



Dear Friends,

Greetings from the desk of the Tricontinental: Institute for Social Research.

Late last year, US National Security Advisor John Bolton went to Miami (USA), where he coined a new - chilling - phrase: *troika of tyranny*. It echoed former US President George W. Bush's phrase, *axis of evil*. Bush's axis included Iran, Iraq and North Korea. Bush's illegal war against Iraq followed, as did the harsh US sanctions regimes against Iran and North Korea. Bolton's phrase refers to Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela. Cuba has been under a suffocating US embargo since 1960. This is not an idle phrase, since the decades-long US embargo has already cost the Cuban people over \$800 billion.

Sanctions are in place against Venezuela, which has seen its economy and society hit hard by the downward spiral of oil prices. Now, pressure mounts on the Venezuelan government from the Lima Group and the Organisation of American States as well as - sharply - from the US administration of Donald Trump. Far right leaders in the hemisphere - such as Brazil's Jair Bolsonaro and Colombia's Iván Duque as well as Trump himself - salivate at the prospect of regime change in Venezuela, but also in Bolivia, Nicaragua and Cuba. They want to eviscerate the 'pink tide' from the region. For more on drive towards regime change in Venezuela, please see my report (and please go back and re-read the **Tricontinental: Institute for Social Research** dossier on the situation in Venezuela).

Following developments in Latin America, I drift to the poetry of the Cuban revolutionary poet Nicolás Guillén (1902-1989), particularly his magical poem *Problems of Underdevelopment (Problemas de Subdesarrollo)*:

Monsieur Dupont calls you uncultured
because you cannot say who was
Victor Hugo's favourite grandson.

Herr Müller has started to scream
because you do not know (exactly)
the day that Bismarck died.

Your friend Mr. Smith,
an Englishman or Yankee, I cannot tell,
exploded when you write Shell.
(It seems that you eliminate an l
and, what is more, pronounce it *chel*.)

Who is that?
When your turn comes,
tell them to say Cacarajícara,
and where the Aconcagua's found,
and who was Sucre,
and in what spot on the planet
Martí died.

A favour:

Tell them to speak to you only in Spanish.

Monsieur Dupont te llama inculto,
porque ignoras cuál era el nieto
preferido de Víctor Hugo.

Herr Müller se ha puesto a gritar,
porque no sabes el día
(exacto) en que murió Bismark.

Tu amigo Mr. Smith,
inglés o yanqui, yo no lo sé,
se subleva cuando escribes shell.
(Parece que ahorras una ele,
y que además pronunciaschel.)

Bueno ¿y qué?
Cuando te toque a ti,
mándales decir cacarajícara,
y que donde está el Aconcagua,
y que quién era Sucre,
y que en qué lugar de este planeta
murió Martí.

Un favor:

Que te hablen siempre en español.

The sculpture above is by the Venezuelan artist Marisol Escobar. It is called *The Family*. It suggests the bonds between people, but also the forces that make it so difficult to make

one's world humane. It echoes Guillén's poem, words of despair at being defined by others and not being allowed to define oneself.



If the guns are pointed towards Venezuela, no such threat is posed to Bangladesh. There, by many accounts, the election of last month was pickled in violence and fraud. Sheikh Hasina's Awami League galloped to victory, but only because the opposition boycotted elections and because the state apparatus - by several reports - participated in the manufacture of votes. Twenty-four people were killed in the violence. Arrests of people who want to expand the boundaries of democracy has become routine. The United Nations has called for a probe into the elections.

