

افغانستان آزاد – آزاد افغانستان

AA-AA

چو کشور نیاشد تن من مباد بدین بوم ویر زنده یک تن مباد
همه سر به سر تن به کشتن دهیم از آن به که کشور به دشمن دهیم

www.afgazad.com

afgazad@gmail.com

European Languages

زبان های اروپایی

<http://www.strategic-culture.org/news/2014/07/08/latin-america-refuses-live-in-us-global-barracks.html>

Latin America Refuses to Live in US «Global Barracks»

Nil NIKANDROV

7/8/2014

Latin America paid great interest to the President Putin's speech at the conference of Russian Federation ambassadors and permanent representatives on July 1. The interest grew even more as it was reported on June 4 Russian President Vladimir Putin plans to visit Cuba, Argentina and Brazil later this month. The President is to visit Latin America and attend a summit of the BRICS group of five major emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) on July 11-16... «On the sidelines of the BRICS summit, Putin is scheduled to meet with leaders of China, India and South Africa, as well as with a number of Latin American leaders», the Kremlin said. The sixth BRICS summit is due to be held in northeastern Brazil's Fortaleza on July 15. Argentina is to participate in the summit at Russia's invitation. At the meeting, the BRICS countries plan to discuss the possible admission of Argentina as the sixth member country.

Protecting Russia's national interests and strengthening the foundations and principles of international relations – these are the priority goals set by Putin for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and all Russian missions abroad. The President urged on the West (first of all the United States) to stop turning world into 'global barracks,' dictating rules to others. «I hope pragmatism will still prevail. The West will get rid of ambitions, pursuits to establish a 'world barracks' – to arrange all according to ranks, to impose uniform rules of behavior and life of society», Putin said.

Bloody wars unleashed by US State Department, the Pentagon and special services in the Russia soft underbelly – from Afghanistan to Ukraine – cannot leave indifferent the reasonable

politicians in Latin America. Summing up what has been reported by such serious periodicals as Punto Final (Chile), La Jornada (Mexico), Granma (Cuba) and lots of other media outlets - it will boils down to one thing. The whole might of the United States is directed at Russia and China, the countries able to counter any aggressive action. Obama needs to return the image of «tough guy» as his popularity is going down to the lowest ebb, so the US is looking for a prey – a kind of hostile regime to be dealt with. Obama will hardly dare to start a punitive operation in faraway regions as the economy is in doldrums, so the victim should be someone situated more near - south to Rio Grande, in the empire's backyard.

Who will Washington choose for demonstrative «neutralization»? That's a topic at the top of priority issues list in Latin America. It is emphasized that the United States is conducting intensive subversive actions, especially against «populist» governments using the most advanced methods of information warfare. There are more than enough targets in the Latin American continent: Cuba, Venezuela, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Argentina and even Brazil, which is far from adopting populist policies, but sticks to the foreign policy course that meets its national interests. The island Caribbean nations maintaining close ties with Cuba and Venezuela and participating in Petrocaribe project may face shrill fury. Petrocaribe is an oil alliance of many Caribbean states with Venezuela to purchase oil on conditions of preferential payment. The alliance was launched in 2005. This is the preliminary period of Washington's fight against unfriendly regimes when soft methods of destabilization are used: for instance: aggravating economic crises, provoking protests movements with the help of non-government organizations headed by Central Intelligence Agency's operatives or the activists of USAID, the information of dubious nature mainly devoted to corruption is routinely spread around among people to raise tensions. They do their best to discredit leaders. The most primitive concoctions are used for the purpose. Like the information about private bank accounts. They said that the Fidel Castro's deposits were 40 (exactly this figure) billion dollars, they also wrote about large foreign banks' accounts of Hugo Chavez and Daniel Ortega, though no evidence has ever been provided.

When the destabilization boils to certain level, the United States special services heat it up. In Ecuador the policemen under the command of US special services agents working under the embassy's cover staged an armed mutiny and attacked the President. In Bolivia US diplomats gave commands to a terrorist group formed in Europe by the CIA from the seasoned mercenaries' ranks. The resolute actions of Bolivian special operations units eliminated part of the terrorist formation, some of rebels then were put under the arrest. The United States continues its activities in Bolivia; it is regularly reported about CIA agents' activities being revealed, the protests by policemen are explained by their ties with American curators. This conjecture has substantiation. In Venezuela the United States special services provoked economic subversion, artificially created dearth of foodstuffs and commodities of everyday life need, street protests were staged, roads blocked, government building put on fire and terrorist acts were committed. In Brazil the USAID-sponsored non-government organizations had launched a protest campaign against the world cup to be held in the country under the slogans of fight against «failed social policy» of President Dilma Rousseff. The slogans were libelous ones. No President has ever implemented such large-scale social policy programs as Ignacio Lula Da Silva and Dilma Rousseff.

