

ABOUT EVENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

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After the collapse of the USSR, economic competition between the EU and the USA sharply intensified; Europe was forced to unite. The war began between the euro and the dollar.

In addition, after the collapse of the USSR, labor and capital in the world clashed face to face, without an intermediary in the person of the "camp of socialism." The closure of coal mines in the UK, the elimination of welfare and the reduction of the minimum wage in the USA, the most severe suppression of protests in Los Angeles in 1992, 5% unemployment in Japan with its institute of life-long hiring by 2000, shock for the Japanese, curtailing social, in particular, educational programs, raising the retirement age, eliminating free medicine in Europe, two nationwide strikes in France, etc.

During the confrontation between the EU and the United States, Latin American countries were able to partially get rid of the robbery of North Americans. After feeding and subjugating the Trotskyist organizations of the continent, Washington believed that it became possible not to be afraid of the left movement. But the small Trotskyist organizations were unable to either confuse or channel the movement against Washington in a direction safe for the United States. Their futility and obvious subordination to Washington directives, these organizations discredited themselves among the masses.

As a result of the revolutions, Fujimori fled from Peru, and the left, Morales, Ortega, Lula and Correa came to power in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Brazil, Ecuador. In Venezuela, Chavez expelled Washington's top oil company executives. The process was more complicated for Argentina: at the beginning of the millennium, movement deposed four pro-Washington presidents, but as a result a representative of the former ruling Justicialist party Kirchner came to power. Bankers returned dollars to Argentina, which at the beginning of the protests they transported to the airport by truck, as it had been done in Chile.

The US tried to solve the issue of the euro and the protests of its own population by resuscitating the image of a common external enemy in the person of Russia.

The Russian bourgeoisie is comprador, it has not yet matured as a class-for-itself, the state is so weak that it is not able to collect a progressive tax, but the United States has recorded Russia as a totalitarian police state. Russian pro-American liberals and many leftists in the world support Washington.

The US provocation with the Georgian attack on Tskhinvali failed, but the Maidan in Kiev in February 2014 solved the problem. Ukraine and Russia were used as bargaining chips, the euro fell sharply from the level of 1.5 dollars. The EU "lay down" under the USA for a long time.

In such manner Putin became awful enemy of humanity.

For USA an opportunity to return Latin America had been appeared.

It was in February 2014 that the United States organized protests in Venezuela. February 24, Washington imposes sanctions against Venezuela. In March 2015, the United States declared Venezuela a threat to national security. A member of the Brazilian Workers' Party, Dilma Rousseff, was removed from power on 8/31/2016 through impeachment inspired by Washington. On the 12/12/2017, former President Lula was sentenced to 9.5 years in prison in a trumped-up case of corruption and money laundering with Washington's help.

Since Kirchner's successor, Christina Kirchner, sought to pursue a centrist policy, on the one hand - legalizing same-sex marriages, criticizing Iran, on the other - objecting to the production of BP oil near Malvinas, nationalizing the Lockheed Martin aircraft plant and private pension funds, maintaining friendship with Chavez - in 2015, liberal Mauricio Macri replaced her. In May 2016, an Argentine court accused Kirchner of fraud in connection with the manipulation of the Central Bank to artificially maintain of the course of the peso. A series of false accusations follows. Macri relies on the financial sector, abolishes subsidies on electricity and gas for the population. External debt is constantly growing, in 2019 it reaches 325 billion dollars, exceeding more than twice the debt at default of 2001, inflation - 55%, unemployment - 10.6% officially, actually 16%, below the poverty line - more than 30% of the population.

In May 2017, the States bring to power in Ecuador liberal Lenin Moreno. "Lenin" gives Ossange to the CIA.

11/28/2019 in Uruguay, after a recount, the winner of the second round of the presidential election was determined: he was pro-Washington Luis Lacalle, a candidate from the right-wing opposition National Party. The victory of Lacalle ended the 14-year reign of the center-left "Wide Front". The ruling coalition candidate Daniel Martinez officially admitted his defeat.

