

Platform

January 2026 No.32

The World Anti-imperialist Platform

A stylized illustration of a woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored long-sleeved shirt, holding a large, dark red flag aloft with her right arm. The background is a solid red color. The entire illustration is framed by a thin white border.





Contents

Work	The War and Russian Social-Democracy ····· 3 V.I. Lenin
Article	Resistance ····· 8 Eduardo Hernández Hdez Communist Party (Mexico)
	La Resistencia ····· 10 Eduardo Hernández Hdez Partido Comunista (Mexico)
	“Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Conference”: Reflections ····· 12 Ramón Valencia (El Salvador)
	“Conferencia Antimperialista y Anti-fascista”: Reflexiones ····· 14 Ramón Valencia (El Salvador)
	The World in Turmoil?—Trump’s “Visions” ····· 16 Antifascist Former Resistance Fighters Netherlands (AFVN)
	The Bulgarian protests and the fall of the government ····· 20 September 23 Movement (Bulgaria)
	Why is Venezuela a Strategic Threat to the United States? The Nation’s True Secret Weapon ····· 22 Patro Anaya Unión Proletaria (Spain)

¿Por qué Venezuela es una amenaza estratégica para Estados Unidos?	
La verdadera arma secreta de la nación ······	26
Patro Anaya Unión Proletaria (España)	
Changes in strategy or adjustments to imperialism's tactics	
in World War III? ······	30
Dimitrios Patelis Founding member of the Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece)	
The Current State of World War 3	
and the Tasks of the Progressive Forces in the 'Republic of Korea' ······	36
Propaganda Department of the People's Democracy Party ('Republic of Korea')	
¡No Pasarán! (They Shall Not Pass!) ······	44
Defense Brigade 21st Century Che Guevara ('Republic of Korea')	
¡No Pasarán! ······	46
Brigada de Defensa 21.ª Che Guevara ('República de Corea')	
Platform's Top 10 News of 2025 ······	48
World Anti-imperialist Platform	

The War and Russian Social-Democracy

V.I. Lenin

1914

The European war, which the governments and the bourgeois parties of all countries have been preparing for decades, has broken out. The growth of armaments, the extreme intensification of the struggle for markets in the latest—the imperialist—stage of capitalist development in the advanced countries, and the dynastic interests of the more backward East-European monarchies were inevitably bound to bring about this war, and have done so. Seizure of territory and subjugation of other nations, the ruining of competing nations and the plunder of their wealth, distracting the attention of the working masses from the internal political crises in Russia, Germany, Britain and other countries, disuniting and nationalist stultification of the workers, and the extermination of their vanguard so as to weaken the revolutionary movement of the proletariat—these comprise the sole actual content, importance and significance of the present war.

It is primarily on Social-Democracy that the duty rests of revealing the true meaning of the war, and of ruthlessly exposing the falsehood, sophistry and “patriotic” phrasemongering spread by the ruling classes, the landowners and the bourgeoisie, in defence of the war.

One group of belligerent nations is headed by the German bourgeoisie. It is hoodwinking the working class and the toiling masses by asserting that this is a war in defence of the fatherland, freedom and civilisation, for the liberation of the peoples oppressed by tsarism, and for the destruction of reactionary tsarism. In actual fact, however, this bourgeoisie, which servilely grovels to the Prussian Junkers, headed by Wilhelm II, has always been a most faithful ally of tsarism, and an enemy of the revolutionary movement of Russia’s workers and peasants. In fact,

whatever the outcome of the war, this bourgeoisie will together with the Junkers, exert every effort to support the tsarist monarchy against a revolution in Russia.

In fact, the German bourgeoisie has launched a robber campaign against Serbia, with the object of subjugating her and throttling the national revolution of the Southern Slavs, at the same time sending the bulk of its military forces against the freer countries, Belgium and France, so as to plunder richer competitors. In fact, the German bourgeoisie, which has been spreading the fable that it is waging a war of defence, chose the moment it thought most favourable for war, making use of its latest improvements in military matériel and forestalling the rearmament already planned and decided upon by Russia and France.

The other group of belligerent nations is headed by the British and the French bourgeoisie, who are hoodwinking the working class and the toiling masses by asserting that they are waging a war for the defence of their countries, for freedom and civilisation and against German militarism and despotism. In actual fact, this bourgeoisie has long been spending thousands of millions to hire the troops of Russian tsarism, the most reactionary and barbarous monarchy in Europe, and prepare them for an attack on Germany.

In fact, the struggle of the British and the French bourgeoisie is aimed at the seizure of the German colonies, and the ruining of a rival nation, whose economic development has been more rapid. In pursuit of this noble aim, the “advanced” “democratic” nations are helping the savage tsarist regime to still more throttle Poland, the Ukraine, etc., and more thoroughly crush the revolution in Russia.

Neither group of belligerents is inferior to the other in spoilation, atrocities and the boundless brutality of war; however, to hoodwink the proletariat and distract its attention from the only genuine war of liberation, namely, a civil war against the bourgeoisie both of its “own” and of “foreign” countries—to achieve so lofty an aim—the bourgeoisie of each country is trying, with the help of false phrases about patriotism, to extol the significance of its “own” national war, asserting that it is out to defeat the enemy, not for plunder and the seizure of territory, but for the “liberation” of all other peoples except its own.

But the harder the governments and the bourgeoisie of all countries try to disunite the workers and pit them against one another, and the more savagely they enforce, for this lofty aim, martial law and the military censorship (measures which even now, in wartime, are applied against the “internal” foe more harshly than against the external), the more pressing is it the duty of the class-conscious proletariat to defend its class solidarity, its internationalism, and its socialist convictions against the unbridled chauvinism of the “patriotic” bourgeois cliques in all countries. If class-conscious workers were to give up this aim, this would mean renunciation of their aspirations for freedom and democracy, to say nothing of their socialist aspirations.

It is with a feeling of the most bitter disappointment that we have to record that the socialist parties of the leading European countries have failed to discharge this duty, the behaviour of these parties’ leaders, particularly in Germany, bordering on downright betrayal of the cause of socialism. At this time of supreme and historic importance, most of the leaders of the present Socialist International, the Second (1889-1914), are trying to substitute nationalism for socialism. As a result of their behaviour, the workers’ parties of these countries did not oppose the governments’ criminal conduct, but called upon the working class to identify its position with that

of the imperialist governments. The leaders of the International committed an act of treachery against socialism by voting for war credits, by reiterating the chauvinist (“patriotic”) slogans of the bourgeoisie of their “own” countries, by justifying and defending the war, by joining the bourgeois governments of the belligerent countries, and so on and so forth. The most influential socialist leaders and the most influential organs of the socialist press of present-day Europe hold views that are chauvinist, bourgeois and liberal, and in no way socialist. The responsibility for thus disgracing socialism falls primarily on the German Social-Democrats, who were the strongest and most influential party in the Second International. But neither can one justify the French socialists, who have accepted ministerial posts in the government of that very bourgeoisie which betrayed its country and allied itself with Bismarck so as to crush the Commune.

The German and the Austrian Social-Democrats are attempting to justify their support for the war by arguing that they are thereby fighting against Russian tsarism. We Russian Social-Democrats declare that we consider such justification sheer sophistry. In our country the revolutionary movement against tsarism has again assumed tremendous proportions during the past few years. This movement has always been headed by the working class of Russia. The political strikes of the last few years, which have involved millions of workers, have had as their slogan the overthrow of tsarism and the establishment of a democratic republic. During his visit to Nicholas II on the very eve of the war, Poincaré, President of the French Republic, could see for himself, in the streets of St. Petersburg, barricades put up by Russian workers. The Russian proletariat has not flinched from any sacrifice to rid humanity of the disgrace of the tsarist monarchy. We must, however, say that if there is anything that, under certain conditions, can delay the downfall of tsarism, anything that can help tsarism in its struggle against the whole of Rus-

sia's democracy, then that is the present war, which has placed the purses of the British, the French and the Russian bourgeois at the disposal of tsarism, to further the latter's reactionary aims. If there is anything that can hinder the revolutionary struggle of the Russia's working class against tsarism, then that is the behaviour of the German and the Austrian Social-Democratic leaders, which the chauvinist press of Russia is continually holding up to us as an example.

Even assuming that German Social-Democracy was so weak that it was compelled to refrain from all revolutionary action, it should not have joined the chauvinist camp, or taken steps which gave the Italian socialists reason to say that the German Social-Democratic leaders were dishonouring the banner of the proletarian International.

Our Party, the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, has made, and will continue to make great sacrifices in connection with the war. The whole of our working-class legal press has been suppressed. Most working-class associations have been disbanded, and a large number of our comrades have been arrested and exiled. Yet our parliamentary representatives—the Russian Social-Democratic Labour group in the Duma—considered it their imperative socialist duty not to vote for the war credits, and even to walk out of the Duma, so as to express their protest the more energetically; they considered it their duty to brand the European governments' policy as imperialist. Though the tsar's government has increased its tyranny tenfold, the Social-Democratic workers of Russia are already publishing their first illegal manifestos against the war, thus doing their duty to democracy and to the International.

While the collapse of the Second International has given rise to a sense of burning shame in revolutionary Social-Democrats—as represented by the minority of German Social-Democrats and the finest Social-Democrats in the neutral countries; while socialists in both Britain and France have

been speaking up against the chauvinism of most Social-Democratic parties; while the opportunists, as represented, for instance, by the German Sozialistische Monatshefte, which have long held a national-liberal stand, are with good reason celebrating their victory over European socialism—the worst possible service is being rendered to the proletariat by those who vacillate between opportunism and revolutionary Social-Democracy (like the “Centre” in the German Social-Democratic Party), by those who are trying to hush up the collapse of the Second International or to disguise it with diplomatic phrases.

On the contrary, this collapse must be frankly recognised and its causes understood, so as to make it possible to build up a new and more lasting socialist unity of the workers of all countries.

The opportunists have wrecked the decisions of the Stuttgart, Copenhagen and Basle congresses,^[1] which made it binding on socialists of all countries to combat chauvinism in all and any conditions, made it binding on socialists to reply to any war begun by the bourgeoisie and governments, with intensified propaganda of civil war and social revolution. The collapse of the Second International is the collapse of opportunism, which developed from the features of a now bygone (and so-called “peaceful”) period of history, and in recent years has come practically to dominate the International. The opportunist have long been preparing the ground for this collapse by denying the socialist revolution and substituting bourgeois reformism in its stead; by rejecting the class struggle with its inevitable conversion at certain moments into civil war, and by preaching class collaboration; by preaching bourgeois chauvinism under the guise of patriotism and the defence of the fatherland, and ignoring or rejecting the fundamental truth of socialism, long ago set forth in the Communist Manifesto, that the workingmen have no country; by confining themselves, in the struggle against militarism, to a sentimental, philistine point of view, instead of recognising the need for a rev-

olutionary war by the proletarians of all countries, against the bourgeoisie of all countries; by making a fetish of the necessary utilisation of bourgeois parliamentarianism and bourgeois legality, and forgetting that illegal forms of organisation and propaganda are imperative at times of crises. The natural “appendage” to opportunism—one that is just as bourgeois and hostile to the proletarian, i.e., the Marxist, point of view—namely, the anarcho-syndicalist trend, has been marked by a no less shamefully smug reiteration of the slogans of chauvinism, during the present crisis.

The aims of socialism at the present time cannot be fulfilled, and real international unity of the workers cannot be achieved, without a decisive break with opportunism, and without explaining its inevitable fiasco to the masses.

It must be the primary task of Social-Democrats in every country to combat that country’s chauvinism. In Russia this chauvinism has overcome the bourgeois liberals (the “Constitutional-Democrats”), and part of the Narodniks—down to the Socialist-Revolutionaries^[2] and the “Right” Social-Democrats. (In particular, the chauvinist utterances of E. Smirnov, P. Maslov and G. Plekhanov, for example, should be branded; they have been taken up and widely used by the bourgeois “patriotic” press.)

In the present situation, it is impossible to determine, from the standpoint of the international proletariat, the defeat of which of the two groups of belligerent nations would be the lesser evil for socialism. But to us Russian Social-Democrats there cannot be the slightest doubt that, from the standpoint of the working class and of the toiling masses of all the nations of Russia, the defeat of the tsarist monarchy, the most reactionary and barbarous of governments, which is oppressing the largest number of nations and the greatest mass of the population of Europe and Asia, would be the lesser evil.

The formation of a republican United States of Europe should be the immediate political slogan

of Europe’s Social-Democrats. In contrast with the bourgeoisie, which is ready to “promise” anything in order to draw the proletariat into the mainstream of chauvinism, the Social-Democrats will explain that this slogan is absolutely false and meaningless without the revolutionary overthrow of the German, the Austrian and the Russian monarchies.

Since Russia is most backward and has not yet completed its bourgeois revolution, it still remains the task of Social-Democrats in that country to achieve the three fundamental conditions for consistent democratic reform, viz., a democratic republic (with complete equality and self-determination for all nations), confiscation of the landed estates, and an eight-hour working day. But in all the advanced countries the war has placed on the order of the day the slogan of socialist revolution, a slogan that is the more urgent, the more heavily the burden of war presses upon the shoulders of the proletariat, and the more active its future role must become in the re-creation of Europe, after the horrors of the present “patriotic” barbarism in conditions of the tremendous technological progress of large-scale capitalism. The bourgeoisie’s use of wartime laws to gag the proletariat makes it imperative for the latter to create illegal forms of agitation and organisation. Let the opportunists “preserve” the legal organisations at the price of treachery to their convictions—revolutionary Social-Democrats will utilise the organisational experience and links of the working class so as to create illegal forms of struggle for socialism, forms appropriate to a period of crisis, and to unite the workers, not with the chauvinist bourgeoisie of their respective countries, but with the workers of all countries. The proletarian International has not gone under and will not go under. Notwithstanding all obstacles, the masses of the workers will create a new International. Opportunism’s present triumph will be short-lived. The greater the sacrifices imposed by the war the clearer will it become to the mass of the workers that the opportunists have betrayed the

workers' cause and that the weapons must be turned against the government and the bourgeoisie of each country.

The conversion of the present imperialist war into a civil war is the only correct proletarian slogan, one that follows from the experience of the Commune, and outlined in the Basle resolution (1912); it has been dictated by all the conditions of an imperialist war between highly developed bourgeois countries. However difficult that transformation may seem at any given moment, socialists will never relinquish systematic, persistent and undeviating preparatory work in this direction now that war has become a fact.

It is only along this path that the proletariat will be able to shake off its dependence on the chauvinist bourgeoisie, and, in one form or another and more or less rapidly, take decisive steps towards genuine freedom for the nations and towards socialism.

Long live the international fraternity of the workers against the chauvinism and patriotism of the bourgeoisie of all countries!

Long live a proletarian International, freed from opportunism!

Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party

Notes

[1] The Stuttgart Congress of the Second International was held on August 18–24, 1907. The R.S.D.L.P. delegation consisted of 37 members, the Bolshevik delegates including Lenin, Lunacharsky and Litvinov.

The Congress conducted its main work in committees set up to draft resolutions for the plenary meetings. Lenin worked on the committee which drafted a resolution on “Militarism and International Conflicts”. Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg introduced into Bebel’s draft the historic amendment on the duty of the socialists to use the war-created crisis to arouse the masses for the overthrow of capitalism. The amendment was adopted by the Congress (concerning the Congress, see Lenin’s articles “The International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart” in Volume 13 of the present edition, pp. 75-81 and 82-93).

The Copenhagen Congress of the Second International was held between August 28 and September 3, 1910, the R.S.D.L.P. being represented by Lenin, Plekhanov, Lunacharsky, Kollontai, Pokrovsky

and others. The Congress appointed, several committees for preliminary discussion and drafting of resolutions on the agenda items. Lenin worked on the co-operative committee.

The Congress’s resolution “The Struggle Against Militarism and War” confirmed the Stuttgart Congress’s resolution on “Militarism and International Conflicts” and listed the demands to be advanced by the socialist parliamentary deputies: (a) all conflicts between states to be unfailingly submitted for settlement by international courts of arbitration, (b) general disarmament; (c) abolition of secret diplomacy; (d) autonomy for all nations and their protection against military attacks and oppression.

The Basle Congress of the Second International was held on November 24–25, 1912. It was the extraordinary congress called in connection with the Balkan War and the imminent European war. The Congress adopted a manifesto emphasising the imperialist nature of the approaching world war, and called on the socialists of all countries to wage a vigorous struggle against war. (The Basle Manifesto is discussed on pp. 208-17, 307-08 in this volume.)

[2] Socialist Revolutionaries—a peasant-based party in Russia, founded at the end of 1901 and the beginning of 1902 as a result of the union of various Narodnik groups and circles (Union of Socialist Revolutionaries, the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, etc.). The newspaper *Revolutionnaya Rossiya* (Revolutionary Russia) (1900-05) and the journal *Vestnik Russkoi Revolyutsii* (Herald of the Russian Revolution) (1901-05) became its official organs. The Socialist-Revolutionaries did not recognise the class differences between the proletariat and the petty proprietors, glossed over the class contradictions within the peasantry, and rejected the proletariat’s leading role in the revolution. The Socialist-Revolutionaries’ views were an eclectic mixture of the ideas of Narodism and revisionism; they tried, as Lenin put it, to patch up “the rents in the Narodnik ideas with bits of fashionable opportunist “criticism” of Marxism” (see present edition, Vol. 9, p. 310).

