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Ficha	Demarest, Geoffrey 2018 "The Cubazuela Problem" <i>Military Review</i> (noviembre-diciembre) (Kansas: Army University Press) pp. 50-65
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Tema	Venezuela, Cuba y las guerrillas colombianas en el marco de una guerra irregular
Palabras clave	Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC), Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela (PSUV), FARC, ELN, Foro de Sao Paulo
Argumento	En América Latina se libra desde hace unos años una guerra irregular con su principal escenario en Venezuela, sin embargo, el principal enemigo es Cuba. El Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC), el Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela (PSUV), las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) forman parte de un mismo "equipo" bolivariano en esta guerra irregular, el cual está sostenido por el Foro de Sao Paulo y la Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América (ALBA).
Concepción de intereses estratégicos	El principal interés en la disputa entre Estados Unidos y el "marxismo bolivariano" es recuperar Venezuela para el bando liberal. Está sería necesariamente una lucha violenta y con varios riesgos que pueden hacer contraproducente una intervención militar. "any action proposed to restore Venezuela as a liberal republic will necessarily include some amount of physical coercion. Venezuela, however, is not the geographic locus of the strategic <i>mens rea</i> of the region's aggressive Marxism—Cuba is. Venezuelan territory is but one of the venues and prizes in the war, the future of the entire region perhaps inextricably connected to its fate." (Demarest, 2018: 51)
Concepción de guerra	Irregular, con escenarios en Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia y Brasil: "For years, a form of irregular war has been underway in the Western Hemisphere. The war's initiators refer to their method as a "combination of all means of struggle," a long-in-the-tooth expression of Marxist-Leninist provenance. In the case of this war, "all means" includes violent applications of power by regular, guerrilla, paramilitary, clandestine, and surrogate forces orchestrated over an extended period of time and geographic expanse." (Demarest, 2018: 50)
Concepción del enemigo o de las amenazas (threats)	Cuba, Venezuela, las guerrillas colombianas y organizaciones internacionales como el Foro de Sao Paulo, el ALBA, Mercosur y prácticamente todas las organizaciones de integración latinoamericana que excluyen a Estados Unidos. Para el autor, estas organizaciones no representan a Estados sino a partidos políticos armados, especialmente el Foro de Sao Paulo. En el centro de todo esto se encuentra Cuba y Fidel Castro. Por su parte Colombia, aunque aliado, se indica que con los acuerdos de paz con las FARC se ha vuelto más bolivariano, dando un giro y una posibilidad al bando bolivariano. "The identity of those organizations is not a mystery. They are armed political parties that, among other features, loudly announce themselves as anti-United

	<p>States in tone and message, and behave accordingly.” (Demarest, 2018: 51)</p> <p>“Today, the firmament of pro-socialist political parties in Venezuela presents some organizational and ideological differentiation. In a way, however, it is differentiation without difference. Party leaders who would call themselves “Chavists” are likely also to consider themselves “Castroists,” that is, adherents to the principles and guidance of the Cuban Revolution, which Cuban and Venezuelan party leaders adaptively recode as the Bolivarian Revolution. Most of those who tag themselves Bolivarians (Castroists, Chavists, and Marxists) follow with evident discipline the policies and messaging of the PCC and of its Venezuelan partner, the PSUV.” (Demarest, 2018: 53)</p> <p>“Some FSP parties, including those to later comprise the PSUV, took control of central government apparatuses. As in Venezuela, several of the region’s FSP parties achieved government takeovers, in part by democratic electoral competition.” (Demarest, 2018: 55)</p> <p>“The FSP parties made great advances in stealing money using central government apparatuses. Party control of a country’s central government is lucrative in so many ways” (Demarest, 2018: 59)</p>
Fuerzas implicadas en el artículo	Fuerza Armada Nacional Bolivariana (Venezuela), FARC, ELN, OEA.
Los aliados: ¿quiénes son y cuál es su compromiso o tarea?	<p>La OEA, Naciones Unidas, Brasil, Colombia. En el caso de las primeras dos organizaciones son el espacio donde Estados Unidos puede tener alguna influencia.</p> <p>“The Organization of American States (OAS), too, has been ineffectual as an ameliorating influence on the situation in Venezuela, in great measure because of the ALBA block of countries. In an otherwise insightful article, Gustavo Coronel makes the commonplace assertion that military action, were such to be taken against the Bolivarians, would need to be done in concert with the OAS or the United Nations.” (Demarest, 2018: 60)</p>
Metodología para enfrentar las amenazas	<p>Desestructurar por medio de una estrategia que contemple todo el ámbito geográfico. Se trata de dejar al gobierno venezolano sin medios para sobrevivir, cortando sus rutas de contrabando y dejándolo sin apoyo internacional.</p> <p>“Venezuela has all but ceased to exist as a valid geostrategic concept. Venezuela is not an isolatable place, nor is “Venezuelan” an accurate identity to be intoned in terms of the perpetrators of widespread material privation, corruption, and abuse. Strategy makers should contemplate all of northern South America and the Caribbean. Instead of a place name or a national government” (Demarest, 2018: 62)</p>
Mecanismos o planos de la guerra contra el enemigo o las amenazas	<p>Medidas antinarcóticas y oposición física al interior de Venezuela:</p> <p>“Unless and until there is increased, physical opposition to Bolivarian impunity—active, physical pursuit that blocks smuggling routes, closes sanctuaries, and disempowers Bolivarian leaders—foreign interests will be negatively affected in the following ways” (Demarest, 2018: 62)</p>
¿Cómo se inscribe esta discusión en el tema de nuestro proyecto?	Por medio del conflicto en Venezuela y a partir del interés de Estados Unidos en derrocar al gobierno venezolano.
Enlace electrónico al artículo original	https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/November-December-2018/Demarest-Cubazuela/
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