

The return of Guaidó to Venezuela put him back to winning

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The return of the president in charge of Venezuela, Juan Guaidó, to the homeland of Bolívar, without any setbacks, indicates a change of attitude of the usurping regime of Nicolás Maduro about the violent events of February 23 in Cúcuta, Colombia, and in Pacaraima, Brazil.

In Cúcuta and Pacaraima, the decision of the usurper regime was to not let go through blood and fire the humanitarian aid requested by Juan Guaidó. On the Venezuelan side of the border, Colombian paramilitary and insurgent groups were responsible for suppressing the volunteers who would open the humanitarian channel. And in the border with Brazil, the National Guard of Venezuela attacked the Pemón Indians, causing the death of three and dozens of wounded.

The violent repression of the usurper regime manifested on this day indicated that the radical sector of "madurismo" prevailed over other options, that wanted to let it pass. Meaning that the criminal political culture of the Cuban wing within the "madurismo" raised with the "victory", by preventing "the humanitarian aid to enter yes or yes".

However, the political cost of this "victory" was the open expression of the brutality of the usurper regime. Manifesting two days later, with the arrest and vexation of journalist Jorge Ramos and the team of the American media Univisión in Miraflores and their expulsion from Venezuela the next day.

Everything indicated that the usurper regime radicalized to stay in power, dealing with the nascent government of Juan Guaidó with a firm hand and any other dissident demonstration. Of course, Cuban advice approved this form of political repression, in the best style of the Stalinist era.

Diosdado Cabello in his weekly program on Venezuelan public television said that if Guaidó entered through Maiquetía, they would be waiting for him. "Jorge García Carneiro has a reception committee set up there".

However, the most radical sector of madurismo that had achieved a victory by stopping the humanitarian aid on February 23 had a defeat with the flagrant return of Juan Guaidó the last Monday of Carnival, March 4th.

The events of February 23 produced a condition as in the game of domino known as locked game, with no winner. The count of the chips was the same for both players, Maduro and Guaidó. So, a new hand took place.

Between the threat of Maduro (of putting Guaidó prisoner on his return), and that of Guaidó (touring the South American countries that recognize him as president in charge of Venezuela and his return to the country), the president in charge won this hand on last March 4.

This situation shows that the international community is not willing to tolerate the kidnapping of Guaidó by Maduro. Just as it does not accept foreign military intervention in Venezuela, becoming boundary conditions to win the game (a domino game).

The hand won by Guaidó puts back on the table the agenda of the three phases: cessation of usurpation, a transitional government, and free, fair and democratic elections and the contradictions in the "madurismo".

Delcy Rodríguez (radical wing), said on Monday that Nicolás Maduro would act regarding the arrival of Juan Guaidó to the country. "Your behavior and your activities will be carefully analyzed by these institutions. Appropriate measures will be taken", she said in an interview with the Russia 24 channel.

This tactical action would negatively affect the result of Maduro's play due to the contour or border condition, favoring Guaidó's hand.

In the case of Guaidó, the active non-violent actions related to civil disobedience will be able to maintain the civic momentum necessary to break the usurper. The call to the unions and public officials to unite against the usurpation points in this direction. As well as the call he made to all citizens to participate in street actions to "demand their freedom" this Saturday.

At this time, Guaidó has high morale after his triumphant entry to Caracas two days ago. This force will contribute to consolidate the popular demonstrations in the clamor for the cessation of the usurpation.

Also, Guaidó has a leadership corresponding to its millennial generation that makes it unique. He breaks with a generation of leaders that Venezuela has had since the 20th century that the usurper regime cannot decode.

If Guaidó manages to maintain the momentum he will win the hand and the game, the cessation of the usurpation.