these slogans long before the elections. To them the Cochabamba committee would be added, with slogans of support to the workers and peasant struggles. While the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, one of the most populous cities in the country, had a right-wing address, Luis Fernando Camacho, focusing solely on the electoral issue. In La Paz, the fight was about the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) where the MST-JS has presence raising slogans against Evo and the opposition candidate, Mesa.

When the fraud of October 20 arose, first the student youth went out to fight, then popular sectors, the proletariat and the peasantry who broke with the government entered. The union bureaucracy sold was to blame for the COB not leading the protest.

The polyclassist leadership called for strengthening civic committees, which produced a mixed representation: Camacho de Santa Cruz and Pumari de Potosí.

The fact that Camacho, a business figure, is in the lead, began to divide the movement. It prevented that proletarian and peasant sectors end up breaking with the government and remain doubting to go out. The Civic Committee of Sucre withdrew from Camacho and called to mobilize margin of him. Evo Morales took advantage of the entry of this rightist to carry out his coup campaign and boost the bloody confrontation.

However, most of the bases already mobilized, workers, peasants, students and popular, did not stop. The powerful pressure of this base caused Camacho to go back in his profile of the extreme right and change to one of democratic reaction, calling for national unity and a constitutional transitional government call that calls for elections, in which he publicly committed himself not to assume the power.

The civic committees did not run on their own, they were dragged by the working class to fill the management vacuum generated by the trade union bureaucracy sold.

WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH OF THE PROCESS

The big problem with this revolutionary process is that it was not possible to attract the peasantry as a whole to the insurrection. Chapare coca growers did not break up with Evo Morales, the red ponchos and the Single Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia (CSUTCB) and neighbourhood councils of El Alto were divided. A large sector remained supporting the MAS. Although they could not prevent Evo from falling at the time, they now mobilize against the bourgeois government of Añez. This made a revolutionary factor, because it is a movement against a right-wing government, but under erroneous slogans due to its mass leaders. These use their bases

to mix them with hordes that apply a dangerous terrorist policy, which gives arguments to the bourgeoisie to justify the use of military force.

The proletariat needs to win this social force and remove them from the clutches of the MAS for the seizure of power by a true government of the workers of the countryside and the city.

CHAOS AND TERROR, POLICY TO FORCE THE EVO RETURN

The same day that the government announced his resignation, in turn, called to continue the confrontation. He said goodbye threatening. As night approached, the MAS applied the line of civil confrontation creating chaos and terror, they began to steal houses, loot markets, burn green areas and public transport. They burned Radio Ichilo, destroyed media antennas such as the TV University channel, burned the house of Casimira Lema journalist of the same medium, the house of Waldo Albarracín Rector of the UMSA, and several police commands. Focusing his attack on the seat of government, chaos and terror in the face of the power vacuum with the aim of achieving Evo's return.

In the neighbourhood of La Paz, El Alto and the various departments, the neighbours, who are proletarian bases and middle classes, organized themselves to repel the attackers. It was the best working class response to the problem. However, near dawn, the chaos and terror of the MAS worsened and it was the perfect pretext for the population to ask the military for help to take to the streets.

TERRORISM AND THE HAZARD OF BEAT

Juan Ramón Quintana, before the fall of Evo, announced that Bolivia would become a small Vietnam. With this he was announcing his terrorist policy that he currently applies. It does not attack the Capitalist State, but the civilian population. Use the marches of the city of El Alto against the new right-wing government to undermine the mobilization with thugs who, instead

of fighting the police and the army, stone houses and buildings, cut public light wires, loot small businesses and put dynamites at the gates of city dwellings. In the peripheries they attack the neighbours with firearms claiming more lives.

The chaos and terror push the right-wing government of Añez to take the army to the streets; Fear makes the middle class accept this measure. This method is not proletarian. To the right of Añez it must be faced with assemblies of workers and mobilization with a plan of struggle for workers, peasants and popular power, not with chaos and terror. This MAS policy gives the bourgeois pretext to shuffle the coup policy.

THE KERENSKISM OF AÑEZ

The government of Añez arises from an insurrection that generated a prolonged power vacuum (4 days), is kerenskist, that is, extremely weak. The opposition itself recognizes it by saying that its only task is to call elections immediately. It was the only option that the bourgeoisie had before the emptiness. However, like every kerenskist, seeks greater force oscillating to Bonapartism. As we have said, the MAS terrorist policy has pushed him to take the FF.AA to the streets, this is extremely dangerous. It is no longer just a transitory government, it is considering the possibility of declaring the State of Siege, trying to prepare an imperialist offensive. This is demonstrated in his statements when he affirms that peace will be imposed with the military and even more with the elements of recalcitrant right inside his cabinet as Arturo Murillo, a man related to the oligarchy of the media moon and with the policy of restoring relations with the US to allow DEA intervention in the country.

The MAS parliamentarians who were to assume the constitutional succession resigned and left Añez free. On November 13, some of them repented and wanted to re-session, especially Senator Salvatierra, but Añez ordered the police not to let them in. An attitude of kerenskist wanting to climb Bonapartism. The danger of coup comes not only from Añez, but also from the dire policy of Evo's followers.

We cannot have any confidence in Añez, it is necessary to prepare as soon as possible the alternative of workers, peasants and popular power with the COB in the lead.

OUT CAMACHO, MESA, AND THE NEOLIBERALS!

The workers cannot accept any bourgeois exit. Camacho, man of the oligarchy of the crescent, Mesa, neoliberal candidate and former vice president of Goni, not even any neoliberal should go on to govern. Moreover, out Camacho, Mesa and all the neoliberals!

PREPARE THE TAKING OF POWER BY THE COB

In this situation, the avant-garde proletariat, which has struggled to corner the government, to weaken the regime and the Capitalist State, is called to fill the power vacuum, a government. Therefore, paid agents of the MAS attack them with brutality, to prevent their development. The miners, factory workers, teachers, unions, peasants along with left-wing students, COB bases that have fought against the government, we cannot allow this attack.

To defeat the bourgeois counter revolution that can come from the hand of Añez and that is supported by the terrorist policy of the MAS, it is urgent to recover the COB to class independence and prepare the workers, peasants and popular government from its core. For a new class and combat leadership. Out Huarachi, Gutierrez and the traitorous bureaucracy.

In the face of mass mobilization, among which are the bases of the COB, the leader Huarachi has no choice but to ask for the resignation of Evo Morales. Now it is clear that the immediate task is the realization of an extraordinary Congress of the COB for the replacement of the

evidence of the XVIII Congress that guides the workers to support the MAS, and to approve new tests that guide the working class to the destruction of the Current state and the seizure of indigenous and popular peasant worker power, for the fulfillment of the October agenda.

Prepare the power of the COB and reactivate the Workers' Political Instrument founded in Huanuni by the proletariat.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT OF WORKERS

La Paz, November 14, 2019