

For a New Civilization:

The Multipolar Project

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Introduction

Towards a new Civilization

In January 2021, we entered a new moment of the systemic crisis of capitalism. After four years without military wars, but with all the types, forms and modes of internal contradictions among the three factions of finance¹ capital in the US: the transnational Globalist (the network of central banks and investment megabanks comprised within the Central Bank of the central banks in Basel, Switzerland), the multinational Continentalist (banks related to NAFTA) and the local finance capital that expresses itself in oligarchic nationalism (represented by Trump during his administration), Joe Biden was elected president of the United States, in such an “opaque” election that it was questioned by many inside and outside the country as rigged elections, for instance. In 2016, the election of Hillary Clinton, as president of the United States, would have led to a direct and almost certain confrontation with Russia. The Trump administration has been able to express itself in a four-year period without military wars, which has weakened the globalist unipolar finance capital and its military arm NATO, during 2017-2020, in their offensive capability.

With the Biden administration 2021-2024 (who may well not end his office for health reasons), as representative of transnational globalist interests, a US government returns. It has the need and the possibility of putting the world at risk by being able to give, through its control of NATO, a warlike character to its foreign policy, additionally intensified by the situation of loss of maneuvering capabilities, during the Trump administration, in the field of financial economic warfare and in the field of international politics in the Security Council, as well as in the UN General Assembly.

A few weeks have passed since he took office in the United States government and he has already bombarded Syria and Iraq. Putin rightly described this threat in January 2021 at the Davos World Economic Forum (virtual this time), stating that “there is the

¹ The three forms of financial capital are the Global Financial Capital, the Multinational Financial Capital (continental), the Local Financial Capital and its three economic personifications of the Financial Oligarchy fractions: The Globalist Financial Oligarchy and its modern aristocracy of CEOs; the Continental Financial Oligarchy and the Local Financial Oligarchy-Oligarchic Nationalism.

possibility of finding a real collapse in world development, fraught with a struggle of all against all, with attempts to resolve urgent contradictions through the search for ‘internal and external’ enemies, with the destruction not only of traditional values (...) ‘such as family’ but also basic freedoms, including choice and privacy”.

In our studies of the last four years, we have analyzed these contradictions in the world with an emphasis on internal conflicts in the US between the three oligarchic factions of finance capital in the general “environment” of an advance of the multipolar and pluriversal-cultural project led by China and Russia mainly. An important legacy of Trump has been to cooperate with the policy of a world without warfare, military wars. But it propelled a complex economic war against China, particularly against the Globalist China of the transnationals that controlled Hong Kong and the former region under British control since 1840. This, to a large extent, has allowed China and Russia to advance with their multipolar project.

The US “trade economic war” against the global unipolar project in China that Trump initiated created and deepened the margins of action and indirectly “launched” the project of the multipolar world and the New Silk Road in its possible operation, not allowing the West, the global transnationals, and NATO (associated with the interests of globalist finance capital) to be able to intervene with warlike “adventures”. As of the typical sanctions of the economic war, China has created its own international trade institutions, its own digital currency with global projection and constituted an economic bloc through economic agreements of mutual benefit (win-win) with the most of the world, including the European Union, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Australia, Africa and Latin America. The path to a new multipolar civilization has become a central issue for the next few years, when it was just a project and an initiative from 2012-2016.

After months of negotiations, a group of 14 international experts arrived in Wuhan-China, where the first official cases of Covid-19 were detected, on January 14, 2021, for a two-week investigation. The Mission of the World Health Organization that traveled to China assured Covid-19 was circulating in Wuhan before being detected in popular shopping stores. They also noted that the first cases that could be identified dated from early December and that it was highly unlikely that they had come out of a laboratory in

Wuhan. They found no evidence of large outbreaks before December. Having this information and considerations from the WHO, there are high probabilities that the virus was introduced during the Military Olympics in Wuhan at the end of October 2019, where military delegations from all over the world participated, including the United States and those that make up NATO. The responsibility "turns to the West again", news that Biden received days after taking office. They reject the WHO conclusions and propose that a "neutral" team of researchers be sent.

The unipolar globalist interests have been preparing the "Economic Reset" or "New Great Economic Reset" for years, subordinated to their initiative, to be able to "put everything" under "control", at least since 2008-2009²: a "New Oil Crisis" or "Watergate" as in 1966-71, but now under its "control" to impose its domination, although not its hegemony. The "pandemic" had to do the preliminary work, creating and installing terror-fear in the entire world population. They planned to announce the Economic Reset or Great Reset with great fanfare in Davos, during the World Economic Forum in January 2021 (virtual in this case), where globalist organizers "had the luxury" of granting the opening speech to Xi Jin immediately followed by Angela Merkel. China's president made it clear that most of the world had already chosen the multipolar world option. Later, the Chancellor of Germany spoke out in favor of the multipolar project and expressed his hope of not having to be in the situation of "choosing a side" (globalist unipolarism), in case of possible pressures from the West, due to a "hypothetical" approach of warlike

² We want to highlight the publication of the report because in 2008, the National Intelligence Council (NIC) strikingly described in its briefing a scenario very similar to the current one, with millions of people confined to their homes watching a virus take thousands of lives ahead without a vaccine to slow it down. It was the National Intelligence Council (NIC) in a document entitled "Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World", which anticipated the coronavirus. It only dedicated a few paragraphs (page 75) to it in the hundred pages it contained, but the outlook it forecast was disturbing, especially the last section in which it spoke of epidemics: (a third of the world's population would fall ill and hundreds of millions could die), (page 72). In the Report where pandemics were discussed in 2008, the appearance of a new and highly contagious respiratory disease for which there was no adequate treatment and which could trigger a global pandemic was strikingly affirmed. This scenario, expected for a date around 2025, imagined enormous tensions within and outside countries to control the movement of people in their quest to avoid contagion and access to resources. The geographical point where the virus supposedly originated could have also been guessed correctly, since we do not know it for certain. "It would probably occur in an area with a high population density and close proximity between humans and animals, such as many areas in China and Southeast Asia where populations live in direct contact with livestock, what could increase the possibility of a mutation in a variant with pandemic potential". https://es.scribd.com/document/502117877/DNI-Global-Trends-2040-Compressed#from_embed. "Waves of cases would arise in a few months. The absence of an effective vaccine and the almost universal lack of immunity would make populations vulnerable to infection. In the worst-case scenario, millions of Americans would fall ill and deaths would increase to tens of millions. Critical infrastructure degradation and economic loss are anticipated for the United States on a global scale, since around one-third of the world's population would fall ill and hundreds of millions could die. <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/Global-Trends-2025.pdf>

conflict. This situation would then arise, in March-April, when Globalist NATO, with Poland and Ukraine as bishops, initiated armed provocations on the North Stream 2 gas pipeline, which connects Germany with Russia, and on the Donbas (*the part of Ukraine that holds Russian population*) and Crimea region, which has its shores on the Black Sea.

The true hosts of Davos 2021, the controlling shareholders of the Big Five (the transnational networks Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon and Microsoft), the technological corporations of the Strategic Complex of Artificial Intelligence -SC-AI- (Globalists vs North American Continentalists), had to recognize that the strategy of the Great Reset or Marshall Plan II had failed.

This was just a week after the new democratic government, the Biden-Harris-Pelosi tandem (the current globalist political leadership in the US) took office. China and Russia are the forefront of the multipolar project that, from the commercial, banking, industrial, technological and scientific New Silk Road, has developed its own SC-AI, managed to establish cooperation networks on all continents and made its last great leaps with the consolidation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in the Pacific Asia and with the Peace and demilitarization agreements with India.

The project of the “Great Reset” proposed by Unipolar Globalism, from and before the Global Economic Forum of Davos, proposes the centralization of world political power in the hands of a corporate meritocracy and that said corporate meritocracy, with the Big-Five (GAFAM) in the first line, centrally determine the "needs and desires" of consumers, in a relationship between Global Meritocracy Directive and individual Local Consumers mainly, limiting production only to certain goods and services that are planned and considered to be “acceptable”.

To better understand the program that Unipolar Globalism proposes as superior to that of Pluriversal / Universal Multipolarism, it would be necessary to bear in mind and also consider the historical roots of this Multipolar Eastern Way towards another civilization of civilizations and oppose it to the globalist Unipolar Western Way. As a synthesis, we could state that the "western line" of history starts from the conception that society is built from individualities, while in the Eastern Way, society is built from community or collectivity. The proposal brought forward by the present work is that, between this thesis

and antithesis supported by the history of humanity, a synthesis is possible and necessary in order to achieve a better orientation towards the Common Good of all. From our point of view, these two ways are not in the same situation and condition for building this synthesis, for constituting a new civilization that “builds and develops” focused on the “Common Good” as its goal.

As Biden remains in the presidency of the United States, the contradiction between the Globalist Unipolarism, headed by the Global Economic Forum of global financial capitalists, and the Plurinational Pluriversalist Multipolarism, headed by China and Russia, rises to the fore of the facts and ideas and also of the news in the world. By saying this, we do not mean that the internal contradictions among the factions of the capitalist oligarchy will disappear, but they will move to the background, to operate as secondary contradictions.

The defeats in the first month (January 20-February 20, 2021) of the Biden government have barely been mentioned by the large global digital communication platforms. It can be pointed out that, for the second time in a row, the United States have been unable to impose the 'Impeachment' to Trump and thus they have failed to consolidate a significant fracture within the Republican party, which was their big bet. The worst defeat for the Globalist Democrats (Clinton, Obama, Pelosi, Harris, Biden, etc.) is that Trump, after the defeats of the double-impeachment strategy to leave him out of politics, is “alive” and retakes initiative. A USA Today / Suffolk University poll released on February 21, revealed that about half of Republicans are willing to leave the party behind and move to a third party led by Trump. If Trump remained in the party, 85% from people said they would vote for him in a general election and 76% said they would support him for the Republican nomination. We can clearly observe how contradictions unfold in the political institutional system as well, strengthening crises and divisions in the North American institutional system of political parties.

In April 2021, a few months after the establishment of the Biden / Harris administration, there were also strong internal contradictions in the Democratic Party and we could expect growing internal contradictions in the Republican Party itself. Democrat Marcy Kaptur states she feels distant from the Democratic party she has

represented in Congress since 1983 (The Blade, February 4, 2021). Historically, Democrats have represented working families and those with a low income, but Democrats are losing the working class, she says. From the 435 congressional districts, the blue districts – most of them Democratic - tend to be at the top (in terms of the socio-economic situation according to average incomes), while the red districts – most of them Republican - tend to be ranked at the bottom and this trend goes on. There is only one Republican district in terms of average household incomes in the country's top 25. For this reason, the Republican Party could become the true party that represents workers and the Democratic party in that of "meritocracy", a historic process that began in 1994 when Bill Clinton assumed the presidency for the first time³. In the United States under the Biden administration, Former Clinton adviser, Naomi Wolf, went further on February 22 by stating that: "We are becoming a totalitarian state in the eyes of all."

One scenario that we cannot rule out is the exacerbation of internal conflicts and even a possible disintegration of the United States. Soviet Perestroika did not deploy overnight. However, there are voices within the Republican party, and not exclusively in Texas, that speak of going to a referendum to provoke the secession of the United States. In other words, a possible future outline could be the division or fracture of the Democratic and Republican parties, even with Trump leading a third party. The general conditions are given for not excluding the path to the "American Perestroika⁴", which could accelerate from November 2022, taking the mid-term US elections in November as a foothold. We should bear in mind that the disintegration, fall or perestroika of the Soviet Union also took several years, after that turning point that was the "Fall" of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. It meant the crisis of bipolarism resulting from the 1945 agreements, of the so-called division of the World into two Blocks of countries, the US plus the Western Block and the USSR plus the Eastern Block. It is clear that, in 1955, the movement of non-aligned countries - NAM - was also launched in Bandung, Indonesia, with India and Egypt among others, leading and showing a path of third position (which is not Tony Blair,

³ *La Crisis Mundial* (The World Crisis), year 2018, Chapter 1: Clinton vs Trump, Wim Dierckxsens, Walter Formento et al, Argentina, Fabro Publishing House, 2018. ISBN 978-987-713-119-2.

⁴ *La Perestroika Norteamericana* (The North American Perestroika), <https://dossiergeopolitico.com/2019/10/15/2020>

Guiddens and Felipe Gonzáles's globalist neo-progressive Third Way⁵) that would then pave the way to multipolarism.

Facing defeats in the political field, just one month after the new Biden administration took office, globalism chose to take the power struggle to the military arena, where it also lost ground, supremacy and strategic initiative during the Trump administration, the EU Brexit and the crisis of the Globalist City of Hong Kong. The decision of Germany, France and Italy in the European Union to look to the East and choose to approach the multipolar path, seriously complicates the possibility of using NATO for a warlike conflict against Russia and China. Before the threat of an armed conflict in Ukraine, which seems to be a move from this country, the main adversely affected would really be the new Germany and the post-Brexit EU. As industrial, scientific and technological powers, Germany and the EU are the real stakeholders in the NordStream-2 gas pipeline, which runs through the Baltic Sea and is practically completed. This would place Germany and Russia on a direct path, leaving Ukraine and Poland out of the gas pipeline transit business and would expose them to a differentiated action that would not impact on Germany, France, Spain or Italy. However, it would mainly leave out the North American shale gas controlled by Globalist Chevron, what implies a "weakness" relationship apart from being more polluting and anti-ecological than fossil fuels, bringing further implications for the Paris Agreement. Russia can sell the same gas to China, but Germany would only have more expensive and also more unstable options regarding the gas coming from the US. Actually, the globalist interests in the United States are the ones trying to prevent Germany from consolidating its "connection" with Russia and China by guiding themselves to the East⁶.

In trying to stop the advance of multipolar China on its way to the West with the Silk Road, serious threats are deployed around Taiwan and bombardment conducted to Syria and Irak. Germany, leader of the European Union, has lost "faith" in the "ally" on the other side of the Atlantic and, after Brexit 2016-2021 that weakened the London and Paris financial axis, the European Union is at a stage of recovering degrees of freedom to expand

⁵ *La tercera vía. La renovación de la socialdemocracia* (The third way. The Renovation of Social Democracy), by Anthony Giddens, Adriana García Andrade, <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/3050/305026649006.pdf>

⁶ *Cambio Climático* (Climate Change), https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/interational/negotiations/paris_es

the ability to "make decisions" in their own hands, choosing more for their own defense system. This is already observed in the degrees of freedom of the EU and Germany, France and Italy mainly, in their increasingly close relationship to multipolarism. There is an internal struggle in the EU whether to align with NATO, which is observed in the debate about providing only diplomatic support or strong support to the government of Ukraine against Russia. We can see here a clear borderline that could have consequences for the EU itself. An internal party struggle in the United States that would make it difficult to count on the Congress and the Pentagon for a new warlike adventure should furthermore be added. The Congress has already reacted harshly to the bombardment in Syria (February 26, 2021), without having their knowledge and consent.

There is a rise from multipolarism to a position of main contradiction in international power relations, facing Globalist Unipolarism with all its crises resulting from its secondary contradictions in the US, GB and Hong Kong. Before this international situation, we have now entered a period of transition towards a multipolar world and towards a new civilization as a strategic option. We have already upheld in more than one research study⁷ that the end of a civilization is invariably characterized by the predominance of unproductive work due to its content over productive work (a topic that we will develop in Chapter 1) with the tendency to economic contraction. This is a very evident situation in today's Western capitalism, clearly subordinated since 2008 to the financial sphere, causing one recession after another, a constant emission without the support of trillions of dollars for its oligarchy and a clear integral ecological threat.

In the East, on the other hand, there is rather a predominance of productive work over unproductive work in the New Silk Road that has become a strategic cultural Standard Crisis deployment, currently observed since March 2019 in the case of the West and their oligarchies.

⁷ See *Observatorio Internacional de la Crisis –OIC-* (International Crisis Observatory -ICO)

The Eastern way vs the Western way

Two common ways can be distinguished in history regarding the construction of human life: the "Western" and the "Eastern". Since the late Neolithic, the western way has built society out of individuality. The eastern way builds community and community interest over individual interest. In the modern world, it is worth affirming "I think, therefore I exist", while in the eastern way, "we are a community, therefore we exist", prevails historically. In the western way, there is no possibility of building a society that achieves the Common Good (Dierckxsens 2013) beginning with individuality. There is no way of achieving the Common Good from private interests which are in conflict between masters and slaves, feudal lords and serfs, or between wage earners and capitalists who operate in competition or clash of particular interests. Rather, the current reality looks forward to a centralization of almost infinite wealth in opposing corporate hands, excluding a large and growing majority of the population that, not only grossly exceed, but are "subject" to being eliminated for being worthless people (*topic developed in the Annex, at the end of the book*).

