The Colonizers Colonized
The New Silk Road

Political and financial tensions are the inevitable scenario of the geopolitical struggle between the US and China, which has been ongoing for years. The US is still the dominant power in the world, but China is a rising power that is challenging the US in various fields, including trade, technology, and military. China's Belt and Road Initiative is a key part of its strategy to expand its influence and compete with the US. The US, on the other hand, is trying to contain China's influence and maintain its own dominance in the world. The US-China trade war is a manifestation of this geopolitical struggle.

The US-China Trade War - The Struggle for the World's Economy

The following is an introduction to the US-China Trade War, which is a key part of the broader geopolitical struggle between the US and China. The US-China Trade War started in 2018 and has continued至今. The war is not just a trade war, but a comprehensive struggle for economic, technological, and military dominance. The US and China are both trying to maintain their positions as global superpowers and to ensure their economic and military superiority.

The US has imposed a series of tariffs on Chinese goods, targeting industries such as technology, agriculture, and manufacturing. China has retaliated by imposing tariffs on US goods and services. The US has also imposed sanctions on Chinese companies and individuals, targeting Huawei and other technology companies. China has also retaliated by imposing sanctions on US companies and individuals.

The war has led to a significant increase in bilateral trade tensions and has affected many sectors of the economy, including technology, agriculture, and manufacturing. The war has also had a significant impact on global supply chains and has led to a decrease in global trade.

The war is not likely to end soon. Both sides are likely to continue to impose tariffs and sanctions on each other, and the war is likely to continue for several years. The war is a manifestation of the broader geopolitical struggle between the US and China, and it is likely to continue as long as the US and China continue to compete for economic, technological, and military dominance.
The Process of Forming the Struggle of the Working Class is a Trotskyist Process. In Trotsky's view, the struggle of the working class is not something that is inherently peaceful. The working class, he argues, is forced to form a struggle against the capitalist class in order to survive. This process is neither spontaneous nor automatic. It requires organization and leadership. The working class must learn to understand its interests and to act in its own self-interest. The struggle is a complex process that involves both individual action and collective action. It requires the working class to organize itself into unions and to engage in strikes and other forms of industrial action. The struggle must be directed towards the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist society.

Opposing Conceptions on the Nature of Strikes

It is from the combination of these two elements that the strength of the working class lies. The working class is a social force of great power, and it is capable of overcoming the capitalist system if it chooses to do so. But the working class is not a uniform mass. It is made up of many different groups, each with its own interests and concerns. The working class must learn to understand and to act in its own self-interest. It must organize itself into unions and to engage in strikes and other forms of industrial action. The struggle must be directed towards the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist society.

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