
Monroeist Infamies Against Latin America

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18/08/2025



The United States has been conveniently placing its pawns in Latin America to facilitate its undermining work, in order to obtain both a military presence and natural resources.

This isn't something new; it's been around for centuries. It's the age-old Monroe Doctrine, which is now intensifying its pressure to curb the influence of BRICS and prevent their business dealings in the region.

While Argentina's long-haired president, Javier Milei, praises his American master, Donald Trump, and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's genocidal policies against the Palestinian people, the US president imposes 50% tariffs on Brazilian imports, falsely claiming that "the policies, practices, and actions of the Brazilian government threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States," leading his administration to declare a "national emergency regarding this threat."

Furthermore, he accuses members of the Brazilian government of "infringing" freedom of expression and "violating human rights," leading to what truly hurt him: the house arrest of one of his favorites, former President Jair Bolsonaro, for criminal association and coup d'état.

Furthermore, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control added Brazilian Supreme Court Justice Alexandre de Moraes to its sanctions list, days after U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio ordered the revocation of visas for the judge and his associates, including his family members.

This is part of a campaign that, in recent weeks, the State Department has deployed, through its embassies, in countries ideologically opposed to Washington, including Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela.

Colombia once again stands out in the policy against US expansionism by prosecuting, convicting, and imprisoning former President Álvaro Uribe, one of Rubio's favorites and the Miami motley crew, for 12 years—something unprecedented—for the crimes of procedural fraud and bribery in criminal proceedings. This raises hope that he may be held accountable for the thousands of murders of innocent people committed during his administration.

IMPERIAL LOGIC

The US pressure campaign is part of a logic that sees Latin America as a source of raw materials that Washington needs, as we noted earlier.

Thus, depending on economic need, the US will construct some excuse to punish and extort the various countries in the region.

Therefore, whenever we see a US position on domestic policy or a declaration that a country is a terrorist organization or that a president is illegitimate, we must always ask ourselves: what natural resource is behind this political interference?

Furthermore, these excuses serve as a future strategy for the US, should it need to justify a military invasion, and that's why it is constructing this narrative.

The pressure from the US against Brazil is related to the influence of China—Washington's main economic rival—in South America.

This interference in the internal affairs of the Latin American country seeks to impose a very unilateral and unfair negotiation. It's not a negotiation between equals, but rather seeks to pressure Brazil to give in and not do so much business with China or to participate so heavily in the BRICS, which the United States sees as its economic rivals on the geopolitical stage.

Something similar is happening in Colombia. In this regard, Secretary of State Marco Rubio charged that the "instrumentalization of Colombia's judiciary by radical judges has set a troubling precedent."

To Trump-supporter Foreign Minister is annoyed that Petro wants to reactivate the Silk Road. He has been visiting China a lot, been in contact with the BRICS, and expressed interest in Colombia seeking other economic horizons.

The United States is watching, speaking out, and also applying pressure, and this is happening to a certain extent with the entire contingent. This isn't something exclusive to either Venezuela or Cuba, it's just that they are the countries that have resisted the most and that's why they are also the hardest hit.

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