In Eastern history, during the Neolithic, the concept of the community / people was preserved against the development of Western particular or individual interests. It is the history of a governing or meritocratic community that has directed the collective works for society as a whole, that is, at first for the lower communities / peoples. This meritocracy has margins to exploit the lower community / people by appropriating a certain part (greater or lesser) of the surplus for itself. Exploitation of and solidarity with the people are not exclusive in Eastern history. While the collective and reproductive predominates over the private, there is greater legitimation of the meritocracy and if the opposite happens, the meritocracy reveals itself as an exploiting ruling class and finally the rebellion against this exploiting class breaks out. The fall of a dynasty and the consequent disintegration of the great community implies the abandonment of reproductive works. It needs to be succeeded by another managerial community, often in another place, to reintegrate communities in order to build collective productive works. This is the cyclical and millennial history of the East in general and of China in particular,

where the Tributary Mode of Production used to reign for millennia. The truth is that today, as regards collective works (including the New Silk Road) promoted by the current meritocracy (the party), the productive predominate, although private ownership is not excluded. In this context, it is not surprising to notice a very large popular support for their socialist government in the People's Republic of China with clear millennial historical features.

We truly believe that, according to the dialectic of history, the unity of these two opposites sides (the western line and the eastern path) is required, which is possible to achieve with greater success starting from the multipolar eastern path and not following the western line. To reach the synthesis, it would be necessary to promote greater well-being and personal freedom at the popular level on the eastern road. It is our thesis that the struggle for a multipolar world is the most likely way to achieve the transition to a new civilization that manages to guide itself to better achieve the Common Good. It should be not surprising that more and more countries are choosing and joining the multipolar path.

In the journey of humanity through time, the relationship of Human Being and nature has changed, as well as the ties between human beings themselves. With the development of the social productive forces, the production relations are modified and the degrees of freedom increase with respect to the ties existing among human beings, as well as with respect to nature. Therefore, it is possible to think and claim a new society or civilization with production relations in a new symbiosis among human beings and between them and Nature, that is, proposing to advance in the Common Good.

In the history of mankind, it is necessary to pay more attention to the eastern line of development than to the western one. In the western history, the transition from the primitive community to the Neolithic passed through private property on the land in the Ancient Greek Mode of Production, which later ended in the slave-holding mode of production. The feudal system followed afterwards, to finally end in capitalism, being all this explained in a schematic way and without its transitions and processes. From a Eurocentric point of view, this would be the course of history shared between the orthodox left and right in the West.

We see the opposite of slavery with capitalism. From the slave's perspective, nothing of his work is to maintain himself and does not perceive that his master is the one who provides his livelihood, no matter how miserable. In capitalism, however, according to the wage earner, he feels free to "sell" his work to the highest bidder, when actually he is only selling his labor power⁸ to the owner of the means of production. The Western Way has been presented as the line of "The History of Humanity" towards freedom and the Eastern Way has instead been marginalized as authoritarian. We intend to claim it as the route with the greatest contributions and with the greatest probabilities to allow a civilization or civilizational change.

The West, with its individualist historical legacy, criticizes and judges the Eastern Way for its violation of individual rights such as 'freedom of expression, of movement', etc. In the West, they would never even wonder how the East would judge them. For Daniel Bell, the Anglo-American conception of "rights" (derived from Locke and Mill) is associated with individuals and more frequently linked to challenging the authority of the "State", in its general social function, although he never mentions the State as regards private interests such as GAFAM corporations today. In China, however, rights are associated with collectivities / communities and petitions made by community membership versus meritocracy.

The Eastern Way of History has its beginnings much further back in time than that of the West. Through the millennia, communal ownership or communal appropriation of the product and the relationship of the community with nature, in the East, does not lead to private / individual ownership⁹ of land and the product of labor, but rather to communal appropriation, which is seen somewhat magnified on a larger scale. So far, land ownership in China remains basically communal (generally owned by the State), which has prevented the separation of the peasant population from their lands. In the western line, the Communal Good or Common Good is lost in the historically quick transition from the primitive community to private and individual property. This occurs

⁸ Furthermore, it "Sells" its individual labor force when it actually produces a social force of production in cooperation with other workers (in a number greater than 5) that far exceeds what the individual work force would produce.

⁹ Private Property is the ability to own (appropriate) a good, depriving or excluding others from it or over others.

together with the emergence of family and the appearance of the State, and then leads to the master-slave / slave relationship of exploitation. And in the later modes of production, exploitation in the West remains an individual relationship in both feudalism and capitalism.

While in Eastern history, the concept of the social / state community is preserved and the individual aspect remains in the background, in Western history, the individual is above the development of the communal (society and nature), subordinates it and "splits it up". However, in order to have the comprehensive approach that is needed to achieve the Communal Good of humanity, the unity of these two opposites is required. From our point of view, the most probable path to reach the transition towards such unity needs and implies starting from a society that prioritizes the communal, so that it can then free and lead all the individual aspects, all the individualities that it contains and can empower it by organizing. We consider it difficult to achieve if we start from conflicting individual interests. As we will see, in order to strengthen and superimpose the communal over individual interests, the opposite is achieved in the West: the interests of a small and diminishing minority that go above everything are constantly increasing.

Part one

**The Eastern way versus
the Western way
in history**

Chapter I: Rise and Fall of Civilizations

The role of productive and unproductive work in transition

The rise and fall of great cultures in history are closely linked to the issue of productive and unproductive labor. The concepts of productive and unproductive work transcend capitalism since they are present in all the cultures of humanity, although only in capitalism does the concept acquire a specific modality. Marx develops this idea in the first volume of his work “Theories on surplus value” and in the second volume of “Capital”.

The statement that the existing production relations eventually become an obstacle to the development of the productive forces themselves is precisely manifested by the unproductive character of work that predominates in each final phase of a Mode of Production. Throughout history, unproductive (non-reproductive) labor is associated with the excessive and exclusive appropriation of the economic surplus and the consequent decline of a civilization as a whole. The rise of cultures and civilizations is associated with a greater investment of the surplus in reproduction of the wealth of a society or culture as a whole and therefore in a better redistribution of the surplus.

The rise and fall of the ruling class, in a certain production mode, is based on its own (im)-productive nature. In each crisis of this mode, the ruling class becomes superfluous due to the unproductive character it acquires in that phase. All the great pre-Columbian cultures, as well as those of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia and ancient China see the emergence and resurgence of one dynasty after another with the appearance of different sorts of great works of worship, which are developed at the expense of investments in their economic base, that is, at the expense of the great productive works that precede them. Each expansion of the hydraulic works in the productive sphere causes a growth of the social productive forces and gives rise to a new “cultural” expansion. The latter, however, tends to contract the productive base according to the magnitude of the unproductive works. The (re) productive works that broaden the economic base of society as a whole, strengthen the Common Good and legitimize the division of labor between the governing community and the grassroot communities.

The more luxurious the works of worship, defense, etc. are, the more the productive base of the community tends to deteriorate. The clash of interests of the superior or governing community with those of the grassroot / communities is evidenced by a famine, which also shows the unproductive role of this ruling class. The permanence of the governing or upper community endangers the productive base of the communities. However, it is also true that the absence of a governing community constitutes a threat to the conservation of the productive base. In general, a new directive community, which succeeds in integrating communities into a new dynasty, appears somewhere else over time. In general, the history of the Tributary Mode of Production shows cyclical crises that can span millennial periods, but reproduces community ties through time.

The same cyclical crisis generates the need to reproduce grassroot/ village community relations together with different and successive governing communities (dynasties) through time spaces and as a trend, as the population increases and the system expands in space, on a larger scale. Only in this way can the gigantic collective works of thousands of years ago be understood. The greatness of the Tributary Mode of Production in cultures such as the pre-Columbian ones, Mesopotamia, Egypt and China in particular have these characteristics. The history of the East far precedes the history of the West with historical works that the West could not even dream of nowadays.

The western path of history is much more recent. For millennia, agriculture and the domestication of animals already existed in many places. There was a great migratory movement of nomadic peoples who arrived at Greece to settle. The introduction of domesticated animals in agriculture itself and the consequent use of the plow means a noticeable development of the productive labor force. The exploitation of land requires less and less cooperation from beyond the family. As a general rule, each family exploits the land independently and permanently keeps the product obtained from it. The result is, then, the development of the private appropriation of the land by the patriarchal family. Private property over the product of labor is also the one that marks the beginning of barter and the exchange of products within the community itself and even more among communities, replacing the ceremonial exchange they used to carry out.

Private ownership over parcels of land is segregated from communal lands and forests. With the increase in population, there is a need to occupy new lands and defend one's own in an increasingly populated environment. The relatively permanent military leadership is born in this way. The work of defense and occupation of the common territory is the necessary condition for the existence of its members as small owners. In the Ancient Mode of Production, the reproduction of peasants as private owners is based on their involvement in the warrior community. The maintenance of the leadership and its assistants require a payment in labor to go to war and a monetary payment for their support and equipment. Since then, the military commander, the military advisers and the heads of the gens (council of sages) not only have control over the new communal lands, but also over the herd of slaves of the subdued peoples. The Slave Mode of Production was born.

In the slave mode of production of ancient Greece and Rome, there is no natural mechanism for the reproduction of slaves. A third social class is necessary in order to guarantee the reproduction of slaves for productive work on the properties of slave owners: civilians (free citizens) to go to war and / or pay a tax in order to sustain this unproductive labor. When civilians were absent from their lands and when they died or were disabled, the failure of payment led to indebtedness and to their inability to pay debt slavery. This condition of exploited, historically undergone by civilians themselves, has an objective limit: the threat of being unable to replace slaves. For this reason, not so much in Rome, but very clearly in Greece, limits are soon placed on debt slavery in order to save the warrior peasants who have to guarantee the replacement of slaves in time.

Demand can only be satisfied if there is a supply, and no one in the market volunteers as slave. Permanent war is the necessary mechanism to replace slave labor. Submitting conquered peoples to slavery is the only effective way to maintain a "supply" in the market. As slaves do not reproduce biologically, war becomes permanent. What seems to be productive for the conquerors, it is a loss of wealth for the conquered, but the balance is zero or rather negative. A transfer of wealth is only achieved at the expense of death and the transfer of wealth is not the same as the creation of it.

War is productive in the eyes of conquerors while its costs are largely offset by the spoils of war and the recruitment of productive slave labor into economic activity under the yoke of slaves. As the half-life of slaves is shortened by the effects of brutal treatment, the return to the battlefield is accelerated. Thus, the objective need to expand the third class comes up, since many people usually die on the battlefields. Roman citizenship is increasingly reproduced artificially by awarding it to conquered peoples who showed little or no resistance. The expanded reproduction of citizenship is vital to raising taxes and recruiting warriors required to go to war to replace slaves. Hence, war becomes a perpetual need.

As the slave empire expands, the need for slave replacement also deploys on a broader scale. Therefore, the cost of war rises as the slave relationship expands, since a broader scale slavery requires conquest on an enlarged scale. Over time, the cost-benefit ratio is reversed; defense costs become unproductive for the empire. For the dominated peoples, however, the outlook is just the other way around. The prospects of breaking free from the imperial yoke are growing. Resistance to empire becomes more feasible on the periphery. Thus, the influx of slaves decreases for their replacement or existing demand and their price goes up. The further it is needed to go to recruit new slaves, the higher the war expenses and the more frequent the defeats, the less the spoils, the less the capture of new slaves and therefore the more difficult the ability to replace them.

When the cost of war increasingly outweighs its benefits, a slave relationship production crisis reveals and so the empire itself. The historical way out has been the unavoidable biological reproduction of slaves. To achieve this, however, they need to have access to objective conditions for the reproduction of their lives. It usually implies former slaveholders to grant them a piece of land to work on. They are granted freedom to build a family, that is, freedom as a person, but not freedom of movement, and therefore the freedman and the settler emerge, and the slave mode of production ends.

Not only do slaves tend to disappear, but so do slaveholders. The self-sufficiency of the outlying provinces becomes an inevitable need and a possibility of a post-slavery transition. The number of self-sufficient provinces is on the rise and the imperial power center loses all its unifying economic base dependent on a mercantile slave economy. By

losing its slave economic base, trade diminishes. The empire falls apart and it is there where trade contracts the most: in the West, that is, in Rome. Due to a steady trade in the East, the Eastern empire of Constantinople lasted longer. The Byzantine Empire continued to be a military and economic power in Europe, the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean for most of the Middle Ages, thanks to trade ties with the East. It is important to know that the slave trade that continued from Africa and the Black Sea was considerable. It was Mehmet, who came to the sultanate in 1444, the one who took the strategic decision of suffocating the city from the north and breaking its supplies of slaves and merchandise from the Black Sea, until its subordination.

During feudalism, the servant of the gleba was sold together with the beasts and lands of the lord, and his freedom was only distinguished from that of the slave in terms of the right to self-reproduction. Most of the serfs had a plot of land to that effect, for which they paid the lord a work-related income. As the most elemental productive force, the population itself, grows, new towns arise further afield. Under the guidance of the lords, these productive works (clearing forests, construction of dams, etc.) are carried out in more remote and less accessible places. The shift from payment in labor to payment in kind is connected to the development of these new towns, that is, to the expansion of the productive base.

The lords collected the rent of easy entry products in a growing trade. Each region specialized in certain products and paid rent on a certain product. It was necessary to free servants or their children to specialize in transport tasks. For this purpose, there was actually the need and the possibility of obtaining greater freedom to move from one place to another that would later become a right. More and more merchants settled outside the large medieval townships, thus becoming true citizens of the townships. Instead of stocking up on the crude craftsmanship of their own servants, the lords of the courts see the possibility or opportunity of buying products in the market, thus accentuating the division between country and city. Also, the serfs of the gleba, busy with the elaboration of more rudimentary products for the feudal courts, see the need and possibility from that moment on of fleeing to the cities to obtain freedom as persons and to work as apprentices. In this way, the mercantile economy of the inhabitants of the new cities

acquires greater economic and, therefore, political weight. The lords become dependent on the products of the boroughs with their markets and find it convenient or necessary to grant the “title” of city to the prosperous boroughs with their economic, social and political rights. The bourgeoisie (inhabitants of the boroughs) with its own political government was born.

On the other hand, cities increasingly require agricultural products, and a massive demand for wool leads to the enclosure of communal lands, giving rise to large farming cultivations. Traders organized in unions are the most dynamic players in the market economy based on a regional division of labor. They obtain exclusive rights to carry out and bring products from other cities, making associations of guilds (unions) of merchants that are usually called “hansas”.

The artisans’ guilds lose all control over foreign markets. In order to sell outside the city, they depend on merchants. Artisans regulate the number of masters as well as apprentices to avoid their subordination to the merchants. They also regulate the quality of the product for an increasingly demanding public and the quantity of products, thus avoiding overproduction in the city. The artisans' guilds seek to stop the attainment of citizenship, literally closing the doors of freedom.

A growing trade is developing between country and city. With the gates of the city closed to the fugitive serfs, the lords are given the possibility of granting the servants freedom as a person in order to sell the product themselves in the market. From now on, the serfs become free peasants to move to the market to sell their product, paying their rent to the lord in monetary terms. The feudal lords, in their quest for greater purchasing power, later revoked the life right that the free peasants had over land, in order to rent it to the highest bidder. With income in money, the role of lords acquires a clearly unproductive character since they are completely detached from the reproduction process of the economy. The peasants are the ones who incorporate themselves as free players in a market economy.

Many rising merchants tend to buy communal land where peasants used to let their cattle graze and where they obtained their wool and firewood. The consequence is the tendency to separate their communal lands, that is, part of their means of production.

From now on, they have to buy what used to belong to them. This, together with a rising payment to rent his land, means the gradual loss of their land plots before the merchants-moneylenders, that is, before a rising commercial and usurer capital. With their freedom as a person, and without their own means of production, they have only their own workforce to sell to the highest bidder. The agricultural proletariat was born.

Faced with the protectionism of the artisan unions, the merchants decide to deliver raw materials to impoverished peasants without access to communal pastures. Thus, the home-based industry was born: with their rudimentary handicraft instruments, which they used to weave their own clothes. Impoverished peasants began to work for the industrial merchant, giving rise to the first industrial capitalist relationship, in the so-called home-based industry.

Regarding protectionism, traders specialize in buying and selling products that are increasingly distant and beyond the continent, that is, exotic products. Their main client was the nobility. The West, at that time, had very little to offer the East and they had to pay in money. In this way, gold and silver tend to drain towards the East. Adventurous traders (often pirates) go in search of the gold and silver obtained by the Spanish (West) conquest of "Pre-Columbian America" (the West Indies). The massive influx of gold and silver, limited products in Europe, generates runaway inflation on the continent. The unproductive lords, who live on more or less fixed incomes, suffer the consequences, resulting in the massive sale of land by the petty bourgeoisie. The nobility, on the other hand, living on increasingly low unproductive incomes, finds itself economically ruined and therefore also politically. We see the emergence of the capitalist economy and the bourgeoisie as the new ruling class.