The Bolshevik Party exposed the Socialist-Revolutionaries’ attempts to masquerade as socialists, conducted a determined struggle against the Socialist-Revolutionaries for influence over the peasantry, and showed how dangerous their tactic of individual terrorism was to the working-class movement. At the same time the Bolsheviks were prepared, on definite conditions, to enter into temporary agreements with the Socialist-Revolutionaries in the struggle against tsarism. As early as the first Russian revolution (1905-07), the Right wing of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party broke away and formed the legal Popular-Socialist Party, whose outlook was close to that of the Cadets, the Left wing forming the semi-anarchist league of Maximalists. In the period of reaction between 1907 and 1910, the Socialist-Revolutionary Party suffered a complete ideological and organisational breakdown. During the First World War most of its members took a social-chauvinist position.

Resistance

Eduardo Hernández Hdez | Communist Party (Mexico)

International Resistance Against US Imperialism

Beyond its borders, the United States, as if following a tradition derived from the Monroe Doctrine^[1], intervenes in the economic, cultural, social, and political life of various countries, especially those invaded and subjugated following the discovery of America. Resistance to US interference and intervention in the affairs of developing Third World nations stems from a series of grievances and military invasions, as well as political impositions in favor of the economic interests of the most interventionist power that has ever existed. This modern resistance to the pillaging and plundering of natural resources has deep historical roots following the invasion and colonization of the Americas, which was a violent process that established historical oppression and racism through cultural, religious, and linguistic imposition, land dispossession, brutal labor exploitation (mita, encomienda, slavery), and the creation of a racial hierarchy based on skin color and origin (caste system) to segregate indigenous peoples and Africans, laying the foundations for the systemic racism that persists today, with its consequences of social inequality and discrimination. Resistance is no longer exclusive to social movements, but also extends to progressive governments that have taken up the defense of their territory and population as a means of survival as sovereign and independent nations, such as Colombia and Venezuela in the Americas, Iran in the Middle East, Afghanistan, North Korea, and the Philippines in Asia, to name a few examples, although the list is longer. International resistance to US imperialism is therefore a complex and ongoing phenomenon with deep his-

torical roots, which adapts to contemporary global dynamics and uses a variety of means to challenge US influence and hegemony.

Activism Versus Interference and Interventionism

Activism against US interference and interventionism is expressed through mass protests, demands for equality and freedom, and economic and labor organization. In Latin America, anti-systemic and anti-capitalist movements seek a better world, accepting plural ideologies but with a common goal of social transformation. Resistance also manifests itself in opposition to the expansion of US culture and values, seeking to affirm identities and cultural and economic sovereignty. It is also expressed against the economic and financial influence of multinational corporations, as this “influence” is seen as a modern form of imperialism, which is resisted through the promotion of the local economy and national sovereignty.

Opposition to US Neocolonialism Is Today's International Resistance

International resistance to US imperialism today is a multifaceted phenomenon ranging from the political and economic opposition of certain states to the actions of social movements and activists at the global level. Anti-imperialist sentiment manifests itself as a political principle in the struggle against the intervention or influence of a global superpower, as well as in opposition to neocolonialism.

Social movements have taken direct action in international solidarity; through initiatives such as the “Sumud Flotilla,” which attempted to break the

blockade of Gaza, these are examples of internationalist and anti-imperialist activism that seek to highlight and challenge US-backed policies on the international stage. Similarly, the international SOS in favor of the Venezuelan people and their legitimate and constitutional government is the creation of the International Brigades in Support of Venezuela (BIAV), to prevent the threat of military invasion and the consequent pillaging and plundering of this sister country by the US.

Several countries and geopolitical blocs are challenging US hegemony, mainly through independent foreign policies, alternative alliances, and resistance to economic sanctions.

Countries under US sanctions, such as Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, and certain regions of Ukraine (Crimea, Donetsk, Luhansk), are subject to US embargoes and restrictions, which is generating a phenomenon of global significance: the unity of the sanctioned and attacked countries, which is manifested by their governments through a strong policy of joint action on the diplomatic front.

Strategic Alliances Within Geopolitics

Strategic alliances are necessitated by the circumstances in which aggression occurs. Geopolitical rivalry with powers such as China and Russia implies strategic opposition to US global influence. There are discussions about forming new alliances or strengthening existing ones (such as BRICS) to counteract the hegemony of the dollar and Western influence.

Divergences Between the United States and Its Allies

Within traditional US alliances with allies such as NATO, there are divergences that have given rise to debates about reducing dependence on Washington for security and defense matters, as seen in discussions about aid to Ukraine. Countries such as France and Germany have shown dissent with specific US policies, such as the 2003 Iraq War.

Note

[1] The Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed by President James Monroe in 1823, is a principle of US foreign policy that warns European powers not to intervene or recolonize the Western Hemisphere, called America, considering it a sphere of US influence, under the slogan “America for Americans.” Initially seen as support for Latin American independence, it evolved with the Roosevelt Corollary (1904) to justify unilateral US intervention in Latin America to protect its interests, reversing its original meaning and legitimizing interventionism.

La Resistencia

Eduardo Hernández Hdez | Partido Comunista (Mexico)

Resistencia Internacional contra el Imperialismo Norteamericano

Más allá de sus fronteras; los Estados Unidos como si se tratara de una tradición derivada de su doctrina Monroe^[1], intervienen en la vida económica, cultural, social y política de diversos países, sobre todo de países que fueron invadidos y sometidos a raíz del descubrimiento de América. La resistencia a la injerencia e intervención norteamericana en asuntos propios de las naciones tercermundistas en desarrollo; proviene de una serie de agravios e invasiones militares así como de imposiciones políticas a favor de los intereses económicos de la potencia más injerencista que haya existido hasta hoy. Esta resistencia moderna al pillaje y al saqueo de recursos naturales tiene hondas raíces históricas después de la invasión y colonización de América y que fue un proceso violento que instauró opresión y racismo históricos a través de la imposición cultural, religiosa y lingüística, el despojo de tierras, la explotación laboral brutal (mita, encomienda, esclavitud) y la creación de una jerarquía racial basada en el color de piel y origen (sistema de castas) para segregar a indígenas y africanos, sentando bases del racismo sistémico que persiste hoy en día, con sus consecuencias en desigualdad social y discriminación. La resistencia ya no es exclusiva solo de los movimientos sociales, sino también de gobiernos con carácter progresista que han asumido la defensa de sus territorio y población como una forma de sobrevivencia como naciones soberanas e independientes, tal es el caso de Colombia y Venezuela en América, Irán en oriente medio, en Asia Afganistán, Corea del Norte y Filipinas, por citar algunos ejemplos aunque la lista es más larga. La resistencia internacional contra el imperialismo

estadounidense es, por tanto, un fenómeno complejo y continuo, con raíces históricas profundas, que se adapta a las dinámicas globales contemporáneas y utiliza una variedad de medios para desafiar la influencia y la hegemonía de Estados Unidos.

Activismo versus Injerencismo e Intervencionismo

El activismo en contra el injerencismo e intervencionismo norteamericano se expresa a través de protestas masivas, demandas de igualdad y libertad, y a la organización económica y laboral. En América Latina, los movimientos antisistémicos y anticapitalistas buscan un mundo mejor, aceptando ideologías plurales pero con un objetivo común de transformación social. La resistencia también se manifiesta en la oposición a la expansión de la cultura y los valores estadounidenses, buscando afirmar identidades y soberanía cultural y económica. Y también se expresa contra la influencia económica y financiera de las corporaciones multinacionales ya que esta “influencia” es vista como una forma moderna de imperialismo, a la que se resiste a través de la promoción de la economía local y la soberanía nacional.

Oposición al Neocolonialismo Norteamericano Es la Resistencia Internacional de Hoy

La resistencia internacional contra el imperialismo norteamericano en la actualidad es un fenómeno multifacético que abarca desde la oposición política y económica de ciertos Estados, hasta la acción de movimientos sociales y activistas a nivel global. El sentimiento antiimperialista se manifiesta como un principio político en la lucha contra la intervención o influencia de una superpotencia global, así como

en la oposición al neocolonialismo.

Los movimientos sociales han hecho acciones directas de solidaridad Internacional; a través de iniciativas como la “Flotilla Sumud”, que intentó romper el bloqueo a Gaza, estos son ejemplos de activismo internacionalista y antiimperialista que buscan visibilizar y desafiar políticas respaldadas por EE. UU. en el escenario internacional. Así también ahora el S.O.S internacional a favor del pueblo Venezolano y su gobierno legítimo y constitucional, es la creación de las Brigadas Internacionales de Apoyo a Venezuela (las BIAV), para evitar la amenaza de la invasión militar y el consecuente pillaje y saqueo norteamericano sobre este país hermano.

Varios países y bloques geopolíticos desafían la hegemonía de Estados Unidos, principalmente a través de políticas exteriores independientes, alianzas alternativas y resistencia a las sanciones económicas.

Países bajo sanciones impuestas por EE. UU. como Cuba, Irán, Corea del Norte, Siria y ciertas regiones de Ucrania (Crimea, Donetsk, Lugansk) están sujetos a embargos y restricciones estadounidenses, lo que está generando un fenómeno de trascendencia mundial; la unidad de los países sancionados y agredidos; que con una fuerte política de acciones comunes en el plano diplomático, se manifiesta por parte de sus gobiernos.

Alianzas Estratégicas dentro de la Geopolítica

Las alianzas estratégicas son obligadas por las circunstancias en que ocurre el nivel de agresiones, La rivalidad geopolítica con potencias como China y Rusia implica una oposición estratégica a la influencia global de EE. UU. Existen discusiones sobre la formación de nuevas alianzas o el fortalecimiento de las existentes (como los BRICS) para contrarrestar la hegemonía del dólar y la influencia occidental.

Las Divergencias entre los Estados Unidos y sus Aliados

Dentro de alianzas tradicionales de EE. UU con sus aliados como la OTAN, hay divergencias que han dado paso a debates sobre la reducción de la dependencia de Washington para asuntos de seguridad y defensa, como se vio en las discusiones sobre la ayuda a Ucrania. Países como Francia y Alemania han mostrado disenso con políticas específicas de EE. UU., como la guerra de Irak en 2003.

Nota

[1] La Doctrina Monroe, proclamada por el presidente James Monroe en 1823, es un principio de política exterior de los EE. UU. que advierte a las potencias europeas no intervenir ni recolonizar el hemisferio occidental, llamado América; considerándolo una esfera de influencia estadounidense, bajo el lema de “América para los americanos”. Inicialmente vista como apoyo a la independencia latinoamericana, evolucionó con el Corolario Roosevelt (1904) para justificar la intervención unilateral de EE. UU. en Latinoamérica para proteger sus intereses, invirtiendo su significado original y legitimando el intervencionismo.

“Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Conference”: Reflections

Ramón Valencia (El Slavador)

In October 2025, the city of Caracas served as the stage for the “Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Conference,” hosted by the Simón Bolívar Institute. This event was attended by representatives from more than 30 communist parties and movements from different parts of the world, consolidating an international space for reflection.

The conference coincided with an emblematic date: October 20th, a day that marks the 13th anniversary of Commander Hugo Chávez’s call for “Commune or Nothing.” This call urged the deepening of the Bolivarian Revolution through “the construction of a revolutionary social network, a gigantic spiderweb that would cover the territory of the new,” capable of resisting the offensive of the capitalist system which, even then, besieged the process in a “systematic and escalating manner” (Figueroa, A.). Currently, this onslaught manifests as the criminal aggression of the United States Government in the Caribbean, which, under the pretext of the war on drugs, has murdered more than 100 citizens of various Caribbean nationalities. Behind these actions lies a true intent to loot and steal Venezuela’s resources. As the Commander foresaw, the communes are one of the primary lines of defense for the Revolution.

In this scenario of international hostility, the Conference allowed participants to directly experience and understand the tools of imperialist aggression: media warfare, psychological aggression, economic blockade, and military threats. However, it was also possible to observe the dignified and resilient response of the Venezuelan people, who continue to resist, work, and build their revolutionary process, maintaining a notable joy for life and the future.

Within this atmosphere of popular resistance, com-

munist ideology brings to the present the memory of the heroic actions of the communes in cities such as Paris, Lyon, Marseille, and Toulouse, as well as the reference of Stepan Shahumyan in the Baku Commune. These historical experiences serve as inspiration to understand the current feat of constructing Bolivarian popular democracy, allowing for a deeper comprehension of the revolutionary process through both the discourse and the practice of its protagonists: the people and their government. This process is characterized by “tools that emerge not only from theories, but from the collective genius of the workers themselves” (Mücadele Birliği).

It is urgent and decisive to help understand and explain the imperialist and fascist nature of this aggression, a phenomenon occurring globally using varied tools. Only through this understanding will it be possible to fulfill the “central strategic task of building a united, broad, flexible, and resilient front” (Almarzooq, H.). In this sense, “the tactics of the working class must prioritize the unity of all those who fight against imperialist powers, keeping the false lefts and the forces of the bourgeois bloc at a distance” (Ángel, M.).

It is fundamental to understand that imperialist aggression and the rise of neo-fascist forces emerge as a reaction to the birth of a multilateral world, where the military and economic hegemony of the United States is increasingly questioned and weakened. In this context, “it is in the interest of the proletariat and the peoples to delay the formation of an imperialist coalition for as long as possible, thereby developing the mass strength of anti-imperialism” (Ángel, M.). Every day of peace and containment of aggression is a victory for life and the revolution.

It is appropriate to note that in the emergence of this multilateral world and in the confrontation of imperialist strategy, the struggle of the peoples and Communist Parties (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and especially the People’s Republic of China)—who have already undertaken the path toward a socialist society—has played a determining role, alongside countries with nationalist and sovereign governments, especially Russia, which has waged a prolonged special military operation against NATO.

The forces and bonds of a new world are being built, in which the communist thought and practice of the workers will continue to be fundamental.

The conclusions of the Conference led to a deep and unquestionable commitment to militant solidarity with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; to deploy a campaign in all our countries to denounce and clarify the imperialist aggression and its causes; and, in the event of an invasion of its territory, to promote the organization of international brigades. Likewise, we commit to continue denouncing the “fascistization” of imperialist politics in all our countries, and to the education, organization, and mobilization of our peoples to resist the attack of reactionary forces; to continue denouncing the criminal and genocidal action of Zionism against the Palestinian people; and to join our forces in the process of the birth of a multilateral world.

May our greatest success in this year 2026 be the strengthening of our resilience and the advancement of our struggles.

“Conferencia Antimperialista y Anti-fascista”: Reflexiones

Ramón Valencia (El Slavador)

En octubre de 2025, la ciudad de Caracas fue el escenario de la “Conferencia antimperialista y anti-fascista”, siendo el anfitrión el Instituto Simón Bolívar. A este evento asistieron representantes de más de 30 partidos y movimientos comunistas de distintas partes del mundo, consolidando un espacio de reflexión internacional.

La conferencia coincidió con una fecha emblemática: el 20 de octubre, día que marca el XIII aniversario del llamado del Comandante Hugo Chávez de “Comuna o Nada”. Este llamado urgía a profundizar la revolución bolivariana mediante “la construcción de una red social revolucionaria, una gigantesca telaraña que cubriera el territorio de lo nuevo”, capaz de resistir la ofensiva del sistema capitalista que ya en esos momentos asediaba de “manera sistemática y ascendente” (Figueroa A.). Actualmente, esta embestida se manifiesta en la agresión criminal del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en el Caribe, la cual, bajo el pretexto de la lucha contra las drogas, ha asesinado más de 100 ciudadanos de distintas nacionalidades caribeñas. Detrás de estas acciones se identifica una verdadera intención de saqueo y robo de los recursos de Venezuela. Y tal como lo previó el Comandante son las comunas una de las principales líneas de defensa de la Revolución.

En este escenario de hostilidad internacional, la Conferencia permitió a los participantes experimentar y comprender directamente las herramientas de la agresión imperialista: la guerra mediática, la agresión psicológica, el bloqueo económico y la amenaza militar. Sin embargo, también fue posible observar la respuesta digna y resiliente del pueblo venezolano, que continúa resistiendo, trabajando y construyendo su proceso revolucionario, manteniendo una notable

alegría por la vida y el futuro.

En este ambiente de resistencia popular, el ideario comunista trae al presente la memoria de las acciones heroicas de la comuna en ciudades como París, Lyon, Marsella y Toulouse, así como la referencia de Stepan Shahumyan en la comuna de Bakú. Estas experiencias históricas sirven de inspiración para entender la actual gesta de construcción de la democracia popular bolivariana, permitiendo una comprensión más profunda del proceso revolucionario, tanto desde el discurso como desde la práctica de sus protagonistas: el pueblo y su gobierno. Este proceso se caracteriza por “herramientas que surgen no solo de teorías, sino del propio genio colectivo de los trabajadores” (Mücadele Birliği).

