

Chris Hedges on the U.S.–Israel War on Iran: “Iranians Will Decide the Outcome”

Interview with Chris Hedges on the U.S.–Israeli attack on Iran and the widening Middle East war. Support Independent media to remain bold: <https://patreon.com/IndiaGlobalLeft> Link for donation: <https://paypal.me/sankymudiar> In this conversation, Hedges analyses the war launched under the presidency of Donald Trump and what it means for the future of U.S. power in the region. He discusses: • Whether Trump’s war on Iran fits into his presidential campaign promises • The political risks Trump faces as the war becomes unpopular among Americans • Why Iran sees the conflict as an existential threat and may fight for the long term • Whether the war signals the decline of U.S. empire in the Middle East • The role of Israel and the Gulf monarchies in the conflict • The impact of the war on Palestine and the Axis of Resistance • Why anti-war protests in the United States have not yet reached the scale seen during the Gaza genocide • How dissent has been criminalised and what Americans can do to mobilise against the war Hedges argues that the trajectory of the war will ultimately be decided by Iran’s response, and that the conflict could reshape power relations across the Middle East, with implications for powers such as Russia and China. Topics Covered: US-Iran war analysis | Trump foreign policy | Israel Iran conflict | Middle East geopolitics | US empire decline | Palestine | Iraq instability | Anti-war movement If you value independent geopolitical analysis, subscribe and support our work. Follow us on Substack: <https://substack.com/@indiagloballeft> Twitter: <https://twitter.com/Indiagloballeft> Instagram <https://www.instagram.com/indiagloballeft/> Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61559411353392> Spotify: <https://open.spotify.com/show/69Y9iCWUv8ha3ATsPWtWk0?si=ee1f0de3de094f17> Telegram: <https://t.me/+WNIqoiv1Rhg5NjEx>

#Mudiar

Hello and welcome to another episode of *India and the Global Left*. If you’re new to the show, please hit that subscribe button. Also, consider becoming a YouTube member, a patron, or donating a small amount using the link in the description box. Without further ado, let me welcome our guest tonight, Chris Hedges. Chris is an American journalist, author, and commentator. Chris, welcome back to *India and the Global Left*.

#Chris

Thank you. Thanks for having me.

#Mudiar

I want to focus on the Israeli-American war on Iran. Maybe I could start by asking you to place this war in the context of what has happened during the Trump presidency over the past year or so. After all, whether it was genuine or not, Trump did talk about bringing peace to the world. But in this one year, we've seen economic warfare imposed on the rest of the world, heads of state being kidnapped, a genocide being enabled and accelerated, and now a war on Iran that's threatening to turn into World War III. Could you place these developments in the context of what the Trump campaign was?

#Chris

Well, Trump has no coherent policy, either domestically or internationally. He's very impulsive, not very bright, and of course very limited in his understanding of world affairs. You can't trust anything he says. So the fact that he claims to be a candidate for peace or that he's stopped eight wars—this is just part of his shtick. It's part of his self-promotion, advertising, whatever you want to call it, but it's not genuine policy. The Pentagon, or the Israeli government for that matter, has for three decades been trying to push the United States to attack Iran. The Pentagon in particular has put the brakes on all of that—whether it was under Bush, Obama, Biden, or anyone else—for all the reasons we now see.

And Trump, with his very limited understanding of anything, was tricked—by Netanyahu, who has, of course, been the prime mover behind this move to attack Iran. I think he convinced Trump that it would be like Maduro: they'd kill the supreme leader, and then the second tier of the leadership would get down on their knees and do anything Trump wanted. But of course, Trump didn't understand that Iran is not Venezuela. Iran is a completely different animal, with the ability to punish the United States, its allies in the Gulf, and the global economy—which they said they would do, and which they are doing.

It was just an utterly disastrous situation. There's no off-ramp for this. I don't know how the United States is going to get out of it. It's interesting watching the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Kane, who was apparently the one person to walk into the Oval Office and say, "There is no military solution to this." Trump didn't listen. Everybody around him, of course, are sycophants who just echo back what he wants to hear—and here we are.

#Mudiar

Polls have shown that this war is particularly unpopular, or at least not very popular, even among Americans. What political risks is the Trump administration taking by carrying out this war?