The Washington's confrontational approach to international problems creates a permanent

negative factor in the whole system of international relationship in Latin America. Speaking to ambassadors, the Russian President gave a precise definition of the reason behind the United States policy in Latin America, «I would like to begin by saying that the Foreign Ministry and our embassies are under a lot of pressure; we see this, we are aware of this, but this pressure will not be reduced. It will only increase, just as the requirement to show efficiency, precision and flexibility in our actions to ensure Russia's national interests. You know how dynamic and unpredictable international developments may sometimes be. They seem to be pressed together and unfortunately are not all of a positive nature. The potential for conflict is growing in the world, old contradictions are growing ever more acute and new ones are being provoked. We come across such developments, often unexpectedly, and we observe with regret that international law is not working, the most basic norms of decency are not complied with and the principle of all-permissiveness is gaining the upper hand.»

The United States is adamant trying to preserve the unipolar model of the world system which has failed. The policy of sticking to the old ways of doing things may entail global implications. The infrastructure of US and NATO military bases is created for offensive actions; the plans of nuclear strikes against Russia and China are constantly renewed. The Pentagon experts cold-bloodedly assess the parameters of acceptable damage in case of retaliatory strike delivered against the United States. In theory losses are acceptable; the Pentagon specialists cynically make allowances for millions of dead Americans. The blood-thirsty calculations make Hollywood-produced horror stories pale.

That is exactly what the Russian President said, «There is hardly any doubt that the unipolar world order did not come to be. Peoples and countries are raising their voices in favour of self-determination and civilizational and cultural identity, which conflicts with the attempts by certain countries to maintain their domination in the military sphere, in politics, finance, and the economy and in ideology». The time has come to recognize the right to be different and determine one's fate independently not according to someone's instructions. But some Latin American countries have to do as they are told by Washington. Columbia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay and some others live in the US barracks. The military facilities on their soil are used by the Pentagon to blackmail the unfriendly regimes and ignite military conflicts.

President Putin said Russia is ready to develop relations with all partners. He emphasized the rich experience of political and humanitarian ties between Russia and Latin America, the enormous potential of emerging Latin American markets. For instance, in Havana President Putin and Raul Castro will discuss trade, economy, energy civil aviation and transport, health care and peaceful use of space. The President Putin's agenda includes meeting the historic leader of Cuban revolution Fidel Castro. It has great symbolic significance. Before the visit the Russian State Duma took a decision to write off the Cuban debt before Russia exceeding \$30 billion. It was predominantly the expenditure for military needs. The elimination of the debt and the process of liberalization of Cuban economy pave the way for bright prospects in the field of economic cooperation. The Russian companies Rosneft and Zarubezhneft have already signed with Cuba agreements for developing undersea oil deposits at the Cuban shore - that is in the vicinity of the US coast. The plans to overhaul the port of Mariel envision drilling and pipe laying. Cuban media have reported that the future Port of Mariel would be designed to have an initial 700 metres (770 yards) of berth length, enabling it to receive simultaneously two large

ocean vessels. Plans through 2022 call for Mariel to house logistics facilities for offshore oil exploration and development, the new container terminal, general cargo, bulk and refrigerated handling and storage facilities and a Special Economic Development Zone for light manufacturing and storage. The new Mariel Port can handle deeper vessels than Havana Bay, where a tunnel under the channel restricts depths to 11 metres (36 feet). The Mariel container terminal would have an annual capacity of 850,000 to 1 million containers, compared with Havana's 350,000. These developments should enable Mariel to accommodate the very large container ships which will transit from Asia through the Panama Canal once the enlargement of the latter is completed in the summer of 2014.

Russia President Putin will also discuss large-scale economic projects in Argentina and Brazil. It all goes to show there is an alternative to the world «barrack system» imposed by Washington.