Resulta urgente y determinante ayudar a comprender y explicar la naturaleza imperialista y fascista de la agresión, fenómeno que ocurre a nivel global y utiliza herramientas variadas. Solamente a partir de este entendimiento será posible cumplir con la “tarea estratégica central de construir un frente único, amplio, flexible y resistente” (Almarzooq, H.). En este sentido, “la táctica de la clase obrera debe priorizar la unidad de todos aquellos que luchan contra las potencias imperialistas, manteniendo a distancia a las falsas izquierdas y a las fuerzas del bloque burgués.” (Ángel, M.).

Es fundamental comprender que la agresión imperialista y el ascenso de fuerzas neofascistas surgen como reacción al nacimiento de un mundo multilateral, donde la hegemonía militar y económica de Estados Unidos se ve cada vez más cuestionada y debilitada. En este contexto, “al proletariado y a los pueblos les interesa aplazar el mayor tiempo posible la formación de una coalición imperialista, desarrol-

lando así la fuerza de masas del antimperialismo” (Ángel, M.). Cada día de paz y contención de la agresión, es una victoria para la vida y la revolución.

Es oportuno señalar que en el surgimiento de este mundo multilateral y en la confrontación de la estrategia imperialistas, la lucha de los pueblos y Partidos Comunistas (República Popular Democrática de Corea, Viet Nam, Cuba y especialmente de República Popular China), que ya han emprendido el camino por la sociedad socialista ha jugado un papel determinante, junto a países con Gobiernos Nacionalistas y soberanos, especialmente Rusia que ha librado una prolongada operación militar especial contra la OTAN.

Se están construyendo las fuerzas y los vínculos de un nuevo mundo, en el que el pensamiento y la práctica comunista de los trabajadores continuara siendo fundamental.

Las conclusiones de la Conferencia conllevaron a un profundo e incuestionable compromiso de solidaridad militante con la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a desplegar en todos nuestros países una campaña de denuncia y aclaración de la agresión imperialista y sus causas; y en caso, de una invasión a su territorio promover la organización de brigadas internacionales; así también, a continuar, en todos nuestros países en la denuncia de la fascistización de la política imperialista, en la educación, organización y movilización de nuestros pueblos para resistir el ataque de las fuerzas reaccionarias, a continuar denunciando la acción criminal y genocida del sionismo, en contra del pueblo Palestino, y en sumar nuestras fuerzas al proceso de nacimiento de un mundo multilateral.

Que en este año 2026, nuestro mayor éxito sea el fortalecimiento de nuestra resiliencia y el avance de nuestras luchas.

The World in Turmoil?—Trump’s “Visions”

Antifascist Former Resistance Fighters Netherlands (AFVN)

This is an edited and expanded version of the original FIR article titled “The world in turmoil?—Trump’s ‘visions’”.

In recent days, the new American “National Security Strategy” has been made public. FIR typically does not concern itself with documents on national foreign policy. However, this document sheds new light on many issues concerning war and peace and domestic political developments in Europe, and is expected to have a massive impact on our work.

This strategy is reflected in the current military escalation in the Caribbean, where the US attacks and even kills people outside its own territory whom it accuses of criminal activities. Destroying ships on the high seas and killing crews for alleged drug smuggling may seem populist in the United States, but it violates international law and international shipping agreements on all fronts. Now the US military has gone a step further. In an act of piracy, a Venezuelan oil tanker was seized on international waters. The US, which as part of its “security strategy” has declared the Caribbean and all of Latin America as its direct sphere of influence in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, claims that Venezuela itself is involved in drug smuggling, even though it has been known for years that it is Colombian cartels that dominate the US drug trade. But for the US, the Bolivarian Republic and its oil reserves are the coveted object for which it would even risk a war. The US government’s announcement that Venezuelan airspace is closed to international airlines shows how arrogantly US policy is being conducted. This action finds no justification in UN Security Council resolutions, but all airlines that want to remain present on the US

market must obey this economic blackmail by the US government. It is a repetition of the US sanctions policy against Cuba, which has been condemned by a large majority in the UN General Assembly for years. However, US politics pays no heed to this; on the contrary, it puts pressure on all economic partners who want to operate on the US market to bow to these sanctions—at the expense of the Cuban civilian population, who are denied basic medical technology and other supplies. All US governments, both Republican and Democratic, have practiced this inhumane behavior over the past decades.

What is new about the US government’s “National Security Strategy” is an altered vision of Europe. While the US remains interested in cooperation, it looks with concern at the state of the continent, which is threatened by “the real and even more threatening prospect of the extinction of civilization” due to its migration policy, “which transforms the continent and sows discord.” Regarding domestic policy in European countries, the administration complains about the “suppression of political opposition” and the “loss of national identities and self-confidence.” Whereas it was previously the “privilege of the West” to denounce “human rights violations” around the world, the US now uses similar arguments to support far-right forces (referred to by Trump as “patriotic parties”) and their room for maneuver in Europe. This criticism of the suppression of political opposition is not in itself unjustified, but it testifies to boundless cynicism when it comes from a government that itself is preparing a war against Venezuela, and remains silent about the ongoing intimidation and criminalization of left-wing, anti-imperialist movements in Europe, such as AFVN and its partner

organizations. Washington wants to “help Europe correct its current course.” Europe must “remain European.”

Therefore, it will “encourage its political allies in Europe” to re-strengthen the “individual character” of “European nations.” In this narrative, “the growing influence of patriotic parties in Europe” already provides “reason for great optimism.”

What this ideological and political influence will look like became clear this year. Elon Musk not only campaigned for the AfD during the German elections but also sent a video message to the largest racist march in London a few weeks ago. The outrage of the European liberal establishment about this is as hypocritical as it is predictable. They themselves support transatlantic campaigns. Their criticism is not aimed at international reactionary cooperation per se, but solely at the fact that it now undermines their own geopolitical agenda. Honorary guests of various far-right parties in Europe, including Fratelli d’Italia, the Rassemblement National, the AfD and others, were invited to Trump’s inauguration. And the CPAC-Hungary (Conservative Political Action Conference) held this summer in Budapest, where representatives of various European far-right parties spoke, was supported at the highest level of the US government. The theses on Europe formulated there were a blueprint for the new American “National Security Strategy.”

While European government representatives now adapt to this strategy of transatlantic cooperation, through which they continue their own military expansion and imperialist interventions via NATO, there can be only one strategy for democratic civil society: to resist both American interference and the European establishment which, in the name of ‘democratic values’, itself paves the way for militarism, social dismantling and the erosion of democratic rights that form the breeding ground for the far right. This aggressive turn in American policy is no coincidence or personal whim. It is the logical outcome of

late capitalist imperialism in deep crisis.

1. Attack on Venezuela: The Logic of Monopoly Capital

The piracy, sanctions and threat of war against Venezuela are driven by the concrete interests of US financial monopoly capital. Control over Venezuelan oil, gold and strategic minerals is essential for profit maximization. But more importantly: the Bolivarian model of sovereign development sets a dangerous precedent. It shows that a country can escape the grip of multinationals and the IMF. This example must be destroyed so that no other country in Latin America or beyond dares to pursue an independent course. The “economic war” via sanctions is the preferred weapon of 21st-century imperialism: it uses the financial dominance of the dollar to strangle peoples who refuse to submit.

2. Support for European Fascism: Capital Seeks Its Emergency Brake

The US establishment’s flirtation with European far-right parties is not an ideological curiosity. It is a conscious class politics of capital in distress. The traditional so-called centrist parties are losing their ability to mislead the population about the consequences of capitalism: ever deeper austerity, rising cost of living, imperialist wars and environmental issues. The legitimacy crisis of the system is growing.

These parties themselves, under their ‘democratic’ facade, have already pursued a fundamentally proto-fascist course: they built up the repressive state apparatus, brought social rights to an end and waged economic war via sanctions. They thus created the material and legal conditions for fascism. Therefore, big capital—both in the US and in Europe—now openly cultivates and finances its fascist auxiliary troops, as the logical next step on a continuum of capitalist crisis management. Parties like the AfD, RN and Fratelli d’Italia serve a dual purpose:

- Divide: Channel the anger of the working class

into racist and nationalist hatred, away from the real enemy: the capitalist system and the ruling class. They provide the crisis created by liberalism with a toxic, mobilizing ideology. This seamlessly aligns with Georgi Dimitrov's analysis, who described fascist demagoguery as "speculating on the fierce hatred of the workers against the predatory bourgeoisie" to mislead them with enticing slogans.

- **Repress:** Further build up and legitimize an authoritarian state apparatus that can ruthlessly crush trade unions, left-wing parties and social movements. This is the core of Dimitrov's definition of fascism as "the organization of the terrorist reckoning with the working class."

- **Mobilize:** Forge a hyper-militaristic, ethnically homogeneous "Fortress Europe" as a united front in the desperate struggle of the old imperialism against the rise of the multipolar world (e.g., China, Russia, BRICS). In Dimitrov's terms, these parties thus form the potential "shock troops of international counter-revolution" for a new, authoritarian imperialist bloc.

Trump's "patriotic" rhetoric and support for European fascists are therefore not a break with capitalism, but a radicalization of it. It is capital's attempt, now that the democratic facade has been cracked by the actions of liberalism itself, to pull the fascist emergency brake and switch to an openly terrorist dictatorship to maintain its rule.

As President Nicolás Maduro of Venezuela analyzed in speeches at the International Anti-Fascist Congress: modern fascism is essentially a violent reaction of the old, crisis-ridden imperialist bloc to the unstoppable rise of a multipolar world. The economic and political rise of countries like China, Russia, India, Iran and the BRICS alliance is breaking the monopoly of Western capital. Dollar hegemony is faltering, raw materials no longer automatically end up in Western hands, and sovereign development models outside neoliberalism demonstrate their success.

Current fascism is the desperate response to this.

Because the capitalist West can no longer reverse this power shift economically and politically, it is switching to open aggression: economic warfare (sanctions), hybrid warfare (coup attempts, disinformation) and, ultimately, direct military confrontation (proxy war in Ukraine, threats to China).

3. Conclusion: One War, Many Fronts

This crisis manifests itself in panic among the unpopular, warmongering governments of Germany, France and the EU clique around Von der Leyen. Their proxy army in Ukraine is morally and militarily exhausted, while the plan for the biggest bank robbery of the century—the seizure of Russian assets—is further tearing apart the European project. These are the death throes of the old imperialist bloc.

The contradiction between the weakening European and the aggressive American camp is real and temporarily weakens the imperialist front. This gives us breathing space, something we as a revolutionary movement must make full use of to win over as many people as possible, because only the revolutionary activity of the working class can overthrow the current system.

The struggle against American imperialism is inextricably linked to the struggle against rising fascism in Europe. They are two sides of the same coin: the desperate reaction of a global capitalist system in decline.

Our solidarity with Venezuela, our resistance to NATO as the core of the imperialist war machine, and our fight against the AfD and its ilk—these are not separate battles. It is one and the same class struggle.

This historical breathing space, created by the crisis and anti-imperialist perseverance of countries like Russia, China and Venezuela offers a crucial opportunity to build an independent, class-conscious popular front from below.

The task of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist movement is to expose this systemic link and build

an international, solidary counter-power from below. A power that capital cannot divide, and that can respond to the aggression of imperialism both at the frontline (as in Venezuela) and in the heart of the beast (Europe, the US). This defensive struggle finds its historical perspective and only real way out in the construction of a socialist alternative. Only a movement that understands that this is a systemic struggle can truly organize resistance.

The Bulgarian protests and the fall of the government

September 23 Movement (Bulgaria)

December 11, 2025, the Bulgarian government announced its resignation. This happened after two demonstrations on December 1 and 10, which were huge for the scale of Bulgaria and covered all major cities. The government was officially composed of three parties: GERB (which had dominated political life for the past 15 years), ITN (led by a populist showman), and the Bulgarian Socialist Party (don't be fooled by the word "socialism" in the party's name; the party has nothing to do with socialism). In order to obtain a majority in parliament, the government was supported by DPS-NN, led by Delian Peevski, who is considered one of the most influential people in Bulgaria. The government followed a consistent policy of subservience to the EU, NATO, and the US (as it has almost always done for the past 35 years) and did everything possible to bring the country into the eurozone, which is expected to happen on January 1, 2026.

Domestically, it maintained the basic line of the last 35 years, following the interests of big comprador and international capital at the expense of workers. At the same time, it continued the trend of previous governments of allocating large funds to the police and the army, thus insuring itself against future protests and riots. The line of confrontation with Russia and military support for Ukraine also remained unchanged. Undoubtedly, from the point of view of the communist and anti-imperialist forces, Rosen Zhelyazkov's government was a direct opponent.

The primary reason for the protests was the proposed budget for 2026, which is expected to be the first budget in euros. Paradoxically, the initial criticism of the budget came from the right, claiming that the budget was too "leftist." It included measures such as an increase in the tax on dividends and the maximum social security threshold. The so-called "employers' organizations" (something like "unions"

of capitalists) immediately opposed the budget and even boycotted and did not participate in the traditional Bulgarian "tripartite council" (which takes place before the budget is adopted, between representatives of workers, employers, and the state). The opposition parties, especially the most pro-European and pro-American coalition ("We Continue the Change—Democratic Bulgaria"), launched an active campaign against the budget.

A massive campaign was launched to encourage participation in the protest against the budget planned for December 1. All major television stations advertised the event. Everyone associated with George Soros' foundations, the European Union, and the United States became active in supporting this protest. There are various objective social problems in the country that made people quite inclined to come out en masse to protest against the government. In the months leading up to the expected adoption of the euro, inflation is reaching enormous proportions. Prices are rising sharply every day.

The size of the demonstration on December 1 surprised even its organizers. In total, over 100,000 people protested in all cities, something rarely seen in Bulgaria. Many young people joined the protests, to whom the message was actually directed. Unfortunately, a number of weaknesses in Bulgarian social and political life in recent years were also evident, such as the problem with the level of political culture and literacy. The main slogans did not go beyond demands for the government to resign and personal attacks on leading political figures. Only representatives of the liberal pro-American opposition and even some semi-fascist figures spoke from the official stage of the protest. The stage openly called for a ban on communist ideology ("lustration" in their words), persecution of "agents of Russia" and "Maidanization" of Bulgaria. Although various people joined

the protest, including opponents of imperialism, European integration, and the introduction of the euro, the main tone of the demonstration in Sofia remained in line with the tastes of right-wing and anti-communist forces. Paradoxically, the right-wing pro-American and pro-EU government was criticized by the right-wing pro-American and pro-EU opposition for not being sufficiently supportive of what is called “Euro-Atlanticism” in Bulgaria and for not providing sufficient support to the regime in Ukraine. There were even provocations and scenes of violence.

Outside the capital Sofia, where the reaction is not as strong, the situation was slightly different. In some places, reasonable demands could be seen, and even some against our country’s entry into the eurozone. Unfortunately, Bulgaria is too centralized politically, and the main resonance comes from what is happening in the center of the capital, where pro-imperialist forces are strongest.

The main organizers of the demonstration from the liberal pro-Western opposition were intoxicated by the success of the protest and changed their demand from the withdrawal of the 2026 budget to the resignation of the government. A second protest was scheduled for December 10, 2026.

The communist, revolutionary, and anti-imperialist forces were faced with the question of how to respond to these events. It was clear that these demonstrations were attended by a huge number of ordinary people who should not be left in the hands of the liberal and extreme right-wingers who were leading these protests. Supporting the government was out of the question because of its deeply anti-popular nature. Some, such as the Revival Party (which has made a significant contribution to the Bulgarian people’s struggle against joining the eurozone, criticizing the sending of weapons to Ukraine and Bulgaria’s colonial position), called on their followers to join the anti-government protests, emphasizing the anti-popular nature of the government. Others, such as the September 23 Movement, tried to use the crowds to spread the message of the need to fight to

the end against the adoption of the euro in Bulgaria and against the country’s imperialist dependence. Before the second protest on December 10, there was tension and threats (mainly on the internet) calling for opponents of NATO and the EU to be kept out of the demonstration.

In the end, the second protest on December 10 drew no fewer people than the first. The situation in Sofia was similar—the participants in the protest were diverse, but the stage was dominated by various reactionary forces. Neo-fascist groups brought a huge poster with the words “This is not Moscow,” with the Russian flag and the letter Z crossed out. Anti-imperialist forces were present with their own bloc at the protest. Again, in other cities, there were also calls for the preservation of the national currency that could be seen among the other slogans.

The day after the second demonstrations, the government decided to resign. Some declared this to be a “victory for the people,” while others saw various behind-the-scenes games being played between the leading political figures. There are sufficient grounds for these events to be viewed both as a popular uprising against the political elite and, at the same time, as an attempt at a “color revolution” and a “Maidan”—elements of both were present in the Bulgarian squares. The resignation of the government at this point, on the other hand, means that no one will take political responsibility for the huge inflation we expect in connection with the adoption of the euro on January 1, 2026. On the other hand, this leaves opportunities for anti-imperialist forces to make every effort to prevent entry into the eurozone, which has been the most important struggle of the Bulgarian people in recent years.

