

1: Trade Is War Press Release - OR Books www.enganchecubano.com

Thanks yash for this interesting analysis, especially trade as a war. The challenges as you ably highlighted the poor people continues to bear the burden as their efforts and tools are not taken into considerations when the decisions are made.

Posted on April 6, by Yash 13 Comments For the last thirty years I have been involved in trade negotiations at various levels – global, regional and bilateral. Trade is no doubt vital for the welfare of human beings. We produce food; we produce other means of physical and social existence. We need to sell what we produce. People have been trading since time immemorial. Trade does not have to be war. But in our times it is not. With the dawn of Capitalism, trade has become a weapon of war between the rich nations of the West and the rest of the world. It is not war with bombs and drones. Trade in the capitalist-imperial era kills people; it drives people into poverty; it creates wealth at one end and poverty at another; it enriches the powerful food corporations at the cost of marginalising poor peasants; it turns the poor into economic refugees in their own countries, or migrants – at least those who can and dare to cross the Mediterranean from Africa to Europe, or across the seas from South Asia to Australia, or from the Mexican border to the USA. Today these migrants make vital contributions to the economy and culture of the host peoples. But, they also become targets of attack by neo-fascist and racist elements in these societies. Slave trade, opium trade and commodities trade For the last five hundred years trade has been a serial war against the peoples of the South. From the slave trade to the commodities trade, it has been a story of relentless war against the countries that supplied slaves some five hundred years ago – and commodities since the beginning of the industrialisation of western economies. England was also trading with China. China was more or less self-sufficient and had no particular urge to trade with England, but the latter needed Chinese tea, silk, porcelain, etc. England did not have enough silver to finance this trade, and so during the eighteenth century it forced China to accept opium instead. Before the century was out, Europe converted trade into colonising the coastal cities of China under forced unequal treaties. In the European nations met in Berlin and divided up Africa among themselves. They followed this with cold-blooded wars against the people of Africa to conquer and reduce them to commodity colonies. Then they fought two wars among themselves – 18 and 45 , joined by two other imperial nations – Japan and the United States – in order to re-divide the conquered world in relation to the changing balance of forces within the imperialist camp. Today, these wars continue at both levels – at the level of the collective war waged by the dominant nations against the weaker nations, and at the level of intra-imperialist rivalries. This is a gross myth. Free trade is a fantasy. But that, too, is a fantasy, an illusion. It is a veritable war machine. BRICS are, of course, large countries. However, in the arena of world trade, technology, intellectual property and international finance, they are still relatively weak, compared to the collective power of the Empire – the US, Europe and Japan. The WTO is essentially a conspiratorial organisation. These decisions are then binding even on those not present. The other side of the coin However – and this is the other side of the coin – it is not all victory for the powerful and defeat for the weak. The outcome of war is not always one-sided. In the long march of history, the weaker peoples and nations can, and do, unite and fight back. The powerful nations develop internal contradictions within their own countries and between them, creating the possibility for weaker nations to build alliances and defeat their erstwhile colonisers. This is also happening – to some extent – in the realm of trade. Several of the WTO Ministerial conferences – including at Seattle in and Cancun in – simply collapsed under the weight of opposition from the countries of the South and solidarity action by the peoples and NGOs of the North. But it is an uneven struggle. At the November Ministerial meeting in Bali, the mighty and powerful managed to promote their issues with their carrot and stick strategy. That is the question. War and Peace After nearly thirty years in the trenches of trade war not alone, of course , I decided to tell my our story. It is not a story that the neoliberal ideologists would like to hear. But it is a story which has resonance among those who have been victims of trade wars. Stark options face those who fight trade wars, for the consequences of victory or defeat are, or can be, catastrophic. Telling a simple narrative, however, is an insufficient objective. There are moral

issues that underlie trade, just as they do all other kinds of war. What inspired me to write the book, above all, is a desire to keep alive the spirit of revolutionary optimism. If you want peace, prepare for war. I hold the view that nonviolent methods of resolving conflicts over trade are less divisive, more effective and more enduring. The capitalist ship is sinking “not overnight of course” but time has come to launch a thousand boats in the ocean creating self-sustaining communities that trade among themselves on the basis of peace and mutual respect. There is no reason to slide into cynicism and despair when one is seemingly overpowered by bigger forces. This is where I stand. Here are the links.