What is going on?

Firstly, the unrest in Iraq and France continues, thousands of people across Germany went to a rally of discontent directed against the agrarian policy of a large coalition. In Syria, the Kurds went over to the side of Assad, in France from December 5, 2019 - a national strike, even in Georgia unrest began.

Secondly.

In Venezuela, the US-organized color revolution, led by impostor Guaido, is failing.

The point is not only the availability of Chinese capital in the country.

Venezuela acquired the S-300VM system ten years ago as part of a large-scale purchase of Russian arms worth \$11 billion. The package also included Su-30 fighters capable of carrying BrahMos rockets, "Komar" (mosquito) high-speed boats and a Kalashnikov assault rifle assembly plant.

Fully automated radar guidance systems of the S-300 systems, controlled from mobile command posts, are capable of intercepting cruise missiles, fixed-wing aircraft, drones, and also reflect electronic countermeasures, identifying false targets. S-300VM batteries are located not far from Caracas, as well as at the main naval base and oil base of Puerto la Cruz, also deployed on the island of Margarita to provide cover from the north, and at the key military complex in Guarico, where the Su-30 and the T-72 tank division with Russian maintenance teams are based.

At the end of March, 100 Russian military servicemen arrived in Caracas, whose task is to update the system, ensure its combat effectiveness, and set up autonomous systems of energy supply to ensure the S-300's combat readiness in the event of a power outage. Military personnel from Russia continue to arrive in Venezuela. But the main argument is the mood of the population of Venezuela itself.

In May 2019, in Mexico City, 6,000 people went outside to the streets to protest against President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador.

In July 2019, protests of the federal police took place in Mexico. The reason was the threat of wage loss.

On August 13, about 300 women gathered in front of the prosecutor's office in Mexico City, demanding a fair investigation into the rape of two teenage girls. Law enforcement officials are suspected of crimes. Women burst into the building of the prosecutor's office shouting "justice", "they do not protect us, they rape us", they broke the door and left the pig's head in the room. Mexican security minister Jesús Horta Martínez came to the protesters and promised that both cases would be duly investigated and the police punished if they were to blame. In response, the official was bombarded with pink glitter. Hundreds of protesters took to the streets.

In early October, residents abducted Jorge Luis Escandon Hernandez from the mayor's administration building in Las Margaritas and tied him to a pickup truck. They dragged him around the city, because the official did not fulfill his election promises, did not restore the road, etc.

In early October 2019, more than 8,000 people took part in a march in memory of students who died in 1968 (in 1968, clashes between security forces and students at a rally against the government's policy took place on the Three Cultural Square in Mexico City. According to various estimates, the victims of police and military, began from several tens to several hundred people.). Guys whose faces were covered with bandages and masks threw firecrackers and Molotov cocktails at police officers.

In September in Herero State more than 40 students disappeared. They became victims of one of the criminal gangs. In October 2019, one of the sons of drug lord Guzman Loera (nicknamed Shorty) was detained in Culiacan (Sinaloa State), but he was released because of fights began in the city. The incident caused unrest in the local population. Protesters burned cars, set fire to the parliament and the education department. Clashes with the police ended in mass arrests, several people were injured. In November, protests swept across the country.

In early October 2019, in the Ecuadorian parliament, protesters adopted a declaration against neoliberal reforms, after which the military drove some of the protesters out of the building. Former President Correa called for revolution. Ecuador's indigenous leaders put forward the slogan "Moreno, get out!" The work of parliament was suspended.

Then they planned to occupy the government complex and the empty presidential palace, go to Guayaquil, where Lenin Moreno was hiding with the top of the army. The military personnel used dump trucks to block the roads to Guayaquil, where groups of indigenous people from Ecuador were sent with sticks and knives. The mayor of Guayaquil urged the police to remain on guard of the law and prevent routs in the city, as in Quito. Protesters call what is happening a revolution against the neoliberal course. Guayaquil stated that all this is a coup and seizure of power, which prepared Correa and Maduro. A state of emergency has been declared in the country.

