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Argentina and the capitalist offensive



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The PASO elections (Primary, Open, Simultaneous and Mandatory) on Sunday 13/8 bring interesting political news in Argentina, which are associated with similar dynamics in other parts of the world. These are results that deserve our attention and reflection in the face of a strategy with a revolutionary perspective.

Indeed, one of the novelties was the high abstention and blank vote, by far, the first minority around 35% of the population able to vote. It is not a homogeneous amount, since they are dispersed wills and do not necessarily express unity of opinion, although one can imagine the discontent and discouragement for the electoral proposals. But assuming the positive votes, the ultra-liberal candidate, Javier Milei, became the winning force with 30.04% of the vote, some 7,116,352 votes, followed closely by *the coalition Together for Change* led by Patricia Bullrich and sponsored by Mauricio Macri, who achieved 28.27%, 6,698,029 votes; in third place, the ruling party, with the candidate and Minister of Economy Sergio Massa, with 27.27%, some 6,460,689 voters. Only 655,663 difference between the first and third, so it refers to an election of thirds, those who will dispute the two places for the second round.

The result was a Great surprise, not foreseen by any consultant or analyst in the previous electoral. That is why political novelty is a topic of discussion throughout the arc. politician of Argentina, and even beyond. At the time Bolsonaro was a surprise in Brazil, when no one imagined the triumph of the far right, in the same way that now the far right, which added to the options of the right in the opposition (came second) and there is even right integrated into the ruling coalition, which presents a majority consensus. It is a reality contrary to a Tradition of organization and struggle of the Argentine people, which appears now challenged by an electoral consensus turned to the right, either by fatigue in a trajectory defined by the governments of Mauricio Macri between 2015 and 2019 and the current one of Alberto Fernández between 2019 and 2023. It should be investigated in the sense of vote, since not only "rich" vote to the right, since a A very high number of voters opted for proposals clearly aligned with The right of the political arc.

Why the poor vote For their executioners it is a difficult question to answer. It may be thought that Sectors very affected by years of adjustment and social impoverishment do not feel satisfaction with the political proposal of the local tradition, whether Peronist or radicals, or coalitions they involve. The search by third parties that offer to blow up what exists and place the responsibility for misery on traditional politics, assuming an intransigent ideological discourse and Liberal, captured the interest of millions of voters, without agreeing with the effects of an aggressive liberalization policy, which augurs well Conflict on the rise and even ungovernability.

Inflation, growth of poverty and job insecurity are perhaps the relevant data of a Social impact increased in these years, in a framework of stagnation of medium term. Argentina shows a slowing growth in the last decade with deterioration of the quality of life and

increase in inequality as a result of the concentration of income and wealth. A very important part of society impoverished, working men and women, close to half of the population, Without any expectation of solving the daily vital reproduction they opted for the far right and a simplifying discourse critical of the existing "order".

That "order" is the capitalism. So, we need to discuss capitalism in its local demonstrations and being able to understand why the first minority, of far-right, he was able to capture the electoral consensus. That brings us to discuss the Capitalism, its political domination and the absence of a left alternative with the possibility of disputing government and power. It's not just a national problem, but of various processes in the region and in the world.

The option for the right It calls us to discuss from the left why discontent is not It channels in anti-capitalist perspective and for socialism.

Brief historical tour

Political disorder The end of the 80s of the last century, an expression of the crisis, became manifest in the resignation of Alfonsín (1989) before the end of his term, on the basis of a deterioration in the living conditions of impoverished millions, inflation growing and a public debt inherited from the genocidal dictatorship that acted as a determinant of economic policy, all of which had generated Immense mobilizations of resistance and demand for working solutions and income.

The transitional "resolution" The crisis came under the leadership of Menem (1989-1999) and his ability to Discipline from Peronism to the political, trade union, social bureaucracy, journalistic and intellectual; and with its convertibility regime (1 peso equal to \$1), which achieved price stabilization at the cost of a sharp adjustment in popular income. It was the time of the fall of the wall and the beginning of the end of the socialist experience in Eastern Europe and with it the deterioration in the world imaginary of the possibility of socialism.