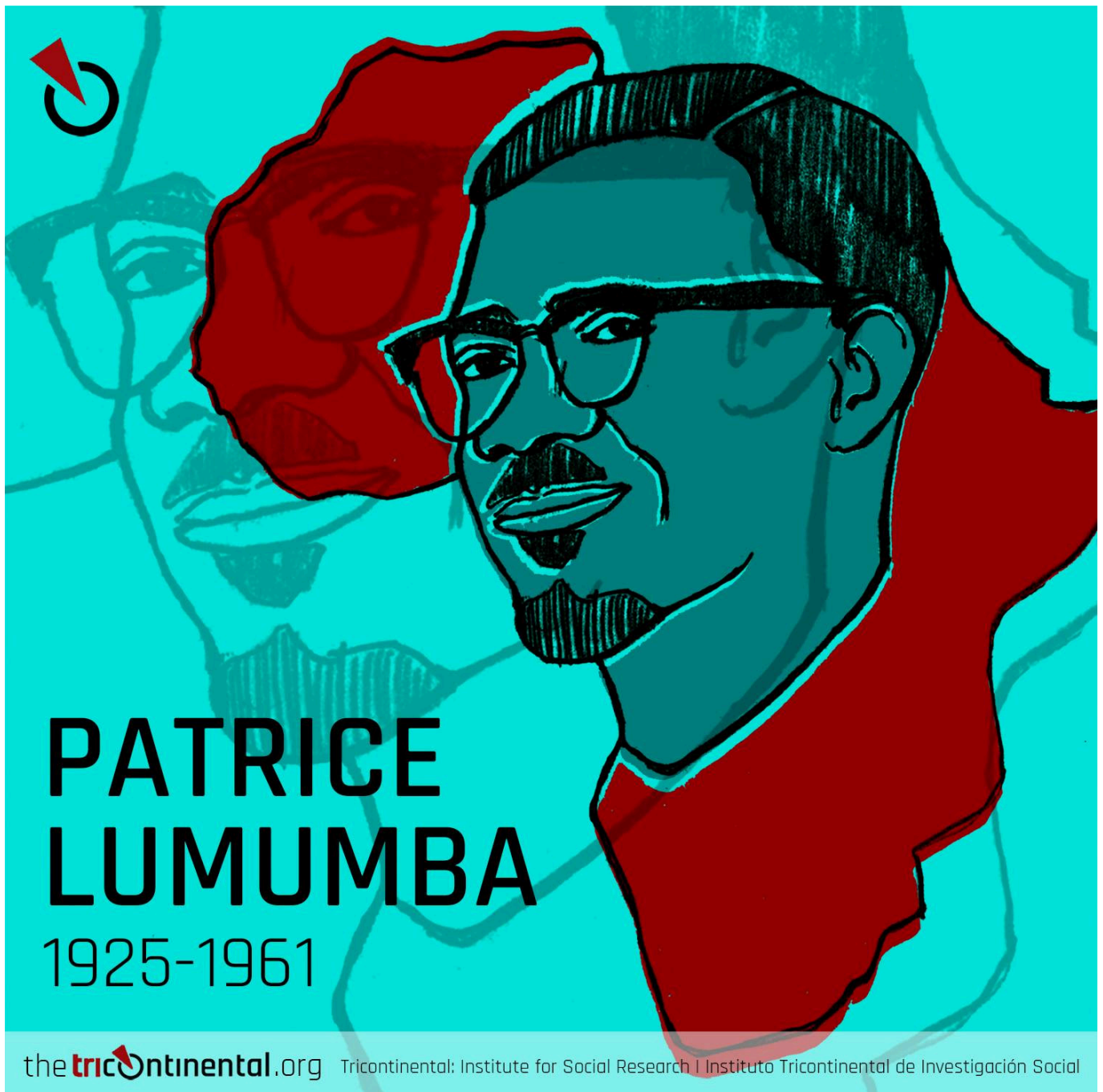
Meanwhile, as the ballot papers drifted in the wind, garment workers - the heart of Bangladesh's Gross Domestic Product (US\$30 billion exports per year) - came onto the streets to demand a higher minimum wage. In 2013, the government set the monthly minimum wage at 5,300 taka (US\$63) for the almost five million garment workers in the country. Workers demanded 16,000 taka (US\$191), but the government rebuffed them. It sent in the police - see above - to suppress the demonstrations and get the factories in Savar and Ashulia - both in the outskirts of Dhaka, Bangladesh's capital - humming. After a brutal week of struggle, the government closed the door to negotiations with a monthly wage of 8,000 taka (US\$95) with an annual 5% wage increment. This is far below the