In September and October 2019, thousands of people participated in demonstrations in Haiti demanding the resignation of President Jovenel Moise. During brutal police crackdowns, 19 were killed and more than 200 injured. On October 4, during one of the largest rallies in the past two weeks, thousands of protesters gathered outside the local UN headquarters located near Port-au-Prince Toussin-Louverture International Airport, condemning the UN and the US for supporting the

Moise government. Although the protesters behaved peacefully, the area around the UN headquarters and the airport was cordoned off by the military, and the police dispersed the demonstrators using tear gas.

Over the past year, Haitians have held several mass protests against political corruption, imposed by the IMF on neoliberal measures, and the submission of the Haitian government to the American empire. The latest wave of protests arose because of a fuel shortage that affected all sectors of the population, as it affected access to basic products and transport. This deficit was also used by the Moise government as an excuse for raising gas prices nationwide. Later it became known that the government specifically accumulated fuel in order to declare its shortage. The fuel crisis was accompanied by allegations of embezzlement of \$ 3.8 billion from the Venezuelan Petrocaribe fund, which were provided to the country to finance various social programs. Haiti is the poorest country with most unequal population in Latin America, with local unemployment exceeding 70%. Most of the deep-seated problems of the past decade have been exacerbated by the earthquake, foreign military occupation, severe human rights violations, racism and the neoliberal attack of international financial institutions.

Various segments of the population for various political reasons participate in the protests. Peasant and public organizations, trade unions, student groups of activists, organizations for the protection of human rights, women and workers, as well as several popular political parties, have united under the banner of the Patriotic Forum. From the very beginning the Patriotic Forum has stated that Moise's resignation is an important but not the only goal of the protests. He calls for a series of systemic changes that should be carried out in the country with the active participation of popular organizations. After the resignation of Moise, the members of the Patriotic Forum are going to form a transitional government for three years to solve the problems of hunger, poverty and unemployment.

In the third decade of October 2019, Chileans staged protests that grew into riots. The protests began in the capital Santiago as a coordinated campaign of high school students and students in the subway in response to the next rise in price of subway travel by 30 pesos or \$ 0.042 (authorities already raised the tariff by 20 pesos in January). Police officers detained thousands of people, while 62 cops were killed. Protesters mutilated several metro stations, the damage was estimated at \$ 700 th. Of the protesters, 18 protesters died, 15 were injured. Demonstrators set fire to the headquarters of the Italian energy company.

Protests in Chile began after metro prices rose on the 6 of October. Tickets became more expensive up to 830 pesos. As reported by 24 Horas, protesters burned several buses and damaged subway stations. On the 19 of October the Chilean Carabinieri Corps reported that 308 people were detained during the protests. Also 49 police cars were damaged and 41 metro stations were destroyed.

On October 18, President Sebastian Pinhera, a Washington puppet, declared a state of emergency for 15 days. On October 19, armored vehicles were pulled into the center of Santiago.

On the 19.10.2019, the authorities suspended the increase in fares until a new agreement was reached.

During the 28 days of protests, 5629 people were arrested, 25 were killed, 2365 were injured, 217 people lost 1 or 2 eyes, 192 people were tortured, 52 were raped.

In support of the protesters, demonstrations of Chileans took place in Germany, France, Spain, Uruguay, the USA, Canada, Australia and others. Serious clashes took place in Argentina on October 21.

October 25 in Santiago, more than a million people took part in a protest demonstration, Pinhera was forced to resign the government.

On October 28, thousands of protesters again took to the streets of Santiago.

November 23 - mass protests again, 127 people were injured.

At the end of October 2019, in Argentina, Macri was replaced by Alberto Fernandez from the same Hustisialist party, who went to the polls in conjunction with Christina Kirchner.

Finally, the ex-president of Brazil, Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, was released after 580 days of imprisonment - by the decision of the Supreme Court that convicts who appealed the sentence should not remain in custody until the final decision on their cases. Together with Lula, another 5 thousand of his supporters were released. On falsified corruption charges, Lula was sentenced to 25 years in prison. He allegedly received an apartment from one company, while another allegedly repaired a country house for him.