#Chris

Yeah, I mean, that's the difference between Bush's invasion of Iraq. There was a huge propaganda campaign based on lies, of course—that Saddam Hussein was developing weapons of mass destruction, that he was, you know, "we can't let the next smoking gun be a mushroom cloud," quoting Condoleezza Rice. He was supposedly supporting al-Qaeda. All of this was false. But they worked hard to convince the American public to get behind the war. The Trump administration made no effort at all. It just unilaterally decided to go into conflict with Iran with, as you correctly point out, very little U.S. support, including within the Republican base. There's not much support for this war at all. And I think that's because Trump bought Netanyahu's line that we were going to kill the Supreme Leader.

We knew where he was, and the house of cards was going to collapse. The Iranian regime was fragile and weak, and it would all be over by the weekend. Of course, that's not what happened. Now Trump is in a terrible, terrible bind. What are the ramifications? Well, the ramifications are increasing anger toward the Trump administration over another endless war. Let's not forget that it's not the United States or Israel that can end this war—it's Iran. There's pretty good evidence—look, through the fog of war, and having covered a lot of wars, information is immediately weaponized, whether that's by the United States, Israel, or Iran. However, reading between the lines, through the fog of war, Iran has been able to do significant damage.

And I think it's also important that they've withheld their most potent missile systems and weapons, holding them back to deplete interceptors. They haven't focused yet on Israel, despite the damage they've already done. There's very heavy censorship in Israel—just recording any pictures of strikes by Iran can get you arrested. So there's certainly been damage, but I think what's coming, because the Iranians have quite astutely held back their most advanced systems, including their hypersonic missiles, is not going to be good for Israel. And nobody knows how to get out of it. I mean, the Strait of Hormuz is blocked. The Iranians have threatened mines; they may even have planted mines. Countries can tap into their oil reserves, which they've already begun to do, but it hasn't had much effect.

But over the long term, it won't have any effect. This is going to be devastating for the European economy and, of course, the Indian economy—which is why the Trump administration has said they can now buy oil from Russia. It's really, really a disaster. And I think the other thing is that the fragile ecosystems of the Gulf countries have been obliterated. That was also part of the game: we put all these U.S. bases in Qatar, Bahrain, and everywhere else, saying you'll be safe from an Iranian threat. Well, it's turned out to be the opposite. They've become targets, and the United States has not been able to protect these countries. In fact, there are all sorts of reports that interceptors—which they're running out of, by the way—are being prioritized for Israel.

#Mudiar

You've spoken about the control Iran has taken in this war. Of course, the mainstream Western media has completely obfuscated and censored that. Given that Iran has slowly gained control of the war in the region, how long do you think it will go on? Because Donald Trump has been saying it would be a quick shift, but it seems like he wants to get out of the war—and that's not going to happen.

#Chris

It'll go on as long as the Iranians want it to go on. Iran recognizes that this is an existential threat, that appeasement doesn't work. I mean, the misreading of the Iranian leadership has been catastrophic, because the Supreme Leader, Khamenei, was in fact quite reticent to— I mean, remember, they took out the head of the IRGC in the June 12-day bombing campaign. The Iranian response was almost symbolic. They even warned which bases they were going to hit. When they killed the commander Soleimani, they told the U.S. which bases would be targeted. He clearly didn't want a conflict. And, of course, with his removal, it's very opaque, but you'll probably see the rise of much more militant and aggressive Iranian leaders who recognize, correctly, that there's no negotiating their way out of this.

And they do have the capacity not just to cripple the economies in the region, but to cripple economies globally. And that's precisely what they're doing. I think the trap the Trump administration is going to fall into—and there are signs that it's already happening—is that they believe they can just escalate, escalate, escalate. That means carrying out, in essence, more and more attacks or bombings on civilian infrastructure and civilian targets, driving the already considerable death toll in Iran even higher. I don't think it's going to work, and it's extremely dangerous. What happens if the Israelis hit a desalination plant in Iran? Well, the Israelis rely heavily on desalination. I think they have four or five large plants, as do the Saudis.

I think most of Riyadh depends on desalinated water. Imagine those desalination plants being taken out—that would provoke a humanitarian crisis of major proportions. I've covered a lot of wars, and I can tell you that once you start a war, the war controls you; you don't control it. And that's precisely what's happened. So I think, in many ways, the more astute people in the Trump administration—well, there aren't many, maybe J.D. Vance is one—understand that they're in a terrible, terrible bind. And the Iranians have strategically played it very smart, as opposed to a U.S. administration that has no strategy at all. They've decided to cripple the economies of the Gulf and the world economy, and they have the capacity to do it.