With capitalism, we observe the opposite of slavery. From the subjective point of view of the slave, he considers that all his work is someone else's work and does not perceive that the master provides his livelihood however miserable it may be. In capitalism, on the other hand, from the subjective point of view of the employee, he feels free to sell his work to the highest bidder, when actually he only sells his labor power to the owner of the means of production. The western line has been presented as "the line of human history." The eastern path, on the other hand, has been marginalized and we want to claim it as the

most probable path for a civilizing or a civilization change, towards a greater Common Good. The following chapters will deal with this topic.

The current crisis of capitalism emerges, as in other previous modes of production, from the predominance of unproductive labor over productive. After an economic policy focused on the accumulation of real or reproductive capital, we observe that from the globalist neoliberal moment/phase of capital, it is increasingly oriented towards the unproductive sphere in light of the successive crisis arising from its struggle to impose itself against the previous dominant forms of capital. The foregoing forecasts and at large presents itself as a capitalism in a systemic crisis first and then in decline, in the face of a transition to a new civilization. At the same time, we observe a rising productive East open to civilizational changes compared to an unproductive West generally declining with conservative positions, two historical paths that can also be observed as thesis (unipolar global market capitalism) and antithesis (multipolar pluriversal state capitalism). Then, we consider the new synthesis, which is necessary and possible, and which seems to offer greater probabilities of being consolidated from the Eastern Way, but subsuming and recovering the most significant contributions of the Western way in a new synthesis. This is the key proposal of this work.

Chapter II: The Common Good as a Historical Necessity

The Common Good in the Primitive Community

The Paleolithic is the longest period of the existence of the Human Being. In fact, it covers more than 99% of it and extends from about 2.59 million years ago (in Africa) to about 12 thousand years ago when we entered the Neolithic Age. In its beginnings, there were primitive collecting peoples, devoting themselves to hunting or small fishing. The community as a social, economic and political organization is, at the same time, the relation of production and the productive force together with all the other natural forces. The division of labor by sex and age within the community has a social-natural character. There is no objective possibility of a private appropriation, nor is there a place for individuality. We are an inherent part of the community and only then we exist.

The community depends to a high degree on what nature itself offers and people use at most very rudimentary working instruments that, moreover, have to be carried from one place to another every time it is necessary to look for the new fruits that mother earth provides. For this reason, they travel and occupy a very vast territory. Within this territory, a woman with a newborn travels 2,400 kilometers in the first year, 1,800 in the second, and 1,200 in the third (Dierckxsens 1983). In other words, there is no place for having children in a row or for twins. Infanticide is part of life itself, as well as the neglect of the unproductive elderly. On average, women used to have no more than 3-4 living children. At this stage, the community finds that it is totally dependent on nature and that it can only survive by keeping itself as a community. In the eyes of these communities, nature acquires supernatural force, that is, it acquires subjectivity.

We refer to nomadic groups or hordes that “share” a community life in order to survive. The “group or horde” usually has between 30 members minimum and 150 maximum (Ibid). If the population exceeds this number, the “groups” are usually divided into at least two. Since then, an expanded cooperation between groups is developed. Thus, population growth tends to enhance the development of social relations of production. A quantitative

development of the natural productive force of the population leads, in other words, to a qualitative change in the social production relation. None of the "groups" have exclusive rights over the territory they occupy.

Generally, in these ancient times, the population density is very low and meeting with other groups is unusual. Competing to own the same territory is not frequent but if it occurs, it could imply a fight to the death and thus cannibalism is no exception. Faced with large open spaces, migration is usually the rule. Ties between blood groups are reaffirmed in marriage exchange. Where the gathering of wild fruits predominates, this interchange is usually matrilineal and where hunting predominates, it is patrilineal, although there are also communities where both systems occur.

Whenever groups meet, there is a ceremonial exchange of products, a tradition that reaffirms the solidarity bonds and have nothing to do with the beginning of the trade or exchange. The groups that have benefited from getting natural fruits and / or hunting have the obligation to share said fruits. Likewise, there is a knowledge or information swap acquired. In short, the appropriation of the fruits from the earth continues to be communal, but based on a more complex community and cooperation.

The appearance of the Economic Surplus and social relations

Population growth requires and, at the same time, allows the development of other productive forces. The progressive subdivision of the community into a greater number of groups (communities) bound together through matrimonial exchange (extended community), means a qualitative leap in the development of the social productive forces. This organization between groups allows the passage from small game to big game and / or big game fishing with nets, arrows, boats, even going as far as hunting large and heavy animals (mammoths). Big game hunting / fishing generates a relatively permanent surplus of food, which allows a certain degree of sedentary lifestyle (changing only seasonally) and, on the other hand, they obtain greater mobility (in boats) by waterways.

Likewise, a sedentary lifestyle will allow the development of work tools that no longer have to be carried with them every day¹⁰. A greater sedentary lifestyle, however, implies an overexploitation of nature for wild fruit gatherers, originating in that way an ecological crisis in the stone age, thousands of years before our era. The population seldom moves from its place, thus forcing the collectors to depend more on what they hunt, generating a patrilocal custom in the marriage exchange. The same semi-sedentary situation leads women to sow or transplant fruit plants and seeds around the seasonal habitat in order to get out of the "ecological crisis". When the community returns months later to the same place, the plots are redistributed. In other words, there is no planting in their own plots. That is, the appropriation of the products of the land continues to be collective, communal. As agriculture develops for many years, there is a greater sedentary lifestyle and migration is reduced, thus generating a crisis for the big game. The overexploitation of hunting in a single territory leads to a new ecological crisis. Men begin to depend to a greater degree on the increasingly sedentary agricultural product carried out by women. As the situation persists, the marriage exchange becomes matrilocal again.

A gradual development of sedentary lifestyle from a less migratory agriculture forces them to get out of the hunting crisis, but it also allows them to move from big game hunting to the domestication of animals. The domestication of the dog has already taken place during the hunting season. The domestication of other animals, in turn, allows a new leap in the development of migrations. With this kind of animals such as horse, camel, donkey, etc., complete groups owing a herd can move to another habitat. This is the result of faster population growth that occurs in sedentary times. Thus, we see how humanity moves forward to a kind of nomadism, typical of the Paleolithic, to a new way of nomadism thanks to the domestication of animals, where part of a tribe moves with its domestic animals that serve as economic support and / or as a means of transport. They move to other latitudes where they can settle again as farmers or go on with their nomadic

¹⁰ The Mesolithic is the term used to summarize the prehistoric period that serves as a transition between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic with basically nomadic peoples, with seasonal winter settlements and summer camps. The Neolithic is characterized by the development of the productive economy (introduction of agriculture and livestock), sedentary lifestyle and the appearance of the first settlements.

life, maintaining ties with farming peoples through the exchange of products. Therefore, the first intermediary towns in history were born.

At a later stage, we can see the introduction of the domesticated animal in ancient Greece and Rome with the plow in agriculture. This is the moment where the exploitation of the land can be done in a more individualized way and in the same plot. It is not the eastern way of history, but particularly the basis for European history in the last millennium BC. It means a specific development in the productive forces, which has allowed the individualization of the sedentary process and the consequent private ownership of the land, as abovementioned, contrary to what has happened in the Neolithic in the East.

Chapter III: Division of labor between the Grassroot Communities and the Directive Community

The so-called cradle of civilization of Mesopotamia occurs in flood lands between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, the Neolithic of China develops in the lands of the Huangho valley and the ancient Egyptian civilization in the Nile valley. A common characteristic of these three cultures is the water control, which implies the development of hydraulic works that hinders the individualization of the production process and rather requires a joint cooperation that goes beyond the tribal community. These activities imply collective work between tribes, that is, a confederation of tribes. But it also demands a social division of labor not seen before in history. The wisdom of the council of elders is no longer enough to carry out these projects, but they require a work of management and knowledge that arises from the experience obtained by a community that follows a path of trial, error and success by carrying out small works.

Thanks to this path of the acquired knowledge, larger works led by a managerial community that has the merit of the experience are then carried out. This usually comes from a tribe that has gained more experience with smaller works. The fact is that, for an extended community of several tribes, a directive community which takes the lead role of the works, directing the grassroot communities / organized people is needed. This development is observed first in Asia and Egypt, and later in Mesoamerica and the Andes, but always a millennium before (1000 years before) the Western Way takes place. This division of labor "leads to" what is often (wrongly) called the Asian Mode of Production or the hydraulic mode of production.

The expanded cooperation necessary to develop agriculture with hydraulic works drastically transforms nature, but at the same time it transforms the existing relationship among human beings. The common denominator is **cooperation of tribes on an extended scale**, rather than **the western path regarding individualization of the social relations of production**. On the eastern road, there is conservation and expansion of communal relations in the grassroot groups /people and eventually within

the directive or higher community. In other words, a purely social division of labor arises between the managerial community and the grassroots / organized people. Each grassroots community contributes with work to the collective labor to be done and thus, they must leave their own group for a certain period of time. This does not necessarily involve the whole community or the whole time, and it usually takes place on a rotating basis. The grassroots communities / organized people take turns providing this service. The group that remains in its place has to contribute in kind. What initially starts as voluntary cooperation then becomes institutionalized and voluntary contributions take the shape of tribute and then tax. Contributions in kind not only concern production materials for the works themselves but also for the daily support of the superior or managerial community, as well as for the workers of the communities engaged in large works.

The division of labor between grassroots communities and the managing community means the replacement of gerontocracy (councils of elders, the wiser ones) by a meritocracy (who best replicate the management of the plan), that is, the loss of power of the local chiefs in the council of elders. It is in the managing community that the knowledge about how to control water for the lands and about periodic floods is developed and accumulated, so as to realize when it is best to sow, thus improving their knowledge about the calendar. The construction of works implies the calculation of the amount of material required, of workers for doing the job, of food for the support of such workers and the management. Therefore, a number system is developed.

The transmission of knowledge no longer depends on the memory of the knowledge from the wise elders gained in the course of their life or on drawings on rocks for future generations, but demands to be transmitted within a relatively short time from one generation to another, which leads to the development of a kind of writing that simultaneously unifies the language used by a wider confederation of tribes. The tribal surplus is replaced by a central treasury managed by the governing community. The first relatively modest **pyramids** were used to **store basic food** (rice, wheat or corn, depending on the culture) **to face bad harvests**.

Chapter IV

The Tributary Mode of Production: The appearance of the State

The transition from the upper community to the State

The existence of the superior community is legitimate as long as the productive works last and the Common Good is only evidenced indirectly. If once the productive works are completed, the fertility of the land and the product obtained are visible to all, the Common Good is shown. There follows maintenance works that require much less contribution in labor and species than before, and basically the managerial or higher community could be reduced until new productive works are demanded. The return of the members of the superior community to their grassroots activities after so long is a fact that has rarely and in a very few occasions occurred. Historical subjectivity causes lower communities to voluntarily pay tribute to the god of the sun, fertility, and others as well as the representatives of the entire extended higher community (intermediaries-priests) before these gods. Well, grassroots communities / people have historically given a supernatural character to natural forces and it is not surprising to see pyramids used to worship gods such as the sun, the moon, water, etc. Subjectively, there is no appropriation or exploitation of surpluses, although objectively it is already taking place. In this way, the Theocratic State in China, Egypt, Mexico or the Andes is born.

From then on, we can really speak of tributes in labor and kind for the gods, and their representatives on earth, who live in a city-state where fine crafts and trade with other city-states are developed. This development of artisanal production and commerce, which occurs between city-states, does not objectively provide feedback to the grassroots / communities. The natural growth of the population of sedentary peoples is much higher than that of nomadic peoples, as we have already observed. In this context, it is not strange to also observe a relative overpopulation compared to the existing infrastructure works, unless they are expanded. The fact is that, when facing hunger due to a bad harvest or relative overpopulation, the legitimacy of the superior community is questioned and

discussed. We see here, in theocracies such as Tenochtitlan (Mexico), the human sacrifice particularly of young women before the gods of fertility. On the surface, it is an honor to be elected, when in essence it is a policy of the theocratic state to resolve relative overpopulation. If the higher community can and does take up the productive works at the same time, then the meritocracy is once again legitimized.

It is necessary to understand that these city-states not only develop in one place, but actually, they tend to emerge and unfold in different places at the same time. These city-states can coexist with each other, without one necessarily dominating the other. This is particularly the case of the Mayan culture around Guatemala. The foregoing does not mean that they have always lived in harmony and in fact there are signs of conflict, but apparently no city-state exercised domination or hegemony over the others, conforming or imposing an empire. This is not the case in Egypt, nor that of the Incas or Aztecs, for example. A city-state with greater development is first observed in the delta of the Nile with Memphis as theocratic state. Later in history, Thebes appears higher up in the Nile delta as a dominant and hegemonic state from South to North. Due to its geographical position, it had the ability to regulate the flow of water for the benefit of its city-state, at the expense of the cultures found downstream.

The integration between city-states here implies the voluntary subordination of some of them that pay tribute to the empire and others are forced to subordinate. In the latter case, there are usually no longer tributes, but taxes and war prisoners who are sacrificed or employed as slaves in mines and quarries. Slavery, however, was always a secondary social relationship in the Asian Mode of Production. Many times, the integration of an empire means the appearance of a single god of the superior city-state, that is, monotheism usually appears. The exchange between these city-states is usually replaced, at least in part, by a tribute from the lower city-states to the higher one. The pyramids built to worship the single and central god are usually of a gigantic dimension.

Chapter V

The Tributary Mode of Production in China

Its "immutable" and millenary character

All large-scale works of worship are developed at the cost of relatively neglecting the productive works that, together with a sustained growth in the population, cause famine and popular rebellions. The consequence is usually that the vassal city-states rise up and do not pass much of their tribute to the central city-state. The central city-state, that is, the so-called monarchy (in Eurocentric terms) falls into decline and the different city-states then coexist between peace and war. This phenomenon has occurred particularly in China and is often called (with Eurocentrism) the Middle Ages of China, confusing it with feudal relations. The communities are the ones that pay taxes and not an individual servant.

What happens in the Middle Ages is that nomadic peoples, who have been working as traders between city-states, are faced with the fact that the agricultural products they can buy are very scarce. It is in such circumstances that nomadic invasions usually occur and thus a large number of city-states tend to join together once more to free themselves from their yoke. So, after unifying his empire in 221 BC, the first emperor also unified the weights and measures, as well as the writing system. He ordered the infamous book burning, in which writings that did not conform to the religious and social model of the new empire were destroyed. He ordered the construction of a large fortification along its northern border. But the creation of walls was not in itself a novelty. In fact, it was a policy practiced in the Warring States period, time in which the Chinese territory was divided into different states, allied or opposed to each other depending on the circumstances. These kingdoms erected walls to defend themselves against their enemies, but, in addition, those located in the northern part built defenses to protect themselves from the attacks of the nomadic peoples of the northern steppes. Taking advantage of the existing walls, the task was to unite them in such a way that after nine years, the Great Wall was

erected, with the force of a million workers and a length of five thousand kilometers.

It goes without saying that building the Great Wall is a defensive work of unimaginable magnitude, which represents unproductive labor for a long time and which has demanded a lot of tribute in kind, obtained by means of productive works. The unification of the Great Wall required one million workers for 9 years. It is also true that, after a time, the Wall allowed the expanded replication of the economy by not receiving new invasions in the grassroot communities. This is not a short-term benefit for the communities. Trade could flourish between city-states but not necessarily to the benefit of grassroots communities or organized people. It is not strange to understand then why the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC) could not have a long life. A great crisis and rebellion, which meant the disintegration of the empire, was the consequence.

A new unification with new mega-works takes place centuries later between North and South China. While the great rivers of China flow from west to east, nature does not provide easy communication between north and south. The construction of an empire beyond the city-states that are in the center or the north of the country would be impossible without an agile and sustainable means of transport to move the taxes collected in the South to the North and send troops in the opposite direction. This was the determining factor in building the Grand Imperial Canal. The canal built in the 7th century AD, which runs through China from north to south, is almost one thousand, eight hundred kilometers long. Its construction with multiple locks involved enormous work and cost. It was Yangdi's ambition to further build huge palaces in Xianyang and turn his former enemies into courtiers. On top of that, he started the construction of his mausoleum with the famous Terracotta Warriors. It was all this enormous unproductive cost (seen from the point of view of the grassroots communities / organized people) that ultimately brought about the disintegration of the empire. The final reintegration only took place six centuries later, when the canal connecting Hangzhou with the capital Beijing was completed during the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368).