The case was clearly falsified and aimed to prevent extremely popular Lulu to participating in the presidential election, which, with his participation, a Trump fan, far-right politician Jair Bolsonaro would have failed miserably. The impeachment, which has recently threatened the "Brazilian Trump," may end with his removal from power, and even without Lula's participation, the candidate of the left forces will most likely win.

Justice would not have triumphed if the Brazilian left did not show strength, including during protests against pension reform, in which millions participated.

Let's note the protests in Brazil against foreign capital in 2015.

Workers at two major automotive companies, Volkswagen and Mercedes Benz, went on strike after the dismissal of 50 workers in the municipality of Taubate and 1,500 in São Bernardo do Campo.

The strike at the Volkswagen factory began on August 17. She was supported by metallurgists in Brazil and around the world.

The strike at the Mercedes Benz plant began on August 24 and also received support from dozens of Brazilian and foreign unions. The strike workers were supported by the Daimler Worldwide Production Council. On August 31, the company overturned its decision to lay off 1,500 workers. Volkswagen owners also overturned firing decisions and reinstated those who had already left their jobs.

Today, the foreign exchange market in Brazil is experiencing a fall in the national currency, which forced the country's Central Bank to "print out" reserves and begin selling dollars on the market. Real has depreciated by 2% since 11/25/2019 and by 6.7% since the beginning of November, and on the 27th it reached a historic low at around 4.27 real per dollar. The Brazilian Central Bank entered the market twice with interventions, offering banks gold reserves from gold reserves. "This is chaos," the head of a large bank trading company in Sao Paulo told: in the past, the "favorite" of Western funds playing on carry-trade operations, in November, the real became one of the main outsiders among EM currencies against the dollar.

A new wave of capital outflow from the Brazilian market, which attracts investors with high interest rates, was provoked by the failure of oil auctions, in which the government hoped to sell licenses for large offshore fields. Transactions that were supposed to bring billions of dollars in foreign exchange earnings into the economy did not take place. "Brazil is prepared for global challenges, has large reserves and promotes reforms," Bolsonaro said, adding that he "hopes" for the dollar to fall, and if it does not happen, the country's Central Bank will again enter the market with interventions to support the national currency.

The outflow of capital from Brazilian markets is associated not so much with macroeconomic factors as with internal political events in the countries of the region - in Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador. New protests are just around the corner.

Even such a pro-Washington country like Colombia was swept by mass unrest in the third decade of November. Colombian President Ivan Duque made a televised statement calling on protesters to engage in dialogue: mass demonstrations were held in cities across the country, with hundreds of thousands participating.

11.24.2019 about 500 people took to the streets of the capital of Colombia on the third day of "pan-protests", the police met the demonstrators with tear gas, Tiempo reports.

On the 21st and 22nd of November more than 200 thousand people took part in the protests in Colombia, a number of cities of the country were covered by protests. The protests were originally conceived as marches of students and teachers, but the opposition announced their intention to also hold a general strike on this day. Citizens protested against economic policies and the inaction of the authorities in the fight against crime. Three people died in a bombed truck near a police station in the Colombian department of Cauca.

Events in Bolivia have gained special significance.

Starting on October 20, the day of the next presidential election, thousands of protests continued in Bolivia. Their participants disputed the voting results. The main rivals were Evo Morales, who ran for his fourth term, and the right-wing politician, leader of the Civil Society party, Carlos Mesa, who led the country from 2003 to 2005.

To win the election in Bolivia, the candidate needs to get more than 50% of the vote, or at least 40%, but ahead of the nearest opponent by 10%. Morales announced his victory on election day. The opposition in response cited numerous violations in favor of the president. On October 25, the Higher Election Court declared victory for the head of state with a result of 47.07% of the vote, and Mesa, according to official figures, had 36.51%. According to parallel vote counts, including exit polls, the second round was to take place - according to these data, Morales scored 43.9%, Mesa - 39.4%.

