

# The Unz Review • An Alternative Media Selection

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## Donald Trump's Looney Tunes Trade Policy • 28m

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In an amusing display of British pride and solipsism, the venerable *Times of London* once ran the headline “Fog in Channel – Continent Cut Off.”<sup>[1]</sup>



Overly arrogant individuals sometimes find it difficult to recognize that they are not the center of the universe, and that instead they might actually be considerably less large and powerful than those they intend to overawe, cut off, or isolate.



**Epub Format** 

This sort of notion was also famously expressed in a Bugs Bunny and Road Runner cartoon I remember seeing during my childhood. One of the *Looney Tunes*<sup>[2]</sup> characters—I forget which one—was perched on the branch of a tree and idiotically decided to destroy his adversary by sawing it off. Since cartoons may easily defy physical laws, his ridiculous plan actually succeeded and that branch remained suspended in mid-air while the rest of the tree suddenly plummeted to the ground. But real life is considerably different than what was portrayed by Warner Brothers cartoonists.

Some may disagree. I’ve sometimes wondered whether the surprising trade policies that President Donald Trump announced over the last couple of weeks might have been inspired by those Bugs Bunny cartoons of the 1950s. Perhaps he assumed that they accurately portrayed real life events and decided to apply that same strategy to America’s international trade problems.

Certainly the sudden, unilateral application of new tariffs against every other country in the world—ranging from a stiff minimum of 10% against the entire human race to a China rate that

ultimately reached an absurd 145%—seemed more like something out of a cartoon than normal economic policy planning.

The initial tariff rates shown in the chart that Trump held up at his April 2nd announcement produced a jaw-dropping reaction by nearly all economic observers. I suspect that many of them may have wondered if he'd somehow gotten his dates confused and the whole exercise had actually been intended as an April Fools' joke.

Country	Tariffs Charged to the U.S.A. Current Tariffs, Duties, and Trade Barriers	U.S.A. Discounted Reciprocal Tariffs
China	67%	34%
European Union	39%	20%
Vietnam	90%	46%
Taiwan	64%	32%
Japan	46%	24%
India	52%	26%
South Korea	50%	25%
Thailand	72%	36%
Switzerland	61%	31%
Indonesia	64%	32%
Malaysia	47%	24%
Cambodia	97%	49%
United Kingdom	10%	10%
South Africa	60%	30%
Brazil	10%	10%
Bangladesh	74%	37%
Singapore	10%	10%
Israel	33%	17%
Philippines	34%	17%
Chile	10%	10%
Australia	10%	10%
Pakistan	58%	29%
Turkey	10%	10%
Sri Lanka	88%	44%
Colombia	10%	10%
Peru	10%	10%
Nicaragua	36%	18%
Norway	30%	15%
Costa Rica	17%	10%
Jordan	40%	20%
Dominican Republic	10%	10%
United Arab Emirates	10%	10%
New Zealand	20%	10%
Argentina	10%	10%
Ecuador	12%	10%
Guatemala	10%	10%
Honduras	10%	10%
Madagascar	93%	47%
Myanmar (Burma)	88%	44%
Tunisia	55%	28%
Kazakhstan	54%	27%
Serbia	74%	37%
Egypt	10%	10%
Saudi Arabia	10%	10%
El Salvador	10%	10%
Côte d'Ivoire	41%	21%
Laos	95%	48%
Botswana	74%	37%
Trinidad and Tobago	12%	10%
Morocco	10%	10%

I was recently interviewed[3] by a right-wing British podcaster named Mark Collett, and he suggested that Trump's erratic and mercurial political decisions reminded him of the Roman Emperor Caligula[4], leading me to concur with his historical analogy.

Caligula is probably best known for announcing that he would appoint his horse Incitatus to the consulship, the highest political office of the Roman government, and also for declaring himself to be a living god. But I think that if Trump had given his favorite dog or cat a Cabinet post and even Tweeted out a few fanciful claims regarding his own divinity, the negative impact upon America's position in the world might have been considerably less damaging than what was caused by his outrageously bizarre tariff proposal.