#Mudiar

The United States has been participating much more extensively and centrally this time, compared to what we saw last year in June. We also saw that Israel was in a very bad situation even after twelve days of war. This time, obviously, the United States is pouring in more resources. A Pentagon report

today—or yesterday, I guess, as the New York Times reported—said that even the first six days of war cost more than \$11 billion, and that didn't include a lot of subsidiary costs. As the costs start to mount on the U.S. side, and with Donald Trump's unpredictability, would Israel and the Gulf states face greater vulnerability? And would that make them rethink their vassal status with the United States?

#Chris

I don't think Israel is a vassal. I think Israel is the one that, in many ways, led this attack on Iran, and America followed. As for the vassal states in the Gulf—yes, we know they're rethinking things. They weren't consulted about this war. They're paying the price for it. They've realized that the promise the United States made—that these military bases would offer them protection—is not true, it's false. And you've already seen, in many of these financial centers in Dubai, a huge withdrawal. I mean, I don't know that the Gulf is going to come back from this. There was this fallacy that it was a safe and stable place for investment.

I'm not sure that was ever true, but I'm not sure they can resurrect that fiction. So the consequences for the Gulf states are severe. In terms of Israel, it's very hard to read, but it does appear that Israel is beginning to worry because the interceptors are—well, the fact that the Iranians have targeted radar systems is extremely important, because what it's done is render the United States and Israel, if not blind, certainly unable to adequately follow the incoming ordnance. And you've already seen complaints in Israel that warning systems are not working, sirens are not going off, especially with the ordnance that's being sent from Hezbollah. So things are breaking down in Israel.

And Trump has hinted—I mean, you know, he changes by the hour—but hinted that the mission is almost accomplished. It doesn't matter. The Iranians are the ones who will decide when this ends. And I think the Iranians are going for broke. That means they're going to punish the United States and their global partners until sanctions are lifted. The Iranians have very clear demands, and if the Trump administration is forced to concede to those demands, that's a humiliating defeat for the United States. If they refuse to concede to Iranian demands, Iran can do tremendous damage—already is doing tremendous damage—to the world economy. It's not just petrol; it's cargo ships.

I mean, the consequences of this are catastrophic, which is why the U.S. Pentagon adamantly blocked any attempt or even flirtation by previous administrations to go to war with Iran. I mean, so Trump proposed this absurd solution that U.S. warships would escort tankers and cargo ships through the Strait of Hormuz. I'm sure the Navy commanders very swiftly talked Trump out of it, because the strait is incredibly narrow—not just overall, I think it's about 21 kilometers wide—but the actual shipping lanes are even narrower. And it's not just mines, it's not just missile batteries, which Iran has seeded throughout the strait. Even artillery pieces could take them out. I mean, it would just be a turkey shoot. It would end up like the Russian Imperial Navy in 1905 storming against the Japanese, whom they treated with the same kind of contempt and racism, and the entire fleet was sunk.

#Mudiar

And it's not just the global economy—it's also the U.S. economy, which is already taking a heavy toll. I mean, the tariffs had already started to bite, but farm prices are going up—not just oil, but also fertilizer—because these are the harvesting seasons for soy and corn, and input prices are rising. As oil prices go up, there are reports that releasing 170 million barrels hasn't been able to push prices down, because expectations are that the war will continue. That would force the Federal Reserve to hike interest rates, which would slow growth even further at a time when the job market is already weak. Do you think the economic impact on the U.S. economy could eventually create conditions in domestic politics that might force Trump to concede?

#Chris

Yes, but I mean, it's not—the United States is largely self-sufficient in terms of oil. It's Europe. It's Europe, Japan, South Korea. These are the people who are really going to pay. And I don't know how this is going to end. I don't know to what extent Israel and the United States will escalate in desperation, especially if Israel begins to be seriously punished, as I expect. All of these are unknowns. You can't predict where these kinds of—once you open that Pandora's box of evils—you can't predict where it goes. I just don't see, in the short term, a way out for the U.S. or for Israel. And in desperation, they will, I fear, just begin to destroy Iranian cities. That's certainly Israel's goal. I mean, it's important to remember that the objectives of the United States and Israel are different.