Price "stability" Achieved during Menemism was considered a "value", despite the regressive social impact, something that was sustained until the popular rebellion of 2001 and the Devaluation exit at the beginning of 2002, with an immediate balance of 57% of poverty and 21.5% unemployment, according to official data, in the context of misery Widespread in the working sectors and even micro and small entrepreneurs linked to them. Monetary stability resolved the Conflicts at the top, in economic power, even when the debate of the time was It resolved between some who sought the total dollarization of the economy and others More linked to the domestic market were fighting for a devaluation.

The production model and development, continuation of the one inaugurated by the genocidal dictatorship, sustained by The subordinate insertion of local capitalism, promoting production primary and its exports, under the domination of local capital and transnationals, therefore, reducing popular income to favor appropriation of profits, constituted the framework according to price stability achieved and enabled a debate via competition between capitals for the dollarization or devaluation.

The popular rebellion defined The end of convertibility, overturning the dynamics of power in conditions of A 1-to-1 exit via devaluation. With the devaluation of 2002 the Disorder at the top of power, affecting concentrated capital interests from abroad and the country, settled in privatized service companies public, while reactivating the local economy favoring profits, Employment and popular income, reviving consensus for Peronism in the government (Duhalde 2002/03) and its emerging leader with Néstor Kirchner since the 2003/07 and Cristina Fernández de Kirchner in two periods between 2007 and 2015.

A new time emerged in 2002, which in this journey of two decades made explicit political novelties, between They, the rise of Kirchnerism, leading Peronism and others Political sectors of the center-left and the left (three periods) presidential). But also to Macrismo, constituting an alliance that He dragged radicalism and other political formations to constitute a Coalition identified with the liberalizing proposals of the right. In Both coalitions integrated Peronism and Radicalism. It was over A historical cycle of electoral hegemonic dispute between Peronism and radicalism deployed between 1945 and 2001.

These two new coalitions They are the ones who have just lost the first minority at the hands of the extreme right, for example. That is the "novelty". In Argentina recently, everything was settled in the "crack" Between Kirchnerism and Macrismo, now appeared an option that took the tip away in the last stretch of the electoral dispute. The question is whether this holds and becomes a new cycle of political leadership. It's part of the debate Leading up to the October election and even the runoff in November.

Let us agree that the The extreme right expressed itself historically with the military coups between 1930 and 1976. 83/2015 to restore oligarchic power and external capital, which was historically sustained under "electoral fraud". Everything indicates that this Restoration no longer comes under traditional military coups. Indeed already in 1916 Mauricio Macri won the presidency, being the first president constitutional that does not accede to the position from the two traditions that occupied the executive power, from Irigoyen in 2015 to Cristina Fernández in 45. The Macri government could not fulfill its

role in restoring oligarchic power imperialist and transnational, even with the support of a gigantic loan of the IMF for 000, <> million dollars, the Fund breaches the rules statutory and knowingly creditor and debtor the impossibility of Argentina to cancel that odious debt.

In the face of the failure of the Current government, which took office with the expectation of the popular vote to roll back The situation in a perspective favourable to the interests of the social majority Impoverished, the far right appears with the possibility of successfully contesting The presidential renewal in the October vote. Alberto's government and Cristina missed the opportunity to denounce the loan with the IMF as soon as They took office in 2019, and instead embarked on a negotiation that included to private creditors, large investment funds, which only brought misery to the people, and with it the discontent that today is punished electorally with the Option of the extreme right.

Presidential elections

The October election will be Discuss between 5 formulas, 3 of them with possibilities of dispute, even in Second round (November) the presidency of the country. Milei, Bullrich and Massa They lead those three spaces. Far away are Juan Schiaretti, current governor of the province of Córdoba, with 3.83% captured in the PASO, some 907,437 votes, and Myriam Bregman, the only left-wing option with less than 2.65%, about 628,893 votes.

The election result is uncertain and any of the three options can stay with the government to The next period that begins in December 2023, so they are looking for Vote those who abstained and are oriented to the search for the votes of those who do not enter the presidential dispute. The result is reason for diverse discussion and has as a background the crisis of capitalism and its local demonstrations. Indeed, capitalism in Argentina presents specific problems, including inflation and its regressive consequences Social.

Argentina recognizes a Annualized inflation of 114%, far from the records of the countries of the region and even the world. Much is discussed about this specificity. In the Capitalism governs the law of value explained by Marx. Therefore, the question It is what is specific about the local economy that it does not achieve, even with a tendency to rising prices across the globe, especially for food and Energy, slowing records as manifested in other economies neighboring or world capitalists. Each country has its specificities of expression of the crisis of capitalism, inflation being the phenomenon Main to consider, as a mechanism for income redistribution socially produced.