A crisis unfolds at the end of the construction of the Grand Imperial Canal under Emperor Yangdi (568-816). There is an important difference between a defensive job like the Great Wall and the Imperial Canal. The work of the Wall indirectly contributes to the

imperial economy as a whole, while stopping the nomadic invasions that used to invade grassroot communities as well, burning houses and leaving death and misery in their way. The Grand Canal with its locks, once completed, contributes to collect tribute from South to North and promotes trade between the city-states of an enormous territory, that is, for the benefit of the elites, but it did not improve the condition of the peasants in their communities. The diet used to be poor and less varied even than that of the gathering and hunting peoples. It is not unusual then to see that simultaneously with each large-scale unproductive work, the empire again enters into crisis and disintegrates.

The integration and disintegration of empires is accompanied in the strategic cultural sphere by schools of thought. Confucianism is a doctrine that takes its name from the famous Chinese philosopher Confucius, who lived between the centuries V and VI BC. More than a religion, Confucianism proposes a series of moral principles and rules to live life spiritually and in communion with others. He spread a philosophy of centralized government, based on respect for the five fundamental personal relationships (ruler-subject, father-son, husband-wife, older brother-younger brother, friend-friend) and the virtues that should accompany a good person (righteousness, sense of justice, loyalty, altruism, humanity). Confucian thought strengthened from the Han period, until it became the guide of the empire when Confucius himself was deified.

Taoism is the opposite of Confucianism (4th-3rd centuries BC), invoking a return to nature, when the empire again and again disintegrates. It is a philosophy that implies a return to the most primitive beliefs when people used to worship nature and ancestors. This philosophy consists on just following the 'tao' (the "way"), that is, adapt to nature without intervening on it, and "not to act", so as not to modify the natural course of things.

Buddhism is currently the philosophy with the most followers in China. Two thousand years ago, the Han dynasty ordered to bring Buddhist texts and study them. As time passed, interest in Buddhism grew and temples were built throughout the country.

Chapter VI

The Historic Silk Road

The Millennial Historical Roots

Trade between China's city-states has been going on for a long time. There is evidence of foreign trade and travel to present-day China (Xinjiang) even as far back as two thousand years before our era. In the Shang Kingdom (1600-1046 BC) jade was highly valued and it was imported from an area of Xinjiang. In the first millennium BC, silk was already transported to Siberia via the northern branch of the Silk Road. Silk was also found in a tomb in Egypt, dating to around 1070 BC. (nine hundred years before its use by the Romans). This suggests that, at this early time, silk was already traded along the Southern Route in Eurasia. Many other products were transported through these routes: earlier stones such as jade and precious metals, and later woolen or linen fabrics, amber, ivory, spices, glass, coral, etc. A recent discovery of the Chinese ship Nanhai I, proves the existence of a Marine Route of Silk that would have originated even two hundred years before the land route.

Domesticated animals were decisive for land trade on the Silk Road. In 3200 B.C. the horse began to be domesticated in the southern steppes of Russia; the Arabian camel and the Bactrian camel (located in northern Afghanistan and southern Uzbekistan) had been domesticated in 2500 BC, being of utmost importance for traveling through the desert. The ancient nomadic peoples used the horse on the northern route and camels were used in the desert. The most prominent means of transportation were the elephants on the route to India, which also began to be domesticated at the same time as camels. Nomadic peoples traveled in caravans, but they rarely crossed the entire Asian continent as it was common to meet raiders. Merchants tried to find the lowest price in the markets of their own territory and the highest possible at the destination within their borders. It was an exchange of Use Values for money and not of Exchange Values since the work involved in each product was unknown. The more adventurous merchants used to cross borders to

other neighboring kingdoms, where they sold their merchandise in exchange for products demanded and desired in China. For the Islamic world, the Silk Road was an excellent source of income and often the main base of its economy.

With the disintegration of the Mongol Empire, around 1450 A.D., China turns back on itself again. At the same time, the Ottoman Empire rises, occupying important access roads from Europe to the East. Europe, being internally confronted, both in Constantinople and in the South of Spain, stopped having access to Chinese products through the Silk Road. It is from then on, that the period of the so-called "European Discoveries and Inventions" begins.

The Era of "European Discoveries and Inventions"

It is assumed that Christopher Columbus discovered America in the West in 1492. However, eighteen years before lifting anchor, Columbus had a map of America, a fact that he recorded in his logbooks. The map was received by Pope Eugenius IV in 1434 from a Chinese delegation in Florence (See Gavin Menzies, 2003). In 1515, four years before Magellan set sail, Johannes Shöner published a map showing the strait "discovered" by Magellan. In 1419, even before the European voyages of exploration began, Albertin de Virga published a map of the eastern hemisphere showing northern Australia. It took 350 more years for Captain Cook to "discover" that continent. The fact is that China had a huge marine fleet doing expeditions around the world at the beginning of the 15th century (IBID).

In the West, the invention of the modern printing press is associated with the name of the German Johannes Gutenberg, around the year 1440. However, as early as the 2nd century AD. (over a thousand years earlier) the Chinese had, on a general basis, developed and implemented the art of printing texts. In the year 105 of our era, Mr. Tsai Lun, an employee of the Chinese emperor Ho Ti, made paper for the first time using a vegetable paste based on bamboo fibers, mulberry and other plants, giving rise to paper itself. It reached Europe a thousand years later, with the Arab invasions in Sicily and Spain. Gunpowder was invented in China to make fireworks and weapons in the 9th century AD.

The Byzantines and Arabs introduced it to Europe 300 years later (around 1200). The first registers of the use of magnetized needles (compasses) for orientation date back to the 2nd century and it was first reported in Europe in 1187, 12th century, by the Englishman Alexander Neckham.

Chapter VII

China's most recent History

China's Century of Humiliation 1850-1950

Between 1839 and 1860, the two Opium Wars were fought. The opium war was the product of the negative trade balance that Great Britain had with China. England smuggled opium to buy Chinese products (silk, porcelain, tea, etc.) in order to avoid having to pay with silver reserves. It is through two treaties at the end of each opium war and a subsequent Convention in 1898 that the United Kingdom gained control over Hong Kong for 99 years.

China was invaded twice by Japan. After the first war with the Japanese empire, China accepts the cession of Taiwan, the vassal state of Korea, and islands in the sea between China and Japan. Because of this, there is a revolution in China that ends the last Manchu dynasty in 1911 and the Republic of China is founded. By the Second Sino-Japanese War, Japan already controlled Manchuria and cities such as Shanghai, Nanking and Wuhan fell. The army withdrew inland and refused to surrender. Since 1927, a civil war developed in China that ended in October 1949. The confrontation between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party ended in October 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded.

The People's Republic of China after 1950

The argument that the Chinese economy would have “emerged” or “taken off”, only after the disappearance of Mao Zedong in the second half of the seventies and thanks to his “reorientation” and “openness” to the capitalist world system is a great Euro-centrist cliché. Thirty years after the recovery of national sovereignty and the beginning of economic development through industrialization, not exempt from great flawed projects such as the Great Leap Forward of the late 1950s and the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, China changed the paradigm of the Maoist model from late 1978 with Deng Tsiao-Ping

(Deng Xiaoping). That imposed an economic model of state capitalism with increasing participation of private companies called "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics". It is not only from that moment on that there is an economic miracle in China (See Herrera Rémy and Long Zhiming 2017).

China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 6.3% between 1952 and 1978, and 9.9% between 1979 and 2015. China's economic growth rate, between 1970 and 1979, was 6.8%, the double that of the United States (3.2%) in the same period. The average growth rates of the productive capital stock (equipment, machinery, industrial buildings, etc.) were 9.7% for the period 1952-1978 and 10.9% for the period 1979-2015. The growth rate of research and development (R&D) expenditures was much higher in the period 1949-1978 than in the following period from 1979 to 2015, and on average was 14%. In other words, China's level of scientific and technological development is not the product of recent years (for instance, after 1990) as some people would like us to believe (IBID). After a year of endemic pandemic around the world (2020-2021), China comes out "beaten" like all countries, but victorious in its control of the virus. Its economic growth slowed, but remained positive (around 2% by 2020) and the World Bank predicts it will be 7.9% in 2021.

It is necessary to know that this "emergency" is not transferable to other social groups, such as India, for example, which do not have that previous period of economic development and so even less in the field of education and health. Access to land for the peasantry is perhaps the most valuable contribution of the Maoist revolutionary heritage. Today, land ownership remains collective / communal, as a constant fact in Chinese history. This has prevented the process of eviction from their lands or primitive accumulation and their expulsion to the big cities, a phenomenon that has been observed historically in central countries and more recently in all peripheral countries.

Criticism in the West, and especially from the North American schools of thought, focus on two topics at an economic level: the persistence and importance of State companies (SOE's) and the regulations, controls, prohibitions and subsidies on private companies. The government, by means of the state, maintains direct control of strategic sectors and a wide range of basic industries, including infrastructure, transportation,

telecommunications, finance, and the media and new digital telecommunication platforms. It is nothing new in the historical context of the country.

At the political level, Western criticism refers to the absence of “representative democracy”, typical of the Western line whose only way of building a society is starting from the individual and not from the community. The political image of Western democracy has deteriorated considerably and even more in the United States due to the fraudulent elections and the “occupation” of the Capitol. Its democracy tags the Chinese system as “authoritarian”, without making any self-criticism about the role of the large communication and information transnationals such as Facebook and Twitter, which operated as a “dictatorship” or virtual monarchy in the electoral process in the United States of North America that silenced even the president of the United States.

In Asia and particularly in China, the vision is to build society from the community, with a social division of labor between the directive society based on meritocracy and the grassroots / village communities. Representative democracy has a tradition in grassroots communities. All the opinion studies carried out by companies of international prestige, agree that there is a high satisfaction among the population about their system of government.

In the study *“The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy”* (Princeton University Press, 2015), Daniel A. Bell argues that China represents a distinctive “model of governance” that is neither liberal democracy nor authoritarianism but a “political meritocracy”. Bell describes the logic of this “model” as a regime well adapted to China's history, culture and political experience. China's political model can be described as having three different levels: representative democracy at the base, experimentation at the middle level, and meritocracy at the top. The 1982 constitution defined the committee for residents and self-government of the population in rural areas and small cities. The leaders are elected by secret ballot and for 3 years in accordance with the 1998 law and the voters have the power to dismiss such elected leaders in case of misconduct. People compete in the process, but not parties. The experimentation takes place between the local and the central level. The central government evaluates the

sectoral, regional experimentation of large urban areas and if it works well in some places, they extend the experience to the whole country, otherwise, it is discarded as erroneous (Mill 2021). This trial-and-error approach emerged from the practice obtained around the construction of collective works, its millenary experience.

To gain access to the directing community, the meritocracy, there is an old historical tradition reflected in the Confucian philosophy. Meritocracy in imperial times reduced potential public servants for executive positions. Today, it is possible to get them through rigorous college entrance exams. In order to join the party, they also include tough tests in science, economics, politics, history, philosophical training and evaluation of the candidate's moral values. It cannot be denied that there is some degree of corruption, a practice that is well known in the West.

The US "democracy" is increasingly under siege and Biden handles an old cold war discourse on "free societies", when the Artificial Intelligence cybercracy -AI- (Western Way) based on GAFAM (Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft plus Twitter), within the US and also abroad, commits outrages against freedom of expression that recalls the censorious Medieval times. The one who governs the US is the deep globalist state (deep state) through a coalition of GAFAM with the Pentagon-NATO, intelligence agencies and global finance capital. The US-controlled international system has never been "open" and is now not steady at all. The White House confesses the end of the expired unipolar order by describing China as the only competitor potentially capable of combining its economic, diplomatic, military and technological power to undertake a sustained challenge against its stable and open international system, which was never open nor is it stable today (Jalife-Rahme, March 2021). It is powerfully striking that the White House obscenely omits Russia's military leadership that, with its hypersonic weapons, would today lead the United States to a 20-year lead.

During the important annual legislative session in Beijing on March 2, President Xi Jinping addressed top leaders of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and told the army that it must be "prepared to respond" to security challenges every time more difficult and complex that the nation faces with Taiwan. "The current security situation in our country

is largely unstable and uncertain", Xi said in the speech (Durden, March 2021) that was delivered two days after China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi warned such assembly by saying that the United States is "crossing lines" and "playing" with fire "on Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan.

While President Trump was in the White House for four years, the US did not initiate any new conflicts, but now the Biden administration is determined to project "American influence" around the world once again. Literally, the day after Joe Biden took office, a huge American military convoy entered northeastern Syria and weeks later, Biden carried out his first airstrike against Iranian-backed forces inside Syria. On March 5, Russia carried out an airstrike on an oil loading facility in Syria that is used by mercenary opposition forces backed by Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the Biden-NATO administration. In short, Biden and Globalism need a new war promoted through NATO (in the Middle East of Iran-Syria-Egypt, in continental Europe of Germany-France-Russia and in the Far East of Taiwan-India- South Korea-Japan), but now to halt the advance of the New Silk Road in Eurasia.

Chapter VIII

China's Great Productive Works in the XXI Century

The New Silk Road

China, unlike the West, has launched a planetary project called the New Silk Road¹¹, with the construction of large infrastructure works both within China and around the world. It promotes, with credit from the Asian Bank for International Investment (ABII), investments in infrastructure by sea and land in Eurasia and around the world, with the aim of creating a world economy made up of united sovereign nations based on the multipolarity of its strategic socio-economic and socio-political relationships, which would allow containing and integrating the plurality of economic-material interests and civilizing, religious-cultural and political visions. Specifically, these are gas pipelines, oil pipelines, superhighways, high-speed trains, sea and air ports, etc. They are investments that in the medium and long term connect-articulate-integrate the world economy and, once completed, are shown as reproductive investments for the international community as a whole. It is not surprising that Europeans were quick to accept China's invitation to participate in the Asian Bank for International Investment (ABII) and the most prominent absentees were the United States and Japan, specifically Japan.

Just two days to the end of the year 2020, the European Union was ready to carry out and finally performed one last move on the board of world power international relations (world geopolitics) when it could take the decision of marching towards the East, distancing itself from the Anglo-Saxon West, by *arranging* with China a great investment agreement between the two blocs, which they had been negotiating for seven years. Thus, China and Xi Jinping make commitments on technology transfer, and agree that European companies can operate in the Asian country under the same conditions as other companies, offering transparency in subsidies to their own. The agreement is consolidated

¹¹ New Route of the silk NRS; OBOR (One Belt One Route); BRI (Belt and Route Initiative); Yidai Yilu in Chinese

and made public at a time when Biden was already elected, but could not yet enter office as president of the United States, in a general framework of systemic crisis with a particular scenario of deployment of North American perestroika, due to the dynamics of the political, social, cultural and strategic crisis. Therefore, this EU-China agreement means the first head-on collision with the US and the transnational unipolar Globalist forces, which represents the presidential binomial Biden-Harris.

But, in addition, there is another fact of similar magnitude and impact that took place just when the elections on November 3rd, 2020 were held in the US and in a framework of general turbulence and institutional political crisis due to the so-called "electoral fraud". China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand entered into an agreement with the ten member countries of ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, made up of Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei) to build the largest trade association in the world¹².

The agreement with the EU and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Association or RCEP (rival of the former Trans-Pacific Partnership, achieved by the US against China until Trump brought the US out of the agreement) represents a great victory for the multipolar world project with sovereign nations, which China, Russia and many Latin American and African countries share, apart from being a great support for Modi's multipolar India, which in turn tries to "look good" with the US as well. The advance of multipolarism constitutes a great blow to the unipolar interests of the Globalist actors, Biden and Harris, and their institutional expressions in the United States. These two strategic moves took place just after the elections and before assuming the presidency, in the general context of the crisis in which the presidential duo had to take over.

¹² On November 15 of 2020, the agreement of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) was signed online by China, South Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the ten countries that make up ASEAN, the main regional organization in Southeast Asia. Considering the economic weight of its adherents, the RCEP will establish at the time of its entry into force a market of approximately 2,285 billion inhabitants or close to 30% of the world population, with a growing middle class that will be around 970 million people, a block with a combined GDP of more than US 26.2 trillion or more than 32% of the planet's GDP, above the European Union and the Treaty of Mexico, the United States and Canada (in English United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement - USMCA). According to what has been agreed in its 20 chapters, 17 annexes, and 54 commitment schedules, tariffs will eventually be deducted from more than 90 percent of the goods traded between the countries in a period of approximately 20 years, which in turn, will boost trade and investment flows to and within the region, thus enhancing the importance of East Asian countries in global value chains. <https://www.iri.edu.ar/index.php/2020/11/20/firma-del-rcep-una-victoria-de-china-un-exito-de-la-asean-y-un-coup-to-asia-pacific/>

The RCEP Association, which does not include the United States, particularly weakening the Global Unipolar strategy, will encompass 2.1 billion consumers and 30% of the world's GDP, without yet considering the weight it would acquire with the European Union. The globalists believed themselves to be almighty by imposing their candidates in fraudulent and manipulated elections, believing and making believe that controlling the government and controlling power is part of the same thing, which has already been shown that in no way it is linear, because they are increasingly plunged into a comprehensive political crisis as a new step in North American perestroika and the systemic crisis that we have already discussed. But, furthermore, internationally speaking, they suffered a blow of such magnitude that it forced them to postpone the implementation of the long-planned Great Globalist Reset or Economic Reset, which they would announce at the virtual World Economic Forum, where the first two speakers, Xi Jinping and Angela Merkel, presented right the opposite to the world, by showing their alliance to build a multipolar world, a position reinforced by Putin at a later time in the same Forum.