2: Africa: 'Trade Is War - the West's War Against the World' - www.enganchecubano.com

Yash Tandon's case is a powerful one, and can be extended: the global class war that is institutionalized in the misnamed 'free trade agreements' is also a war against the traditional victims of class war at home.

However, readers of ICN are probably already well aware of the moral arguments surrounding trade. This timely book explains how the US and EU subsidise their agriculture, and then dump their surplus production on poor countries. Through the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation, the International Monetary Fund and sundry trade agreements, the rich world insists it has access to global markets, while ignoring its own track record of subsidising its industries and agriculture for decades. Where many people see Western hypocrisy, Yash Tandon, the author of *Trade is War*, sees a conspiracy to keep poor countries from industrialising and thus competing against the West. He also believes these powerful international financial organisations have an ulterior motive: Tandon is a Ugandan with long experience of both campaigning and advising the global South during trade talks. He marshals his arguments against the West robustly. He also concedes that many African leaders have not even read the trade conventions they sign, and that corruption is a continent-wide problem. Yet, he says, leaders are pressured by the threat of having their aid cancelled. Those of us with experience of working in Africa might suggest there is also a deficit of managerial skills, coupled with low productivity and poor infrastructure. In too many cases China offers long term loans on condition that vanity projects of dubious value are awarded to Chinese contractors without environmental impact assessments or competitive tendering. While the African elite benefit from these deals, few local people are employed or trained. Nor will the broader African public benefit from empty conference centres or roads connecting mines with ports. The author believes Russia and China use their veto power at the UN to "save the South from being pushed around," and writes that calls for democracy, freedom of the press and good governance are tools used by the West to fight what amounts to a war against the South. His failure to mention the slaughter of 20, Zimbabweans in Matabeleland as he praises the ZANU-PF, or the repression of Christians and gay people in Cuba might also raise a few eyebrows. He claims the U. Given this worldview, he proposes that thousands of non-violent communities should become self-reliant, organising their own methods of production and consumption, trading with each other. Capitalism cannot be regulated, he claims, so it must be ignored. In this volume, Tandon makes many valid points about the way in which trade and tariffs hold back the global South. Readers will reach their own conclusions about how realistic his answers are. As our audience increases - so do our costs. We need your help to continue this work. Please support our journalism by donating today.

3: Trade Is War: The West's War Against the World (2nd Edition) | Yash Tandon

*Trade is War [Yash Tandon] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Globalization has reduced many aspects of modern life to little more than commodities controlled by multinational corporations.*

About the Book Globalization has reduced many aspects of modern life to little more than commodities controlled by multinational corporations. Everything, from land and water to health and human rights, is today intimately linked to the issue of free trade. Conventional wisdom presents this development as benign, the sole path to progress. Yash Tandon, drawing on decades of on-the-ground experience as a high level negotiator in bodies such as the World Trade Organization, here challenges this prevailing orthodoxy. He insists that, for the vast majority of people, and especially those in the poorer regions of the world, free trade not only hinders development—it visits relentless waves of violence and impoverishment on their lives. Their actions are inflaming a crisis that extends beyond the realm of the economic, creating hot wars for markets and resources, fought between proxies in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and now even in Europe. In these pages Tandon suggests an alternative vision to this devastation, one based on self-sustaining, non-violent communities engaging in trade based on the real value of goods and services and the introduction of alternative currencies. The WTO is definitely not a democratic organisation. Since , Africa has been fighting to reverse the damage done at Singapore. In , following the experience of the WTO Ministerial meeting in Singapore, I did some research and I discovered to my dismay that practically all African countries had signed the Uruguay Agreements that set up the WTO without even reading the text. Why had African governments not subjected the Agreement to rigorous analysis? I also found that none of them had presented the treaty to their national parliaments for democratic scrutiny. Was it an oversight? Or was this behaviour a product of history or psychology? I am not a psychoanalyst. Fanon said that this was particularly the case with educated black people who want to be accepted by their white mentors. This reveals an implicit assumption that now that the anticolonial wars are over, Europeans may be trusted to look after African interests. Of course, this is not the only reason why they would sign agreements such as the one that created the WTO. There is also the all-pervasive ideology, especially after the emergence of the neoliberal economic doctrine, of free trade and state deregulation. This ideology argues that, left to the market, the resources of the world are most efficiently and productively allocated on the basis of comparative or competitive advantages. But I came to the conclusion that the reason Africa trusts Europe is, above all, the naive belief that the erstwhile colonial masters have seen the error of their past sins and can now be trusted to deal with Africa on trade matters with fairness and justice. This is what puzzled me most. It has a simple and straightforward objective: It has offices in Kampala, Nairobi, Harare, and for a short period Johannesburg. In my presentation I made a rigorous critique of the WTO with facts and arguments. The participants were quite shocked to get a perspective on the WTO different from what they had been getting from the WTO officials and other professors. For three days, many of them would gather around me in the evenings for further discussions. They began to differentiate the reality on the ground which is what I presented from the free-market ideology which is what the WTO officials presented. It is an intergovernmental research and policy-oriented think tank created in by the leaders of the countries of the South. It is based in Geneva, and Julius Nyerere was its first chairman. Hundreds of NGO activists from the North, as well as from the South, gathered in solidarity with the countries of the South to protest against the inequities of the WTO system. The NGO activists danced in the conference venue and in the streets of Cancun, celebrating the triumph by the developing countries against being pushed around by the big powers. This is not meant to be a personal offence to Lamy. In my view, he was a brilliant organizer and ideologist for the WTO.