In any case, trust in the existing system has been seriously shaken and there is a search for alternatives. It is all a matter of sufficient organization to bring about the necessary transformations that will free the Bulgarian people from the capitalist system and colonial dependence on imperialist forces.

Why is Venezuela a Strategic Threat to the United States? The Nation's True Secret Weapon

Patro Anaya | Unión Proletaria (Spain)

Known worldwide for its colossal natural wealth, Venezuela is much more than mere booty for imperialist looting. It is a coastal country in northern South America, with a territory twice the size of Spain and a population of approximately 29 million inhabitants, positioning itself among the ten most biodiverse nations on the planet.

Its material wealth is well known and constitutes a coveted objective:

- **Energy:** It possesses the largest oil reserves in the world and vast natural gas reserves.
- **Precious and Strategic Minerals:** It has significant deposits of gold, diamonds, and coltan, in addition to being rich in iron, bauxite, nickel, copper, and rare earth elements.
- **Vital Resources:** It houses one of the largest freshwater basins on the continent and an immense variety of non-metallic resources.

Faced with this inventory, the question arises: Is it only the looting of these resources that motivates the military aggressiveness of U.S. imperialists?

The answer transcends the material. There exists a strategic asset, as potent as it is invisible to the world, which represents an existential threat to the capitalist order: the sovereign organization of the Venezuelan working people into Communes.

In the context of an undeclared Third World War, driven by imperialism in crisis, the Bolivarian Revolution prepares to fulfill the testamentary mandate of Commander Hugo Chávez: “Independence or nothing, commune or nothing.” This is not a rhetorical slogan; it is the realization of an alternative popular power.

The socialist Commune is the bulwark that guar-

antees the freedom and prosperity of Venezuela. It is this capacity for self-government, for resistance from the grassroots, and for the construction of an alternative social model that makes global elites tremble. The United States does not only seek its resources; it needs to annihilate the example that an organized people can be masters of their own destiny, because that is an ideological virus they cannot control.

Commune or Nothing!

This slogan synthesizes a project of popular organization. In his speech on October 20, 2012, Chávez raised the need to weave a new type of network to cover the territory, warning that, otherwise, the project would be absorbed by the old system, which he compared to a “gigantic amoeba” or a “monster”: capitalism.^[1]

The communal model strikes its roots in the heroic Paris Commune of 1871, gestated as a response to the betrayal of the bourgeoisie and recognized as the first workers’ government in history. This legacy was subsequently developed and expanded by the soviets or councils in Russia—grassroots organs that merged legislative and executive functions, with representatives who were revocable and subject to an imperative mandate.

Even before all this, the Comunero rebellion of El Socorro in 1781, in the Colombo-Venezuelan Andes, proclaimed the “Union of the oppressed against the oppressors.”^[2]

Following the death of Commander Chávez, Venezuela faced an escalation of external aggressions, with sanctions led by the United States in support of internal counter-revolution. These attempts failed

thanks to the foundation of popular organization previously built, the wisdom of a mobilized people, and the leadership of President Nicolás Maduro in the continuity of the Bolivarian legacy.

The Venezuelan experience has demonstrated that success in overcoming poverty does not reside in the programs of organizations like the IMF or the World Bank, but in the strengthening of national sovereignty and the social orientation of the economy.^[3] In other words, during the last 25 years, this revolutionary project has become the expression of the political will of centralized power and the enthusiasm of the popular communes for the benefit of the majority of Venezuelan society.

Commune? What is it and how is it formed?

The Commune in Venezuela represents the fundamental cell of a new model of social, political, and economic organization. It emerges as a model of social and territorial organization that promotes collective practice. It is the materialization of a project of popular power that seeks to transform the structure of the State from the base.

Origins and Evolution

The process began in 2003 with the promotion of forms of collective praxis such as cooperatives, Social Property Enterprises, and factories under workers' control. The official push for communes occurred in December 2008, merging material resources with a firm political will to drive an alternative economy.

The Commune is defined as a unit of local government with a territorial dimension, born from the concerted union of several Communal Councils following a detailed study of their geographical and social space. It functions as an organ of power based on the search for collective solutions.^[4]

Its objective goes beyond satisfying immediate material needs; it proposes to reduce the nation's historical deficits, settle social inequalities, and include traditionally marginalized sectors, thus advancing

toward the construction of a new social model.^[2]

Legal and Institutional Framework

The State has promoted this process through legal and institutional tools, including:

- April 25, 2019: The Bolivarian University of Communes is founded (Official Gazette No. 6,453), for the theoretical and practical training of comuneros.
- December 30, 2024: The Reform Law of the Organic Law of Communes was enacted (Extraordinary Gazette No. 6,872), consolidating its legal framework and establishing its current physiognomy. This law expands democracy by establishing that the Assembly of Citizens is the holder of the power to decide.^[5]

Structure and Functioning: The Government of the Commune

The law establishes the concept of the Government of the Commune, which synthesizes the organizational, administrative, and articulatory forms within the territorial space where it is seated.^[6]

Its structure is composed of:

- Parliament of the Commune (Legislative instance)
- Executive Council of the Commune
- Controlling Council (Fiscal) of the Commune
- Council of Justice of the Peace of the Commune
- Electoral Commission of the Commune
- Bank of the Commune

This Government is responsible for planning, administering, and executing communal management, acting as a bridge with the State for the implementation of public policies. In this way, when the community approves a project and it receives state funds, the Communal Bank is in charge of its administration, thus materializing participatory democracy.

It is the people themselves who organize, deciding in a planned, democratic, and consensual manner how to manage the resources provided by the Venezuelan State for the benefit of all citizens of the

Commune. All workers participate in the political life of their Commune.

Participatory Democracy

The basis of this system is the Assembly of Citizens, the maximum decision-making instance where the community discusses and votes on projects. Here lies the essence of direct democracy: the community discusses, modifies, and votes on projects.

Representatives are subject to an imperative mandate and are revocable, which obliges them to act in strict compliance with assembly decisions, in contrast to the representative mandate of bourgeois parliamentarism. Therefore, it represents a very important advance in terms of social democratic participation.^[7]

Economic and Productive Management and National Defense

As a social financial institution, the Communal Bank is responsible for the economic-financial organization of a social nature that manages, administers, transfers, finances, facilitates, captures, and controls—in accordance with the guidelines established in the Communal Plan for the Homeland—the financial and non-financial resources of the communal scope, both returnable and non-returnable. It drives economic policies with the democratic and protagonic participation of the people, under a social, political, economic, and cultural approach for the construction of the socialist productive model.^[8]

It supports productive initiatives and strengthens the local economy through a mechanism of accountability in periodic assemblies, ensuring that projects align with the real needs of the community. The Executive Council, as an organizational vanguard, is structured into commissions (Planning, Economy, Security and Peace, etc.) to sustain various productive and administrative activities.

This community autonomy, sustained by assembly practice, constitutes a rupture with the capitalist

logic of production, which prioritizes private profit within a framework of mercantile anarchy. On the contrary, the communal model is oriented toward the attainment of social benefits through a democratically planned economy.

Furthermore, it constitutes a formidable barrier against internal aggressions, such as coups d'état with puppet governments, and against external and imperialist aggressions. As Commander Chávez warned, it was necessary to weave a “gigantic spiderweb” of the new to avoid being absorbed by the old system. A network of communes with its own autonomy and a conscious and organized population represents a strategic challenge for imperialism, as a people who are masters of their destiny defend their project with conviction.

A Civilizational Project

With nearly 50,000 registered communal councils, aggregated into Communal Circuits and Communes, this model represents a significant advance in democratic participation. The voluntary union of communes at the national level is neither federalism nor bureaucratic centralism, but a form of democratic centralism where the organized people decide, plan, and manage their resources for the collective benefit, eliminating intermediaries and building an alternative territorial, social, and political base.

That is to say, the Commune is built as a revolutionary entity, as a territorial, social, and political base, and as a proletarian morality—nullifying finance capital and intermediaries to eliminate the prior indebtedness usually required to satisfy community needs.

Final Considerations

Contemporary imperialism, overwhelmed by its own internal contradictions which bring it dangerously close to a global conflict scenario (Third World War), has been unable to digest the loss of influence over much of Latin America. As a response, it has

launched a counter-offensive of an openly recolonizing character.

Venezuela is in the eye of this hurricane. The siege by U.S. and European imperialism has intensified systematically through a suffocating economic blockade—a genuine measure of collective punishment against the population—which today scales toward the threat of direct military intervention.

This multifaceted aggression has severely impacted the national economy, generating food shortages and difficulties in satisfying basic material needs. Precisely, this external pressure has accelerated the need to strengthen the Communal Association, which has become a vital mechanism for the defense and self-subsistence of the people.

In this context, the Commune is not a mere administrative instrument; it is not an organ of domination and oppression of one class by another, but rather an organ of alliance of the popular classes and the seed of a new type of State. It represents the destruction of the capitalist State as an instrument of bourgeois dictatorship and its replacement by the proletariat organizing itself economically, legally, and socially, alongside the rest of the people. For this reason, it is so dangerous for it to spread internationally and for it to be taken as a model by the populations of capitalist countries.

Any attempt at military intervention will crash against the iron determination of a people who feel sovereign over their homeland.

Given this scenario, it is strategic and urgent to promote a process of communal construction that, starting from the base, permanently nurtures and dialogues with the orientation and scientific knowledge provided by the revolutionary leadership, creating a dialectical process where popular praxis and the scientific orientation of the vanguard feed back into each other in an indispensable manner.

Although its development has not been without challenges and has not reached the desired extension, it is the construction, by the working people,

of a model where social property demonstrates its viability against the hegemony of private property, scientifically illuminating a path of integral emancipation.

Far from being a theoretical declaration, this is a model with proven results. I will delve deeper into this topic in a future article.

Therefore, the Commune stands as the historical form through which Venezuela announces and builds its own path toward Socialism of the 21st Century.

And now, what do we do from Spain? Let us learn, disseminate, and support this enriching experience of our Venezuelan class brothers and sisters.

Imperialist hands off Venezuela!

Long live the struggle of the working class!

Notes

[1] Hugo R. Chávez F. A Change of Course (Golpe de Timón), 10/20/2012, b:16.

[2] Amílcar Jesús Figueroa Salazar. The Commune as a Substantive Element of Socialist Transition. 2025. Caracas International Anti-Imperialist Conference.

[3] Baltic Platform. The People's Commune—The Path to Socialism in Venezuela. 2025. Caracas International Anti-Imperialist Conference.

[4] Hugo R. Chávez F: Thesis presented for consideration at the Training Workshop, 12/07/2008.

[5] Article 21. Reform Law of the Organic Law of Communes—Extraordinary Official Gazette 6.872. Caracas, 12/30/2024.

[6] Article 22. Reform Law of the Organic Law of Communes—Extraordinary Official Gazette 6.872. Caracas, 12/30/2024.

[7] Article 56. Reform Law of the Organic Law of Communes—Extraordinary Official Gazette 6.872. Caracas, 12/30/2024.

[8] Article 4. Reform Law of the Organic Law of Communes—Extraordinary Official Gazette 6.872. Caracas, 12/30/2024.

¿Por qué Venezuela es una amenaza estratégica para Estados Unidos?

La verdadera arma secreta de la nación

Patro Anaya | Unión Proletaria (España)

Conocida mundialmente por sus descomunales riquezas naturales, Venezuela es mucho más que un botín para el saqueo imperial. Es un país costero en el norte de Sudamérica, con un territorio que duplica el de España y una población de alrededor de 29 millones de habitantes, posicionándose entre las diez naciones con mayor biodiversidad del planeta.

Su riqueza material es bien conocida y constituye un objetivo codiciado:

- **Energía:** Posee las mayores reservas de petróleo del mundo y vastas reservas de gas natural.
- **Minerales Preciosos y Estratégicos:** Cuenta con importantes yacimientos de oro, diamantes, y coltán, además de ser rico en hierro, bauxita, níquel, cobre y elementos de tierras raras.
- **Recursos Vitales:** Alberga una de las mayores cuencas de agua dulce del continente y una inmensa variedad de recursos no metálicos.

Frente a este inventario, surge la pregunta: ¿Es solamente el saqueo de estos recursos lo que motiva la agresividad militar de los imperialistas estadounidenses?

La respuesta trasciende lo material. Existe un activo estratégico, tan potente como invisible para el mundo, que representa una amenaza existencial para el orden capitalista: la organización soberana del pueblo trabajador venezolano en Comunas.

En el contexto de una Tercera Guerra Mundial no declarada, impulsada por un imperialismo en crisis, la Revolución Bolivariana se prepara a cumplir el mandato testamentario del Comandante Hugo Chávez: “Independencia o nada, comuna o nada”. Este no es un lema retórico; es la concreción de un poder popular alternativo.

La Comuna socialista es el baluarte que garantiza la libertad y prosperidad de Venezuela. Es esta capacidad de autogobierno, de resistencia desde la base y de construcción de un modelo social alternativo lo que hace temblar a las élites globales. Estados Unidos no solo busca sus recursos; necesita aniquilar el ejemplo de que un pueblo organizado puede ser dueño de su propio destino, porque ese es un virus ideológico que no puede controlar.

¡Comuna o nada!

Esta consigna, sintetiza un proyecto de organización popular. En su intervención del 20 de octubre de 2012, Chávez planteó la necesidad de tejer una red de nuevo tipo que cubriera el territorio, advirtiendo que, de lo contrario, el proyecto sería absorbido por el sistema anterior, al que comparó con una «gigantesca ameba» o un «monstruo»: el capitalismo.^[1]

El modelo comunal hunde sus raíces en la heroica Comuna de París de 1871, gestada como respuesta a la traición de la burguesía y reconocida como el primer gobierno obrero de la historia. Este legado fue posteriormente desarrollado y ampliado por los soviets o consejos en Rusia, órganos de base que fusionaban las funciones legislativa y ejecutiva, con representantes revocables y sujetos a mandato imperativo.

Incluso antes de todo esto, la rebelión comunera de El Socorro de 1781 en los Andes colombo-venezolana proclamó la «Unión de los oprimidos contra los opresores».^[2]

Tras el fallecimiento del Comandante Chávez, Venezuela enfrentó una escalada de agresiones externas, con sanciones lideradas por Estados Unidos en apoyo

a la contrarrevolución interna. Estos intentos fracasaron gracias a la base de organización popular previamente construida, la sabiduría de un pueblo movilizado y el liderazgo del Presidente Nicolás Maduro en la continuidad del legado bolivariano.

La experiencia venezolana ha demostrado que el éxito en la superación de la pobreza no reside en los programas de organismos como el FMI o el Banco Mundial, sino en el fortalecimiento de la soberanía nacional y la orientación social de la economía.^[3] En otras palabras, durante los últimos 25 años, este proyecto revolucionario se ha convertido en la expresión de la voluntad política del poder centralizado y del entusiasmo de las comunas populares en beneficio de la mayoría de la sociedad venezolana.

¿Comuna? ¿Qué es y cómo se forma?

La Comuna en Venezuela representa la célula fundamental de un nuevo modelo de organización social, política y económica. Surge como un modelo de organización social y territorial que promueve una práctica colectiva. Es la materialización de un proyecto de poder popular que busca transformar la estructura del Estado desde la base.

Orígenes y Evolución

El proceso comienza en 2003 con la promoción de formas de praxis colectiva como cooperativas, Empresas de Propiedad Social y fábricas bajo control obrero. El impulso oficial a las comunas se produce en diciembre de 2008, fusionando recursos materiales con una firme voluntad política para impulsar una economía alternativa.

La Comuna se define como una unidad de gobierno local con dimensión territorial, que nace de la unión concertada de varios Concejos Comunales luego de un estudio detallado de su espacio geográfico y social. Funciona como un órgano de poder basado en la búsqueda de soluciones colectivas.^[4]

Su objetivo va más allá de satisfacer necesidades materiales inmediatas; se propone reducir los défi-

cits históricos de la nación, saldar desigualdades sociales e incluir a sectores tradicionalmente marginados, avanzando así hacia la construcción de un nuevo modelo social.^[2]

Marco Legal e Institucional

El Estado ha impulsado este proceso mediante herramientas legales e institucionales, entre otras están:

El 25 de abril de 2019: Se funda la Universidad Bolivariana de las Comunas (Gaceta Oficial No. 6.453), para la formación teórica y práctica de los comuneros.

El 30 de diciembre de 2024: Se dictó la Ley de reforma de la ley Orgánica de las Comunas (Gaceta Extraordinaria No. 6.872), que consolida su marco jurídico e imprime su fisonomía actual. En ella, se amplía la democracia, en tanto establece que es la Asamblea de Ciudadanos y Ciudadanas la poseedora de la facultad de decidir.^[5]

Estructura y Funcionamiento: El Gobierno de la Comuna

La ley establece el concepto de Gobierno de la Comuna, que sintetiza las formas organizativas, de administración y de articulación en el espacio territorial, donde ésta tiene asiento.^[6]

Su estructura se compone de:

- Parlamento de la Comuna (Instancia legislativa)
- Consejo Ejecutivo de la Comuna
- Consejo de Contraloría (Fiscal) de la Comuna
- Consejo de Justicia de Paz de la Comuna
- Comisión Electoral de la Comuna
- Banco de la Comuna

Este Gobierno es responsable de planificar, administrar y ejecutar la gestión comunal, actuando como puente con el Estado para la realización de políticas públicas.