Israel wants to turn Iran into a failed state—the way it did with Syria, the way it did with Libya, and you could argue, the way it did with Iraq—because then it's not a threat. They can leave the U.S. to clean up the mess. The United States wants regime change. Those are two very different objectives. And so, if this continues and Iran is devastated the way Gaza has been devastated, that is what Israel wants on the one hand. On the other hand, I don't think Israel has adequately understood the capacity of the Iranians to inflict damage on Israel itself. And Israel's a tiny country—it's a postage stamp of a country. It's about six million people, roughly. Iran has over ten times that—over ninety million people—and it's a huge country, about the size of Western Europe.

So, you know, a long war of attrition—given Iranian resources, and let's be clear, given the assistance that I'm almost certain Iran is receiving from Russia and China, at the very least in terms of intelligence and possibly in terms of weaponry. There are reports that the Iranians are using the Chinese satellite system. That has really caused consternation among U.S. war planners because not only can they see American assets, but their targeting is much more accurate. And that has really jolted the Israelis and the Americans. And it's totally understandable because, of course, what has the United States been doing to Russia vis-à-vis Ukraine? They provide the intelligence for Ukrainian attacks on Russian assets, and Russia is now returning the favor—including, of course, drone technology—because Russia was actually exporting Iranian drones for the war against Ukraine.

#Mudiar

Rosatom has also decided to keep its roughly 450 employees at the Bushehr site, where they're building three nuclear plants. That suggests Russia is quite confident in Iran's ability to hold on—or even to inflict significant damage on the other side. I wanted to ask you: do you think it's fair to see this moment as the beginning of the end of American influence in the region—or, if not the end, at least the beginning of its decline—creating more space for Russia and China?

#Chris

I think so. You know, this could go two ways. Once the conflict ends, the United States could try to approach the Gulf states and say, "You just need more of our hardware, more of our bases. Iran is an existential threat." I'm not sure that's how it's going to go. I think the Gulf states, at least from what I've read, feel deeply betrayed—as they should—especially given that the United States has made it clear its priority is the defense of Israel, not anyone else in the region. So yes, I think that, potentially—and I say this as a reporter who doesn't predict the future—this could obliterate the reach and hegemony of the United States within the region. But this is part of the broader trajectory of the decay and decline of the U.S. empire—just one more chapter in that saga.

#Mudiar

I wanted to quickly ask you about Iraq, since you covered the Iraq War. Some commentators are saying that the destabilization Israel wants to create in Iran is actually starting to happen in Iraq instead. There are signs of it there—the missile attack in Erbil, for instance, a city with a significant Kurdish population, where different groups are fighting among themselves. Do you think, as this war drags on, we might see more instability in Iraq rather than in Iran?

#Chris

Well, without question—because Iraq is a Shia-dominated country, at least 60%—it's clear there have actually been fatwas issued, and many Shias see this as a war against Shiaism. And you're right, this has created internal tensions and conflicts in Iraq, with attacks—not just on U.S. bases, but on hotels where U.S. personnel are housed. Yes, that's the danger. I mean, Bahrain is primarily Shia, but you have a Sunni ruler protected by a Sunni kind of praetorian guard, while the rest of the country is Shia. You've seen huge unrest in Bahrain. You have, what, two or three million Shia in Saudi Arabia. So yeah, I think the potential for this is already spreading throughout the region. The rage is understandable, and that will create instability outside the borders of Iran. It already is creating instability outside the borders of Iran.

#Mudiar

How bloated is Israel, in your assessment, given that they've accelerated the war with Lebanon again? They're now threatening to occupy Lebanon permanently, threatening President Aoun, saying, "If you don't disarm Hezbollah immediately, we'll take control of your whole country." There are also reports about signing contracts in Somaliland to create new air bases from which they can attack Ansar Allah in Yemen. They are, of course, conducting this war with Iran. How bloated are they? They've been carrying out air raids in Syria, they're locked in a kind of indirect conflict with Turkey, and they probably eventually want to break up Turkey. Of course, the U.S. is supporting them now, and it seems like they're getting away with it. But how bloated are they—and could this all collapse suddenly?