Tariffs are just a type of tax levied on imports, and America annually imports well over \$3 trillion dollars worth of foreign goods, so tariff taxes obviously have a huge economic impact. But Trump suddenly raised those taxes by more than a factor of ten, taking them from around 2.5% to 29%, rates far, far beyond those of the notorious 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff and reaching the levels of more than 100 years ago. This certainly amounted to one of the largest tax increases in all of human history.

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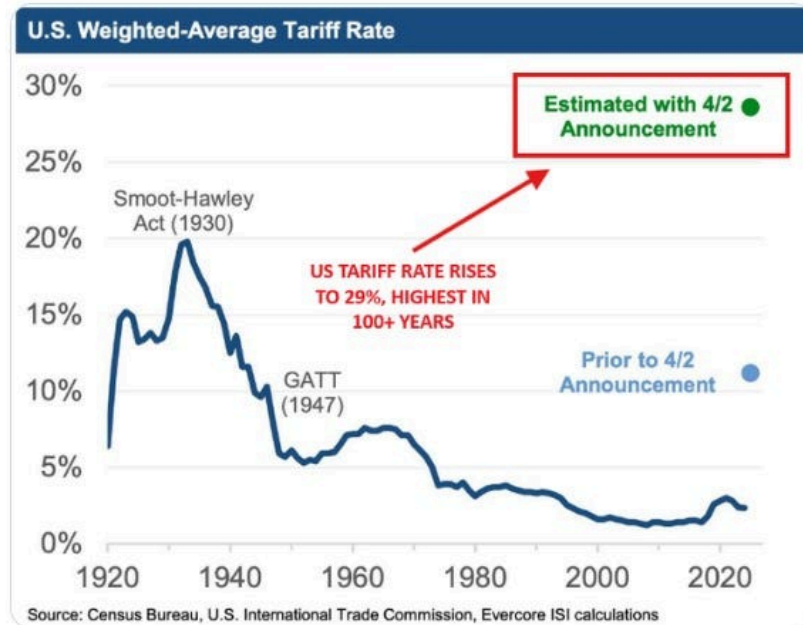
We just witnessed history:

After "Liberation Day" tariffs, the weighted-average US tariff rate has jumped to a whopping 29%.

Not even the Smoot-Hawley Act during the 1930s Great Depression saw tariff rates this high.

Are you ready for what's next?

(a thread)



5:16 AM · Apr 3, 2025 · 1.8M Views

According to our Constitution, tariffs and other tax changes must be enacted by Congressional legislation. But Trump ignored those requirements, instead claiming that he had the power to unilaterally set tariff tax rates under the emergency provisions of a 1977 law that no one had ever previously believed could be used for that purpose.

Across our 235 year national history, all our past changes in tariff, trade, or tax policy—including Smoot-Hawley, NAFTA, the WTO, and Trump 45's own USMCA—had always been the result of months or years of political negotiations, and then ultimately approved or rejected by Congress. But now these multi-trillion-dollar decisions were being made at the personal whim of someone who had seemingly proclaimed himself a reigning, empowered American autocrat.

As might be expected, Trump's huge tax increase on \$3 trillion of imports quickly led to a very sharp drop in stock prices, but Trump declared that he was unbending and would never waver. China had prepared for exactly such an economic attack, and when it soon retaliated with similar tariffs on American products, Trump counter-retaliated, with several days of those tit-for-tat exchanges eventually raising tariff rates against China to an astonishing 145%,

essentially banning almost all Chinese goods. Many other countries and the EU also threatened similar retaliatory tariffs, but since their tax rates were governed by law rather than autocratic whim, their responses were necessarily much slower.

However, just a week after he announced those gigantic tariffs against the entire world and repeatedly promised to maintain or even further raise them, Trump suddenly changed his mind. Although he kept the Chinese rates at those ridiculous levels, he declared that tariffs on all other countries would suddenly be reduced to a very high but rational 10% rate for the next 90 days while he decided what to do.

Thus, during the course of a single week, Trump had raised American tariffs by more than a factor of ten, then dropped them by a factor of two, representing exactly the sort of tax policy we might expect to see in a Bugs Bunny cartoon.