De este modo, cuando la comunidad aprueba un proyecto y éste recibe fondos estatales, el Banco Comunal se encarga de su administración, materializándose así la democracia participativa.

Es el mismo pueblo el que se organiza, decide de

forma planificada, democrática y consensuada, cómo administrar los recursos dados por el Estado Venezolano, en pos del beneficio de todos los ciudadanos de la Comuna. Todos los trabajadores participan en la vida política de su Comuna.

Democracia Participativa

La base de este sistema es la Asamblea de Ciudadanos y Ciudadanas, instancia máxima de decisión donde la comunidad discute y vota los proyectos. Aquí radica la esencia de la democracia directa: la comunidad discute, modifica y vota los proyectos.

Los representantes están sujetos a un mandato imperativo y son revocables, lo que los obliga a actuar en estricto cumplimiento de las decisiones asamblearias, en contraste con el mandato representativo del parlamentarismo burgués. Por lo que representa un avance importantísimo, en cuanto a participación democrática social.^[7]

Gestión Económica y Productiva y Defensa Nacional

Como institución financiera de carácter social, el Banco Comunal se encarga de la Organización económico-financiera de carácter social que gestiona, administra, transfiere, financia, facilita, capta y controla, de acuerdo con los lineamientos establecidos en el Plan de la Patria Comunal, los recursos financieros y no financieros de ámbito comunal, retornables y no retornables, impulsando las políticas económicas con la participación democrática y protagónica del pueblo, bajo un enfoque social, político, económico y cultural para la construcción del modelo productivo socialista.^[8]

Apoya iniciativas productivas y fortalece la economía local mediante un mecanismo de rendición de cuentas en asambleas periódicas, asegurando que los proyectos se alineen con las necesidades reales de la comunidad.

El Consejo Ejecutivo, como vanguardia organizativa, se estructura en comisiones (Planificación,

Economía, Seguridad y Paz, etc.) para sostener las diversas actividades productivas y administrativas.

Esta autonomía comunitaria, sustentada en la práctica asamblearia, constituye una ruptura con la lógica capitalista de la producción, que prioriza la ganancia privada en un marco de anarquía mercantil. Por el contrario, el modelo comunal se orienta hacia la obtención de beneficios sociales a través de una economía democráticamente planificada.

Y constituye una formidable barrera contra las agresiones internas como golpes de Estado con gobiernos títeres, y contra las agresiones externas e imperialistas. Como advirtió el comandante Chávez, era necesario tejer una «gigantesca telaraña» de lo nuevo para no ser absorbidos por el viejo sistema. Una red de comunas con autonomía propia y una población consciente y organizada representa un desafío estratégico para el imperialismo, ya que un pueblo que es dueño de su destino defiende con convicción su proyecto.

Un Proyecto Civilizatorio

Con casi 50.000 consejos comunales registrados, que se agregan en Circuitos Comunales y Comunas, este modelo representa un avance significativo en participación democrática. La unión voluntaria de las comunas a nivel nacional no es federalismo ni centralismo burocrático, sino una forma de centralismo democrático donde el pueblo organizado decide, planifica y administra sus recursos en beneficio colectivo, eliminando intermediarios y construyendo una base territorial, social y política alternativa.

Es decir, La Comuna se construye como ente revolucionario, como base territorial, social, política, y como moral proletaria, anulando al capital financiero y a intermediarios, para así eliminar el endeudamiento previo para satisfacer sus necesidades de comunidad.

Últimas consideraciones:

El imperialismo contemporáneo, agobiado por sus propias contradicciones internas que lo acercan

peligrosamente a un escenario de conflicto global (Tercera Guerra Mundial), no ha podido digerir la pérdida de influencia sobre gran parte de América Latina. Y como respuesta, ha lanzado una contraofensiva de carácter abiertamente recolonizador.

Venezuela se encuentra en el ojo de este huracán. El asedio por parte del imperialismo estadounidense y europeo se ha intensificado de manera sistemática a través de un bloqueo económico asfixiante, auténtica medida de castigo colectivo contra la población, y que hoy escala hacia la amenaza de una intervención militar directa.

Esta agresión multifacética ha impactado severamente la economía nacional, generando escasez de alimentos y dificultades para satisfacer las necesidades materiales básicas. Precisamente, esta presión externa ha acelerado la necesidad de fortalecer la Asociación Comunal, convertida en un mecanismo vital de defensa y auto subsistencia del pueblo.

En este contexto, la Comuna no es un mero instrumento administrativo; no es un órgano de dominación y de opresión de una clase por otra, sino que es un órgano de alianza de clases populares y la semilla de un nuevo tipo de Estado. Representa la destrucción del Estado capitalista como instrumento de dictadura burguesa y su sustitución por el proletariado organizándose a sí mismo en lo económico, jurídico y social, junto al resto del pueblo. Por eso, es tan peligroso que se difunda internacionalmente y que lo tomen como modelo las poblaciones de los países capitalistas.

Cualquier intento de intervención militar se estrellará contra la férrea determinación de un pueblo que se siente soberano de su patria.

Frente a este escenario, resulta estratégico y apremiante impulsar un proceso de construcción comunal que, partiendo desde la base, se nutra y dialogue permanentemente con la orientación y el conocimiento científico que provee la dirección revolucionaria, creando un proceso dialéctico donde la praxis popular y la orientación científica de la van-

guardia se retroalimentan de manera indispensable.

Aunque su desarrollo no ha estado exento de desafíos y no ha alcanzado la extensión deseada, es la construcción, desde el pueblo trabajador, de un modelo donde la propiedad social demuestra su viabilidad frente a la hegemonía de la propiedad privada, iluminando científicamente un camino de emancipación integral.

Y lejos de ser una declaración teórica, se trata de un modelo con resultados comprobados. Profundizaré en este tema en un próximo artículo.

Por tanto, la Comuna se erige como la forma histórica a través de la cual Venezuela anuncia y construye su propio camino hacia el Socialismo del Siglo XXI.

¿Y ahora, qué hacemos desde España? Aprendamos, divulguemos y apoyemos esta enriquecedora experiencia de nuestros hermanos de clase venezolanos.

¡Manos imperialistas fuera de Venezuela!

¡Viva la lucha de la clase obrera!

Notas

[1] Hugo R, Chávez F. Un Golpe de Timón, 20/10/2012, b:16

[2] Amílcar Jesús Figueroa Salazar. La comuna como elemento sustantivo de la transición socialista. 2025. Caracas International Anti-Imperialist Conference.

[3] Plataforma Báltica. La Comuna del Pueblo—Camino hacia el Socialismo en Venezuela. 2025. Caracas International Anti-Imperialist Conference.

[4] Hugo R, Chávez F: Tesis presentada para consideración del Taller de Formación, 7/12/2008

[5] Artículo 21. Ley de reforma de la ley orgánica de las Comunas—Gaceta Oficial 6.872 Extraordinario. Caracas, 30/12/2024

[6] Artículo 22. Ley de reforma de la ley orgánica de las Comunas—Gaceta Oficial 6.872 Extraordinario. Caracas, 30/12/2024

[7] Artículo 56. Ley de reforma de la ley orgánica de las Comunas—Gaceta Oficial 6.872 Extraordinario. Caracas, 30/12/2024

[8] Artículo 4. Ley de reforma de la ley orgánica de las Comunas—Gaceta Oficial 6.872 Extraordinario. Caracas, 30/12/2024

Changes in strategy or adjustments to imperialism's tactics in World War III?

Dimitrios Patelis | Founding member of the Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece)

What changes have been made to the latest version of the United States' National Security Strategy (NSS) for 2025? What does this official document reveal and conceal? How did Russia's Special Military Operation affect US policy and relations between the US and the European Union during the war? How are changes being introduced to the US policy of global dominance? What are the relations with China and Russia?

In December 2025, the administration of US President Donald Trump published a revised National Security Strategy (NSS), representing a radical shift in American global approach. This 33-page document goes beyond a simple review of foreign policy priorities to offer a fundamental critique of the country's entire strategic course since the end of the Cold War. The text is particularly important in terms of the objectives of the US financial oligarchy in the escalating Third World War (WWIII).

The authors identify the US's strategic goals and their relation to tactics. They attempt to make corrective adjustments to these strategies and tactics in order to precisely redefine their objectives and aspirations in the world, as well as the position and role of the US within it, in conjunction with the means available to achieve these objectives. They attempt to define the principles and priorities of these objectives by region, hemisphere and continent.

There is a clear attempt in this document to ideologically substantiate the distinct position and role of the US by invoking a mystical position of 'dominant supremacy' based on the 'American Dream' and a certain self-evident, metaphysical American exceptionalism. This exceptionalism is linked to the more or less divine destiny and mission of this imperialist

country.

However, there are certain dogmatic assumptions that appear to be timeless. A typical example is Deputy Secretary of Defence Paul Wolfowitz's doctrine, which emphasized preventing the emergence of any future rival capable of challenging U.S. global or regional predominance, particularly in strategically important regions.

A comparative analysis of US national security doctrines reveals a clear escalation. During the American Revolution and the struggle for independence from the British Empire, the 'doctrine of isolationism' emerged.

This was immediately followed by the concept of regional hegemony, as set out in the Monroe Doctrine on December 2, 1823. According to this doctrine, any attempt by European states to intervene in any part of the Western Hemisphere would endanger the peace and security of the United States and constitute an act of aggression requiring US intervention.

Claims for global leadership and hegemony have gradually escalated to the point of seeking to establish a global state.

During the presidency of George H. W. Bush in 1991, the demand was made to impose a new world order based on bourgeois democracy, a market economy, control over nuclear weapons and suppression of aggressive regional forces, such as Iraq, for example. This occurred precisely after the prevalence of the bourgeois counterrevolution and the restoration of capitalism in the USSR and other early socialist countries in Europe. This doctrine's philosophising ideological wrapping is linked to Fukuyama's infamous 'end of history'^[1].

From 1996 to 2000, during the presidency of

William Jefferson 'Bill' Clinton, versions of the concepts of attraction and expansion were formulated within the context of 'combining democracy and the market'. During this period, NATO was proclaimed an instrument of global security, invoking international institutions and the law of the 'humanitarian intervention' led by the US.

This is the period during which the concept of globalisation as the sole means of achieving security and prosperity was established, with Russia being assigned the role of an instrument for the implementation of international decisions.

From 2001 to 2009, during George W. Bush's presidency, the concept of the inherent right of the world's dominant power to launch a 'pre-emptive strike' was introduced, with terrorism and the countries that harbour it being presented as the primary threat. According to this doctrine, potential enemies must be fought outside US borders before they can enter the country, and threats must be eliminated before they materialise. This mission was presented as 'promoting freedom and hope' and as an alternative to the hostile ideology of the forces of fear.

Interventions in West and Central Asia then escalated and Afghanistan was occupied.

In 2015, during Barack Obama's presidency, a strategy of global hegemony was formulated and imposed with all means of American power. This hegemony is military and economic (where the US reserves a position of power over its competitors), as well as value-based. American values are promoted not only as international, but also as something that must be imposed on the world. This doctrine justifies the immediate containment and destruction of any potential adversary that could threaten the national security of the US and its allies. The cynical pursuit of the spread of American values as universal goes hand in hand with the 'democratisation' of countries and the struggle for 'freedoms and rights', always based on the institutions of 'civil society'. The protection of various minorities and cultural groups occupies a

special place in this doctrine. The Americanisation of culture is promoted, based on the ideology and practices of individualism, the protection of minorities, and the encouragement of national separatist movements in multinational countries at the US sees fit.

During Donald Trump's first term in office, from 2017 to 2019, a strategic shift in remittances was reiterated. At that time, the defence of the American people, its territory and its way of life took centre stage, with immigration being treated as a 'national security issue' and the threat of Islamic terrorism being raised. American prosperity is linked to reindustrialisation and self-sufficiency goals. The strategy sought to achieve peace through power, i.e. through violence, primarily by modernising the armed forces, constructing a multi-layered anti-aircraft and anti-missile shield, and strengthening military alliances. The aim is to expand American influence worldwide to achieve global hegemony, explicitly targeting China and Russia as adversaries.

In 2022, under Joe Biden's presidency, the security strategy advocated the imposition of the US as a 'global state' entitled to its interests. The main enemy is now authoritarian states pursuing revisionist foreign policies. The key tool for achieving this goal is globalisation. States are divided into large authoritarian states seeking change in the world order, which causes instability, and small authoritarian states the combined actions of which require global containment. As a global superpower, the US has a duty to address global issues such as climate change, threats to energy security, pandemics, biological weapons, threats to food security, nuclear proliferation, international terrorism and organised crime. Only the US, as a global state, can provide solutions to these problems.

Significant new changes in the perception of national security come into effect during Trump's second term in office in 2025.

It is worth noting that this document attempts to define the concepts of 'strategy' and 'tactics' from a

methodological perspective.^[2]

The 'welfare state', the power and role of supranational and transnational structures and institutions, and globalisation itself in terms of the principle of free trade are rejected. In light of the evident findings from the escalation of WWII, an attempt is made to formulate a new model combining the 'world order model' with the 'world chaos model'. World order is extremely costly when available resources are insufficient, while world chaos poses threats. A three-level pyramid model is therefore proposed, with the US occupying the top position as the global privileged hegemon. The next level is the 'sphere of order', which includes the rest of the countries, including Europe, under certain conditions. The base of the pyramid comprises the 'sphere of chaos'.

Certain positions emphatically seek to put an end to mass migration, woke culture, the pursuit of a 'pluralism of identities', the pursuit of 'rights', and so-called inclusivity. The economic freedom being promoted for US citizens is clearly linked to tax cuts and the further deregulation of the market and of society in the spirit of aggressive neoliberalism. However, it also involves the imposition of tariffs on imports to offset the loss of monopoly super profits. This addresses the need to distribute the burdens of international obligations, economic security and reindustrialisation. The latter is linked to the revival of the military-industrial complex to ensure supremacy and restore American hegemony in the energy sector.

Particular emphasis is placed on maintaining and strengthening the global dominance of the American financial sector. Anti-immigration policy is linked to the country's independence and sovereignty, as well as the 'national mobilisation of American forces'.

It is important to note that the concern of the American ruling class about reindustrialisation is rooted in history. During the Cold War, industrialisation was a key element in the competition between the US and the USSR. Following the restoration of capitalism

and the catastrophic deindustrialisation of Russia based on the dominance of fictitious capital, the US underwent rapid deindustrialisation to a degree directly proportional to China's rapid industrialisation. Today, 38% of global industrial production is located in China.

As we have demonstrated elsewhere, the objective of reindustrialising the US to the extent necessary to ensure self-sufficiency and economic dominance is now practically unattainable as a result of China's rapid progress.

Furthermore, contrary to the beliefs of certain circles of the Russian oligarchy of capital, this document leaves no room for 'sharing hegemony' among today's five or six powerful countries (the US, the PRC, Russia, India, Japan and South Korea).

On the contrary, this document explicitly and categorically extends the Monroe Doctrine to cover the Western Hemisphere. It proclaims the threat of invasions and interventions by the US on the American continent, with the aim of 'driving out competitors', primarily China. This expulsion, as the authors imply, is not confined to the American continent and will be implemented by all means: economic, diplomatic, political and military. Furthermore, the pursuit of exclusive dominance in the Western Hemisphere can easily be extended in practice to the entire globe, precisely because of the vagueness of this geographical term.

In Europe, a role of cooperation with the US is reserved, albeit in a subordinate and rather submissive capacity. (This refers to the countries of the European Union and NATO in Europe.) In fact, the EU is widely criticised for its transnational regulation, which is seen as the reason behind the decline in competitiveness of European countries.

Data on the EU's GDP is presented: while it accounted for 25% of the world's GDP in 1990, today it accounts for only 14%. The document criticises the deterioration of democratic functions and advocates strengthening the role of nation states and 'patriotic

forces' in Europe.

In addition, the NSS:

1. Explicitly rejects neoliberal globalisation, emphasising its support for 'national sovereignty' over supranational institutions (e.g. the EU), which it accuses of undermining national sovereignty and of being anti-American.

2. It strongly criticises Europe for:

- Its 'inability to protect its borders' and for 'mass immigration', which it characterises as a fundamental threat to sovereignty and security, warning of 'cultural extinction'.

- Its 'economic and defence dependence' on the US.

- It also criticises the 'political elite' for 'deserting' the people, for 'censorship', and the suppression of political opposition (mainly of nationalist/'patriotic' parties).

3. Supports European 'patriots'—right-wing nationalists: The document is interpreted as 'supportive of European right-wing and nationalist parties and leaders' (e.g. Orbán), who share the view that sovereignty, border control and national identity must be defended. Their rise is seen as 'a cause for optimism'.