4: Trade is war: The West's war against the world | Pambazuka News

On Wednesday the 3rd of June, Yash Tandon will present his new book 'Trade is War - The West's War Against the World'. Tandon is an Ugandan scholar with decades of on-the-ground experience as a high level negotiator at for example the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Sanctions are acts of war. This is the first of six blogs I intend to write before the conference. The objective is to analyze the ever-changing dynamics of the WTO and to raise the voice of democratic forces from Africa and beyond to try and influence the outcome of the Nairobi MC. Why is that important? Because the processes and outcomes of MC10 are subject to manipulation like all previous WTO Ministerials have been by the big and powerful trio: Small African countries are treated as if they do not matter. But the mighty do not always have their way. African voices joined with forces from the Global South and street protests by thousands of people led to its demise. Sometimes, the small and weak can unite to make history. In fact, we want this WTO conference, the first to be held on African soil, to succeed. The series will analyze some of the difficult technical issues in a language accessible to the ordinary citizen who want to engage in the WTO Nairobi process and its outcome. This will be done by rigorous application of logic and test of evidence, and rooted in principles of equity and justice. I think not, but at the end of the sixth blog you will be able to judge for yourself. The tentative titles of the next five blogs are: The march of the flowers: From Naivasha to Amsterdam 5: How can it be so? After all, human beings have traded for thousands of years. Indeed, our civilization owes itself to trade. People produce for consumption; and what one cannot produce one must procure from those who can. Actually, it is not a simple question. The German political economist Karl Marx wrote *Das Kapital* in to show that under capitalism, production is not for consumption but for trade. It is for profit and not for social welfare. Capitalism is based on the exploitation of labor. Left to its own laws of motion, capitalism polarizes society into the rich and the poor. Trade between nations polarizes them into the rich and the poor. This last point Marx did not fully develop, but as an economic historian I can confirm that since the rise of capitalism some years ago, trade has been an act of war between nations. Trade kills as surely as guns. In the case of Africa the experience of trade goes even before the rise of capitalism. Slave trade was war against the people of Africa. To come to more recent times the last 30 years trade war has devastated African economies. Millions of people are reduced to levels of poverty they had not seen before. People in the West believe that with the end of colonialism, the Empire has ceased to exist. Sanctions within the global trading system are new phenomena barely sixty years old, as old as the WTO. The US and UK, on the other hand, pursued the sanctions route. In the entire global governance structure the only other body that has teeth the power of sanctions is the Security Council of the United Nations. Let me give just one illustration of how the WTO is effectively controlled by the Empire. The Case of the Cotton-4 The cotton sector is the second largest formal employer the largest is the state sector in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali. Almost a million farm units provide employment to 7 to 8 million actively farming adults and livelihoods to some 10 to 13 million people including children and non-farming adults. Cotton also provides employment to workers in the associated agro-input, transportation and small-scale local value added industries. It results in at least a 10 per cent reduction in global cotton prices [2]. Another study reported this: On 19 November the C-4 again brought the matter before the WTO, which was persuaded to set up a body to look at the cotton issue. That was over a decade ago. On 28 July the C-4 sent a high-level delegation to Washington to discuss the issue. They were given an audience by a low-level official team but they came back home empty-handed. In theory, every member state of the WTO has a right to the DSB if it feels that its rights have been adversely affected by the action, or lack of action, of another country. But that is at the level of formal equality of membership. The reality is very different. In real life, power and wealth count. Assuming the DSB decides in favor of the C-4, then what? The DSB can make a judicial determination but it has no power of sanctions these are left to the aggrieved party or parties. What sanctions can the C-4 impose on the US? The C-4 can hoist a moral flag but it will not make any material difference to the case in dispute. What lesson does one draw from the above? There can be only one. There is no chance that the C-4 will win this war

