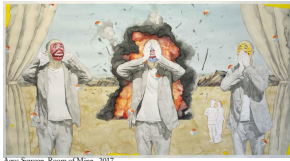


The Dogs of War Are Unchained Once More. The Twenty-First Newsletter (2019).



Agnès Szwajczer, Rooms of Mine, 2017.

Dear Friends,
Greetings from the desk of the **Tricontinental Institute for Social Research**.
The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) consists of fifteen members, five of them permanent members with veto power (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) and ten members who are elected for a two-year term. The presidency of the Council rotates monthly. This month – in May – the council's presidency is held by Indonesia, whose permanent representative is Dian Triandah Djani – a career diplomat. The President of Indonesia is Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi. Khamsil Iskahuti, General Secretary of Federasi SERBUK – a large trade union federation in Indonesia – has written an open letter to the President. He asks Jokowi to use Indonesia's presidency of the UNSC to denounce violations of international law against Venezuela. Khamsil sent us this letter, which forms the centre of this week's newsletter. Please read his words below:



Session of the Asian African Summit, Bandung, Indonesia, 1955.

“We have now gathered together in a world of peace and unity and cooperation. Great changes have taken place and groups of nations. Our unhappy world is more and more, and the people of all nations wish to live free, through on faith of their, the days of war are concluded one again. Thus were the words of Indonesian President Sukarno at the **opening of the first Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in 1955**, which laid the groundwork for the establishment of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**, the key political institution that for decades called for the emancipation of the Global South. At the **Asian of our best ever leader in Caracas and Washington, we call on Indonesian President Joko Widodo – President of the United Nations Security Council for the month of May 2019 – to use that position to make a stand for a world of peace, unity and cooperation, and denounce the violations of international law that have been committed by the United States in its campaign to destabilize Venezuela.**”



President Jokowi at the Asian African Conference Commemoration, 2019.

On numerous occasions this year the **Indonesian opposition has attempted a coup** **led against the democratically-elected Government of President Nicolás Maduro**, such with US assistance. For example, on 28 January 2019 the US issued an **Executive Order** recognizing opposition leader **Juan Guaidó** as interim president. Simultaneously it has attempted to use food and medical aid to alleviate the suffering imposed by its own sanctions regime, designed to strangle the Venezuelan economy. This regime, designed to strangle the Venezuelan economy, cost Venezuela US \$30 million per day. For comparison, a recent shipment of aid that the US attempted to deliver carried only US \$20 million in supplies, less than a single day's worth of medical aid. US sanctions – which have frozen US\$30 billion of Venezuela's assets in the US and caused the country losses of US\$22 billion from August 2017 to December 2018 – have hit the Venezuelan people most directly, as a report in the UN Human Rights Council **Alfred de Zayas** stated that the sanctions were a conscious act that ought to be considered crimes against humanity. In a recent paper **Wolcott and Sachs** argued they have 'brought the public's colors: intake, increased disease and mortality (for both adults and infants), and displaced millions of Venezuelans who fled the country as a result of the worsening economic depression and hyperinflation'. They estimate that the sanctions – illegal under both US law and the statutes of the Organisation of American States – have caused an estimated 40,000 civilian deaths from 2017-18 and much the death toll of the **Great Chinese Wall's definition of 'collective punishment'**. Most recently, US police have forcibly entered the **Venezuelan Embassy in Washington – a clear violation of article 22 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations –** arresting its occupants and handing it over to the Venezuelan opposition.



Francisco Fajardo Salazar, Caracas, 1989.

While the US has been vocal in its opposition to human rights violations, its actions have been motivated by a desire to crush Venezuela's Bolivarian Revolution and the impact it has had on limiting US access to the regional resources, particularly Venezuela oil. In addition to improving living conditions for millions of poor and displaced, the Bolivarian Revolution ignited a new wave for solidarity in the Global South. Venezuela joined the NAM in September 1989 just months after the Caracas, a wave of protest in response to neoliberal economic reform. The Caracas was triggered by the rising price of oil as newly-elected centrist President Carlos Andrés Pérez reneged subsidies. The Caracas was a key turning point for Venezuela. From a hospital bed future President Hugo Chávez watched the violence unfold as hundreds (maybe thousands) were killed by the state security apparatus in what Chávez later called a 'genocide'. After taking power in a 1998 election, Chávez's Government used oil to benefit the people of Venezuela (and the other countries which later joined the Bolivarian project), raising poverty, raising wages and improving access to food, healthcare and education (see here for a brief account of its achievements). In 2002 Chávez and his loyal military supporters successfully defended the Bolivarian Revolution against a US-orchestrated coup. Chávez's successor Nicolás Maduro has sought to continue this legacy. He has won numerous democratic elections despite the fact that his leadership has been severely tested by the collapse of oil prices, which account for roughly 90% of Venezuelan exports. The US and Venezuelan opposition have seized on this as an opportunity to undermine the ideological project of the Bolivarian Revolution and access Venezuela's oil wealth.



