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By Álvaro Verzi Rangel 23.07.2022

The Decline of the U.S., the Rise of China, and the Latin American (Dis)Equilibrium



Sources: CLAE

Between so much massacre and deaths, between so much war and media bombardment, fakenews and shitnews, between threats of atomic war and so much geopolitical pseudoanalysis, the certainty of the decline of the United States and the rise of China arises, long-lasting, structural trends, which may take time to materialize but seem inevitable today.

The framework presented by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an undoubted warning for Latin America and, specifically, for the BRICS, a group made up of "emerging powers" such as Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, to which they

will join, surely this year, since both countries officially submitted their applications for membership.

Meanwhile, British Conservative Prime Minister Boris Johnson refused to engage in talks, let alone negotiations on the Falkland Islands, accusing Vladimir Putin of being sexist, claiming that the military intervention in Ukraine corresponded to "toxic masculinity." Putin reminded the departing premier that it was Margaret Thatcher who invaded the South Atlantic Islands, thousands of miles from London.

Next year will be the bicentennial of the interventionist American Monroe Doctrine, true antecedent of the formulas used by NATO in Europe In 1829, Simón Bolívar wrote a letter addressed to Colonel Patricio Campbell with a prophetic reflection: "The United States seems destined by Providence to plague America with misery, in the name of freedom." He fell short, Don Simón: it wasn't just America.

Russian and Chinese support for Argentina's membership of the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) has several reasons: Argentina presents itself as an important pole of regional stability, a platform for the development of economic cooperation, demilitarization of the South Atlantic, space cooperation and maintenance of the non-nuclear status of the countries of the region.

In addition, all BRICS member countries support Argentina's claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. It is a very important detail in the face of the growing militarization of the world, promoted by the Anglo-Saxon axis, taking into account that in the Falklands is the largest NATO military base in Latin America.

Experts warn and repeat that there was never a hegemonic transition without war. Today China holds the dominance of the technologies of the ongoing industrial revolution (artificial intelligence, 5G networks, quantum computing, among others), perhaps similar to the dominance by the US, a century ago, of the scientific organization of work, the adoption of the technological advances of the time and its application to the art of war.

This confrontation takes place in a novel transition involving regions and nations whose populations of different races and colors, involving a history of colonialism and racism from the West against the East, from the North against the South.

Today, the Us, the decadent power, depends on China, the ascendant, because its economies are intertwined. China has just bought 292 commercial aircraft from Airb, Boeing's European competitor, which called on the Biden administration for a "productive dialogue" with China, because it cannot do without that market.

Boeing says it plainly: "Boeing aircraft sales to China historically support tens of thousands of American jobs, and we expect orders and deliveries to resume soon." But the U.S. government imposed sanctions including the maintenance and repair of Boeing aircraft, hurting one of its major companies.

Surely we are not heading (yet) to a world hegemonized by China, or by the United States, or by any other power. But to a world fractured into two large blocks, with several regions and even continents oscillating between one and the other.

In Latin America we are accustomed to US hegemony, and therefore it becomes more interesting to talk about an eventual Chinese hegemony in social conflicts and in the type of movements that will be in the future, from a perspective focused on Latin America.

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), a United Nations agency, the economies of the region today face a difficult situation in an external context of uncertainty, rising inflation (especially food and energy) and a slowdown in economic activity and trade and a slow and incomplete recovery of labor markets.

All this will increase the levels of poverty and extreme poverty and if eight million people would be added to the 86.4 million whose food security is already at risk. Higher commodity prices, rising transportation costs, and disruptions in international supply chains will also impact the region's exports of goods.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to sustain the well-being of the poorest sectors, food security must be a priority and for this international trade in food and fertilizers must not be restricted, as doing so would accelerate inflation and harm the poorest.

ECLAC recommends considering actions such as maintaining or increasing food subsidies, implementing basic basket price containment agreements with producers and marketing chains, and reducing or eliminating import tariffs on grains and other commodities.

He affirms that in the medium term, agricultural and industrial policies are necessary to strengthen support for agricultural production, as well as increase efficiency in the use of fertilizers, prioritizing biofertilizers. Industrial policy is key to reducing dependence on fertilizer imports in the medium term, he says.

Financialist kleptocracy

Michael Hudson, a lucid economist with a geopolitical approach, speaks of the inevitable epilogue of the West, while the billionaire George Soros, concerned about his business, proclaimed in Davos the danger of the extinction of "Western civilization" in front of Russia and China and warned that in the not too distant future the United States could become a repressive regime.

It addresses the issue of debt from the Greek and Roman empires, through the medieval aristocracies, to the hegemony of the Wall Street/City london duo, which has fractured societies between a rentier class and indebted plebes. It indicates that the US represents the "global empire that periclites in this path hostile to all) societies that do not open up to their financial markets to be plundered by American oligarchs."

Hudson claims that this global financialist kleptocracy constitutes the "core of the conflict as China, Russia, Iran and Venezuela, which have developed from different traditions, refuse to succumb to the demands of the US," which usually solves such problems by force, but now seems too weak to achieve it. For the economist of the University of Missouri, beyond the hegemony of the United States and its dollarized control of finance at the global level and the creation of money, that idea of democracy that became a euphemism for the financial oligarchy that seeks to impose itself at the global level, through its economic and political control, is at stake. backed by military force.

But China's economy now looks more powerful and Russian military power has surpassed nuclear hypersonic missiles, which Washington portrayed as a threat. And to the surprise of many, Hudson recommends restoring a "strong state that owns public goods and services and does not hand them over to private interests."

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