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Who rules the world now

The £9.99 *Who Rules the World* is currently a geopolitical base account - including an afterword by President Donald Trump Noam Chomsky: philosopher, political writer, fearless activist. No one has done more to question the secret actors who run our lives. Here who rules the world?, these powers offer its precise account, how they work and why you should question them. From the dark history of the United States and Cuba to china's global rise, from torture notes to sanctions against Iran, this book investigates the defining issues of our time and illustrates the hypocrisy at the center of America's policies and actions. The world's political and financial elites currently operate almost entirely unconsured by the so-called democratic structure. While climate change and the spread of nuclear weapons threaten our survival, it has never been more necessary to dissenting voices. Fiercely outspoken and meticulously defended, *Who's Rules World?* it is an indispensable guide to how things really are. Stock noam Chomsky, *Who Rules World?* (Penguin, 2017), £9.99

Graduates of many current American studies were born during the 9/11 terrorist attacks and grew up during the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, two of the most controversial and polar global events of the twenty-first century. Therefore, the popularity of US foreign policy courses in American studies departments in the UK is not surprising. After all, students (and often young people) tend to want to understand how the world works around them, and learning about the international behavior of the most influential global player is a good place to start in this regard. Students' motivations for enrollment should bring with them a desire to relate critically to U.S. foreign policy in a deeper and more meaningful way than is often presented in the mainstream media and political discourse. Can you consider different approaches to U.S. foreign policy in the field of American studies while studying a *Who Rules World?*, the latest collection of essays by veteran academic and political activist Noam Chomsky. Through his frequent speeches and appearances in the media, Chomsky continues to influence debates about the ethical implications of American hard power and the role of the United States in spreading global economic injustice. Meanwhile, his support for Occupy and its views on student debt, not to mention his views on student debt, had meant chomsky's voice was a permanent presence on campuses on both sides of the Atlantic. [i] Despite Chomsky's academic credentials and international reputation, it is rare for the author's written work to be included in foreign policy curriculums. That's why space it should be done for Chomsky's shamelessly radical perspective on courses of American studies that address the political, economic and military influence of the United States in the world. *Who Rules the World?* De Chomsky's target audience and methods differ slightly from traditional academic treatments of US foreign policy. Their analysis is short but brief vignettes on a relatively broad range of issues related to American power, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the threat of nuclear war and relations with Iran. Nevertheless, a handful of common themes thread the essays together, provide answers to the question asked by the title of the book. Perhaps the most provocative theme is Chomsky's view of the reasons behind the exertion of state power at home and abroad. It is often argued that the behavior of democratic state actors is strongly informed, if not determined by security considerations; in other words, the first priority of states is to ensure that the nation and its citizens are protected against internal and external threats. This is assumed to give a democratic direction of responsibility to state behavior, as citizens have the ability to withdraw their consent to be governed by a government that cannot give these guarantees. But Chomsky notes that this is unlikely to be the primary reason behind state behavior, not least because it has failed so much in the American context and elsewhere. For example, since the beginning of the war against global terrorism, there has been a sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks both in the West and in the Middle East, which has made the world a less safe and secure place than before. According to Chomsky, if the UNITED STATES' priority is to eradicate terrorism, there are much more effective and rational ways to do so than the strategies adopted after 9/11. Chomsky tries to explain this riddle by distinguishing between security and control. He mentions a number of different foreign interventions since the Cold War, from U.S. support for counter-revolutionary forces in Latin America in the 1980s to regime change in Iraq during the Second Gulf War. Chomsky argues that the main reason behind these interventions is not national security, but the ability of the United States (and corporate sectors) to influence a country or region in order to protect or expand its economic and military interests. Although Chomsky