in the WTO. The C-4 countries are up against a Goliath. It is a one-sided war. But there is a more subtle, more insidious, side to the story, which is very interestingâ€”the Goliath provided an alternative to removing its trade-distorting subsidies on cotton. The Empire threw money at the problem. In addition, the project promotes the adoption of integrated soil fertility management practices and â€” the icing on the cake â€” addresses issues of climate change. The corporations are now foraging in the desert created by the US trade war. Conclusion The WTO is a war machine. Ironically this machine is located in one of the most peaceful places on earth. The city projects a comfortable veil of apparent aloofness from the real world. Geneva is a synthetic, sanitized place. I know this because I breathed its dreamlike air for five years, four of these as head of the South Centre â€” the policy-oriented think tank of the Global South. Trade negotiations have an air of abstraction from the reality of power politics. The existential detachment also leads to conceptual detachment. Thinking becomes universalized and idealized, abstracted from reality. Coefficients and percentages parody life. Sadly, as trade negotiators take a walk in the woods, they count the trees and often lose sight of the jungle. It is the jungle that we shall be exploring in my future blogs. Before we enter the forest, I would explore the question of whether there are people who seek to bring some sanity â€” some humanity â€” to those warring factions of the WTO. This is the theme of the next blog: A New International Ethical Order. His latest book, *Trade Is War*, was published in June

5: Trade Is War | Dissident Voice

Yash Tandon's case is a powerful one, and can be extended: The global class war that is institutionalized in the misnamed 'free trade agreements' is also a war against the traditional victims of class war at home.

6: WTO is a War Machine | Black Agenda Report

By: Rebecca Tinsley Trade is War by Yash Tandon, OR Books. Trade wars and tariffs are in the news, thanks to President Trump's populist protectionism. However, readers of ICN are probably already well aware of the moral arguments surrounding trade.

7: Book: Trade is War | ICN

Yash Tandon, author of 'Trade is War' and Honorary Professor at Warwick and London Middlesex University shared his highly controversial opinion.

8: Yash Tandon - Wikipedia

Below is an exclusive excerpt from 'Trade Is War: The West's War Against the World' by Yash Tandon (OR Books,). Truthdig readers receive a 20 percent if they enter the code TRUTHDIG

9: Trade is war: publication is now available | Yash Tandon

ABOUT YASH. Yash Tandon is from Uganda and has worked at many different levels as an academic, a teacher, a political thinker, a rural development worker, a civil society activist, and an institution builder.

Hannah Wilke, a retrospective The Comparative Coincidence of Reason and Scripture Part Three Bioculturalism Stanley J. Ulijaszek Star Wars Vault (Thirty Years of Treasures From the Lucasfilm Archives, Suggested retail 60) Website to Accompany Abnormal Psychology 8e W Cases Horace and archaic Greek poetry The week of shame 101 Ways to Finish Wood On a street called easy, in a cottage called Joye Motorola elite flip manual Rich and Reckless Sample job application to catholic university Baffling Word Search Puzzles for Kids Impaired thinking The Law and the Prophets A Study in Old Testament Canon Formation Handbook of consumer finance research Electrocardiography and pulmonary function testing Language As Dramatic Action Manual of geology Pacific island bastions of the United States Something About the Author v. 78 Fata Morgana romance of art student life in Paris Causality and creation geach German Cancer Therapies Csd hire purchase list Life of the venerable Louise de Marillac, Mademoiselle le Gras The energies of men. Fabric of the heavens When did they travel? Durango South project History of textile art Schools, courts, and the law Reel 20. Middlesex County Helping with inquiries The national job-finding guide The Recruiters Almanac of Scripts, Rebuttals and Closes Word-finally after By Chance to Live in Central France Digital fortress full Alcohol problems recognition and response