4. Devotes considerable space to analysing demographic trends in Europe, drawing on sources from right-wing analysts. The text argues that mass migration, combined with low fertility rates among the native population, is leading to 'rapid changes in the demographic fabric' of countries and cities. The text predicts that this will create social tensions, political instability and an increased risk of civil war, while the elite persists in its policies and punishes those who dare to point this out.

5. Emphasises that the European elites (in politics and the media) react with revulsion and condemnation to the NSS, identifying it with the far right and ignoring the deeper causes of the discontent it expresses.

Regarding Asia, the NSS promotes US hegemony from a position of power. In the Middle East (West Asia), responsibility for settling conflicts is shifted to

the monarchies of the Persian Gulf, while the special role of the Zionist proxy in the region is self-evident but not explicitly stated.

In Africa, the pretext of 'aid' is expected to be abandoned while capital investment is promoted. What is not explicitly stated but clearly implied is the pursuit of 'chaos' through wars, due to irreconcilable neo-colonial imperialist interests and the effort to 'drive out competitors' (China, Russia, etc.), as well as the struggle of the peoples of Africa to free themselves from colonial and neo-colonial dependence and imperialist super exploitation.

It is important to note that traditional colonialism was imposed through brutal occupation and the destruction of traditional systems of administration and organisation within local societies, placing the colonies in direct dependence on the coloniser. The departure or expulsion of the coloniser, and the attainment or 'granting' of formal independence, often deliberately led to chaos. Thus, the imperialists' return to the scene of the colonial crime, this time in the role of neo-colonialist, was often in response to a 'demand for restoration of order'.

Therefore, we observe that the strategic goal of the US remains global domination, with the People's Republic of China named as its main geopolitical, economic and military rival.

It goes without saying that texts of this kind do not explicitly state all the aims of the US financial oligarchy.

This is precisely why relations with Russia, and with other important countries such as India, Japan and Vietnam, are not explicitly mentioned.

This lack of explicit reference to Russia is clearly related to the outcome of the war in Ukraine so far. Even though today's Russian ruling class is waging war against the collective forces of the attacking axis under less than optimal operational conditions, the imperialist pursuit of the country's disintegration has failed miserably. This failure is clearly linked to the direct and indirect assistance provided by allies

in this war, such as the DPRK, Iran etc. However, precisely because of this failure, US leadership is now seeking a ceasefire with the immediate goal of rearming and strengthening the Nazi regime in Kiev, so that aggression against Russia can be renewed swiftly, while simultaneously activating other fronts in Transcaucasia, Transnistria, Central Asia and elsewhere.

Furthermore, a key objective of the Trump administration is to co-opt the Russian ruling class, allowing the axis to focus its aggression on the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The implicit goal of the US financial oligarchy is to successfully conduct this war.

This is why the US administration needs to define its tactics in the war, concealing some of its cynical beligerent aims behind rhetoric about 'peace, security and cooperation', while doing nothing to mitigate the irreconcilable contradictions and conflicts of interest that caused the war and are fuelling its escalation.

Even though the US leadership undoubtedly sparked and escalated this war, together with Great Britain and the other imperialist countries, they are now trying to avoid responsibility. While the US-led axis aims to escalate aggression against anti-imperialist and socialist forces in Europe, Asia and Africa, US leadership is brazenly playing the role of impartial mediator, judge and arbitrator in conflict resolution.

They portray the conflict in Ukraine for example, as an exclusively 'internal European affair'. The despicable warmongering leaders of Europe's imperialist countries are also arguing along the same lines with overtly hawkish statements and practices. The US is seeking to shift the economic burden and military responsibility for continuing the war onto European countries, thereby securing a monopoly on supplying the war with products from its own military-industrial complex. In other words, they are seeking to transform Ukraine and the rest of Europe into a proxy strike force so that they can reap the benefits

without incurring economic costs or sacrificing the lives of their own citizens.

Despite the tectonic shift in power and the obvious weakening of the imperialist axis against the rising anti-imperialist and socialist forces led by China, the US's strategic goal remains unchanged: to assert and consolidate its global dominance to ensure the extraction of surplus value in the form of monopoly superprofits on a planetary scale.

From this point of view, the axis does not have much room for manoeuvre. This explains the emphasis placed on the need for maintaining and strengthening the mechanism for controlling capital flows on a global scale through transnational financial institutions at various levels, as well as the role of the dollar as the global and international reserve currency.

Thus, the absence of any explicit reference to Russia is clearly an intentional manipulative tactic due to the circumstances of the war. Furthermore, the explicit reference to pursuing a strong Europe by preventing rival dominance leaves no room for misinterpretation. Russia is implied to be 'easily omitted'.

The new US National Security Strategy signals a shift away from globalisation towards a hard-line prioritisation of national interests. The strategy outlines the key objectives: strict border control and 'the end of the era of mass immigration', industrial restructuring, achieving energy dominance, and bolstering the US's technological and military advantages.

According to the NSS, the world consists of sovereign states, each with their own advantages, disadvantages, interests, specificities, and traditions. The strongest and richest states 'naturally have greater influence, so their interests matter more'. The US aims to secure its economic, technological and military superiority over other countries, not to promote universal prosperity and a 'rules-based world order', but solely to protect its own interests.

One of the NSS's key points is its rejection of the role of 'global policeman'. The document emphasises: 'The days of the United States propping up the entire

world order like Atlas are over.’

The government’s strategy also asserts that ‘The Ukraine War has had the perverse effect of increasing Europe’s, especially Germany’s, external dependencies.’

This new stance is presented as a ‘realistic plan’ intended ‘To ensure that America remains the world’s strongest, richest, most powerful, and most successful country for decades to come’.

In summary, the text portrays the new NSS as a radical departure from the post-war globalist order, presenting it as an alliance between Washington and European patriotic forces against a weakened, authoritarian Europe, in an attempt to save Europe from its cultural and demographic decline.

Under President Trump, US leadership is attempting to force developments by adjusting its plans to seize the strategic initiative (attempt at splitting the anti-imperialist and socialist front by buying off/co-opting the Russian bourgeoisie, crushing the ‘weak links’ of the resistance).

US imperialists dream of regaining global hegemony with one of their old tricks: the tried-and-tested recipe of World Wars I and II, pitting Europe against Russia so they can intervene as the dominant power and reap the benefits of ‘reconstruction’ (such as the Marshall Plan after World War II), reestablishing their global hegemony and reaping new superprofits.

The US is focusing on its number one existential enemy, the People’s Republic of China, which ‘poses the most fundamental threat to US interests globally’.

As part of this strategy, it will seek to halt the decline of the axis in the global balance of power by any means necessary, including takeover, deceit, division, erosion and blackmail, or even the defeat/crushing of all anti-imperialist, socialist and revolutionary forces on the planet—any formation or group that could resist its unilateral hegemony.

Thus, even in this version of the US NSS, we see that the strategic goal of global domination remains unchanged.

What has changed is the rhetoric, the ideological framing, the tactics and the emphasis placed on the means and methods chosen to achieve this goal. The pursuit of ‘making America great again’ is, on the one hand, an admission that its former greatness has been lost, but, on the other hand, this goal can only be achieved through an ideology and practice that places the US above all others—that is to say, through extreme nationalism and chauvinism. The latter does not seek to replace neoliberal globalisation, but rather to modify it. The common ground for achieving this new mix of tactics is international fascisation, in an appropriate form, scope, and depth for the current situation.

Notes

[1] Fukuyama, Francis: Philosophising political official (Deputy Director of the US State Department’s Policy Planning Office), who became famous in 1989 due to the extensive media coverage of his ideas about the ‘end of history’.

He interprets the situation arising from the capitalist counter-revolution in the USSR and other early socialist countries, and the end of the Cold War, as the ‘end of history itself’: the final point in the ideological evolution of the human race, and the universalisation of Western liberal democracy as the ultimate form of governance. His work is a model of eclecticism, using disparate philosophical positions (Hegel, Plato, Bentham, Nietzsche, etc.) instrumentally to justify an extremely cynical political expediency. This presents the current international situation as eliminating any alternative solution, and capitalism as the pinnacle of humanity’s socio-economic and political life. It is the veneer of the political strategy of the dominant great powers, who seek to perpetuate their domination over the planet’s less developed populations through a ‘new world order’ based on violent surveillance, exclusion and constant policing. This reactionary, neo-colonial, racist, utopian ideology aims to prevent any social revolution or socialism. His work: *The End of History and the Last Man*, New York, 1992.

[2] The authors of the text demonstrate a more realistic, dialectical understanding of the relationship between strategy and tactics than has been seen in the ideological dogmas of the ‘Communist’ Party of Greece in recent years. Clearly, the superiority of this imperialist document in terms of realism is linked to the practical needs and obligations of the remaining superpower in the context of WWII. Text

The Current State of World War 3 and the Tasks of the Progressive Forces in the ‘Republic of Korea’

Propaganda Department of the People’s Democracy Party (‘Republic of Korea’)

This article was presented at the 104th “June 15 Academic Forum,” held in Seoul on December 23, 2025, under the theme “Analysis of the Current Situation: From an Anti-Imperialist and Internationalist Perspective.”

The storm of World War 3, instigated by imperialism, is blowing from Eastern Europe through West Asia (the Middle East) toward East Asia and the Western Pacific. Currently, wars are already underway in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, as well as in Palestine and West Asia, while the ‘Republic of Korea’ (‘ROK,’ South Korea), Taiwan, and East Asia stand on the brink of war. In addition, Venezuela and Latin America are emerging as new theaters of confrontation.

The “war headquarters” of World War 3 is NATO. Originally organized in 1949 as a regional imperialist military alliance confined to the North Atlantic, NATO completed its so-called “Atlanticization” long ago. Following the outbreak of World War 3 in 2022, NATO moved through the Madrid Summit (2022), the Vilnius Summit (2023), and finally the Washington Summit (2024), where it politically completed its “Pacification.” This was followed by the military completion of that strategy through multi-domain, multinational joint military exercises such as RIMPAC, Freedom Edge, and Ulchi Freedom Shield between June and August of the same year. At the Hague Summit this June, NATO decided to raise member states’ military spending to 5 percent of GDP—a clear signal of the militarization of Europe. Militarization is fascization. The imperialist warmongering forces, which are waging World War 3 primarily through proxy wars, are elevating fascist

forces as their proxies. These include Ukrainian neo-Nazi forces, Israeli Zionist forces, and the fascist coup forces of Yoon Suk-yeol in the ‘ROK,’ all of whom serve as puppets of imperialist war. In Venezuela, attempts to overthrow the anti-imperialist people’s government take the form of so-called “color revolutions” led by pro-US fascist forces, with figures such as María Corina Machado, called a “female Netanyahu,” at the forefront.

Within imperialism itself, a contradiction has emerged between imperialist warmongers and imperialist non-warmongering forces. Donald Trump has repeatedly boasted that he ended a total of eight wars during his first and second terms and has now stepped forward claiming he will bring an end to the wars in Ukraine and Palestine. Trump and the non-warmongering faction within imperialism are moving against the warmongers’ strategy of provoking World War 3 and advancing a “New Cold War.” Provided that the “madman” and predatory plunder policies pursued by the Trump administration—aimed at escaping the severe economic crisis marked by \$38 trillion in US national debt and annual interest payments of \$1 trillion—are rejected, and that the strategic line of expelling US occupying forces is firmly upheld, tactical cooperation with imperialist non-warmongering forces can have limited significance. Such tactical cooperation exists solely to concentrate blows against imperialist warmongering forces. During World War 2, the Soviet Union formed a tactical joint front with anti-fascist forces within imperialism, namely the United States and Britain. Unlike a tactical joint front, tactical cooperation does not require formal agreements or declarations. Unlike the anti-fascist

character of World War 2, the anti-imperialist camp leading World War 3 as an anti-imperialist war has no need to form any tactical joint front with Trump.

Imperialism is the principal culprit of war; anti-imperialism is the guardian of peace. There is no gray zone between the two. As history has consistently shown, the forces of peace inevitably triumph, while the forces of war inevitably suffer defeat.

After World War 1, the world's first socialist state was born. After World War 2, humanity entered a period of great revolutionary upsurge. As World War 3 develops into an anti-imperialist world war, imperialism will be dealt a decisive blow, and humanity will once again enter a new era of great upsurge.

“Second Caribbean Crisis,” or Latin American War?

In August 2025, the Trump administration branded Venezuela a “narco-state” and denounced President Nicolás Maduro as the head of a “narco-cartel,” doubling the bounty on him to USD 50 million. Since late August, the United States concentrated some 15,000 troops along with destroyers, submarines, and other naval invasion assets in the Caribbean. Civilian vessels engaged in normal commercial activity were falsely accused of being “drug-trafficking ships,” and by December, the US had carried out more than 20 bombing attacks, killing over 85 people.

In reality, Venezuela is a narco-free country, and President Maduro has been at the forefront of anti-narcotics efforts. According to UN reports, only about 5 percent of drugs flowing from Latin America to the United States and Europe pass through Venezuela, and the vast majority of those flows are completely intercepted by Venezuelan authorities.

To complete its propaganda narrative portraying Venezuela as a “narco-state,” the United States has repeatedly attempted so-called “false flag” operations. For example, according to a September 17 report by Telesur, the Venezuelan armed forces seized a vessel carrying 3,680 kilograms of cocaine,

GPS equipment, two radios, 2,400 liters of fuel, and 100 sacks of cocaine hydrochloride, arresting four individuals involved in illegal trafficking of drugs and fuel. On that day, Venezuelan Interior Minister Diosdado Cabello publicly stated: “(One of) the drug traffickers is a man named Levi Enrique López. I state this clearly and with full knowledge of the facts: he is a DEA agent and a drug trafficker. It was a covert operation.” Cabello further described the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as “the world's largest drug cartel.”

In October, the Nobel Committee selected María Corina Machado as the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Colombian President Gustavo Petro criticized the decision, stating that Machado “supported the only Latin American president who backs genocide and genocidal actors.” The Network of Intellectuals, Artists and Social Movements in Defense of Humanity (REDH) fiercely condemned the award as “a cynical act of hybrid warfare designed to undermine Venezuelan sovereignty and pave the way for foreign intervention.” María Corina Machado, from the Venezuelan far-right party Vente Venezuela, rose to prominence during the April 2002 right-wing coup attempt against Hugo Chávez. She has been central to the far-right riots known as the “Guarimbas,” during which repeated acts of terrorism, destruction, and arson were carried out, including horrifying incidents in which government supporters were burned alive. Vente Venezuela maintains strategic ties with Netanyahu's Likud Party, and Machado openly supports Israel's massacre of Palestinians. It is now openly calling on Trump to launch a full-scale war against Venezuela. The Nobel “Peace Prize” is decided by the Nobel Committee in Norway, whose members are current and former Norwegian parliamentarians. The fact that Norway is a NATO member demonstrates that this award was thoroughly shaped within the broader strategy of World War 3. Imperialist warmongers have whitewashed Machado as a “democracy activist” while smearing Maduro as a

“fascist,” thereby handing Trump a political pretext for aggression against Venezuela.

Between September and October, the United States conducted multinational joint military exercises in the Caribbean, including UNITAS 2025, explicitly rehearsing invasion scenarios against Venezuela. In November, Washington deployed the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Gerald R. Ford to the Caribbean, while treating Trinidad and Tobago—just 11 kilometers from Venezuela—as a “floating aircraft carrier,” further escalating military threats. According to reports on December 10, Trump illegally seized Venezuelan oil tankers and plundered their crude oil. These actions make it clear that the true intent behind US aggression against Venezuela lies not in so-called “anti-drug operations,” but in the plunder of its oil resources.

At present, Venezuela is resolutely preparing for an all-out anti-US resistance war. The head of the anti-imperialist people’s government has called on the entire population to defend the homeland, and the people have responded by mobilizing an 8-million militia. Under the slogan “Barracks to the People,” the government is integrating the Bolivarian National Armed Forces with the Bolivarian Militia and conducting defensive exercises such as Cumanagoto 200, Caribe 200, and Independencia 200. On November 11, Venezuela enacted a Command Law for Comprehensive National Defense, further strengthening its all-encompassing defense system. More than 90 percent of the Venezuelan population firmly opposes US aggression and the machinations of pro-US far-right forces. On November 11, the ruling PSUV declared at a preparatory meeting for the Comprehensive Bolivarian Base Committees (CBBI) that the far-right fascist forces had been politically “extinguished.” On December 1, the Bolivarian Integral Community Command (BICC) was established with the participation of more than 47,000 communal organizations. At the inauguration ceremony of the command, President Maduro proudly declared that 22 weeks

of psychological terror had only strengthened the people’s love for Venezuela.

Global support and international solidarity with Venezuela are also intensifying. Russia, China, and Brazil are providing military equipment and logistical support. In particular, Russia, based on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Treaty signed with Venezuela in May of this year, has deployed air defense systems and Russian military personnel to the country. On November 4, the Defense Committee of the Russian Duma stated that advanced weapons such as the hypersonic medium-range missile Oreshnik and advanced cruise missiles like Kalibr could be deployed. Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Colombia, along with progressive political parties and peoples across Latin America, are also standing firmly in solidarity with Venezuela.