probably makes the distinction between security and control clearer than most, this view will come as little surprise to readers familiar with the radical critique of contemporary US foreign policy. But, more interestingly, Chomsky is also interested in the relationship between state behavior abroad and the treatment of the US federal government's own citizens. Chomsky suggests state and institutional control abroad also requires the restriction of democracy at home. Chomsky, securing state power from indigenous people and securing concentrated special power are the drivers of policy formation. (p. 159). Chomsky therefore underscores potential links between interventionist foreign policy and repressive domestic policy, often among policies that disproportionately affect the minority population, through the interconnected behavior of different government agencies within the same state. From this point of view, Chomsky avoids distinguishing between 'an imperial dispensary that imprisons and deports millions of people a year and an imperial dispensary that regularly exercises the right to attack and loot other countries', as noted in a recent article by author Pankaj Mishra. [ii] As with his other political writings, Chomsky's chooses a wider place than the depth in *Who Runs the World*. From a radical point of view, it was written as an overview of a number of different foreign policy issues. Therefore, whether Chomsky deserves to be included in more foreign policy curriculums depends on the objectives of the course. However, it is not difficult to see Chomsky's perspective on the reasons behind foreign policy and that this has a clear and special significance for students of American studies, since they are expected to be critically interested in both the internal and external manifestations of American power. The following monographs are recommended by the author of this review to read more of Chomsky studies, politics and activism: Barsky, Robert, *Chomsky Effect: A Radical Works Beyond the Ivory Tower* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2007) Chomsky, Noam, *Optimism over Despair: On Capitalism, Empire and Social Change* (London: Penguin Press, 2017) Nuclear War and Environmental Catastrophe (New York: Seven Stories Press, 2013) Occupation: Thoughts, Rebellion and Solidarity over Class War (New Jersey: Zuccotti Park Press, 2013) Smith, Neil; Allott, Nicholas, *Chomsky: Ideas and Ideals* [3rd edition] (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016) [i] Amy Goodman and Noam Chomsky, *Chomsky: Occupy Wall Street 'Created Something That Doesn't Really Exist in the U.S.-Solidarity', 'Democracy Now!* Accessed May 14, 2012 July 14, 2019. [ii] Pankaj Mishra, *Why do Whites like what they write?*. Accessed on London Review of Books, Volume 40, No. 4, February 22, 2018, 23 July 2019. [starbox] You're asking a question like *Who Runs the World?* A Complicated as the ambitious answer - though, this is the title of the latest book by Noam Chomsky. Chomsky is one of the few intellectuals in the contemporary world who has the courage to raise this bold question when defining the forces that govern the world, an act of definess in another. Chomsky is also one of the few academics who can do justice to such a question. Complicated as the ambitious answer - though, this is the title of the latest book by Noam Chomsky. Chomsky is one of the few intellectuals in the contemporary world who has the courage to raise this bold question when defining the forces that govern the world, an act of defness in another. Chomsky is also one of the few academics who can do justice to such a question. He does not answer this question openly by declaring that the United States rules the world. Instead, it opens the debate among states by saying that since the end of World War II, the United States has by far been and remains by far the first among the unequal. This disparity, defined by Chomsky, is the foundation on which the United States builds its hegemonic power to significantly influence, if not dominating the entire world. Chomsky explains that Before criticizing American foreign policy, American democracy was not as representative as it seems in theory or state-sponsored discourse. Elite business interests have a profound impact on the government's decision-making processes. This results in a general apathy among the masses towards the political system as a whole. Former American vice president and climate change activist Al Gore expressed similar concerns in the polemic, saying American democracy was hacked and the U.S. Congress could no longer pass laws without permission from corporate lobbies and other special interests that control their campaigns. In the early 20th century, the American philosopher John Dewey expressed similar views, saying that politics is a shadow that big business has cast a shadow over society. Chomsky further reinforces this point by stressing that big money in the United States is least uncomfortable addressing the real issues affecting their economies. For example, according to recent polls, a large majority of Americans (72pc) favor addressing the budget deficit by taxing the very rich. In addition, about 