Our hypothesis points to the disorder in domination and manifested in the tendency to export of the local economic surplus, which is designated as capital flight. The The hegemonic bourgeoisie fails to stabilize a political cycle that favors dynamics of capitalist accumulation with minimal satisfaction and consensus of the population. Not only is it confronted at the top of the hegemonic bourgeoisie, but between these and the working people as a whole, as a complex expression and concrete of the local class struggle.

In the 90s of the last century The capitalist order could be stabilized on the basis of convertibility and Social discipline with Peronism in the government, something that persisted until 1999. The coalition led by radicalism between 1999 and 2001 could not Maintaining "order" despite maintaining "convertibility", a sign of stabilization of prices, and popular rebellion ensued, sustained by a Cycle of popular struggles deployed with mobilizations and resistances various in previous years. A time of construction of subjectivities and identities of organization and popular struggle to sustain a program of Profound transformations, but which did not crystallize into a political proposal revolutionary.

While Kirchnerism reactivated economic dynamics without substantially changing the production model and of development, of accumulation associated with capital flight, and even Rebuilding employment and income could not prevent the reappearance of the phenomenon inflationary since 2006, in ascending process, enabling the dispute inter-capitalist (competition for the appropriation of surplus value) and Capital against labor. This dynamic of class struggle is the background. of the emergence of a right elected by the vote in 2015 (Macri) and that now summarize the first two minorities in the PASO (Milei and Bullrich), of course the Government option also disputes from a logic associated with adjustment and Regressive restructuring, especially conditioned by the agreement with the IMF.

The resolution is open and it is played in the electoral dispute until October 22, to see if there is resolves, which requires the winner to get 45% of the votes, or 40% and a difference of 10 points over the second. If not, there will be a second Return on November 19. The campaign is in process and speculations and Operations of all kinds proliferate in the media debate, even if the Government ends the mandate. Milei's ultra-liberal proposals, which they include dollarization, prior elimination of the BCRA and a violent adjustment of the Public spending generates fear in sectors of power associated with the budget public, including the foreign policy defined towards the West, privileging The U.S. and Israel question the reality of economic rapprochement between Argentina with its

main trading partners, Brazil and China. There is the challenge to argue with the vote to Milei about the consequences of that ultra-liberal program, which is likely to be widely resisted in its Execution attempt.

Bullrich is challenged to differentiate themselves and Macri himself seems closer to the ultra-liberal than, to his Own creation, even when it supports the president of its party. It notes that Now there are conditions to advance in the direction that he proposed and could not in his time from 2015 to 2019. Not only adjustment is alluded to, but also reforms structural reforms, especially the regressive labor and pension reforms, to generate better conditions for the appropriation of profits to favor A cycle of investment reactivation for capitalist development. Forgiveness to The genocides are part of the proposal supported by the candidate for the vice president presidency.

The government, conditioned for the agreement with the IMF responded the day after the PASO with a Devaluation that accelerated the rise in prices and thereby raised conditions social measures of misery and impoverishment, while outlining some measures complementary palliatives, of doubtful success in the collection of the dissatisfied vote.

There is uncertainty about the near future and any results under these conditions assume Deepening adjustment and regressive restructuring of capitalism local.

The left can try some electoral representation, which with the current numbers does not achieve, and is pressured to orient presidential electoral preference against the far right. The accumulated, despite achieving the minimum legally required to Contesting the election puts it in a complex situation. A wide left existing in Argentina demands political expansion to dispute the discontent beyond the electoral process. That articulation is a challenge for the present and the future, leaving aside sectarianism and enabling the New situation of rising electoral consensus in the far right to convene to the broadest unity of the left, even of sectors that renew their Rejection of electoral dynamics, but which nourish the daily struggle against capitalism.

It is a fact the novelty of the Ultra-right leading the electoral options in the country, of course they exist There are doubts that his liberalization project can be carried out without a struggle and Resistance of the people. It would be speculating to support a result from today, but Undoubtedly, it evidences the absence of a popular political alternative with emancipatory perspective, which, strictly speaking, transcends the local reality and is It presents it as a challenge to the world left as a whole. The fall of the socialist experience in Eastern Europe more than three decades ago challenges The reconstruction of a strategy to revolutionarily transform the society.

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