Is the current crisis in Venezuela and Latin America a “Second Caribbean Crisis,” or the prelude to a Latin American war? Through a so-called “war on drugs” targeting Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia, and a “war on terror” targeting Cuba and Nicaragua, Trump is intensifying the war crisis in Latin America—seeking in the short term to plunder natural resources such as oil, lithium, and rare earths, and in the long term to reassert the “backyardization” of Latin America. This agenda was explicitly confirmed in the White House’s National Security Strategy in December, which proclaimed a “New Monroe Doctrine.” At present, the situation is best analyzed as a “Second Caribbean Crisis.” Trump, while posturing as a non-war monger and obsessively cultivating a “peace image,” faces a mass base in the MAGA movement that promotes “American isolationism” and is deeply hostile to foreign regime-change operations and military intervention that fuels wars. Moreover, the United States today is so weakened that it cannot confidently secure victory even on a single front, let alone multiple theaters of war.

Militarization and Rearmament of Europe

Militarism is the “reactionary policy or aggressive ideology of imperialist states that militarizes and fascizes all sectors of national and social life, subordinating the country’s material and spiritual resources to the preparation for aggressive war.” In March 2025, European imperialism disclosed the European rearmament plan mobilizing up to 800 billion euros, aimed at drastically increasing military expenditures, through the European Union. Three months later, at the NATO The Hague Summit in June, a decision was made to increase military spending to 5% of GDP. Subsequently, in July, the commander of the United States Army Europe and Africa remarked during the US Army’s “LANDEURO” held in Germany that NATO forces possess the capability to “take Kaliningrad down from the ground in a time-frame that is unheard of and faster than we’ve ever been able to do.” Kaliningrad is an extraterritorial territory of Russia and a strategic stronghold for the Russian Navy. Currently, as all Baltic coastal nations have joined NATO and NATO maintains naval supremacy over the Baltic Sea, Kaliningrad finds itself surrounded by NATO’s aggressive forces. This is precisely why the Russian side warned that it would take all corresponding retaliatory measures, including the use of nuclear weapons. On the same day, the US and NATO materialized their aggressive maneuvers against Russia by announcing the “Eastern Flank Deterrence Line” to strengthen land-based missile capabilities and promote defense industry cooperation; Meanwhile, in late July, Russia incorporated a new type of nuclear submarine into the Russian Navy, emphasizing the “repelling of maritime attacks.”

The total scale of military aid provided by European imperialist states to Ukraine from 2022 to 2025 amounts to approximately 97.9 billion euros. When including financial and “humanitarian” support, the figure reaches 177.5 billion euros. Germany is the largest donor in Europe with 44 billion euros, while the United Kingdom has invested between 13.8 bil-

lion and 18 billion euros. Countries such as the UK, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden have deployed the Storm Shadow/SCALP long-range missiles, and fighter jets including the F-16 and Mirage 2000 into the war in Ukraine while also dispatching the corresponding military personnel. These missiles cannot be launched without the coordinates provided by the United States and Europe. The war in Ukraine is, in reality, a war between Russia and NATO.

NATO’s anti-Russian propaganda and maneuvers to prolong the war are further intensifying. Led by Mark Rutte, the former Dutch Prime Minister and current NATO Secretary General, European imperialist states are spreading the so-called “Russian invasion of Europe” narrative. On December 11, at the Berlin event of the “Munich Security Conference,” Rutte incited the militarization and rearmament of Europe, stating, “We are Russia’s next target” and “the time for action is now.”

Both France, through its “voluntary military service” to augment military personnel, and Germany, with its decision to increase military spending from 2.4% of GDP to 3.5% by 2029, are accelerating their rearmament. The Netherlands recently decided on an additional 250 million euros in military aid to Ukraine and is even considering the dispatch of troops to Ukraine. Meanwhile, in early December, the Constitutional Tribunal of Poland forcibly dissolved the Communist Party of Poland. This is a clear threat to communist parties and organizations in other countries and serves as strong evidence of the militarization and fascization of Europe. This series of facts demonstrates that the forces plotting the prolongation of the war in Ukraine and the expansion of the war in Eastern Europe are NATO and European imperialism.

Escalating Crisis of War in East Asia

Following Ukraine and Eastern Europe in 2022, and Palestine and West Asia in 2023, the imperialist warmongering forces attempted to launch World War 3

in earnest through a war in the 'ROK' and East Asia in 2024. From September to November 2024, Yoon Suk-yeol instigated a fascist frenzy while simultaneously heating up localized war provocations against the DPRK, such as the drone attack on Pyongyang. If the December 3 Emergency Martial Law had not been immediately lifted, a "false flag conspiracy against the South" would have unfolded, as detailed in the "Noh Sang-won Notebook," and the 'ROK' would have been transformed into a "bloody shambles" by a massacre on the scale of Suharto-led killings. In December 2023, Yoon Suk-yeol visited military units in the border area and made the reckless remark of "action first, report later," and from the very beginning of the new year in January 2024, aggressive exercises against the DPRK were deployed across the entire border region. In March 2024, during the US-'ROK' joint military exercise "Freedom Shield," the "Chungseong (loyalty) 8000" martial law exercise was exceptionally carried out for two weeks. The fact that the military was mobilized confirms that the force behind the December 3 martial law is the US imperialist aggressive forces. The localized war provocations against the DPRK from September to November last year, and the imposition of emergency martial law and the preparations for the false flag conspiracy against the South in December, were crushed by the DPRK's war deterrence and "strategic patience," as well as the December Uprising of the 'ROK' people.

As the attempt to ignite a war in the 'ROK' and East Asia was thwarted in the second half of last year, the imperialist warmongering forces have been deepening the crisis this year by provoking local wars in various Asian flashpoints, while simultaneously accelerating the rearmament of the 'ROK' and Japan. The local conflicts between India and Pakistan in May, Iran and Israel in June, and Thailand and Cambodia in July clearly demonstrate that war could also break out in East Asia at any moment. Notably, the localized warfares in May and July occurred in ter-

ritorially disputed areas and Japan is now making frantic efforts to turn Dokdo, the Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands, and the Kuril Islands into disputed zones, targeting the 'ROK,' China, and Russia.

The war crisis in East Asia is constantly escalating. The core of the US-driven "Alliance Modernization" is the expansion of the US-'ROK' Mutual Defense Treaty and the operational scope of US Forces in Korea (USFK) to encompass all of East Asia. Under this framework, direct intervention by USFK becomes possible in the event of a war over Taiwan, turning USFK bases into launching points for an East Asian war. Conversely, this reduces the 'ROK' to a primary strike target not only for the DPRK but also for China. Meanwhile, the possession of nuclear-powered submarines—pushed by the Lee Jae-myung government and "approved" by imperialist US—constitutes a violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and transforms the 'ROK' into a "quasi-nuclear state." Militaristic Japan, frenzied over acquisition of nuclear subs by the 'ROK,' has stated it will re-examine its "Three Non-Nuclear Principles" within its three security documents by the end of 2026. As justification, the Japanese Defense Minister clamored on November 12 that "South Korea and Australia will possess them (nuclear subs), and the US and China already have them." Earlier, on October 20, the coalition agreement between the Liberal Democratic Party and the Japan Innovation Party explicitly specified efforts for the early revision of the three security documents, the maintenance and deployment of long-range missiles for "counterstrike capabilities," and the possession of submarines utilizing next-generation power. Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi hinted at the Self-Defense Forces' armed intervention in the event of a "Taiwan contingency," while the Defense Minister inspected Ground Self-Defense Force bases in Okinawa Prefecture and intensified provocations for war against China through Japan-Philippines joint naval exercises. From December 2 to 4, the US, Japan,

and the 'ROK,' along with Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore, conducted a joint military exercise for the "Proliferation Security Initiative" (PSI) in the waters and airspace off Tokyo and Chiba Prefecture.

The East Asia and Western Pacific region, where the DPRK, China, and Russia are situated, is the primary battlefield targeted by the imperialist warmongering forces and the designated theater for the full-scale outbreak of World War 3. To this end, they have politically and militarily finalized the "Pacification" of NATO—the command center for World War 3—while forming an "East Asian version of NATO" through the August 2023 US-Japan-'ROK' Camp David summit. This was operationalized in June 2024 through "Freedom Edge," a NATO-style multi-domain joint military exercise. Between July and August 2024, Western Pacific nations, including Japan and Australia, along with NATO member states such as the US, Britain, and France, conducted a diverse array of multinational joint military exercises, including "Pitch Black," "Pacific Skies," and "Pacific Dragon," in preparation for wars in East Asia and the Western Pacific. There is no halt to such war machinations by the imperialist warmongering forces. Especially for imperialist warmongering forces aiming to establish a "New Cold War" system through World War 3, a war in East Asia is not a choice but an absolute necessity.

Gambit of Both Camps and Tasks of Progressive Forces

Strategy consists of objectives, means, and methods, and in the context of World War 3, it is expressed through justification, capabilities, and strategies. The success or failure of World War 3 can be scientifically predicted through an analysis of the gambit of both camps and their respective justifications, capabilities, and strategies. The gambit of the imperialist camp is the establishment of a "New Cold War." To escape their military, political, and economic vulnerabilities through this "New Cold War," the imperialist camp

is conspiring to frame the anti-imperialist camp—ranging from Russia and Iran currently at war to the DPRK and China in a pre-war state—as the "New Axis of Aggressors" or the "New Axis of Evil."

In October 2024, Russian President Vladimir Putin noted at the BRICS Business Forum in Moscow that the share of BRICS countries in the global GDP has already surpassed that of the G7. He asserted that while the G7's share of global GDP was 45.4% and the BRICS' share was 16.7% in 1992, these figures were reversed to 29.3% and 37.4%, respectively, by 2023, and that the gap would continue to widen. This fact clearly demonstrates the vulnerability and crisis of the imperialist camp.

After World War 2 ended with the victory of the anti-fascist forces, the imperialist powers, facing their greatest crisis, fabricated the modern imperialist system centered on US imperialism and established the "Cold War" through the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO. During the "Cold War" era, imperialism engaged in policies of isolation, suffocation and "invisible wars" against socialist powers, while waging "hot wars" against newly independent national liberation countries. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the 1990s, the imperialist camp emerged victorious in the "Cold War." This historical fact drives the imperialist camp to cling even more desperately to World War 3 in pursuit of a "New Cold War."

The gambit of the anti-imperialist camp in World War 3 is "anti-imperialism"—that is, the decisive blow to imperialism. Inheriting and developing the historical experience of transforming World War 2, which began as an inter-imperialist war, into an anti-fascist war to achieve victory, the anti-imperialist camp is struggling to realize the cause of anti-imperialism. Meanwhile, they are maintaining "strategic patience" to crush the imperialist propaganda of the "New Axis of Aggressors."

The imperialist camp's justification for war has collapsed due to the severe contradictions between its

anti-Russian and pro-Israel propaganda. While the population of Ukraine is ten times larger than that of Palestine, the number of deaths in Ukraine is only one-tenth of those in Palestine. Given that the slaughter in Palestine is a hundred times more severe, it is only natural that anti-Israel and anti-NATO protests are expanding on a mass scale within the US and European imperialist countries that advocate for a pro-Israel stance.

In contrast, the anti-imperialist camp takes the cause of anti-imperialism as its foundation, complemented by the justifications of anti-fascism, liberation, and unification. These are justifications that the imperialist nations of the US, Britain, and France—which were part of the anti-fascist front during World War 2—can never deny.

In terms of capabilities, the imperialist camp is currently divided into warmongering imperialist factions and non-warmongering imperialist factions. In the US, power has shifted from the warmongering Biden faction to the non-warmongering Trump faction, while in Europe, large-scale anti-government protests are unfolding due to the deepening economic and livelihood crises following the war.

The three main forces of the anti-imperialist camp are the DPRK, China, and Russia—the strongest nuclear missile powers—while the four leading forces include the missile powerhouse Iran and the “Axis of Resistance.” The auxiliary forces consist of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as peace-loving forces worldwide. The strategic and tactical cooperative relationship between the DPRK, China, and Russia is steadfast. In particular, the Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the DPRK and Russia is evaluated as the most powerful treaty in history signed between top-tier nuclear missile powers. The participation of the DPRK military in the war to liberate Kursk, Russia, is the supreme example of internationalist unity. The world anti-imperialist front is also strengthening and expanding day by day. Since the strengthening of our

own side’s capabilities is strategic and the weakening of the enemy’s is tactical, the anti-imperialist camp holds an overwhelming advantage in terms of capabilities.

In strategies, the imperialist camp employs proxy wars, localized wars, expeditionary wars, and non-nuclear hybrid wars, while the anti-imperialist camp utilizes direct wars, total wars, close-quarters wars, and tactical nuclear hybrid wars. The imperialist camp conducts war far from its own territories and within limited scopes by putting forward fascist forces as proxies; these conditions make the use of nuclear weapons impossible for them. In contrast, the anti-imperialist camp is fighting direct and vital wars within its own or adjacent territories and is prepared to use tactical nuclear weapons for an ultra-short-term war. If the imperialist camp responds with nuclear weapons to the anti-imperialist camp’s use of tactical nukes, the entire world will be turned into ashes due to Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). The anti-imperialist camp possesses the capability to strike the imperialist homelands with nuclear weapons and has issued several warnings regarding this.

Imperialism is the root cause of war, while anti-imperialism is the guardian of peace. At the center of the world anti-imperialist front stands the World Anti-imperialist Platform (the Platform), a resolute body comprising international communist and anti-imperialist independent forces. At the Caracas International Anti-Imperialist Conference in October, which brought together communist and anti-imperialist forces from around 50 countries, the Platform resolved to form Defense Brigades. The Defense Brigade is a political international brigade designed to protect and support the Venezuelan anti-imperialist people’s government and to lead the anti-imperialist struggle in each country in preparation for the full-scale outbreak of World War 3. This initiative inherits and develops the historical experience of the International Brigades, which were formed during the Spanish Civil War by the decision of the Comintern,

and adapts it to the present era. The warriors of the 20th-century International Brigades fought and shed blood in Spain to overthrow fascism, transcending national differences and borders; they later returned to their home countries to lead the anti-fascist victory in World War 2. This history demonstrates the essence of true patriotism and internationalism. The People's Democracy Party, which plays a pioneering and leading role in the organizational core of the Platform, formed the Defense Brigade "21st Century Che Guevara" through its 2nd Party Representatives Conference on November 23.

In World War 3, the defeat of the imperialist camp is inevitable, and its collapse is certain. The day is not far off when imperialism will be overthrown through the fierce anti-imperialist resistance and struggle of independent anti-imperialist nations and the world's progressive humanity, leading to the realization of global independence and lasting peace.

¡No Pasarán! (They Shall Not Pass!)

Defense Brigade 21st Century Che Guevara ('Republic of Korea')

Defense Brigade "21st Century Che Guevara" Statement No.1

1. The plunder spearheaded by the US imperialist military is intensifying. In November, deploying the Gerald R. Ford nuclear-powered aircraft carrier strike group to the Caribbean, the United States illegally seized two tankers loaded with Venezuelan crude oil in December, stealing some four million barrels of oil and it is currently pursuing another vessel. Under the guise of a "war on drugs," the Trump administration smeared drug-free Venezuela as a "narco-state" and labelled some civilian fishing vessels in the Caribbean as "drug-trafficking boats," attacking around 30 vessels by the end of last December and killing more than 100 people. Now, as it hijacks tankers and steals their oil, Washington has even dropped the false pretext of a "war on drugs" and is indulging in piracy while simultaneously threatening to cause the collapse of Venezuela's anti-imperialist people's government and launch a ground invasion. In particular, by seizing oil bound for China and blocking tanker movements, it is carrying out a blockade not only against Venezuela but also against China and Cuba, thereby ramping up its push for hegemony and aggression across the Americas.

2. The sovereignty, peace, dignity and lives of the peoples of Latin America are under severe threat. The US President Trump is using the "war on drugs" to threaten Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico; the "war on terror" to threaten Cuba and Nicaragua; and a "trade war" to threaten Brazil. Pro-US fascist forces in Latin America are frenziedly trying to destroy anti-imperialist people's governments, unleash-

ing far-right riots and acts of terrorism such as the Venezuelan "Guarimba," Mexico's "Generation Z" protests and the murders of progressive figures in Colombia. During Honduras' recent elections, 14,000 ballot papers were found to have been tampered with in favour of a pro-US far-right candidate, and Trump threatened to impose economic sanctions if that candidate lost. Although Honduran President Xiomara Castro denounced the election as a "coup," the Honduran election commission declared the pro-US candidate the winner without completing the official count. In Ecuador, where a pro-US neoliberal government is in power, an illegal US military base is being built, and in Argentina, amendments to the Glacier Protection Law, stemming from a bilateral agreement with the United States, are being pushed, which could jeopardize drinking-water supplies.