70-80pc of Americans oppose reduced government funding for public health programs such as Medicaid and Medicare. However, for several decades, government policy has not appealed to the public on these issues. Chomsky likens this change to a decade of the '70s. The U.S. economy has shifted to financialization and offshore production, resulting in wealth -- and political power -- concentrating on very few hands; top 0.1pc of the population. Nobel laureate in economics Joseph Stiglitz agrees with Chomsky that we [the United States] had become the developed country with the highest level of inequality, and we were among the lowest levels of equal opportunity, and this widening and deepening inequality is driven not by immutable economic laws, but by laws in which we write ourselves. Commenting on the troubles of financial capitalism that we witness today, Chomsky quotes another Nobel laureate in economics, Robert Solow: Alcause while the successes of the financial sector are probably considered very contributions to the real economy, disasters transfer wealth from taxpayers to financiers. This makes it clear that the policies that cause negative perception of the United States globally are not American masses. In fact, as throughout the history of empires, it is their elite class that not only tried to shape the world in a way that suited its own interests, but also tried to manipulate its compatriots with effective propaganda schemes and 'media management'. Chomsky says that when it comes to supporting democracy abroad, U.S. support for that support is a province of ideologues and propagandists. In the real world, he explains, democracy is the norm for my elite love. Democracy is only supported to contribute to social and economic goals. The United States supports their preferred dictators as long as they can maintain control (as in major oil countries) and protect American interests in the country. Chomsky is also investigating US support for Israeli terrorism in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza. It emphasizes the biased role played by the Western media when it is news about the Palestinian-Israeli crisis. He explained the American cover-ups used to hide his barbaric actions. One example quoted by Chomsky is that Joseph Story, a former judge of the U.S. Supreme Court, described the Indians by saying: Providence's wisdom caused the natives to disappear like the faded leaves of autumn, even as the colonists showed constant respect. Chomsky is quite right to point out that this statement is not only an obvious lie, but also disgraces humanity by comparing indigenous peoples to withered leaves doomed to disintegrate and permity by the winds. Chomsky punctures his chapter on human rights abuses and the CIA's torture regime in this striking note: Historical amnesia is a dangerous phenomenon not only because it undermines moral and intellectual integrity, but also because it lays the groundwork for crimes that still lie ahead. Discussing the Arab Spring, Chomsky clearly *The United States* and its Western allies are confident that they will do everything to prevent authentic democracy in the Arab world. For much of the world because of such American imperialist policies, the United States, in Chomsky's words, has become a rogue super-power. After the 9/11 attacks and the start of the 'war on terror', many in America declared it a 'war of civilizations'. Chomsky supports *The New York Times* columnist Anad Girdharaadas' view that there is and never is a war of civilizations. But it's a battle for civilization against groups on the other side of the line. Chomsky sees the American wars in Afghanistan and Iraq - at costs of up to \$4.4 trillion - as a major victory for Osama bin Laden. Chomsky's criticism of American power politics in the international arena does not encourage the misconception that the American government is strong. In fact, he has set out several chapters to investigate an apparent decline in American power. After the end of the Cold War, the world is becoming increasingly multiply polarized. Chomsky states, widely drawn corollary - this power will shift to China and India - are highly questionable. They are poor countries with serious internal problems. The world is definitely becoming more diverse, but despite America's decline, there are no contenders for global hegemonic power in the foreseeable future. As the book is a collection of essays that can be read as independent pieces; lacks a defined structure and has a repetitive character with similar topics that are dealt with in the section after the episode. However, the diversity of topics discussed in the book - from American imperialism to the rise of China, from the role of the United States in Latin America to the Middle East, from US domestic economic policy to climate change policy - is an indication of the complexity of the world we live in today. What is extracted from the book is Chomsky's vision for the future, a better world in which the question 'what principles and values govern the world?' will be more relevant than the more vulgar question 'who runs the world?' SOURCE: ... more in ...

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