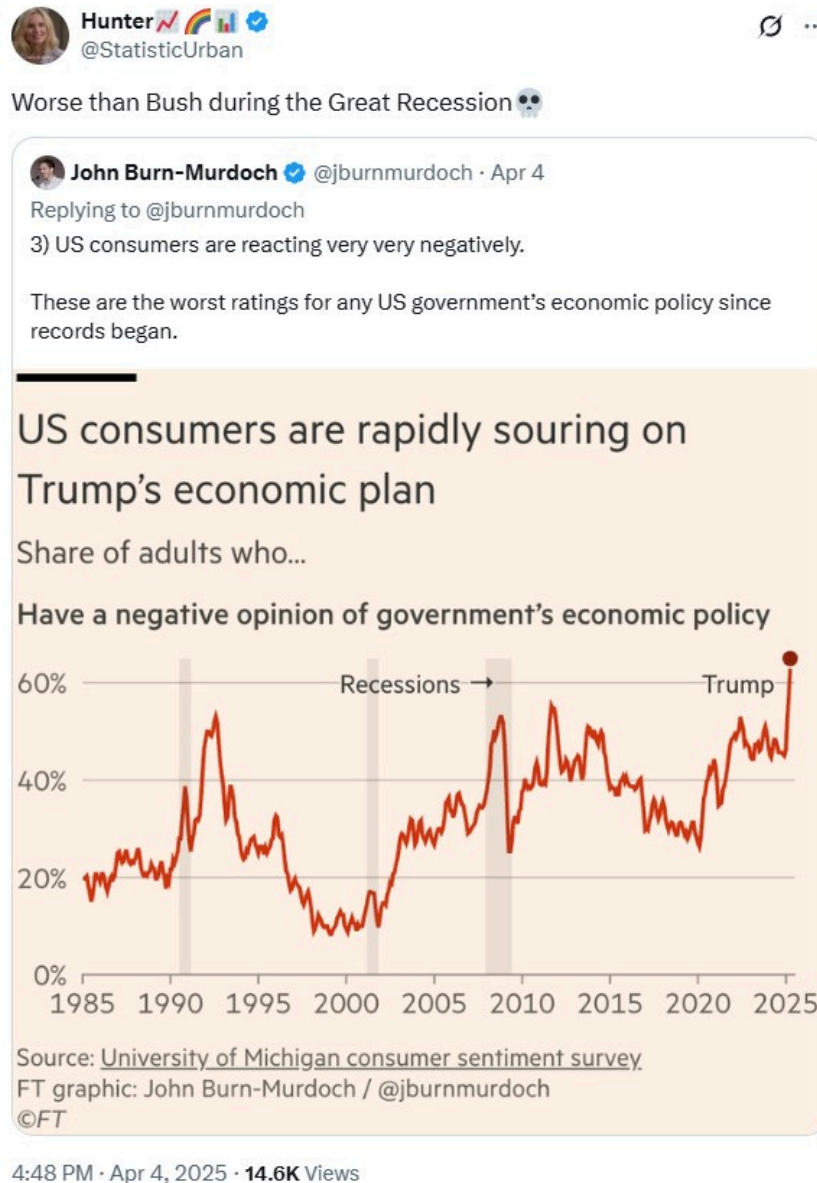
Trump's totally unexpected reversal naturally produced a huge rebound in stock prices, which recovered much of the ground that they had previously lost, and Trump boasted about all the money that his friends had made[5] from that unprecedented market rebound. This led to some dark suspicions[6] that our unfortunate country had just witnessed one of the most outrageously blatant examples of insider trading in all of human history.

Across thousands of years, the world has seen many important countries ruled by absolute monarchs or all-powerful dictators, with some of these leaders even considered deranged. But I can't recall any past example in which a major nation's tax, tariff, or tribute policies have undergone such rapid and sudden changes, moving up and down by huge amounts apparently based upon personal whim. Certainly Caligula never did anything so peculiar, nor Louis XIV nor Genghis Khan nor anyone else who comes to mind. Lopping off the heads of a few random government officials was one thing, but drastic changes in national financial policies were generally taken much more seriously. I don't think that Tamerlane ever suddenly raised the tribute he demanded from his terrified subjects by a factor of ten, then a few days later lowered it back down by a factor of two.

