For the Reasons that Follow, that Country is Currently Not Likely to Be the United States: The Twenty-Eight Newsletter (2019).
imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.

P. Sainath

Threats and war are instruments to preclude – as Cheney wrote in 1992 – 'any potential future global competitor'. This is also true of the current US policy towards China. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal. The US is trying to prevent China from becoming a global competitor, and it is using all means at its disposal to achieve this goal.

Imposed on a number of countries – from Iran to Venezuela – and the US' threats of war. The BRICS summit will take place in Brasilia (Brazil) in November. It is unlikely to advance its agenda.

The informal BRICS meeting at the sidelines of the Osaka G20 summit produced a class character of the ruling bloc. Brazil, India, and South Africa remain engaged in the BRICS project, but less centrally than a decade ago. This has to do with the political instability in India, South Africa, and Brazil. The US has become the predominant power in Latin America, and South America remains a US sphere of influence. The US has not been able to change the regional balance of power, and the US is not able to control the BRICS members individually or collectively. The BRICS have become the subordinate allies of the United States. To shift their geo-political orientation requires a shift in the political direction of the BRICS members, which is unlikely to happen in the near future.
"Hope", the great Chinese writer Lu Xun wrote, "is like a road in the country. It has no road there before, but after many people walk on it, the road comes into existence.

Warmly, Vijay.