The New Digital Currency Route

Much has been written about how the scope of circulation (having the international currency as reserve and international exchange, the control of financial banking, SWIFT, etc.) manages to subordinate the reproduction field. The New Great Emerging Social Formation¹³ has created the conditions to reinvent an international multicurrency system without subordinations of the participating countries, leaving the transnational American oligarchies, the Dollar and the United States in an increasingly isolated position. It goes without saying that this initiative stands in contrast to the disastrous launch of Facebook's Libra token, which corresponds to the globalist transnational initiative, after the founding corporate partners (Amazon, Microsoft, Apple and Google) split for not trusting in the project and in Zuckerberg (Facebook), and for fear of US federal regulators. Even Bill Gates and Melinda Gattesse are in conflict over a gigantic estate.

At the end of January 2021, the People's Bank of China published a bill that would give legal status to the Digital Currency Electronic Payment (DCEP) system, and for the first time the digital yuan has been included and defined as part of the sovereign fiat currency of the country. For this purpose, China obtained the approval of the protector of the dollar reserve system, SWIFT. That is why Beijing is about to become the first country in the world to launch a digital currency with the approval of the IMF. China's cross-border payment system, CIPS, partners with and competes with SWIFT amid rising tensions between China and the United States. China hopes that one day the *renminbi* (the official national name for the Chinese currency) can succeed the dollar as the global reserve currency. Russia has also launched a cross-border payment system evading the economic sanctions imposed with SWIFT and has offered its services to Mexico.

Foreigners will also be able to use the digital currency (the DCEP) in transactions with China. China has initially focused on Africa in this regard. Many African countries do not have fully convertible currencies and mutual trade is often settled in US dollars. The

¹³ ***Geopolítica, Inteligencia Artificial y Poscapitalismo*** (Geopolitics, Artificial Intelligence and Post-capitalism). Wim Dierckxsens and Walter Formento. 07/19/2019. In the hands of the global oligarchic elites, all technological innovation becomes a weapon directed against the working class, peoples and nations. <https://www.alainet.org/es/articulo/201097>

newest model of the Huawei smartphone includes an application that allows payment in DCEP without the need for Internet. Currently, Huawei is already a leading telecommunications provider in Africa.

The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), the world's largest payment settlement network, has already seen a drop in dollar transactions in its most recent readings. The weakening of the fundamental outlook for the dollar is due to the widening of the US current account deficit and the growing budget deficit. As global trading and payment systems move away from a single currency standard, the US dollar, to a bilateral exchange framework, the countries that are the most productive, the most innovative or which offer the most competitive goods and services, like China, will see an increased demand for their currencies. This change is coming and we must be prepared for the one that will come. There are people well connected to the financial system in the US who believe that there could be a dramatic event for the dollar in August 2021. It could be said that the pendulum swings in the direction of a new multipolar world, *towards the Eastern Way as a starting point to integrate the contributions of the Western Way*.

Towards a multipolar world

The New Silk Road not only implies a huge infrastructure but also and particularly the Digital Silk Road. During the last four decades (from 1978 to 2018), there has been an unequal exchange between the United States and China at the expense of the latter and in favor of the former. China has succeeded in significantly reducing the importance of this unequal and unfavorable exchange for the country and has managed to reverse the situation in strategic economic sectors. In 1995, China had to exchange fifty (50) hours of domestic labor for each hour of US labor, a figure that was reduced in 2014 to seven (7) hours, that is, to the seventh part in less than twenty years (See Herrera, Rémy, 2020). There are currently twelve sectors that are at the origin of value transfers in the opposite direction, that is, in favor of China and to the detriment of the United States.

These latter activities include: the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; agriculture and livestock; hunting and hunting-related activities; the

manufacture of motor vehicles and trailer and semi-trailer services, and the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (IBID). We have to understand the economic war that Trump started with China in this sense. Trump is often labeled as “crazy” but, in fact, he was right when he argued that the US was no longer profiting from trade with China. Of course, this is not the vision of globalist transnational interests, dominantly based and acting in the internal market of the People's Republic of China.

For years, China has been competing and advancing in almost all high-tech sectors with global companies from the United States, other powers and in general. At the beginning of the third millennium (2000), the United States exported three times more than China in high-tech products to world markets. Later, the United States became a massive importer of these products made in China, which were previously produced domestically and now it mainly exports from China and other countries, generating an increasingly negative trade balance for the US national economy. But for China, there is also an important aspect to consider and worry about in this matter. The point is that for an economy based on the export of low-priced manufactured goods, which has a market as wide as the planet itself, it reproduces and requires masses of workers whose workforce, labor force or grassroots community/people has a very low participation or appropriation of the volume of goods and value that it produces in general.

The meager redistribution of the surplus to the grassroots community contradicts the very foundations of the model. The solution for the redistribution of income would be limited to the country's economic development project with an emphasis on exports paid in bonds. Sooner or later (and it is better sooner), China will have to increase the participation of the grassroots community in the socially produced wealth, turning more inwards by enhancing the consumption of its grassroots community, which, in some way, is already taking place from the US economic war deployed by Trump, with his general strategy of national redevelopment called “United States first”, basically focused on stopping the technological advance of China, faced with the strategy of multipolar China.

The revision of the draft of the 14th Five-Year Plan of China of 2021, not only reaches

2025 (Made in China 2025 remains in force), but its planning goes as far as considering the objectives of the Vision 2035 project (achieving “basic socialist modernization”). The key goal to be considered is “common prosperity” (or, even better, “shared prosperity”), which will be implemented along with technological innovations and the respect for the environment as well as fully addressing the "rural issue" (Escobar, 03.06.2021).

The key focus is the “dual circulation” policy, best defined, translated from Mandarin, as “dual development dynamics”. That means a concerted drive to consolidate and expand the domestic market while continuing to boost foreign trade/investment, as in the myriad of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects. Conceptually, this amounts to a fairly sophisticated balance and probably at the cost of exports to the West. Xi has been inflexible: there is too much inequality in China: regional, urban, and rural income disparities. Xi points out that, in less than two decades, China has managed to take 800 million people out of poverty. In the last 10 years, GDP has increased 150%, from \$6 trillion to \$15 trillion. No less than 99 million rural inhabitants, 832 counties and 128,000 rural villages managed to lift themselves out of absolute poverty. Today, 1.4 billion people in China¹⁴ have some kind of health insurance and one billion enjoy some kind of social security: an absolute first in history.

Regarding foreign policy, Li (Foreign Relations) was unable to establish a more marked contrast "with the *Hegemon*": "China will follow an independent foreign policy of peace" and "will promote the construction of a new type of international relations" (Escobar op.cit). The focus is to strengthen trade/investment/financial relationships with the European Union, ASEAN, Japan, and the Global South. The Atlanticist West and especially the United States, driven by the unwavering certainty about its values - within the very degraded concept of "authentic democracy" -, has no idea what to do with Chinese values. Ultimately, the West is not interested in understanding China. Confirmation bias reigns; the result is China as a "threat to the West."

Based on frenetic social media activity, public confidence in Beijing's leadership remains strong, considering a number of factors. China has won the “health war” against

¹⁴ Chinese POPULATION 2019, <https://datosmacro.expansion.com/demografia/poblacion/china> 7

Covid-19 in record time; economic growth is back; absolute poverty has been eradicated, according to the original calendar; the civilization-state is firmly established as a “moderately prosperous society” 100 years after the founding of the Communist Party. The systemic process at stake is, according to Escobar, like a sophisticated mix of internationalist Marxism with Confucianism (privilege harmony, loathe conflict): the framework for "community with a shared future for humanity." It is a country, actually a civilization-state, focused on its renewed historical mission as a re-emerging superpower.

The struggle for leadership in 5G is a struggle for dominance in the field of Big-Data, which is the real reason underlying the trade war that Biden will probably also maintain with Beijing. The reason is clear: whoever controls the 5G network will control, with Artificial Intelligence, the production of Big-Data (Big-Data) and will then be able to lead the process of social, economic, political and ideological-cultural production. And the Chinese company Huawei has taken the lead in the development of 5G and "Big Data". Peking (Beijing) could well “direct” the future of humanity to promote and sustain a transition towards communitarian multipolarism, towards a financial post-capitalism, only after consolidating its current position¹⁵. This necessarily implies a pluriversal dialogue of civilizations and united sovereign nations.

The Eastern Option for a New Civilization

It is a law of political economy, where an increase in the organic composition of capital tends to push the rate of profit downward. In other words, the race for technological "renovation" entails an increasingly large turnover of machinery, buildings, etc., which implies a permanent rise in the costs of Innovation and Development (I+D) for the manufacturing production of the country. These costs are increasingly difficult to transfer to the final product, which makes the profit rate of productive capital show a downhill

¹⁵ Xi Jinping congratulates Joe Biden (November 8, 2020) by means of a demonstration showing that Chinese 6G technology surpasses that of the United States (...) while reminding him that Beijing disputes Washington's dominance of space and the control of future communications based on Artificial Intelligence. <https://atalayar.com/content/xi-jinping-felicita-joe-biden-con-una-demonstraci%C3%B3n-de-que-la-tecnolog%C3%ADa-china-6g-supera-la>

trend. This is not only true in the West where capitalism rules, but also applies to China in the realm of private enterprise. Faced with the decline in the profit rate in the sphere of private enterprise, China has the option that already existed in economic planning: extending the average life of technology and buildings.

By extending the average life, the costs or the work time necessary to replace the technology would decrease, and in a community-solidarity economy, having companies with different levels of technology does not mean an obstacle. By doing so in capitalism, the company would be doomed to disappear, which means destruction of capital and wealth. A community-solidarity economy can also unfold in Western countries as long as they are integrated into the multipolar world project, a probable fact in a scenario of export and globalization of the systemic crisis caused by global transnationals in the United States.

In the current international situation, those countries aligned with the multipolar world project have the option of prioritizing the satisfaction of real and collective needs, over or undermining the desires of consumption induced and created and "installed" as individual needs, by advertising based on artificial intelligence. From the point of view of content, this policy would mean a saving in resources and work that can be redirected to satisfy the needs of the popular majorities or the grassroot community/people, who are currently excluded. It is also the only option that would allow nature to be freed from overexploitation due to artificial programming of the useful life cycle of goods through the planning of "programmed obsolescence" by the globalist financial Unipolar project.

Since the 1990s, academics and researchers such as Paul Cockshott and Allin Cottrell have successfully answered all the criticisms coming from the so-called "market economy", particularly from the marginalist and the Austrian school, assuring and demonstrating that the technological level that currently exists with Artificial Intelligence -AI- eliminates any type of technical impediment, reinforcing that the political question is the key to plan an economy in a post-capitalist and effective communitarian way. In this line, both authors provide two fundamental reasons to support their postulates based on their analysis. First, since the current technological level is based on Artificial Intelligence and robotization, it

is possible to solve the most complex systems of simultaneous equations for highly complex economic planning.

Second, because the significant information to organize an economy is not tacit or subjective as vulgar economics claims. In other words, if in the capitalist system market prices gravitate around objective magnitudes -socially necessary labor time-, then in a post-capitalist community economy, the labor times of the different goods can be calculated directly without the need to incorporate money as an essential variable. Even the “subjective” component of the demand could be incorporated into planning through non-alienated information obtained from community and individual needs and preferences through the Artificial Intelligence Complex. The imbalances in the production chains can be solved with informative feedback towards the production units. In other words, a planned economy in times of artificial intelligence would definitely be more effective than a post-capitalism that takes refuge in unproductive projects to sustain profit at all costs.

By being able to substitute individual competition and, what is even worse, the "planned competition" of the global financial transnationals for communal solidarity planning, greater decentralization in production becomes feasible and each nation and region produces everything it can produce without having to source such products by importing them from abroad. In this way, democratization is decentralized in the decision-making process about what and how much is produced and for whom it is produced. We are talking, after all, of economic democratization, an essential source for comprehensive political and social democratization. The products, goods and services, which cannot be produced at the regional level, will be made/performed at a higher level with the definitions of representatives (where the elected/chosen meritocracy operates) from the grassroot communities, thus forming a pyramid of “taking of decisions” from the grassroots community at the social level to the directive community.

The New multipolar Silk Road is adding and including an increasing number of nations and regions, according to the options of Globalist Unipolarism (see Annex 1) to the current world crisis which offers only prospects of exclusion, wars and death for grassroot

communities. The multipolar project and the New Silk Road were proposed and spread by Xi Jinping in his opening speech at the World Economic Forum in January 2021 and applauded by Chancellor Angela Merkel in his second speech, stating that the European Union wants to follow multipolarism path. The result of the above interventions was that globalists like Biden, Blackrock, the AI Big Five (Facebook/Twitter/Microsoft/Apple/Google/etc.), etc., found themselves faced with the reality of having to postpone the decision to raise the Global Economic Reset (Great Globalist Re-Start) as the central theme of the Forum, without having a date for it or even abandon the idea of taking such decision, as planned since 2018. This fact shows the defeat of the project of unipolar globalism in its strategic objectives, which were planned to be described as achievements and launch their new phase at the main world forum in 2021.

Part two

The Decline of the West

Chapter IX

Predominance of Unproductive Labor and Systemic Crisis of the Unipolar World

The Rise of globalism

The historical process from Western transnational Unipolarism to Pluriversal Multipolarism, unfolds from the Soviet Perestroika of 1987-1991, where Financial Unipolar Continentalists and Globalists agreed on a truce that took place in the "Washington Consensus¹⁶" in 1989, which was developed and made public at the initiative of the Globalists from the City of London. This is the context of Perestroika or the Fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. Then, in the general elections of November 1993, the Democratic Party triumphed in the United States, with Bill Clinton as president. The Globalists reached the presidency of the United States for the first time on January 20th, 1994, with Clinton, who would be re-elected in 1997 for a second term.

In 1999, Bill Clinton and the unipolar Globalist Transnationals repealed the Glass Steagall Act. This Law (Act) vetoed and blocked investment banking (global investment financial funds, institutions all located in tax havens today, mainly in Delaware, Jersey Islands, Luxembourg, etc.) from associating with commercial banking, subordinating it and distancing it from its historical link with the development of industry, science and technology, i.e., from providing credit to the real economy. It was as observed, studied and legislated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt between 1929-33, when he enacted and

¹⁶ The 10 points of the Washington Consensus: 1.- Fiscal discipline: No more fiscal deficit. Balanced budgets. 2.- Inflation as a central parameter of the economy. For the promoters of the Washington Consensus, the structural adjustment and reform policies have their origin in the debt crisis. 3.- Priorities in public spending. The need to cover the fiscal deficit presents the dilemma between increasing tax revenues or reducing public spending. 4.- Tax Reform. The increase in income through taxes is considered an alternative to reducing public spending to alleviate fiscal deficits. 5.- Interest rates. A) Interest rates must be determined by the market. B) The need for positive real interest rates, to encourage savings, on the one hand, and discourage capital flight. 6.- Exchange rate. It is considered that the real exchange rate must be competitive enough to promote the growth of exports at the maximum rate that the potential of the country's supply side allows, while maintaining an eventual current account deficit at a sustainable level. 7.- Commercial policy. Import liberalization is an essential element in an economic policy oriented towards the external sector (outward orientation). 8.- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The liberalization of external financial flows is not a high priority. 9.- Privatizations. In general, it is considered that the privatization of state-owned companies constitutes a short-term source of income for the State and the underlying logic is that the private company is more efficient than the state company. 10.- Deregulation. One way to promote competition is through deregulation.

imposed Glass Steagall in June 1933 as a law, which prevented and vetoed the existence of Investment Banking (extra-national and constitutional financial scam from positions in tax havens) since he found them to be power players responsible for giving rise to the Wall Street crisis in 1929 for their benefit, against the nation and the real economy, in favor of a power that was related to Anglo-Dutch global financial interests¹⁷.

