

Why's the US Manufacturing Another Crisis in Nicaragua?

By Andrew Korybko

Global Research, November 08, 2021

Region: Latin America & Caribbean, USA

Theme: Intelligence

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the "Translate Website" drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research's Daily Newsletter (selected articles), click here.

Visit and follow us on Instagram at @crg_globalresearch.

There's the chance that the US' Hybrid War on Nicaragua could become a proxy struggle for influence with Russia, which has more strategically substantive relations with that country than China does.

Nicaragua's presidential elections on Sunday were slammed by US President Joe Biden as a so-called "pantomime" in a <u>statement</u> that he released later that same day. He described incumbent President Daniel Ortega as "no different from the Somoza family that Ortega and the Sandinistas fought four decades ago." Biden also promised that "the United States, in close coordination with other members of the international community, will use all diplomatic and economic tools at our disposal to support the people of Nicaragua and hold accountable the Ortega-Murillo government and those that facilitate its abuses." This can be interpreted as a threat to intensify his country's <u>Hybrid War</u> on Nicaragua.

Objectively speaking, the US is manufacturing another crisis in Nicaragua. The first major one in recent memory was when former President Reagan supported the anti-Sandinista "Contras" during a decade-long proxy war. That conflict was fought on the pretext that Nicaragua might represent another "domino" whose "fall" to socialist rebels risked triggering a chain reaction throughout the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the contemporary context, no such fears are credible, yet that didn't stop former US President Trump from setting the gears into motion for the impending crisis that his successor seems slated to worsen.

I covered Trump's initial aggressions over the years in the following analyses:

- 27 July 2017: "The US' Anti-Nicaragua Sanctions Are Supposed To Spark A Hybrid War Against China"
- 28 April 2018: "The Nicaraguan Nightmare Might Have Only Just Begun"
- 2 February 2019: "<u>Trump Is Trying To Take Down Latin America's 'Troika Of Tyranny'</u>"

The strategic context has evolved since then, which necessitates some analytical

clarifications.

First, the originally suspected reason for this Hybrid War – to stop China's reported plans to build a Transoceanic Canal – aren't relevant any longer since no tangible progress was ever made in this respect. Second, the primary motivation in the present day is to destroy all regional countries in the US' self-proclaimed "sphere of influence" that don't bend to its hegemonic will. Third, this is the latest in a series of hemispheric regime change campaigns that can be described as "Operation Condor 2.0". Fourth, Nicaragua has thus far withstood the US' prior pressure campaign, which is why it's poised to be intensified in the coming future. And fifth, this intensification might pose serious threats to its stability.

If the US' pressure campaign that it plans to advance in coordination with its regional vassals doesn't succeed in weakening Nicaragua's "Democratic Security" (counter-Hybrid Warfare tactics and strategies such as those against Color Revolution threats that were implemented ahead of the election in order to avert that regime change scenario), then it can't be ruled out that it might once again resort to kinetic proxy warfare. Neighboring Honduras, which is under the control of a US-installed leader, could easily reprise its historical role in supporting such forces. Any significant destabilization of Nicaragua could trigger a refugee crisis that could quickly spread throughout the region and worsen the existing one.

There's also the chance that the US' Hybrid War on Nicaragua could become a proxy struggle for influence with Russia, which has more strategically substantive relations with that country than China does. A 2019 article titled "Russia And Nicaragua: Progress In Bilateral Cooperation" provides a detailed summary of the most important developments in their ties over the past few decades. It reveals that relations, especially in the military dimension, were comprehensively strengthened over the last 10 years. With this in mind, Moscow might decide to support Managua during any forthcoming crisis through the emergency provisioning of more arms and perhaps other forms of support like advisors.

The US might cynically benefit from that scenario, at least in terms of the optics that it intends to project to the domestic and foreign audiences. Its perception managers could expand their fearmongering narratives about Russia by misportraying it as "supporting a rogue dictator against the democratic will of his people". This could also be exploited as the pretext for expanding the US' regional military presence, which would serve the ulterior purpose of distracting from its recent humiliating withdrawal from Afghanistan. Further pressure could also be applied against Nicaragua's Cuban and Venezuelan allies too on the pretext of responding to their potentially similar Russian-like assistance to that country.

Should this be part of the motivation behind intensifying the US' Hybrid War on Nicaragua after that country's latest elections, then observers can conclude that it's most likely being led by the neoconservative faction of its permanent military, intelligence, and diplomatic bureaucracies ("deep state"). They're obsessed with "containing" Russia and are opposed in principle to some of their more pragmatic peers' efforts to broker a so-called "nonaggression pact" with it for responsibly regulating their rivalry. If they can succeed in worsening this Hybrid War and prompting some form of Russian military support to Nicaragua in response, then they might sabotage incipient progress on that front.

It'll of course remain to be seen what form this intensified pressure campaign will take and whether Russia will respond to it through any meaningful military support for Nicaragua, but

everything appears to be moving in that general direction considering Biden's latest hostile statement of intent. What this goes to show is that he's continuing his predecessor's policy of overthrowing independent regional governments, which was itself built upon the progress that Obama made in this respect. The US will never allow independent governments to peacefully develop within its so-called "sphere of influence". It demands full compliance with its hegemonic demands under the threat of Hybrid War if they refuse.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, @crg_globalresearch. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

This article was originally published on **OneWorld**.

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Featured image is from OneWorld

The original source of this article is Global Research Copyright © Andrew Korybko, Global Research, 2021

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Andrew Korybko

About the author:

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: $\underline{publications@globalresearch.ca}$