

Response to Noam Chomsky's, "We must stop war with Iran, before it's too late"

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There's no observable evidence of exceptional conflict. Though war-mongering is characteristic of the United States (U.S.) neo-colonial culturalism -- for example, U.S. Vice President Mike Pence address to West Point:

*It is a virtual certainty that you will fight on a battlefield for America at some point in your life...You will lead soldiers in combat. It will happen. Some of you may even be called upon to serve in this hemisphere (1).*

Yes, a certainty but dubious at the very least.

Declarations of impending military conflict with Iran -- by political figures whom feel bitterly about the Iranian state, means that the U.S. reserves the right to dominate the Middle East: to secure rich oil resources and an alternative route to the South-East Asian markets. Even then, U.S. domination is all hearsay but so is the improbable claim of American exceptionalism<sup>1i</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> Chomsky, Noam. "American Exceptionalism Isn't So Exceptional." Sputnik News: October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

*Iran became a pillar of U.S. control of the Middle East, along with Saudi Arabia and post-1967 Israel, which was closely allied with the Shah's Iran, though not formally. Israel also had shared interests with Saudi Arabia, a relationship now becoming more overt as the Trump administration oversees an alliance of reactionary Middle East states as a base for U.S. power in the region (2).*

Yet the U.S. is not the only declining superpower. The European Union's decision to deny any auxiliary consideration of a Brexit deal with the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation ongoing conflict with the Ukraine, and the People's Republic of China economic meltdown that has cause tensions to flare in the Korean Peninsula.

Giving decreasing energy-resources, the industrialized countries stare pensively to the eastern hemisphere -- waiting earnestly for their bid to carry out industrial profiteering. Provoking neo-expansionism to become an ominous realism of contemporary nationalism.

All nations have their own qualitative claims. Whereas the U.S. is perceived, by Noam Chomsky, as an empire which dominates international affairs, others believe that the U.S. norm is that of unfettered state-capitalist industrialization and foreign interventionism meant to further global hegemony.

Though hearsay means that Iran and the U.S. have a long history of angry hostility, and even if Iran has been the historical subject of U.S. exploitation, “control of Middle East oil yields ‘substantial control of the world’ and ‘critical leverage’ over industrial rivals (3).” Elsewhere, plenty is an impermanent endeavor and nationalist figure-heads may have no other choice but to cooperate with modernized interests; if, it is to uphold the international order -- established after the Second World War, to promote democratic reform and integration of markets at a cosmopolitan scale.

The essence of which is legal precedent, human rights, and open borders. Forestalling any additional global conflict sparked by nationalist movements that may resort to military aggression, terror tactics, and war-crime to assert their own political, economic, and social interests.

Destitute of a central authority (of a federalist union), restraint becomes a misguided praxis. Whether anarcho-syndicalist or a liberal democracy, its framework is characteristic of constitutionality (or of a social contract)<sup>234</sup>.

Yet international cooperation must preclude U.S. signification. But proclaimed nationalist, i.e., Noam Chomsky, the late Fidel Castro of Cuba, and the far-left of both Venezuela, Turkey, and India, seem to think

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<sup>2</sup> Rocker, Rudolf. *Anarcho-syndicalism: Theory and Practice*. AK Press: 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Locke, John. *The Two Treatises of Government*. Eaton Press: 1991.

<sup>4</sup> Hamilton, Alexander. *The Federalist*. Barnes and Noble Classics Series: 2006.

that nationalism is a harbinger to an economic democracy concentrated on industrial free association<sup>5</sup>.

Neo-expansionism has otherwise unveiled the horrors of nationalism. Whether leftist or rightist, nationalist political figures (or parties) tend to non-adhere with international unanimity and neither assert global leadership. Instead nationalist endeavor to overpower other countries, while pursuing protectionist policies that are inherently contradictory.

Yet unorthodox and unjustifiable -- from the narrow perspective of radical politics, ultramodern desperation implies that nationalist strive for short-term gains that are willful of ideological political economics. Ideological beliefs which incite the masses to commit passionate acts of

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<sup>5</sup> Chomsky, Noam. *Government in the Future*. Seven Stories Press: 2005.

populism to secure their self-interests (though by principle, a short-lived endeavor that is non-consistent with traditional macroeconomics)<sup>6</sup>.

Either way, Noam Chomsky expresses a wildly irrational tendency to inflate the factuality of universal expedience. Yet of hearsay, but of no mild competence for the long-term.

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<sup>6</sup> Friedman, Milton. *There's No Such Thing as a Free Lunch*. Open Court Publishing Company: 1975.

## References

- (1) Safir, Ibn. "West Point Graduates Most Diverse Class Ever, Ruins It with Mike Pence Speech." *The Root*. May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
- (2) Chomsky, Noam. "We Must Stop War with Iran Before It's Too Late." *In These Times*. May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

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<sup>i</sup> Chomsky, Noam. *American Power and the New Mandarins*. The New Press: 1967.