Roosevelt not only launched the Glass Steagall Act as a flag in the war against global investment banking, but also launched, strengthened and consolidated the alliance between the chambers of industrial businessmen and the unions of workers and employees with the so-called New Deal (Social Pact) between capital and labor, constituting and sustaining the Welfare State as the third leg of the New Deal and guarantor that the agreements would become law and government policies. This Social Pact was the sociopolitical, economic and cultural alliance to constitute a movement and political force, which allowed him to face and sustain the war against the Globalists of his time. This is the Law¹⁸ repealed by Bill Clinton in 1999, which rehabilitates and gives free rein to the Global Financial Investment Funds. After this crucial fact, what follows is the financial crisis of the *Punto.Com*¹⁹ information and communication technology companies in 2000²⁰.

Then, the Globalist Democrats, with Al Gore as a candidate, lose the elections on November 7th, 2000, by a minimal difference, resulting from a "controversial" recount of

¹⁷ They had a history in the United States since the war of conquest of territories-countries that the Dutch West India Company (today called Globalists) began, which later participated in the battle of the Two Manhattans when they clashed with George Washington, July 1776 -March 1777, to take control of the United States.

¹⁸ https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ley_Glass-Steagall

¹⁹ You wouldn't use a search engine that wasn't number one and Google ended up being. On the Internet, it is only worth being the best". Yahoo! was nostalgically a colossus for the Internet. The web and search engines would be a mirage without its appearance. "It was the great reference, the Google of the time, even though it was a content directory rather than a search engine itself." It was precisely Google who hammered more than one nail into Yahoo's coffin. <https://elpais.com/tecnologia/2020-03-02/yahoo-asi-fue-la-caida-estrepitosa-de-un-coloso-de-internet.html>

²⁰ The tulip mania or "tulip crisis" is considered to be the first massive speculative bubble in world history. In the 17th century, there was a collective euphoria for the purchase of multicolored exotic tulips in Netherlands. The price of flower bulbs reached such exorbitant levels that people began to sell their houses to get them. A future sales market was even created from unharvested bulbs. However, the price escalation came to an end, when one day in 1637, no investor wanted to buy them. Whether it was because of money shortage, because of the new outbreak of bubonic plague, or simply because of rumors of a possible collapse, buyers began to sell them desperately and thus, there was a resounding drop in prices. Financial panic gripped the owners of the tulip bulbs and from one second to the next, the Dutch economy went bankrupt. <https://www.bbc.com/world/news-44162659>

Florida's votes, finally given to the electoral college by the people. In this way, they manage to prevail 271 to 266 by a minimal difference achieved by the Republican continentalists in a "diffuse" way. Thus, the Globalist Democrats lose the elections against the anti-globalist Republican George W. Bush, a native of Texas, who will become president of the United States in the year of the "Fall" of the "global financial" Twin Towers on September 11th, 2001. The communication platforms imposed the story where Osama Bin Laden was the commander in charge of the operation. He was a Saudi sheikh, son of a family of great power and fortune due to the ownership of oil fields in Saudi Arabia, but, in addition, he was a partner of the Bush family and the Texas fossil oil complex²¹.

The great strategic political crisis was caused by the so-called "Fall" of the global financial Twin Towers of Wall Street in September 2001, where three towers were demolished, not only the Global Financial Twin Towers but also Tower 7, a key and forgotten tower.

Continentalists vs. Globalists 2001-2008-2014

George W. Bush will be re-elected again in December 2004. He will be present as president when the global financial crisis erupts in September 2008 with the so-called "fall" of the global financial bank, Lehman Brothers, controlled by the globalist financial supermarket CitiTravellers Group. The "Fall" of the CitiTravellers Group dragged down many of the investment finance banks and the largest commercial banks. The great global bank suffered the blow and was allowed to fall, giving the chance to the great continentalist bank JPMorgan, Bank of America, Goldman Sachs to consolidate and grow

²¹ ***Los lazos financieros ocultos entre las familias Bush y Bin Laden (The hidden financial ties between the Bush's and Bin Laden's families=***, Thierry Meyssan, <https://www.voltairenet.org/article120008.html>; ***La azarosa aventura empresarial de George W (The eventful business venture of George W)***. The U.S. president has taken advantage of dubious contracts and family ties in his disputed career as a businessman, https://elpais.com/diario/2002/07/14/international/1026597602_850215.html

with the "absorption" of the bankrupt institutions²²

After this second great internal battle of Financial Unipolarism between North American Globalists and Continentalists, the fracture between both factions of transnational financial power is consolidated. The fight will continue in other countries: England, Spain, Greece, the EU as a whole. This crisis and the struggle between these two great players of transnational financial power, Globalists (the Global Financial Cities of London-NY-Paris-Amsterdam-Milan-etc.) versus North American Continentalists, British Continentalists, European Continentalists (Germany - France - Italy – Spain - Holland - etc.) will unfold in different ways and forms until 2013, when Ben Bernanke (president of the Federal Reserve and of the "Global" City of New York) initiates the first global financial *coup d'état*²³, the first globalist financial run.

The great battle initiated by Clinton and the Globalists with the repeal in 1999 of the Glass Steagall law of 1933, which prohibited its global Investment Financial Funds from operating in the US, faced the harsh response from the North American continentalists with the so-called crisis of 2001, which consisted of the “fall” of the Global Financial Towers. It was then followed by the great battle of 2008 between North American Globalists and Continentalists where they again made a move, now of financial war, ending in the Fall of the globalist investment fund, Lehman Brothers and other investment funds, which turned out to be "absorbed" by North American continentalists. All this would paralyze the real economy and enhance the financial economy, the financial bubble, the helicopter money, the issuance of money without backing in the real economy by the central banks of the main powers: the US, the EU and Japan.

This entire period ends in 2013/14, when Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke,

²² *Crisis financiera global, La lucha por la configuración del orden mundial* (Global Financial Crisis, The Struggle to Shape the World Order); Walter Formento, Gabriel Merino. https://www.clasco.org.ar/libreria-latinoamericanacm/libro_detalle_resultado.php?idlibro=1685&campo=cm&texto=434

²³ The world has changed... The first global financial run in the framework of a coup d'état has taken place. The president of the “Central Bank of the USA” (BC-EU) stated in June 2013 that the reduction or cessation of the quantitative easing policy (financial stimulus policy to get out of the financial crisis) should be considered, which implies trillions of dollars delivered to the Big-Banks (to the banks too big to fail) as of December 2008, at an interest rate that is negative. See *Crisis financiera global, oportunidad histórica para los Pueblos del mundo* (Global financial crisis, historic opportunity for the peoples of the world). Authors: Walter Formento. Location: Pasos, ISSN 1016-9857, N°. 167, 2015, pp. 31-45. <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=5350782>

during Democratic President Obama's second term, announces the decision to reduce the so-called stimulus package (monthly emission of 85 billion dollars) for the banks at a 0% rate, “igniting” the crisis that make the central bank of the USA, the EU, and Japan explode and which, in turn, produces simultaneous and very significant leakages of global capital invested in more than 20 countries or emerging global economies, as Globalism was beginning to call them.

On the other hand, this financial coup d'état reveals, shows and recognizes the existence of the new multipolar players in the field of struggle for world power. It is precisely in 2013-2016 the moment when multipolarism decides to launch its own program of multipolar financial institutions, alternatives to those of Bretton Woods, and it will do so at the BRICS Meeting in Fortaleza, Brazil, in June 2014. These were alternatives particularly to the updated Bretton Woods of 1971-73, not the 1944-1966 dollar-gold standard, but the 1973 North American tricontinentalist version of the petro-dollar standard, that of the dollar not backed by gold but by NATO.

Multipolarism vs. Continentalism 2014-2017

A new period of events will take place from 2014-2017. Everything becomes more complex when both China and Russia propose and advance with the multipolar strategy and project. It was first achieved by rapidly developing their economies and their scientific-technological capacities applied to strategic industries, which produce sovereignty and reduce dependency (more education, more health, social security, more inclusion and comprehensive human development), until being able to take the leap to deploy their own alternative institutions to those of the Post-Bretton Woods Tri-Continentalism with a Petro-Dollar pattern (1966-1971). In short, the aim was to deploy an alternative economic-financial institutional system to that of Bretton Woods: IMF, WB, IDB, SWIFT.

The Petro-Dollar pattern expresses North American TriContinentalism. It expresses the interest of North American multinationals, the great winners in the Second World

War, a war that began in 1929 with the multinational financial crisis-war and ended in 1944-1950 with the Bretton Woods agreements. The world was divided in two, the United States-Russia Bipolarism, the West-North America and the East-Soviet and the Marshall plan for the reconstruction of the North American western pole, where it will rebuild Europe from defeated Germany, and Pacific Asia from defeated Japan based on nuclear bombs.

From the American Perestroika to Davos 2018-2021

In addition to the systemic crisis, manifested in March 2020, in the general process of North American perestroika²⁴ that opens in September 2019, such defeat of the Globalist Democratic senators and some associated Republican senators come on top of February 2021. There was a defeat in the impeachment process or political veto of former President Trump, where the pro-impeachment could not mobilize the two thirds of votes that are required for him not to ever again be able to make public politics and stand once more for the presidential elections in November 2024. Particularly, the aim was not to let him lead a new political movement that would be relevant in the Republican primaries of 2022 to elect candidates for governors, which could be decisive to nominate him again as president in 2024, either by the Republican party or even in a possible new political party under his leadership.

The Globalists also lost the option to "put him out" of politics, something that not only threatens them in the Democratic Party but also the pro-Globalist neo-conservatives in the Republican Party. Trump and his movement are also a threat to continental conservatives in the Republican party, for example, in Texas, Florida, etc., since they also need him to win the governorships in their federal states in 2022. This defeat of the double impeachment option marks a leap forward from the comprehensive political and cultural crisis in the United States.

²⁴ ***Perestroika: De la caída Soviética a la de Washington*** (From the fall of the Soviet Union to that of Washington) - 1989-2020. Wim Dierckxsens, Walter Formento, 18/10/2019. <https://www.alainet.org/es/articulo/202728>

The defeat of the political movement headed mainly by Nancy Pelosi (California) and the Globalists in the Democratic Party, and by Mitch Mac Connell for the Republican Party, shows that the systemic crisis²⁵, which we have observed since March 2020 in the United States, has penetrated deep into the economic, cultural, political and social structure. This is manifested in the impossibility of the globalist oligarchy to “collect” two thirds of the votes in the US Senate.

The triple exposed fracture of the financial oligarchy in the United States between Globalists, Continentalists and Localists/Nationalists is observed in the dynamics of the crisis and the power struggle that underlines it; it is what lies at the bottom of the impossibility of imposing the impeachment and the growing weakness of the globalist oligarchy in order to subordinate all the fractions of the oligarchy in the United States, to its project and its strategic interests.

This happened precisely when a dominant fraction of capital —global capital— was no longer able to lead by building political-cultural hegemony, because it no longer "has" either the dominant economic capacity or the margins of strength to include other economic, cultural, social and political players. This occurs when, on its way upward in the development of global economic power, it paralyzes and weakens. The struggle against the continentalist financial factions (the North American imposing Trump, the British imposing Brexit against the City of London; the European Germany-France-Italy imposing Brexit also against the two Cities, Paris and London) at the global level, becomes very hard, complex, diverse and of parity of forces. The globalist faction has relatively lost strength from 2016 onwards with the so-called Brexit, which, in synthesis, refers to the uprising of the continental oligarchies in the UK, the US and continental Europe against the globalist oligarchy, its transnationals and its network of global financial Cities.

This is the case for the globalist oligarchy, which builds power by making and projecting it from the global financial "Cities" in each country, from and through controlling their central banks by imposing their boards, elected by the managers of the

²⁵ ***Coronavirus y crisis sistémica del capitalismo*** (Coronavirus and systemic crisis of capitalism), Wim Dierckxsens, Walter Formento, 03/30/2020, <https://www.alainet.org/es/articulo/205577>

banks themselves in the local financial city of each country. Currencies play also an important role, which is their way of subordinating the governments democratically elected by the community/people via a dictatorship of foreign debt, currency and the IMF.

By controlling currency, they organize commercial, industrial, and consumer economic activity, enhancing or weakening the national economy, but always subordinate, dependent, and underdeveloped in its strategic areas, which are those that produce sovereignty from the national economy, in short, always with the aim of transforming the national economy into a local economy dependent on the global economy. All this had its turning point or period between 2008-2014.

Perestroika and Systemic Crisis of Unipolarisms 2019-2021

On January 1st, 2021, Brexit came into force, a type of Brexit that is presented in a way that, for the time being, oscillates between a Hard Brexit and an Intermediate Brexit²⁶, but clearly anti-globalist, against the power of the Globalist City of London and the Globalist City of Paris, Amsterdam, etc. The fight for Brexit was and is the fight for Great Britain's exit from subordination to the strategic program of the City of London. However, it is also the struggle to leave the European Union (Germany, France, Italy, Spain, etc.) from the strategic program of subordination to the City of London and the City of Paris (to the Anglo-Dutch globalist program of an EU subordinated to the financial city) in order to recover the updated historical strategic industrial program of the EU led by Germany-France-and-Italy, which proposes the continentalist City of Frankfurt as the great financial center of the EU, subordinated to the political power of Brussels to the European Commission.

The defeat of the City of London with Brexit and the partial defeat of the City of New York with the Trump Program, of the North American continentalist oligarchy in conjunction with the North American nationalist oligarchy, from 2016-2021, created the

²⁶ ***La Crisis Mundial (The World Crisis)***, year 2018, Brexit Section, Chapter 5 and 6, Wim Dierckxsens, Walter Formento et al, Argentina, Ed. Fabro, 2018. ISBN 978-987-713-119-2

conditions for the systemic crisis in the United States in September 2019 and for North American Perestroika from March-April 2020, as a result of the "dynamics" of the power struggle between these three fractions of the oligarchy (Globalist vs. Continentalist and Localist-Nationalist). This will even be observed later, through the possibility and capacity of Trump to be acquitted on February 14th of the double political veto (impeachment) in order to continue acting in politics, a situation and scenario that was raised and submitted to him by globalism from the Democratic Party with the express complicity of some neoconservative Republican senators and partners of the Globalists led by Senator (R) Mitch McConnell.

The third relevant fact in the weakening of the capacities to project power of globalism was the loss of control of the globalist Financial City of Hong Kong -HK- by globalism. Both Xi Jinping and Trump²⁷ agreed on this fact from different positions and strategic actions after HK was under globalist control since 1842, when British rule was imposed. The loss of control of the Cities of London, Paris, HK and the dispute and weakening in New York, allow us to observe a significant loss in their ability to project and impose their power, their strategic program.

This fact is the one Putin highlights in Davos for all, when he states that:

“The era associated with attempts to build a unipolar, centralized world order is over. In fact, it hasn’t started. Only one attempt has been made in this direction, but it has already happened. Such a monopoly, simply by its nature, has

²⁷ Peking (Beijing) will directly impose a draconian national security law on Hong Kong, bypassing the local legislature altogether. Many voices call it "a fatal blow for 'One Country, Two Systems' ". The next question would be "how will Hong Kong continue as a financial center?". The truth is that this is a direct attack on the interests of the globalist forces to which Trump joins announcing that he would repeal the law that allows preferential treatment for the former British colony as a globalist financial center. Chinese authorities remained silent on Trump's announcement while the Hong Kong government rejected his decision. The fact that Beijing is prepared to move forward with such a decision makes it not surprising that there is deep concern among the globalist forces that tend to "exit" this financial center. In this context, Lord Jacob Rothschild, as the 'emperor' of the globalist forces, has stated to the mainstream media that Donald Trump is threatening to destroy the New World Order forever. In this way, he acknowledges that Trump's action directly affects his strategic interests. ***De la transnacionalización global a la nacionalización pluriversal multipolar del poder (From global transnationalization to multipolar pluriversal nationalization of power)***. Wim Dierckxsens, Walter Formento, 06/05/2020, https://www.alainet.org/es/articulo/207043#_ftnref8

contradicted the cultural and historical diversity of our civilization. (...) The reality is that truly different development centers have emerged in the world and have declared themselves, with their own models, as distinctive political systems and social institutions. And today, it is extremely important to build mechanisms for articulating their interests so that diversity, the natural competition between development poles, does not turn into anarchy, a series of prolonged conflicts.”

Excerpt from **Putin's Davos** Speech,
January 7th, 2021

The other great event, in the same vein, was the construction and launch of the **RCEP** common market agreements, at the initiative of multipolar/multilateral China. Fifteen countries in Asia and Oceania have signed on Sunday, November 15th, 2020, the agreement to build the largest trade association in the world, what represents a great victory for multipolar and multilateral China, the main promoter of the project since negotiations began in 2012. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which does not include the United States, will cover 2.1 billion people and 30% of world GDP.

China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand signed the pact together with the ten member countries of Asean (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) made up of Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei, at the end of this organization's summit, held on November 15, 2020, with Vietnam as the host country. India, which had decided to withdraw from the negotiations last year due to concerns that cheap Chinese goods could flood its market, may join in the future if it so chooses. However, the signing of the RCEP Agreement already implies the consolidation of the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the general strategy of being a founding member of the multipolar BRICS, a policy that has been developing since at least 2014, when the economic and financial institutions of the BRICS were launched as alternatives to those of the IMF.