3. The greatest and highest priority task facing humanity today is the overthrow of imperialism. To launch World War 3 in earnest over the past year, the imperialist warmongering forces have forcibly pushed for the "militarization" and rearmament of Europe and ignited localized wars in every flash-point across Europe and Asia. By "approving" the introduction of nuclear-powered submarines to the 'Republic of Korea (ROK)' and instigating Japan's transformation into a military superpower, they are also intensifying the war crisis in East Asia. To the 'ROK,' US imperialism is a daylight robbery and an occupying force; to Venezuela, it is an invading force and a plunderer. The current "Second Caribbean Crisis" demonstrates that Venezuela is the first line of the anti-imperialist struggle; if it falls here, the crisis will expand to Cuba and the rest of Latin Amer-

ica, and World War 3 will enter its full-scale phase. The slogan of the International Brigade fighters that shook Spain 90 years ago—“¡No Pasarán! (They shall not pass!)”—remains the banner of struggle and the banner of justice applied today in the ‘ROK’ and Venezuela. As long as imperialism exists, the sovereignty and peace of world humanity can never be realized. The overthrow of imperialism is justice and morality. The people of the world, firmly united in the world anti-imperialist front, will rise up in a general mobilization for the anti-imperialist resistance to finish off imperialism and hasten the global independence and a new world centered on the people.

January 1, 2026

Gwanghwamun, Seoul

Defense Brigade “21st Century Che Guevara”

¡No Pasarán!

Brigada de Defensa 21.^a Che Guevara ('República de Corea')

*Brigada de Defensa «Che Guevara del Siglo XXI»
Declaración n.º 1*

1. El saqueo encabezado por el ejército imperialista estadounidense se está intensificando. En noviembre, tras desplegar el grupo de ataque del portaaviones nuclear Gerald R. Ford en el Caribe, Estados Unidos se apoderó ilegalmente de dos buques petroleros cargados con crudo venezolano en el pasado mes de diciembre, robando alrededor de cuatro millones de barriles de petróleo, y actualmente se encuentran persiguiendo a otro buque. Con el pretexto de la «guerra contra las drogas», la administración Trump difamó a Venezuela, un país libre de drogas, tildándola de «narcoestado», y calificó a barcos pesqueros civiles del Caribe como «barcos narcotraficantes», atacando alrededor de 30 barcos a finales de diciembre pasado y matando a más de 100 personas. Ahora, al secuestrar buques petroleros y robar su petróleo, Washington ha abandonado incluso el falso pretexto de la «guerra contra las drogas» y se dedica a la piratería, al mismo tiempo que amenaza con provocar el colapso del gobierno popular antiimperialista de Venezuela y lanzar una invasión terrestre. En particular, al confiscar el petróleo destinado a China y bloquear los movimientos de los petroleros, está llevando a cabo un bloqueo no solo contra Venezuela, sino también contra China y Cuba, intensificando así su impulso hegemónico y agresivo en todo el continente americano.

2. La soberanía, la paz, la dignidad y la vida de los pueblos de América Latina se encuentran gravemente amenazadas. El presidente estadounidense Trump está utilizando la «guerra contra las drogas»

para amenazar a Venezuela, Colombia y México; la «guerra contra el terrorismo» para amenazar a Cuba y Nicaragua; y una «guerra comercial» para amenazar a Brasil. Las fuerzas fascistas proestadounidenses de América Latina están tratando frenéticamente de destruir los gobiernos populares antiimperialistas, desatando disturbios de extrema derecha y actos de terrorismo como la «Guarimba» venezolana, las protestas de la «Generación Z» en México y los asesinatos de figuras progresistas en Colombia. Durante las recientes elecciones en Honduras, se descubrió que 14 000 papeletas electorales habían sido manipuladas a favor de un candidato de extrema derecha proestadounidense, y Trump amenazó con imponer sanciones económicas si ese candidato perdía. Aunque la presidenta hondureña Xiomara Castro denunció las elecciones como un «golpe de Estado», la comisión electoral hondureña declaró ganador al candidato proestadounidense sin completar el recuento oficial. En Ecuador, donde gobierna un gobierno neoliberal proestadounidense, se está construyendo una base militar estadounidense de forma ilegal, y en Argentina se están impulsando enmiendas a la Ley de Protección de Glaciares, derivadas de un acuerdo bilateral con Estados Unidos, que podrían poner en peligro el suministro de agua potable.

3. La tarea más importante y prioritaria a la que se enfrenta la humanidad hoy en día es el derrocamiento del imperialismo. Para iniciar la Tercera Guerra Mundial en serio durante el último año, las fuerzas imperialistas belicistas han impulsado por la fuerza la «militarización» y el rearme de Europa y han desencadenado guerras localizadas en todos los puntos conflictivos de Europa y Asia. Al «apro-

bar» la introducción de submarinos de propulsión nuclear en la «República de Corea (ROK)» e instigar la transformación de Japón en una superpotencia militar, también están intensificando la crisis bélica en Asia Oriental. Para la «ROK», el imperialismo estadounidense es un robo a plena luz del día y una fuerza de ocupación; para Venezuela, es una fuerza invasora y un saqueador. La actual «Segunda Crisis del Caribe» demuestra que Venezuela es la primera línea de la lucha antiimperialista; si cae aquí, la crisis se extenderá a Cuba y al resto de América Latina, y la Tercera Guerra Mundial entrará en su fase de plena escala. El lema de los combatientes de las Brigadas Internacionales que sacudió España hace 90 años —«¡No Pasarán!»— sigue siendo la bandera de la lucha y la bandera de la justicia que se aplica hoy en la «República de Corea» y Venezuela. Mientras exista el imperialismo, la soberanía y la paz de la humanidad mundial nunca podrán hacerse realidad. El derrocamiento del imperialismo es justicia y moralidad. Los pueblos del mundo, firmemente unidos en el frente antiimperialista mundial, se levantarán en una movilización general para la resistencia antiimperialista con el fin de acabar con el imperialismo y acelerar la independencia global y un nuevo mundo centrado en los pueblos.

1 de enero de 2026

Gwanghwamun, Seúl

Brigada de Defensa «Che Guevara del Siglo XXI»

Platform's Top 10 News of 2025

World Anti-imperialist Platform

1. World Anti-Imperialist Platform Delegation Participates in the 2nd International Anti-Fascist Forum in Moscow

Delegations from 91 countries, including the delegation from the World Anti-Imperialist Platform (the Platform), participated in the 2nd International Anti-Fascist Forum held in Moscow, Russia, from April 21 to 25. As part of the forum, on the 21st, the International Scientific and Practical Conference titled “The Birth of Genius,” commemorating the 155th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin’s birth, was held. On the 22nd, a commemorative ceremony for the 155th anniversary of Lenin’s birth took place at the Lenin’s Mausoleum in Red Square. On the 23rd, the plenary session of the International Anti-Fascist Forum was held under the theme: “Consolidation of left-wing forces in the fight against neo-fascism and the threat of war.” The Platform delegation, participating for the second consecutive time following the first forum in Minsk, Belarus in 2023, provided a scientific analysis of the relationship between imperialism and fascism within the current context of World War 3. The delegation emphasized with conviction: “As proven by the victorious history of World War 2 and the present reality approaching the 80th anniversary of Victory Day, the triumph of the world anti-imperialist camp is certain.” The forum concluded with the adoption of the appeal which defined the fight against fascism as a common and urgent task of progressive forces around the world.

2. Paris International Colloquium Marking the 80th Anniversary of Victory in World War 2

On May 10, the Paris International Colloquium marking the 80th anniversary of victory in World

War 2 was held in Paris, France, under the theme “World War and the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Struggle.” The event was co-hosted by the Platform and the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine (DUP). Participants engaged in practical discussions to scientifically analyze the current international situation and the state of the global anti-imperialist movement while seeking common tasks. The colloquium was organized under three topics respectively: “World War 2 and the Victory of the World Anti-Fascist Struggle,” “World War 3 and the Tasks of the World Anti-Imperialist Struggle,” and “New Cold War and Internationalism (Imperialism’s New Cold War Machinations and the Revolutionary Strategy of the International Communist Movement).” Anti-imperialist parties and organizations from all continents—including Africa, Asia, and Europe—participated in the colloquium. In particular, revolutionary organizations from Russia and Ukraine—both former Soviet states that were victorious in World War 2 and key players in the Eastern European theater of World War 3— drew significant attention by calling for an international anti-fascist and anti-imperialist struggle. All attendees agreed that the current period is a decisive moment for communist and anti-imperialist forces to maximize the anti-imperialist movement worldwide. They concluded the event by resolving to continue the anti-imperialist struggle under the banner of internationalism.

3. World Anti-Imperialist Struggle Marking the 45th Anniversary of the Gwangju People’s Uprising & National Film Screening Tour in the ‘Republic of Korea’

On May 17–18, the World Anti-Imperialist Struggle was held to mark the 45th anniversary of the Gwangju Uprising. The rally on the 17th was attended by the Chargé d’Affaires of the Venezuelan Embassy in the ‘Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea)’ and a delegation from the Platform. On the 18th, the Platform delegation paid their respects at the May 18 National Cemetery in Gwangju. On the 16th and 18th, a debate to expose and shatter the illusions of the “Imperialist Pyramid Theory” and a lecture on the international situation were held in Seoul and Gwangju respectively. From May 17 to 24, the documentary film “How Venezuela Moved a Mountain,” which chronicles the Venezuelan *comunas*, was successfully screened followed by discussion sessions. Co-hosted by the Platform and the World Anti-Imperialist Youth Platform (the Youth Platform), the screening tour traveled across six regions in the ‘ROK.’ The Chargé d’Affaires of the Venezuelan Embassy and the film’s director participated in the discussion sessions, engaging in meaningful dialogues with the audience regarding the reality of Venezuela, the importance of internationalist solidarity, and the anti-imperialist struggle.

4. Youth Platform Hosts the 2nd International Anti-Imperialist Conference

From June 18 to 20, the Youth Platform organized an international youth event in Amsterdam, Netherlands. This event was held as a declaration of youth taking the vanguard in the anti-NATO struggle ahead of the NATO Summit in The Hague. Following last year’s successful organization of youth actions in the United States against the NATO Washington Summit—which included a persistent anti-NATO struggle in front of the White House—the Youth Platform continued its momentum this year. The program commenced on the 18th with the 2nd International Anti-Imperialist Conference of Youth, followed by various lectures, discussions, and site visits. A key highlight of the conference

was the release of a solidarity statement for the Kononovich brothers, who are currently suffering under the repression of Ukrainian neo-Nazis, and the proclamation of the Ten-Point Program of the Youth Platform. On the 19th, participants visited Trier and Wuppertal, Germany, to tour the birthplaces of Marx and Engels and conducted a solidarity action for the Kononovich brothers. On the 20th, after hosting a lecture featuring delegations from the ‘ROK’ and Poland, participants watched the film “Song of the River” together to conclude the event.

5. 8th International Anti-Imperialist Conference and Anti-NATO Struggle in The Hague & Amsterdam

On June 21, the Platform launched a powerful anti-imperialist struggle in The Hague, where the 2025 NATO Summit was set to be held. Participants issued a special statement condemning Israel’s aggression against Iran titled “Let Us Crush the War Schemes of Imperialists and Zionists,” alongside The Hague-Amsterdam Statement: “We Will Stand at the Forefront of the Struggle Until NATO is dismantled.” On June 22 and 23, the 8th International Anti-Imperialist Conference and Colloquium were held in Amsterdam, with the participation of over 30 political parties and organizations from Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Representing the collective will of all participants, The Hague-Amsterdam Declaration, “Disband NATO—the Imperialist War Headquarters,” and the “Conclusions of the 8th International Anti-Imperialist Conference and Colloquium” were proclaimed. From June 24 to 25, while the NATO Summit was in progress, persistent rallies and propaganda activities against the summit were carried out. Even under the heavy security of the Dutch authorities, the Platform’s slogans—“Disband NATO!” and “Stop Israel’s Attack on Iran!”—received attention from international media and the citizens of The Hague.

6. PCV and PSUV Active at the “Fête de l’Humanité”

From September 12 to 14, the Venezuelan revolutionary parties, Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV) and United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV), participated alongside the Platform in the 95th Fête de l’Humanité held in France. The Venezuelan delegation drew significant attention by presenting at forums hosted by the French communist organizations PRCF and URC, and by participating in a Palestine solidarity rally organized by the Lebanese Communist Party. During their presentations, the delegation exposed US aggression, emphasizing: “The United States seeks to destroy everything the Venezuelan Revolution has achieved and seize our nation’s vast resources, including oil, gold, gas, and water. We are a people of peace, but we are preparing for war.” They further declared the firm resistance of the Venezuelan people centered around the Maduro government, stating, “Over 8 million members of the militia are heading to the country’s key military bases from 285 locations nationwide.” Furthermore, the delegation expressed their commitment to wage a powerful ideological warfare to expose and crush the anti-popular atrocities of revisionist and sectarian forces both inside and outside Venezuela, as well as the slanderous conspiracies directed against the PCV.

7. Historic 9th International Anti-Imperialist Conference in Caracas

On October 21–22, the 9th International Anti-Imperialist Conference, hosted by the Platform and the Simón Bolívar Institute, was held in Caracas under two themes: “Comuna o Nada” (Commune or Nothing) and “Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Fascism.” Participants expressed their support for the Venezuelan government and people fighting against the aggressive military threats of US imperialism and engaged in heated discussions on the tasks of collective struggle amidst the global situation of World War 3. The conference conclusion explicitly stated, “We

will center the Platform’s Latin American activities on Caracas, Venezuela, working in close cooperation with the people’s government of President Maduro to organize anti-imperialist actions in practice.” Prior to this, on the 19th, anti-imperialist and anti-US rallies were held at the Mausoleum of Hugo Chávez and the Comuna El Panal. From the 23rd to the 25th, various activities took place, including a press conference by the Laboratoire International pour l’Habitat Populaire, visits to local comunas, meetings with local trade unions, and participation in the national conference of the Communist Party of Venezuela. Notably, on the 24th, the delegation was invited to President Maduro’s visit to the Comuna El Gran Topo, where they shared the conclusions of the Caracas International Anti-Imperialist Conference and expressed internationalist unity. In response to the delegation’s visit, President Maduro emphasized the necessity of international brigades.

8. Launch of the World Anti-Imperialist Women’s Platform and its 1st International Anti-Imperialist Conference

On October 21, the World Anti-Imperialist Women’s Platform (the Women’s Platform)—the women’s wing of the Platform—was launched in Caracas, Venezuela, alongside the 1st International Anti-imperialist Conference of Women under the theme “The Anti-Imperialist Struggle and the Women’s Movement.” Around 100 participants, including leaders of women’s organizations, comuna activists, and members of parliament from Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Europe, engaged in a heated discussion regarding the reality faced by women in each country amidst the current state of war, as well as the directions and tasks of the women’s liberation movement. Participants united in their resolve to take up the struggle against imperialism, which obstructs the social advancement and revolutionary unity of women. The “Founding Declaration of the Women’s Platform” asserted that the imperialist forces “divide

women and men within both imperialist countries and colonized nations, inciting hatred between them and obstructing unity and solidarity.” It further emphasized, “We reject the false propaganda carried out under the banner of ‘women’s rights’ by imperialist and opportunist forces, and we will expose and crush their reactionary essence.” The declaration concluded with conviction, “Only on the path of justice—toward national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation, the shared aspiration of all humankind—can women’s emancipation and the social liberation of women be achieved.”

9. Platform Organizes Defense Brigades During Latin America and Europe Tour

Between November 6 and December 7, the delegation of the Platform toured seven countries—Mexico, El Salvador, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia—and from December 9 to 18, visited six regions—Spain (Barcelona and Madrid), Belgium, Italy (Milan and Florence), and the Netherlands. The tour aimed to form international and defense brigades as decided during the 9th International Anti-Imperialist Conference. Progressive parties and political organizations in each country shared a consensus on the importance of the solidarity struggle with Venezuela and the broader anti-imperialist movement, agreeing to screen the artistic Venezuelan film “Nicolás.” Throughout November and December, screenings of “Nicolás” were held in the ‘ROK,’ Türkiye, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, the US, El Salvador, Argentina, and Ecuador, with many organizers hosting discussion sessions alongside officials from their respective Venezuelan embassies. On November 23, the “21st Century Che Guevara” Defense Brigade was formed in the ‘ROK’ under the leadership of the People’s Democracy Party, marking the launch of the defense brigades to be organized in various countries in the future.

10. Turbulent Africa and the Solidarity Statements of the Platform

The Platform has conducted numerous activities in solidarity with the African people, opposing successive imperialist interventions in Africa. In April, the Platform organized protests condemning the Kenyan government regarding terror against the Communists in Kenya. In October, it stood in strong struggle alongside activists from the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine (DUP), rejecting the opening of fire on civilians and the kidnapping and arrest of progressive activists in Cameroon. The Platform released statements such as “Immediately Release the President of the PAIGC, ANP, Magistrates, CNE officials, Leaders of Fernando Dias da Costa Campaign and their bodyguards!” and “Imperialists, Hands Off Bénin and Africa!” to expose and condemn the successive Western-backed “self-coups” in Guinea-Bissau in November and Benin in December. Through these statements, the Platform urged all African people to unite to withdraw African and US forces from the continent and to oust ECOWAS, while calling upon the people of the world to rise up in collective anti-imperialist action.