On November 10, President Morales resigned and emigrated to Mexico.

The key post of the head of the presidential administration was taken by Jerez Justiniano Atal from the right Progruzi Committee of Santa Cruz Luis Fernando Camacho. The government apparatus was headed by the right-wing senator from National Unity, Arturo Murillo.

The putschists severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela and expelled Venezuelan diplomats. Cuban doctors and specialists are also being expelled from the country.

The putschists announced the withdrawal of Bolivia from the ALBA block created by Hugo Chavez, and also announced similar measures to break off relations with countries those were opposing the United States.

The actual leader of the coup, far-right, Luis Fernando Camacho, Bolivian Navalny, has attacked the indigenous people of Bolivia, the Indians: "Pachamama will never return to the palace", - implying the spirit of Andean Mother Earth. "Bolivia belongs to Christ," - he proclaimed. 40-year-old Luis Fernando Camacho is from a family of multimillionaires who have lost part of their wealth due to Morales social programs.

Camacho is the organizer of the Union of Krusenista, or the Santa Cruz Youth Union (UJC), which is often called the "fascist", "racist" and "Christian fundamentalist" organization, comparing it with the Spanish phalangists and the Ukrainian Nazi battalion "Azov".

Jeanin Agnes also distinguished herself with anti-Indian statements. A few years ago, she stated that "the Indians have no place in the city, let them go to Altiplano or Chaco."

Carlos Mesa is a member of the Washington-based Inter-American Dialogue, a non-governmental organization led by Michael Shifter, former program manager for Latin American programs at the US National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The activities of this organization are recognized as undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation by decision of the General Prosecutor's Office of 07.28.2015.

Self-proclaimed President Jeanine Agnes recognized Washington's protege Juan Guaido as President of Venezuela. Donald Trump welcomed the coup in Bolivia. The president's statement posted on the White House's website said: "The resignation of Bolivian President Evo Morales was an important moment for democracy in the Western Hemisphere ... The United States applauds the Bolivian people for demanding freedom and the Bolivian military for fulfill their vow to protect not only one person, but also the constitution of Bolivia. These events give a strong message to the illegitimate regimes in Venezuela and Nicaragua that democracy and the will of the people will always prevail. Now we are one step closer to absolutely a democratic, prosperous and free Western hemisphere. "

The reign of Morales was bourgeois progressive.

Why, then, did the population of a successfully developing country protested?

According to the World Bank, Bolivia under President Moralis has become one of the fastest growing countries in Latin America. From 2004 to 2014, Bolivian GDP grew on average by 4.9%. According to the IMF, the share of the Bolivian population living in poverty from 2004 to 2017 decreased by almost 60% and amounted to 17%. The population of Bolivia under Morales increased from 9.4 million in 2006 to 11.4 million in 2017. Life expectancy for the period from 2006 to 2017 increased from 65.9 to 70.9 years. Poverty in the country decreased by 42% and extreme poverty - by 60%.

In 2013, the economic growth of Bolivia peaked at 6.3%, but then the pace slowed.

In 2014, the Financial Times announced: "The proof of the success of the Morales economic model is that, after he came to power, he tripled the size of the economy, while simultaneously building up record foreign exchange reserves."

In 2018, Bolivia's GDP grew by 4.5%. The IMF predicted that by the end of 2019, Bolivia's GDP would grow by 4.2%, and in 2020 - by 3.9%, i.e. annual growth rate would be maintained.

Having come to power, Morales immediately, in May 2006, announced the nationalization of the oil and gas industry. The exclusive right to participate on behalf of the state in oil and gas projects and engage in the sale of hydrocarbons in Bolivia and abroad was given to the state company YPFB. Foreign companies were forced to conclude contracts with her. Government control over natural gas production and revenues allowed Bolivia to cope with the crisis of 2008-2009, as researchers Mark Waysbrot, Rebecca Ray and Jake Johnston noted at the American Center for Economic and Political Studies (CEPR).