“I am delighted that after eight years of complex negotiations, we are finally officially ending the RCEP negotiations today,” said Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan

Phuc, whose country is Asean's current president and a historically relevant player.

“The success of the negotiations, and the signing of the agreement, represents an economic boost, but especially a political and cultural one for Beijing. As the main driving force behind this initiative, it consolidates its influence in Asia to the detriment of the United States²⁸”. This fact also strengthens the multipolar dialogue position that Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has always pursued since it shows that the way forward is that of multipolar dialogue resulting in economic benefits, but also in the benefits brought by production and peace.

Then, on February 10th, 2021, Beijing and New Delhi agree to withdraw military forces from the common border, diluting any possibility for British and North American, Globalist and Continentalist provocations and operations. The statement from the Beijing Defense Ministry says that “according to the consensus reached during the ninth round of commander-level negotiations, the Indian and Chinese forces began a planned simultaneous withdrawal of troops on the front line on the southern and northern shores of Pangong Tso²⁹ Lake on February 10th, 2009.

²⁸ **China and 14 other countries sign the largest trade agreement in the world**, <https://el-pais.com/internacional/2020-11-15/china-y-otros-14-paises-firman-el-mayor-acuerdo-comercial-of-the-world.html>

²⁹ <https://www.telesurtv.net/news/china-india-distension-frontera-militares-20210210-0023.html>

Chapter X

The Battle for a New Civilization: The West in Decline

The Great Economic Reset:

Towards 21st Century Neo-Fascism?

Although we have already been able to observe how globalism has been slowed down in its projection of being able to create/impose a global state, it is still important to know its project more thoroughly. The unipolar global civilization proposed by globalists via Klaus Martin Schwab, founder of the World Economic Forum, is what they call “corporate socialism”. Interestingly, they are inspired by the historical path of China and try to assimilate it from the unipolar perspective. They speak of a “socialism of poverty” in the global grassroot/people’s community, led by a meritocracy of corporate monopolies, i.e., an elitist ruling community (GAFAM, BlackRock, etc.). The Great Reset³⁰ proposes a great reduction of individual rights, including freedom of expression, movement, association, religion, property rights, including the free enterprise system as we knew it. The pandemic served as a vehicle to destroy the existing economy and subordinate the peoples to the will of the meritocracy.

It would implement the political system with smart surveillance of cities enabled by 5G (which it does not yet control), giving social credit scores, medical passports and other means of repression for social and political control. In this way, it is intended to ultimately achieve a society with characteristics and capabilities to reach the multipolar Chinese community and thus have a way to dispute power, transforming it into a vassal state.

The “Great Reset” agenda has a set of goals formulated by the World Economic Forum which are intended to be launched in January 2021.

³⁰ The Big Reset is the name given to the Great Reset of the economy at the moment when Globalism prevails as a strategic player. The Great Reset is also a clear reference to the Great Stop or the Great Crisis of the real economy that happened after the 2001-2008 crisis. It implies that, only if transnational Globalism is imposed, can there be a Reset of the existing real economy, a reconnection of the casino or helicopter and bubble economy with the existing real economy.

1 - Perpetual pandemic confinement and economic controls until the population submits to medical-health tyranny. This process will continue in 2021, with possible third and fourth waves of Covid-19 and its mutations, which have a particularly destructive effect on the economy.

2 - Medical passports as proof of having been vaccinated and contact tracing as part of everyday life. In order to be able to travel, obtain a job or social benefit, you will soon have to bear such 'passport'. The generalized introduction could lead us, depending on the use and abuse, to an Orwellian society of total control.

3 - The censorship and deplatforms of the voices that oppose the agenda. We have seen how a US president who did not align himself with unipolar globalist demands has been silenced by Twitter, Facebook and other platforms.

According to Robert F. Kennedy, nephew of President John F. Kennedy, Covid-19 has created "a convenient crisis" for Unipolar globalist interests because it is destroying the middle class, impoverishing and excluding the majority of the world population and making the financial elite (*GAFAM - 0.001% of the world population*), strategic players who intend to run the world, more powerful. For Kennedy, today's rulers exploit fear to gain control over people, as fascism did in its time. "They love the pandemic because it allows them to subdue the peoples." It is a 21st century fascist project.

For globalists, the Covid pandemic has been the way to promote a total restoration of the economy and human society. However, the Reset is not working for them in the US. Not only is there the multipolar project of China and Russia but the agenda is failing even in their own land. Republican states are opening up their economy and they refuse to implement useless mandates. Between 40% and 50% of the US population refuses to comply with the release of the vaccine or medical passports. Without imposing itself on its own land, there is no way to achieve it outside USA. In response, the radical contingent of the Democratic Party openly pushes for the defunding of the police in Congress, reactivating "Black Live Matter". The more moderate Democrats realize that this will cost them the elections in 2022. An internal confrontation in the party is in sight. If the globalists throw down crisis after crisis to wear down the conservatives, they will reach

the point where Republicans will take the decision of “separating” from the Union. Perestroika in the US is looming and due to it, Great Reset would find itself in a dead end, even capitalism as such.

It is foreseeable that globalists will not abandon their project and objectives, but will change their tactics, in different phases and probably with greater aggressiveness. They can be expected to choose for:

Reducing economic activity so as to stop “climate change”. The aim is to achieve a reduction in CO₂ (*apparently the sole cause of climate change*) by drastically eliminating fossil energy and all the companies that use it. The foregoing means, among other things, the accelerated substitution of the fossil or shale-based combustion automobile for an electric one, resulting in the closure of all power generation plants based on coal and oil and gas derivatives. This is the creative destruction modality of the 21st century described by Schumpeter, as the process by which those companies that are not capable of innovating and maintaining relevance must disappear with Darwinism, thus leaving their place to innovative companies in green energy, that is to say, to the benefit of the large platforms and to the detriment of many other companies and jobs that will be left in ruin.

The World Food Program, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Tourism Organization and the World Trade Organization with climate-related disinformation justify the policy of: decarbonizing, deindustrializing and disempowering the population in the West.

With the centralization of world political power in the hands of a Corporate Meritocracy in the image of China's history, they determine the needs of consumers by limiting production to certain goods and services from their corporations' platforms. The introduction of a digital currency system would allow the tracking of all transactions by the Ruling Elite and a "Universal Basic Income" would enable the global government to turn the population into taxpayers before the all-powerful providers of 'welfare'.

In this context, the Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel, stated at the World Economic Forum at the end of January 2021 that "she hopes not to have to take a position between East and West", while making it clear that "she prefers to align with The

Multipolar World Project”. In short, as long as they do not resolve the internal contradiction between financial factions in the US first, then in Great Britain and the EU, they will not be able to impose the Great Reset. The most likely thing is perhaps that, looking at the correlations of power in different regions, they will not be able to advance, which will not allow them to solve the international issues. This will become evident in different ways and means, with threats and military and non-military coups d'état in order to impose their globalist position and interests, taking into account the danger and anti-humanity this implies.

An Alternative Civilization on the Basis of Multipolarism

We are already out of capitalism with globalization. Corporations like Microsoft and Apple have developed hardware in its most productive phase. Consequently, it was possible to give rise to digital virtual platforms such as Facebook, Netflix and Amazon. From that moment on, the phase of working on the basis of huge data amounts (Big Data) with Artificial Intelligence (AI) begins. They participate with advertisements to sell products through their platforms, increasingly in the circulation field. Moreover, they are capable of generating personalized information for their users so as to change their preferences, opinions, lifestyle, electoral inclination, etc. In other words, the user ends up being the end product of Artificial Intelligence. Besides, Apple and Google have progressively moved into Big Data work, further developing the commercial sphere (the circulation) at the cost of productive investments. The result is an economy with practically no accumulation of capital and wealth, but only its centralization in fewer and fewer hands or corporate boards.

Under these conditions, the creation or addition of wealth in terms of value has been reduced to a tiny proportion. "Capital" flees, moves from the productive sphere and focuses on the sphere of circulation to centralize social wealth in a diminishing number of corporate hands. The concept of value and capital subsists because society remains alienated in economism. The logic of the forces that rule in this direction, leads us,

according to Samir Amin, towards a world of individualistic barbarism, with very high degrees of impoverishment, exclusion and even the elimination of worthless people. It is a neo-tributary system, based on the exercise of systematic political violence. By means of this description, we can better understand the intended implementation of the Great Start or Great Reset.

The Great Reset intends to start from the private capitalist interest to “seek” what they call the “Common Good”, which they would define from above and from conflictive private /capitalist/individual interests. In fact, this would imply paving the way for the fascism of the 21st century, which collides with itself on its first attempt as we have already observed. More plausible is to start from a system that prioritizes the Collective or Communal Good taken to the global level. With Artificial Intelligence, it is possible to trace collective and individual needs that are not alienated, something impossible in times of really existing socialism in the Soviet Union. The science and technology needed to be able to think of a democratic way of tracking the needs and genuine collective interests of the grassroots community / people simply did not exist then. With Artificial Intelligence, it is possible to have greater community participation in the construction of the Collective Good and not only economically, but also politically and culturally. The synthesis of the two historical paths seems to be found starting from and through the Eastern path. Therefore, it is not surprising that the European Union prefers to elect a multipolar world rather than a globalist Unipolarism. The United States and England may be the last countries to decide on or join the multipolar world.

China's historical heritage in its international relations is the ancient Silk Road that today, with its thousand-year-old philosophy, is carrying forward the New Silk Road, integrating a world-project plan with more and more countries. Historically, these exchanges were only commercially accessory, that is, they were not based on exchange value (law of value) but on use value (comparative profits). Due to its self-centered economy, China's unequal terms of trade with the US are no longer so negative for the country and there are more and more sectors where China has managed to reverse these terms to its benefit. In its internal economic policy, China can make the concept of Use

Value prevail over that of Exchange Value, essential for a transition to another civilization on the way to the Common Good.

Exploitation and the Common Good are not mutually exclusive in China's history and will not be in the future either. The millenary history has shown how to reduce the degree of exploitation and how to approach the Common Good. Today, there are objective and subjective conditions for Humanity as a whole to travel the path towards a civilization centered on work, more and more for the benefit of the Community/World and increasingly oriented by the community, which manages to reduce the private appropriation of socially produced wealth as a surplus, at the expense of the majority, to growingly smaller expressions. A higher number of countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and even in Europe, align themselves with the multipolar project, the New Silk Road and the new World-Project of multipolar financial institutions, making it possible for a feasible project to gain ground towards a greater Common Good. Such road never ends and will always have its challenges, which will remain open to the new needs that are born and emerge from the community/humanity and with it, the new dilemmas to be solved.

Annex

The US-China Conflict in the new phase of globalization

(*El conflicto US-China: nueva fase de la globalización* (The US-China conflict: a new phase of globalization), Osvaldo Rosales, *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*, Chile. https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0719-37692019000100097)

In order to comprehend the context of such dispute, it is important to understand the long-term vision that defines Chinese policies. The goals of the current “Chinese dream” were defined by the XVIII Party’s National Congress, in relation to two important centenaries: that of the founding of the Party in 2021 and that of the New China in 2049. Thus, the goals would be " to double the GDP and rural and urban per capita income by 2020 compared to 2010, fulfilling the construction of a moderately prosperous society and, by mid-century, completing the transformation of China into a modern socialist country, prosperous, powerful, democratic, civilized and harmonious, realizing in this way the Chinese dream of the great revitalization of the Chinese nation” (Xi, 2014: 70).

Hence, by fulfilling the “Chinese dream” we would be experiencing a “return to historical normality”, that is, at a time when the Middle Kingdom occupied a central place in the world economy. This long period could have been interrupted by the "century of humiliation", which began with the Opium War in 1841 and only ended in 1949 with the establishment of the People's Republic of China. One more century, from 1949 to 2050, would then be delaying this "return to historical normality", with China at the epicenter of the world economy.

This long look helps to understand the limits and possibilities of the Chinese action in its debate with the US. There may be flexibility and the search for agreements, but the pillars of this dream will hardly be abandoned. The end season of 2050 has an intermediate season in 2025, with the Made in China 2025 initiative.

The “Made in China 2025” proposal emerged in October 2015 and seeks to strengthen

innovation and the development of new technologies, focusing on three objectives: i) for the manufacturing industry, moving up the technological hierarchy of value chains; ii) transforming China into a technological power, and iii) restructuring the industrial sector, raising its efficiency, quality and capacity for innovation.

The program considers three phases: i) in 2025, the reduction of the technological difference with the leading countries; ii) in 2035, the strengthening of China's technological position, and iii) in 2045, the leading of global innovation.

The main instruments to be favored will be: i) restructuring the manufacturing industry, improving efficiency, quality, standards, automation and the use and creation of new technologies; ii) promoting innovation, intellectual property and sustainable development; and iii) facilitating the merger and reorganization of companies.

This proposal seeks to address the slowdown in productivity and in the rate of economic growth, in the fall of the rate of expansion of the labor force due to the effect of the “one child” policy on the demographic transition and the increase in the cost of labor vis-à-vis the competition from other lower-income Asian economies, such as Vietnam and Indonesia.

According to Premier Li Keqiang, "growth must converge from an era of speed to an era of quality". To this end, it seeks to strengthen the link between industrialization and informatization, massively incorporating robotics, the Internet of Things, Big Data, e-cloud and Artificial Intelligence into industrial management.

The "Made in China 2025" plan targets 10 sectors:

- New advanced information technologies.
- Robotics and automated machines.
- Aerospace and aeronautical equipment.
- Maritime equipment and advanced technology ships.
- Modern railway equipment.
- Vehicles with new energies and their equipment.

- Power equipment; energy efficiency.
- Agricultural equipment.
- New Materials.
- Biopharma and advanced medical products.

In each of these 10 sectors, work will be done in 5 areas:

- Building Innovation Centers.
- Promoting Smart Manufacturing.
- Strengthening the industrial infrastructure compatible with new technologies.
- Generating sustainable manufacturing companies.
- Producing high-end equipment.

Thus, for example, the aim is to create 15 new National Science Centers and Technological Innovation Hubs by 2020 and already have 40 of them by 2025. By the way, this represents a considerable expense. In this regard, the OECD estimates that, measured in dollars, in 2019 China will be the country with the highest investment in I & D, surpassing the United States. In 2020, China would be allocating 2.5% of GDP to I&D spending.

This is the context in which the so-called “trade war” between the US and China unfolds. It is not, then, a strictly commercial difference, although it comprises it, but goes far beyond that and will be quite long-lasting.

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APPENDIX

Depreciation of Capital, of nature and of human beings

Andrés Piqueras

Global unproductive labor has passed a critical historical threshold, both in an absolute and relative sense, and capitalist production-productivity has grown too large to fit into the forms of the commodity-producing system, in the value form. This is probably why the present scientific-technical revolution is not just another phase, but the prelude to the end of capitalism (or the beginning of its passage to one or more other modes of production). The fall of its three basic pillars: wage labor, value and capital, seems to indicate this.

Perhaps also the best proof that the capitalist collapse has begun is to be found in the accelerated and generalized increase of the disvalue that is taking place before our eyes.

We can understand disvalue in two different but complementary ways:

- (a) As a loss of the possibilities of generating value or contributing to it.
- b) As a loss of one's own importance in the process of generating or reproducing value.

Let's take a look at how one and the other are assembled.

The first thing to be clear about is that without capital gain there is no profitability for any capitalist investment. And without profitability, investment is extinguished. If investment opportunities are not seen, productive capital ceases to accumulate, that is, there is a loss of "stock" or capital stock. In the core formations as a whole, this stock went from an increase of 5 points in the decade 1960-69 to 3.3 points from 1991 to 2000 (Brenner, 2009). Particularly in Germany, gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP went from 32.5% in 1970, to 19% in 2015 and in Japan from 39% to 24% for the same dates, according to the World Bank (2016).

This process of "disincentivization" of accumulation unleashes a chain sequence of

devaluation: of human beings and their labor, of fixed and circulating capital, and consequently, also of nature itself. We will see them one by one.

1. Devaluation of human beings

The "capacities" of capital, especially what is called "fixed capital", astonish us because capitalism has made us look at the world in an inverted way, as if through a camera obscura, since they are nothing but the fetishized form of the powers of collective social labor, which incorporate the experiences and knowledge of generations; today, we would say it is the systematized way of knowledge that is deposited as "science". This incorporation was done progressively, implying a growing dimension of the real subsumption of labor to capital. Thus, through productive cooperation, the knowledge and experiences of the immediate producers were incorporated into the general labor process, giving rise to a first division of labor time through specialization. With mechanization, it is the general knowledge and experiences of society that are incorporated into production (the capacity of the social whole, expressed as machinery, will be put into production at the expense of the capacity of each individual, who becomes a mere servant of the machine, which leads to the mutilation of his/her faculties). That is why the self-valorization of capital increases at the same time that the value of labor power as a commodity decrease, insofar as it loses importance in the general process of procuring value.