#Chris

Well, I think Israel, like the United States, is carrying out a project of overreach. They did not expect this scenario with the war in Iran and the Israeli response in Lebanon. I mean, there's just a limit to how much damage or control Israel can exert over the region when it's getting hit. And I suspect it's about—well, this is what the Iranian government has said—that their focus up until now was on the Gulf, Gulf allies, and U.S. assets in the Gulf. But now the focus will be on Israel. And these hypersonic missiles, which are basically flying cluster bombs that explode and release about 80 pieces of ordnance over a wide area—Israel really can't do much to stop those.

We don't know how many they have—apparently, they have a lot. We don't know to what extent Israel and the United States have been able to destroy ballistic missiles in Iran, but there's evidence that they're buried underground, that they can't be seen. And when Iran has released pictures of launches, what's interesting is they kick up huge clouds of dust when they shoot up out of the ground because they're covered. You can't see them. They're in silos that nobody knows the location of. So this is the next phase. I don't think it's going to go well for Israel. It's certainly not going well for the United States. And if Iran can begin to punish Israel, then its ability to project power beyond its borders will be diminished—whether that's in Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, or Iran.

#Mudiar

Given that you've just finished your book on Palestine, I can't help asking—how do you look at all these developments with regard to Palestine? Because ultimately, it's the struggle and resistance in Palestine that are driving these developments, directly or indirectly. After all, Israel is afraid of the axis of resistance supporting Palestinian freedom. To what extent they're actually able to do that is another question, but that's their perception. What's your sense of the significance of this moment for the Palestinian struggle for freedom?

#Chris

Well, those forces that provided assistance or support to the Palestinian cause have been largely neutered—Hezbollah with the Fajr attacks, the overthrow of the Assad regime. But Iran has always stood fast with the Palestinians. I don't know how much material support they've given the Palestinians, but that's always been a major issue for Iran. And I think those of us who have been writing incessantly about the genocide kept saying, this is not the kind of world we can allow to be created, where there's such a flagrant disdain for the rule of law and for the rights of subjugated peoples.

Pankaj Mishra wrote a good book on this, **The World After Gaza**. The refusal on the part of the United States and European countries to abide by the rule of law and halt the genocide—which means halting the arms shipments—is crucial, because if the United States cut off arms shipments, the genocide would end. Israel is not capable of producing the kinds of munitions it needs to sustain the genocide or to carry out a war with Iran. And the argument was that if we let this happen, it will be the first of many genocides. This will become the instrument that European countries and the United States use as the climate breaks down, as we see climate refugees and parts of the Global South become uninhabitable.

And I think that is the message. There's no pretense anymore. I mean, let's be clear—the Geneva Conventions and all that, the UN Charter—were often ignored by the United States, but they were at least held up as an ideal. Now there isn't even the pretense that any of it matters. Israel has been a lawless state, of course, since its inception, and the United States has carried out all sorts of lawless activities vis-à-vis international humanitarian law, from Vietnam to Iraq. But now they're not even bothering to offer lip service to humanitarian law. We're all watching this genocide, which is ongoing, of course—it's just been slow-walked.

And that's what I fear—that in desperation, the United States and Israel will employ the "Gaza option" on Iran, which means obliterating Iranian cities. I don't think we can discount that, as Israel and the United States feel themselves backed into a corner. The United States, primarily for economic reasons—although I want to stress that the U.S. is not going to suffer losses the way Europe will, or the way Japan, which doesn't produce oil, is going to suffer—but it will still get hit. Israel, however, could begin to face an existential crisis. And I don't want to go there, but Israel's got 300 nuclear warheads.

#Mudiar

We're coming to the end of our time, but if I could briefly ask you—since you've covered war—I should ask about anti-war mobilizations and what can be done, particularly within the imperial core. On one hand, we've seen the war's unpopularity; on the other, we haven't seen people pouring into the streets in the United States. That's in stark contrast to 2002 and 2003, when overall support for the war was much higher than it is now, yet there were far more people out protesting. My sense is that part of this has to do with the rise of social media—people are expressing their opposition

online—but there’s also a lot of cynicism about political parties and other avenues for action. I’m very curious to hear your thoughts on how we can use this moment, what our responsibility is—particularly for Americans—to oppose this war, and what kinds of mobilizations we should be seeing in American cities.