Immediately after nationalization, foreign oil and gas companies operating in Bolivia, including Total, Spanish Repsol and Brazilian Petrobras, froze investment in the country. But at the end of 2009, a consortium led by Repsol announced plans to invest \$ 1.5 billion to increase gas production. A year later, French Total began a gas exploration project in Bolivia, investments in which were estimated at \$ 500 million. If in 2005 foreign direct investment in Bolivia amounted to \$ 250 million, in recent years, according to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, (CEPAL), \$ 1.75 billion

What is the matter, is it only in oil and gas?

From the first day, the Morales government began to stop the country's many-year corporate robbery, to control the activities of such influential corporations as Glencore, Jindal Steel & Power, Anglo-Argentine Pan American Energy and South American Silver (now TriMetals Mining).

A Canadian multinational company, South American Silver, established in 2003, mined silver and expensive indium from the Malku Khota mine for flat-screen TVs. The land that the corporation seized belonged to the indigenous people of Bolivia, the corporation destroyed sacred places and created an atmosphere of terror.

On July 1.8.2012, Bolivia passed Supreme Decree №1308, canceling the contract with South American Silver (TriMetals), which appealed to the international court and demanded compensation. The government of Justin Trudeau in the interests of this Canadian mining corporation put pressure on Bolivia. In August 2019, TriMetals entered into a new contract with Bolivia in the amount of \$ 25.8 million, which amounted to one tenth of the previously required compensation. Jindal Steel, an Indian multinational corporation, had an old iron ore mining contract at the El Mutún mine, which was suspended in 2007. In July 2012, Jindal Steel terminated the contract, appealed to the international court

and demanded compensation. In 2014, the Paris International Chamber of Commerce awarded Bolivia a fine of \$ 22.5 million. In another lawsuit, Jindal Steel demanded compensation in the amount of \$ 100 million.

After violent clashes between the guards of the Swiss multinational mining corporation Glencore and the miners, the Bolivian government confiscated three enterprises from Glencore: a tin-zinc mine and two smelters. The most arrogant lawsuit filed by Anglo-Argentine Pan American Energy Corporation - in the amount of \$ 1.5 billion for the confiscation by the state of a share in the production of natural gas at the Chaco field. In 2014, Bolivia paid \$ 357 million in this lawsuit.

In 2014, public and private payments for the nationalization of these key sectors exceeded \$ 1.9 billion, while Bolivian GDP was \$ 28 billion.

Besides. The region has between 50% and 70% of the world's lithium reserves in the salt marshes of Salar de Uyun. Two-thirds of the world's lithium reserves (58%) are concentrated in the triangle between Argentina, Chile and Bolivia. Toward the end of the first decade of the current, Elon Musk announced that in 20 years the whole world would only ride electric cars, and launched the Tesla project. So the electric race began, resulting in a sharp increase in demand for batteries, the basis of the design of which is precisely lithium. As a result, its production volumes doubled over ten years (up to 38 thousand tons), and the price per ton jumped from 1,670 euros in 1998 to 12,900 euros in 2018. Morales has deprived a billionaire of a fair share of income.

The complexity of mining and processing led to the fact that Bolivia could not independently develop the lithium industry. This requires capital and expert activity. These salt marshes are located at an altitude of about 3600 meters above sea level, and they have a lot of rainfall. This makes it difficult to use solar evaporation, which is used in fields in Chile and Argentina. Bolivia needs a more complex technical solution, which requires additional investment.

The Bolivian policy of nationalization and the complexity of lithium deposits scared off several transnational corporations. Eramet (France), FMC (USA) and Posco (South Korea) have not entered into contracts with Bolivia and continue to work in Argentina. Morales made clear that any lithium mining should be carried out with the equal participation of Comibol, the Bolivian state-owned mining company, as well as Yacimientos de Litio Bolivianos, the national lithium company. In 2018, the German company ACI Systems Alemania agreed to sign a contract with Bolivia, an agreement was signed in December, but after protests by local residents of the Potosi region, Morales canceled this deal on 11/04/2019.