With mechanism, the real subsumption stops taking place immediately to be done in a mediated way: as a technological application of science. Furthermore, with the development of large-scale industry, the productive forces of society no longer express just the knowledge and experience of the labor collective in an alienated way, but also the knowledge and collective experience previously accumulated by the entire humanity (general intellect). In the current scientific-technical revolution, the work process is increasingly dependent on the accelerated advance of technology for recovery processes. The general intellect (objectified in automated or robotic machines) makes human beings more and more expendable in work processes (Macías, 2017).

Today the aggregate of society's knowledge has reached such a limit that, expressed in technological development (or in the replacement of human beings by "intelligent machines"), it no longer permits the production of sufficient surplus value. If it were not for the dictatorship of the rate of profit consubstantial to capitalism, such an aggregate translated into high technology could be put at the service of humanity itself, in a fruitful satisfaction of its needs and in the development of its potentialities. However, since it is not profitable for the class that holds the capital, most of this technological potential is simply wasted or discarded. That is why we say the capitalist social relations of production have begun for years not only to slow down the development of the productive forces, but also to be a hindrance to them, turning value more and more against social wealth. They also devalue human beings to the point of making them more and more disposable.

Indeed, technological development has always expelled the population from productive processes, but this could have been compensated by the generation of new "employment niches"³¹. Today, however, this process is blocked. The physical and "intellectual" capacity of technology is so high that no jobs can be created to compensate for the speed of destruction of existing ones³², nor is there any sector of the economy left as a safe haven for human labor that cannot be reached by "artificial intelligence" (now it is not only human muscle that can be replaced, but also the brain).

The massive structural unemployment resulting from all of this has to be accompanied by another set of measures aimed at lowering the antagonistic capacity of class organizations and the social bargaining power of the labor force to minimum limits (this is what the neoliberal offensive was aimed at): a) attack on the collective rights of the wage-earning population; b) extension of the working day and the intensity of work without the corresponding increase in salary; c) profound productive restructuring in order to increase both the speed of capital rotation and the disorganization and weakness

³¹ Actually, a good part of the jobs was "displaced" thanks to economic tertiarization expressed in the form of social services; that is, thanks to the redistribution of surplus value that accompanied the construction of the Social State, which in turn is the result of the historical class struggles Capital/Labor, largely, a conquest of the latter. A conquest which in turn, saved capitalism from itself. But in return, it has made it accumulate an enormous bundle of unproductive capital.

³² For more details about it, data and bibliography on employment in the world I have to refer here to Piqueras (2017)

of the labor force. All these measures lead to the devaluation or depreciation of “living work”, also because of its price.

This brutal offensive for the annihilation of historical conquests and the diminution of the value of the labor force, makes the latter become more and more subordinated to private capital. This triggers the processes of reproletarianization of society, with the consequent increase in the exploitation of unpaid labor (fundamentally of women).

The generalized devaluation of the labor force occurs in the following ways:

1 - Partial

- a) By reducing the production prices of current consumer goods.
- b) Scientific innovations cause a technical shift that renders skills and functions previously exercised useless, which usually leads to relegating the workforce to lower-level tasks.
- c) Since a reduction in the number of years of training of an under-occupied workforce is required, educational reforms that allow the acquisition of degrees in fewer years are undertaken.

2 - Total

- a) Technical displacement also renders skills and functions previously exercised useless. The amount of discarded (worthless) labor force grows, with a corresponding exponential increase in unemployment, underemployment and self-employment.
- b) The administrative-educational reorganization abolishes qualifications and specific trades.
- c) On the contrary, the "flexibility" of the labor force with its correlates of "polyvalence" and "mobility" is promoted, what effectively means the non-recognition of previous qualifications and accumulated experience. The programmed obsolescence of the curriculum is accelerated.

As the potential to generate value diminishes, such a tendency expands the possibility of falling below its capacity for reproduction³³ in more and more sectors of the labor force. This circumstance is known as *overexploitation*, which occurs when practically all the necessary labor is also taken as a "surplus", and the wage and/or any other type of remuneration is not enough to cover even the maintenance of the labor force, that is, when its price is below its value (the value incorporated by the goods it needs to survive). The overexploitation of the labor force that remains inserted in the productive processes shoots up and spreads in terminal capitalism to try to compensate both the loss of value and surplus value, and it even increases, once again, exploitation outside the wage relationship or with only partial linkage to it (i.e., the forms of exploitation multiply while the strict wage relation declines). Capitalism has always coexisted with these forms of exploitation (Van der Linden, 2008).

In fact, the role played in accumulation by work that is not paid is crucial, whether it is gendered, ethnicized, racified... dependent labor, which has also had to remain outside the citizenship that was built around "free"-wage labor, the counterpart (often not free, marked with an inferior status, of exteriority) of expropriation or dispossession that was always necessary to maintain the dynamics of wage exploitation. Yet, the fundamental relation of capitalism, to which the others were subordinated, and which distinguished it as a mode of production, was the wage relation. Now, however, those other forms of exploitation are again growing in importance with respect to this one, which also evidences the process of involution of this system.

In short, the same development of the productive forces that makes the laborforce increasingly superfluous, lowers the costs of the workforce still being used, thus, increasing the aliquot share of the surplus value in the total work time spent (Kurz, 2016). Nevertheless, as can be easily deduced, the surreptitious elimination of the substance of value through the minimization of the total labor force involved in production gives rise

³³ There has been an apparent caveat here, i.e., with the increased importance of the cutting-edge technology of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in production processes, the labor force that remains at the top is the most technically qualified, which is becoming increasingly expensive, what in principle, makes its price more expensive. To counteract this tendency, the "cognitive" propaganda, which began to be used in the 1970s and 1980s in Canada and the United States (under names such as "the knowledge society", "the knowledge economy", etc.), was used to channel substantial public funds towards the training of programmers, computer technicians, geneticists, microbiologists, training programs for technicians, specialists, engineers, etc., until a sufficient "reserve army of qualified labor" was created.

to a galloping process of dissolution of that implication (by generalized loss of profit), into negative feedback with no output.

2 - Devaluation of human labor

("living labor") by its content and by its form.

Devaluation of fixed capital

("dead labor")

Capitalist competition itself intervenes in the aggravation of the intrinsic dynamics of capitalism. The historical process of modernization entails an ever-increasing scale of the battle around I&D, which is becoming more and more onerous, given that the rapid expiration of technology does not allow satisfactory amortization of the invested capital. However, this race forces all competitors (capitalists) to continue increasing the proportion of dead labor (machinery, robotics, artificial intelligence, technology in general) in production processes, thereby aggravating the dynamics of loss of value, which leads to digging deeper the pit through which the entire capitalist edifice sinks.

Thus, the cost of depreciation (devaluation) of fixed capital (machinery, buildings and also, I&D per unit of use value produced), becomes faster than the rate at which the cost or labor time required to produce a given product decreases. When, in spite of investments in I&D, the productivity of labor does not increase or it does so in very small proportions, we enter into a dynamic of diminishing returns, which cannot be separated from the so-called "paradox of labor productivity". Nevertheless, if there is less and less room for increases in productivity to affect the rise in the rate of surplus value, productivity itself becomes an increasingly difficult problem to solve for capitalist profit. In other words, as the automation of production processes reduces the amount of work time spent on each product, the productivity of each worker must increase (he must 'make' more products or services in the same unit of time) so that the mass of realizable profit does not diminish (that is, if now a commodity were to come out with a tenth of the value it had a decade ago, ten times more elements of that commodity would have to be

manufactured in order not to lose the total of the previous value and therefore the possibility of capitalist profit). This leads to the paradox that the more the productivity of the productive forces increases, the more production needs to increase in order to try to save profit. Thus, if productivity grows by, say, 5%, accumulation must grow at the same level in order to maintain employment (and therefore the possibilities of surplus value). But for that purpose, moreover, consumption has to intensify exponentially in order to adapt to the increases in productivity and the parallel rise in production. Capitalism, hence, is condemned to maintain a continuous expansion of consumption on a planetary scale (which obliges it to achieve a consumerist drive in the populations - at least in those who have a certain purchasing power - and leads to a permanent struggle between capitals to expand the market and appropriating a greater share of it).

This circumstance has its logical absolute limits in the finiteness of natural resources and sinks, also in the consumption possibilities of the populations themselves.

The result is also a devaluation of work in terms of both, its content and its form. Let's take a look at the reasons. In capitalism, there is a double condition of human products, since they are both use values (content) and exchange values or merchandise (form), ready to be sold and realize the surplus value generated in production as a profit in the market. This double condition is resolved in this mode of production in favor of the second expression (the form) over the use or need (the content), and it is especially evident in case of deterioration or obstruction of the value. That is precisely the programmed obsolescence of goods [which can be physical-technical (material) or psychological-moral (fashion)]: a permanent destruction of use values... playing value against social wealth, and in the end it is nothing more than a devaluation of human work due to its content (ephemeral goods for use, which expire quickly, and are continually replaced by others that are even more fleeting, evident proof that in capitalism the condition of merchandise takes precedence in an absolute way over the condition of a use good that satisfies needs).

However, the depreciation soon reaches the commodities themselves when the increase in productivity and the accelerated decline in value prevent the market from

expanding in equal proportion³⁴. The mass of commodities produced begins to pile up and can no longer flow to be sold: the commodities produced cease to be reconverted into money. In other words, they also suffer a drastic (sometimes total) depreciation as such. But the depreciation of commodities (which gives way to economic deflation) is but the superficial manifestation of their previous process of devaluation (increasingly they are less valuable as less is the production time), whether they are objects or services, thus putting on the agenda the devaluation of human labor also in its commodity-form.

Fixed capital, on its own, still manages, at least apparently, to continue appreciating for some time, but when the sequence of the closure of production sites is unleashed due to the fall in the sale of goods or the bankruptcy of the individual capital that supports them (closure of factories, offices, branches, premises, businesses, liquidation of companies, abandonment of material in general...), it is also deactivated and depreciated. The result is the partial or total devaluation of "dead" human labor or fixed capital, one more consequence of the generalized process of depreciation (Dierckxsens, 2017). If we add it to the previously seen devaluations, we will be able to measure the dramatic result of having to pass the enormous productivity of the current scientific-technical revolution through the eye of the value needle. All the potentialities that humanity has accumulated up to now are restricted by the dictatorship of the profit rate.

But the dire consequences do not stop there, they also entail natural destruction.

3 - Devaluation of nature

We have seen that the more the productivity of the productive forces increases, the more it needs to increase in order to try to save profit. More goods have to be manufactured and more have to be permanently consumed, so their life cycle must be shortened in any way. In order to try to counteract the loss of value and also to give free rein to incessant production, the capitalist class tries by all means to cheapen constant capital through the depreciation of circulating capital (raw materials, inputs). That is to

³⁴ Of course, there are many other reasons that trigger trade crises, which can be articulated in different ways, but here we are talking about a systemic trend, always active.

say, it needs a *cheap nature*.

That is the reason why they are eager to carry out a perception and a social construction of nature as an infinite site of free resources and an inexhaustible waste dump. This leads to the disregard of natural-environmental costs in economic processes and to the "externalization" to the whole of life of their negative consequences. We speak, in short, of the devaluation of nature on the fact that it is "constructed" as totally foreign to value (and therefore without intrinsic value of its own³⁵). Instead, its mercantile reification is carried out as mere "circulating capital".

Nature has thus gone from being, for so many cultures of humanity, the source of life and the environment that provides and makes it possible, and therefore had to be cared for and interacted with sustainably (utilization with re-positioning), to being just another commodity, or a way of facilitating goods and receiving waste.

New evidence that value is increasingly realized through real wealth, primarily natural wealth.

4 - The negavalue: the extreme face of the disvalue.

So far, we have the following panorama.

Throughout the history of capitalism, there has always been destruction of value, materialized among other processes in the closure of companies, in the premature abandonment or replacement of fixed capital (factories, workshops, warehouses, machinery, technology...) through the acceleration of competition, through programmed obsolescence and, of course, through war itself. But the negavalue involves a qualitative leap, a set of new phenomena.

In the crazy capitalist productive dynamics of profit extraction against the decay of value (the dictatorship of the rate of profit), it is not only that the costs of energy extraction are increasing and that the rate of energy return (ERR) is decreasing³⁶. It is not only the

³⁵ It should be noted that the total amount of labor socially necessary to produce them are included in the value of commodities. That amount must also include the necessary to provide the raw materials required for that production (constant circulating capital).

³⁶ The EER is measured by the quotient between the energy obtained and the direct and indirect energy used to obtain it (measured in thermal units, joules).

economic-energy costs as “inputs-outputs” that should be considered. Society is collapsing and nature is forcing us more and more to consider the negative consequences of this dynamic in the profit and loss accounts: pollution of sinks (land, water, air, atmosphere), multiplication of toxins harmful to life, depletion-spoliation of resources and their sources of replenishment, creation of new forms of life adverse to production (pests, “weeds”, natural pollutants, harmful biochemical reactions, etc.), which represent an irrefutable danger for the possibilities and nutrients of capitalist value itself.

This is the “negative value” (negavalue) as it destroys the sources of possibility and renewal of value, hinders its further reproduction and ultimately corrodes it. Thus, for example, capitalist agriculture has gone from contributing to the accumulation of capital, reducing the costs of labor power and triggering cheap food, to undermining even the medium-term conditions necessary to renew accumulation (chemical inputs, pesticides that have increasingly negative effects on life, desertification of land, more resistant pests, etc.). The reality of global warming undermines the very sources of life, disrupting all the factors that make agriculture possible. It is already emerging as the most potent threat in the immediate future and the most palpable sign of negavalue on a planetary scale.

Among the different ways in which it can express itself, it should be considered water scarcity, erosion of topsoil and loss of soil fertility, the limit of arable land, the decrease of seed variety, the high input requirements for food production, and the increase in the fossil fuel inputs, among other numerous factors. Across the board, biospheric changes go through global reproduction relations with unusual power and visibility, generating a proliferation of natural activities, life and energy that are hostile to further benefit from nature, and even corrode the possibilities of value and thus, the very reproduction of capital (Hall and Klitgaard, 2012).

But it is not only nature that, in an already unconcealed way, finally rebels against its disvalue. The overexploitation of human labor and the destruction of society also entail their processes of negation of value. The 24 hours of the day and the entire life of individuals cannot be valorized as surplus value. The exhaustion of human beings commodified as “labor power” proves to be an insurmountable obstacle in the long run. Exhaustion (as a form of extensive and intensive exploitation) acquires many expressions:

psychological collapse, substantial lowering of defenses that causes the proliferation of new and old diseases, decline of pregnancies ("womb strike") and of fertility itself, collective despondency, loss of performance, etc. It leads in short, together with the physical and mental destruction of the labor force, to the impossibility for it to continue incessantly generating a flow of energy for capital (Moore, 2015).

The subsumption of the mind carries identifiable consequences since the beginning of the new financial-neoliberalized cycle of capitalism³⁷ and entails more perverse damage with the current process of capitalist valorization, which unleashes a competitive pressure, acceleration of stimuli and constant stress of attention that causes a barely reparable deterioration of the mental environment. It is a psychopathogenic environment that accompanies self-exploitation and the increase of human exploitation in all areas.

Moreover, negavalue also manifests itself as a result of the interaction of the capitalist sociosphere with the rest of the ecosphere. Thus, the use of chemicals find their way into children's food and are found in most homes, pesticides, public water pollution, exposure to an undetermined but increasing number of environmental toxins, etc., which together and mixed together are associated with birth defects, premature cancers (the WHO forecasts a 75% increase in cancers over the next 10 years, which is more or less the trend we have been seeing since the 1990s), chronic and allergic disabling diseases to varying degrees, neurological disorders in the child population, hyperactivity and attention deficits, proliferation of reproductive problems, etc., which also directly affect "human capital". In short, if devalue makes people worthless, negavalue destroys us as individuals and finally kills us. The priority of the rate of profit over health is also a form of eugenics.

Up to now, this growing deteriorating "human capital" (often disposable) has not been a major problem for the accumulation of capital because there is a huge reserve army ready at any moment to replace it. But it is not difficult to infer that the global extension and deepening of this deterioration has its limits and will have serious consequences. Once their bioenergetic basis is lost, both value and capital are not only left without

³⁷ The dramatic increase in mental health problems in advanced capitalism societies, which has been skyrocketing precisely since the 1980s, is a faithful witness to all of this.

substance, but without physical rooting. If they eventually eat away at societies and "spoil" individuals, they lose their livelihood. That is to say, little by little they self-destruct.

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