#Chris

Well, it's not just the war. It's the rise of an authoritarian state within the United States—one that, in many ways, replicates Modi's India, including the use of vigilante forces, these militias drawn from the RSS. I don't know where they come from, but we've replicated that with ICE. The American legal system is collapsing, and mass mobilization is the only weapon we have left. I was in Italy in November with Francesca Albanese, Greta Thunberg, and Yanis Varoufakis, meeting with the dock workers in Genoa who shut down the port and have called for no more weapons shipments to be loaded onto ships bound for Israel. It's exactly that kind of mass protest, that kind of mass civil disobedience, that's going to protect us from leaders—imbecilic leaders—who speak solely in the language of force.

All of your viewers should go on YouTube and type my name, *Resistance 101*. We made a one-hour documentary about those protests in Genoa and Rome, with interviews with Francesca, Yanis, and others, because I wanted people to see what it is we have to do—and then hear the voices of some of the leading global resistance figures about why it's necessary, including Tiago, who organized the flotillas, and so on. So, um, that's it. That's our only hope—both in terms of blocking war, endless war, and the illegality of this war in Iran. It's a war crime under post-Nuremberg laws; preemptive war is a war crime. But the internal mechanisms within these systems of government are not going to save us. So it's up to us.

I think one of the reasons you saw protests around the Iraq War and you're not seeing them around the war in Iran is because there was a huge buildup to the Iraq War. The intention to carry out that war was telegraphed for weeks and weeks before the actual invasion began. In this war, you had the fake negotiations led by Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner—two people who have no business conducting negotiations in the Middle East at all. That's another aspect of the American empire: it's eviscerated its diplomatic corps. So there was this false pretense that there was a negotiated way out, when in fact, of course, all of us realize that with the massive deployment of U.S. forces—especially naval forces in the region—there was always going to be a sudden attack.

And that has become a modus operandi, both for Israel and the U.S. I think that's another reason you didn't see people in the streets—because it happened without any kind of warning, or very little warning. I mean, there were threats. But yeah, we're going to save ourselves by carrying out collective action, because that's the only power we have, and the strike is the most important weapon we have. We are rapidly devolving into—well, I'm talking about former democracies like the

United States. The United States is no longer a democracy, of course. But we are rapidly devolving into the kinds of autocratic police states that have already captured power in places like India. I mean, Modi is just a more intelligent version of Trump. Trump is not a high bar, but...

#Mudiar

Very quickly, what's the reason that the mobilizations we saw during the Palestinian—right after the genocide during the Biden administration—why haven't we seen even a fraction of that turned into mobilization against this war? Is it because that movement has been effectively crushed now, or is there a real disjuncture between the activists who protested or demonstrated against the genocide and the anti-war activists who want to see an end to this war?

#Chris

No, they've criminalized dissent. On college campuses, you can't even hand out flyers. I mean, they've basically banished free speech at universities. And it's not just students—about 3,000 students have been arrested—but professors have lost their jobs too. A few spoke out about the genocide, including Catherine Frankie, the great constitutional law scholar at Columbia, who lost her job for daring to defend the rights of her students. She's not the only one. So there's been a kind of McCarthyite clampdown on free speech, where they've even attacked or revoked visas and gone after foreign students. You can't underestimate the heavy hand of repression in the United States on the issue of Palestine, on the issue of war—what Trump calls the so-called radical left.

They're very, very serious, especially as the Trump administration becomes less and less palatable to a larger number of Americans. And as its policies—whether that's ICE, shooting unarmed civilians dead in the streets of Minneapolis, or this war with Iran—the mismanagement becomes more pronounced, and the repression will become more pronounced. That's how an authoritarian regime works. Authoritarian regimes never have majoritarian support—maybe at the very beginning, but not even then, not usually. I mean, I think the Nazis ever polled above 37% or something. So, you know, that's what they do. They don't care what you or I think. They don't care, and they will crush anything, however insipid, however small, that threatens their death grip on power. And you can't underestimate how far that's gone in the United States, and how quickly.

#Mudiar

We'll leave it there, Chris. Thanks so much for the conversation—I appreciate your time. Not at all. Thanks.

#Ayushman

Hi, my name is Ayushman. I, along with Mudiar Jyotishman, have started this platform. Over the last two years, we've tried to build content for the left and progressive forces. We've interviewed

economists, historians, political commentators, and activists so far. If you've liked our content and want us to build an archive for the left, I have two requests for you. Please consider donating to the cause—the link is in the description below. And if you're not able to, don't feel bad. You can always like our videos and share them with your comrades. Finally, don't forget to hit the subscribe button.