Chinese companies TBEA Group and China Machinery Engineering signed a contract with Yacimientos de Litio Bolivianos.

Following the visit of Evo Morales to Moscow in July 2019, a memorandum was signed on cooperation between Rosatom and the Ministry of Energy of Bolivia in the field of exploration and development of lithium deposits, on the exchange of information and scientific research in the field of extraction and production of lithium and lithium products. After the change of power in Bolivia to a pro-American lithium deal, it was postponed indefinitely.

Tesla (USA) and Pure Energy Minerals (Canada) have shown interest in Bolivian lithium. But they did not conclude contracts on the terms of Morales.

But the matter did not end there.

Only the deputies who support Morales had the quorum necessary for decision-making. The putschists quorum was not recruited. The supreme legislative body of Bolivia, in fact, declared its non-recognition of the coup. Morales' supporters blocked attempts to pass a resolution that would legitimize Morales's resignation. The putschists relied only on the force structures, the army, and the Constitutional Court who had come over to their side.

The Bolivian parliament, by a majority of votes, with a quorum, elected the new head of the lower house, Sergio Choke. Like Morales, Choke is a representative of the indigenous peoples of Bolivia, who make up the majority of the population. Choke said that Evo Morales is the constitutional president of the country, after which he issued a decree requiring the army to leave the streets of Bolivian cities and return to the barracks. Parliament also refused to consider Jeanine Agnes the legitimate president of Bolivia.

Dual power arose for a short period - a parliament supporting Morales and the putschists led by Agnes.

The Senate of Bolivia has elected the new leadership of the chamber, Eva Copa Murga from the party of ex-president Evo Morales MAS was appointed chairman for the transition period.

On November 13, coca producers declared their interim president Bolivia's non-recognition of the second vice speaker of the Senators Chamber, Janine Agnes, who had earlier announced the assumption of the duties of the head of state instead of the resigned Evo Morales, and announced a "national mobilization".

This statement was made by the vice president of six federations of coca producers Andronico Rodriguez. "We declare a

national mobilization against the coup d'etat in our country, we reject the self-proclamation of Ms. Agnes and ask to join forces with all public organizations. We will be on the streets from tomorrow until the moment Evo Morales returns, since his validity constitutional mandate ends on January 22", - the Los Tiempos newspaper quoted Rodriguez as saying.

Coca is not used for the manufacture of cocaine, it is a tonic that cannot be dispensed with in some highland regions of the country. This is part of the culture, as a tonic mate tea for Argentines.
The Bolivian Indians, worried about the prospect of ending their previous subsidy and aid policies under Morales, organized several marches in the capital.

A group of Red Poncho militiamen also staged a march in the direction of government quarters to demand the resignation of Janine Agnes, who, according to the protesters, illegally accepted the authority. La Paz police and army used batons and tear gas to disperse the march.

November 18, more than a thousand supporters of Morales rioted in the capital of the state of La Paz. Protesters blocked the refinery, it was resumed only with the help of weapons. Protesters block roads and burn garbage, demanding the opposition leave.

The Bolivian labor union COB has announced that it will declare a general strike for an indefinite period if constitutional order is not restored. Workers of Bolivia - against the USA.

The slogans of the opponents of the coup appeared on the streets: "Now yes - a civil war!"

Since the start of the coup, more than 1,200 people have been arrested, dozens killed, hundreds wounded. The military uses live ammunition.

Agnes issued Decree No. 4078 of November 15, exempting the military, taking part in the suppression of protests against the coup, from criminal liability.

In addition, Agnes signed a bill to repeal the October 20 presidential election and to hold a new general vote. Earlier, it was unanimously approved by both houses of the Bolivian parliament. The new bill effectively makes it impossible for former Bolivian President Evo Morales to run for election.

The decrees of the Washington puppet are unlikely to scare the rebels. The Latin American revolution against the United States, which began in 2000, continues.

See also about Latin America "Travel Notes": <https://www.proza.ru/2019/08/30/681>

See also "Latin America in the process of globalization" here in the list: <http://shtirner.ru/knigi/>

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