The military perpetrated against Venezuela raise troubling memories for many Indonesians. **Disarmament deal failed in 2017** demonstrate that rather than just 'standing by' while an estimated half a million civilians were massacred by General Suharto and his troops in 1965, the US was actively engaged in spreading the narrative that justified the violence. Despite ending formal military role in 1976, the legacy of military control still hangs heavy over Indonesia. For years it remained a recipient of US military aid, and an active participant in US military training exercises. Former President Soeharto Bambang Yudhoyono even spent time training at the **Fort Benning School of the Americas**, the infamous training ground where Latin America's coup-plotters sharpened their skills for decades.



Marsinah was an Indonesian factory organizer, killed 26 years ago this month by the Suharto dictatorship. 'They play between the numbers', wrote Riana Santopina in her play **Marsinah** 'I suggest. They never consider whether a number of numbers can humanize a worker'. (Marsinah bertamain diantara angka-angka. Mereka tidak pernah mempertimbangkan apakahjumlahnya angka mampu memmanusikan seorang buruh). Art by Irena Kuntarianti. President Jokowi in Indonesia's first hour of state appears from this legacy. Jokowi was re-elected by comprehensively defeating opposition leader Prabowo Subianto (the military candidate and Suharto's son in law). This victory demonstrates that the people of Indonesia have again rejected the politics of war and conflict in favour of a more relevant democracy. Jokowi has so far been reluctant to take a firm stand on Venezuela, beyond expressing concern and encouraging political dialogue between parties. However, while Indonesia claims to respect the principle of non-interference and not interfere in the internal affairs (restricting comment to humanitarian assistance for the displaced), it has failed to speak out against the consistent interference and violations of international law we are seeing in Venezuela. As when Sukarno spoke in Bandung, the days of war are again unchained, and they have their teeth firmly trained on Venezuela. We stand in solidarity with the working classes of Venezuela, and support the steps taken by President Maduro to overcome the crisis. Accordingly, we call on Jokowi to use the final week of his presidency of the Security Council to live up to the legacy of Sukarno, denounce the violations of international law committed by the US, and begin rebuilding the solidarity of the Global South. **Khamsil Iskahuti, General Secretary of Federasi SERBUK.**

Coming up in June, our Dossier no. 17 on the attack on Venezuela and the concept of the hybrid war. This dossier is produced jointly by our offices in São Paulo (Brazil) and Buenos Aires (Argentina). It is a thorough assessment of the nature of the war on Venezuela, one of the four wars that John Bolton – the US National Security Advisor – is eager to prosecute (for more on this, see my column). As our offices prepared the dossier, our team in Buenos Aires held a seminar to discuss the Spanish translation of Andrew Korybko's book on hybrid war.



Also over preceding weeks, the election results for India's 17 Lok Sabha (Parliament) are now out. Nine hundred million voters were registered to vote in 542 constituencies. The far-right BJP won a majority of seats and will once more form the government. It is a sobering fact that the far-right continues to make gains around the world. This is not a story about India itself, not a story that can be explained by an empirical dice into Indian realities alone. It is a global story, from Australia to Brazil. It requires a clear assessment of the structural forces of globalization and the social fragmentation that these have produced. Last week, I was in Dublin (Ireland) where I spoke at a Workers' Party event for the elections to the European Parliament. At this event, I talked about how the far-right does not address the great problems in our world but relies upon the strains of society to form its electoral bloc.



Dublin, Ireland, 7 May 2019.

We need to pay attention to these structural realities as much as we need to understand the sociological change in our societies as a result of the processes of globalization. We will be doing a dossier on the Indian election results later this year, as well as continuing with our investigations on the idea of democracy in our times. Wamdy, Yip.

PS: to read our previous newsletters and the other materials, please visit our website. There you will find our dossier on Resource Sovereignty. **Tricontinental Institute for Social Research** coordinator Celina della Croce's article this week draws out the themes from that dossier.

