

conomic development for the entire region.

Those hubs of development should be linked, and I would suggest that this would be an extremely important theme for President Fernández to take up on his trip to China—to establish two polytechnic institutes, or institutes for space science educational activity, one in Mexico, perhaps in the small city of Querétaro near Mexico City, and one in Argentina. Such institutes can serve as the poles of the educational process required to bring the entire continent into this kind of high-technology space development. That kind of approach, combining the countries of South America, Central America, North America, and China, is, in fact, the only way to solve the global breakdown crisis now underway.

Impossible, you say? Well, with my apologies to President John Kennedy, let me simply say the following: We do these things not because they are hard, but because they are impossible; or at least, we are told they

are impossible.

End poverty in the world? “Well, that’s impossible!” And yet, China has done it in their country.

“Have a small Arab nation send an orbiter around Mars? Get serious! That’s completely impossible.” And yet, the UAE just did it.

“Turn poor Ibero-American youth and children into space scientists? It can’t be done!” And yet, it is happening in Argentina and elsewhere.

And perhaps most fundamental of all, get the United States and China to cooperate in the development of Mexico and all of the Americas. “Stop dreaming! We all know this is the law of the jungle, and that America’s gain means China’s loss, and vice versa. You can’t do that; it won’t work. Grow up!”

And yet, the Belt and Road is a win-win-win proposition, and it is coming to the Americas, so we’d best make space for it.

Dr. Simón Levy

## The Americas: A China-USA New Path of Cooperation

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China, is not to be against China, and instead for each to understand the geopolitical challenge and security fields rather than trade war, as in the past. If Biden chooses the latter path [to not change his strategy, to be against China], the situation would be much more complicated than the trade and tech wars, and pose a greater challenge to China.

We definitely will not reach agreement based on coincidences—I mean, between China and the U.S.—but on divergences, on differences between these two worlds,

I am very grateful to the Schiller Institute for the invitation to join its international conference, “Two Months after the New U.S. Government: The World at a Crossroads.” In the next minutes, I will share how China and the U.S. can build a new path of cooperation for their geopolitical challenges.

Currently the biggest variable affecting China-U.S. relations is geopolitics, not economy or trade or technology. If Biden would continue carrying out acts of suppression against China in the trade and tech fields, like Trump, or if he won’t change his strategy and understand that the new stage of new possibilities with

and by the possibilities of rapprochement, understanding, or complementarity. On the part of the United States, the McCarthyite and visceral anti-communism still prevails to a large extent, ignoring the fact that China is an advanced capitalist society. This is extremely important: It’s not a communist country. It has its own socialist structures and with very positive results.

On the Chinese side, its rejection of economic neoliberalism does not exclude the possibility of dialogue on this question. This is the second point. Instead of the path of debt, Europe and United States should cooper-

ate with the extension of the Xi Jinping initiative, the Belt and Road, and with the idea proposed by China to connect Asia with Africa and Europe, via land and maritime networks, with the aim of improving regional integration, increasing trade, and stimulating economic growth, instead of the path of debt.

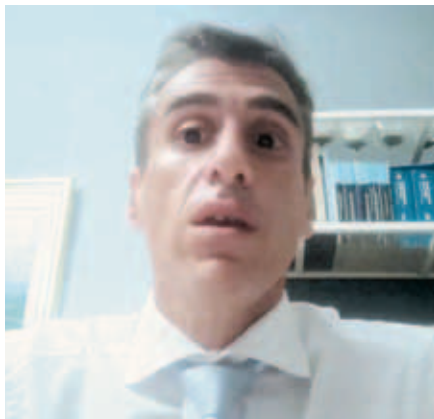
My last comment is that China can strengthen the possibility of a new economic path with the United States, a path of development, creating a new ecosystem of productivity, bringing that through infrastructure, tech infrastructure—and when I say tech infrastructure, I don't mean for security measures and security conflicts; I mean for railroads, trains, and con-

nectivity. If the U.S. decides to bring a new path of productivity, bring in China to increase their investments in South America, in Central America, China will boost the Latin American economy, the Central American economy, and the Mexican economy. If it's so, the U.S. will get the benefits, because all the region, the nature of the region, and the geopolitics of the region and the integration of the region, will be with Latin America. And then we will have the possibility for a win-win-win situation.

Thank you very much to the Schiller Institute for organizing this extraordinary portrait of new possibilities and new paths after COVID-19.

## Alejandro Yaya Youth and Space

*Alejandro Yaya is an Argentine educator, chemical engineer, and vice president of the Civil Institute of Space Technology. He delivered this speech on March 20, 2021 to Panel 2, "The Strategic Crisis Facing the Human Race," of the Schiller Institute conference, "The World at a Crossroad—Two Months into the Biden Administration." The speech is translated from the Spanish, and only two of Mr. Yaya's many graphics are included here, but may be seen [here](#).*



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Alejandro Yaya

Good afternoon. I'd like to talk to you about education, science and technology, and dreams that become reality. The world today poses unheard-of challenges: a pandemic, and constant crises—economic, financial, cultural, institutional. Everywhere we see things like post-truth, fake news, lawfare, corruption, wars, human trafficking, migration, etc. The question is: Will we be able to get out of this mess? How will we do it?

These crises have already produced systemic crises, where the world order is at issue: Two models—one is unipolar, globalist, and internationalist; the other model is multipolar and integrated, but which respects the identity of nations. Which will prevail? Which shall we join?

That's one of the most important questions.

In the confrontation between these two models, old specters are reappearing: East against West; Russia against the U.S.; and a new power that is emerging: the U.S. against China; NATO against Russia. China, in less than 30 years, has been able to transform itself into a power, not only economically and commercially, but also in science and technology, which is challenging the established order and today's hegemonic power, the United States. The economies of the two countries are interrelated.

The question is: How should Latin America face these challenges? Recently Argentina's president met with the president of Mexico, and they agreed to establish a strategic alliance. Let me say right away that if that strategic alliance is based only on trade, it will fail, as has happened in the past. For the strategic alliance to work it has to be based on complete integration. If not, it isn't strategic. It has to pose regaining the identity of the Hispanic world, which unites all of the peoples of the Americas. The great fatherland. But *doing it*.

And how do I modestly believe that can be achieved? Mainly through science and technology, through education. If we achieve that, we will progress. But it has to be a different kind of education, one based on beauty, technology and art, because those are the challenges of this century.