necessary amount that people in Bangladesh need for their lives. Six years ago, the Dhaka-based Centre for Policy Dialogue suggested that a month's food would - at a minimum - cost a garment worker 6,919 taka (US\$87). Matters are more difficult now. But, in order to get garments at a cheap price to the middle-class of the world, the Bangladeshi workers have to starve. Joy for them is minimal. Their horizons have shrunk to near survival.

A few months ago, one of Bangladesh's most prominent photographers - Shahidul Alam - was held in prison for amplifying the voices of those who live distressed lives in Bangladesh. While he was in prison, the writer Arundhati Roy wrote him a moving letter - writing of the 'foolish, short-sighted cruelty' of the governments in our world. The whole system seems premised on cruelty, structured violence against ordinary people who must either live as a disposable population who works or a disposable population who does not work. After the election, Shahidul replied to Arundhati, writing in disgust of Bangladesh's ruling class which will 'sit in their duty-free cars, flags waving' as they flout rules and abuse the constitution. Nothing in Bangladesh is unique. It is a cliché of our times, where profit is sucked out of the marrow of workers and as the toxic fires of sectarianism burn through our society. Prabir Purkayastha and I joined Prasanth R. in Delhi recently to talk about these issues, this crisis of profitability, this hunger and these flames,

All this is a cliché. The title for this newsletter comes from my friend Anand Teltumbde, a writer and activist, who has been threatened with arrest by the government of India. Anand wrote an open letter, asking for support, but more than that offering us the details of the strange case against him. The judicial attack on Anand came at the same time as the government of India pushed cases against the student leaders Kanhaiya Kumar, Umar Khalid and Anirban Bhattacharya and against the Assamese writer Hiren Gohain. They are accused of sedition. This is a horrifying thought. Responding to these events, Arundhati Roy writes, 'An illness is upon us'.

It is not just something that afflicts South Asia. An official in Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture - Nabhan Garcia - has called upon the legislature to label land occupations by the Movement of the Landless Workers (MST) as 'terrorism'. The violence left loose in Zimbabwe and in Morocco, in France and in Sudan sets the limits of democracy. The US will conduct a regime change against Venezuela in the name of democracy; Brazil will arrest militants of the landless peasants in the name of democracy.



Murder and suppression of leaders of the people is an old tactic. It takes us back to 1961, when Patrice Lumumba, the beloved leader of the Congolese revolution was killed by the Belgians, the United States and by sections of the Congolese military. Lumumba (1925-1961) was the first Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. His speech at Independence Day rattled the Belgians. 'We are no longer your macaques

[monkeys]', he said. 'We are going to begin a new struggle, a sublime struggle, which will lead our country to peace, prosperity and greatness'. Congo, he said, is going to be the 'centre of the sun's radiance for all of Africa'. It was not to be. It has not been. Even now, this brave country, this rich country, sees its elections and wealth stolen, its freedom suppressed.



Meanwhile, a hundred years ago, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Leibknect - leaders of the German Communist Party - were killed in cold blood in Berlin. When the security guards came to arrest her, Luxemburg filled her bag with books, including Goethe's *Faust*, which she was then reading. She expected to be taken to prison. But, instead, these two 47-year-old communists were beaten to death, their bodies thrown into the Landwehr Canal.

A few days before her murder, Luxemburg wrote a moving essay - *Order Prevails in Berlin*. The crackdown on the workers' movement was severe. But, with hope filling her heart, Rosa

Luxemburg wrote, 'Your *order* is built on sand. Tomorrow the revolution will "rise up again, clashing its weapons" and to your horror it will proclaim with trumpets blazing, *I was, I am, I shall be*'.

Warmly, Vijay.

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