What will our tariff rates on \$3 trillion of imports be like in a few months? I doubt that anyone can say, even including the current occupant of the Oval Office. For example, late Friday night the Trump Administration apparently exempted[7] smartphones, computer equipment, and other electronics from his Chinese tariffs, hoping that the timing would help hide that further abject surrender from the American population.

Consider America's major business corporations or even its small mom-and-pop operations. Nearly all of these have some substantial connection to international trade, even if they merely rely upon ordinary products that they buy at Costco or Walmart. On April 2nd, Trump announced his huge new tariffs what would greatly raise the price of those products or possibly lead to their disappearance, then on April 9th he changed his mind and suspended those tariffs for 90 days, but still proposed to afterward enact them, while essentially banning nearly all Chinese imported goods with a 145% tariff that may or may not continue.

Under those circumstances, how could any rational corporate planner—or even sensible small-businessman—formulate any long-term investment plans? For at least the next 90 days, virtually all business investment will surely remain frozen, except perhaps for a little panic-buying. It's hardly surprising that consumer sentiment quickly reached the worst levels since record-keeping began.



The unexpected and unintended supply-chain disruptions of the early Covid epidemic of five years ago seem likely to now be repeated due to deliberate tax changes. As a result, public uncertainty over economic policy has reached levels even exceeding those caused by that unprecedented global disaster:

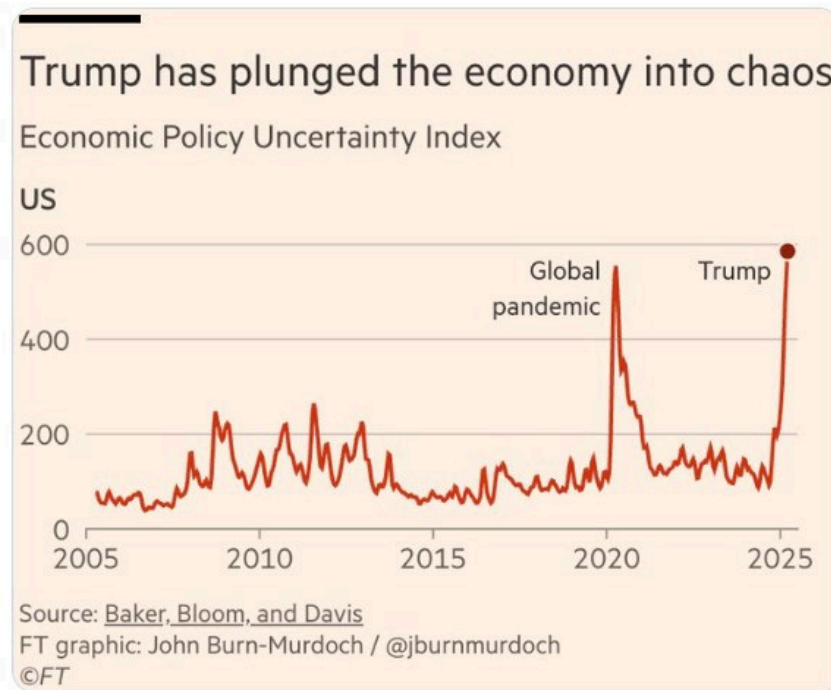




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trump-induced economic uncertainty eclipses covid.



6:20 AM · Apr 4, 2025 · 166.1K Views

The reason for Trump's sudden, dramatic U-turn after days of denying any such possibility was obviously terrible pressure from the bond market[8]. Trump had remained sanguine despite the near 20% drop in stock prices, among the worst sudden routs in American financial history. But he and his advisors were surprised when Treasury bond prices also declined, causing a sudden sharp rise in rates.

On Thursday, one of the front-page articles in the *Wall Street Journal* reporting Trump's stunning reversal[9] explained:

Investors were jittery as Wednesday began because of alarming developments in the all-important U.S. Treasury market. Treasuries have been hit with a wave of selling in recent days, causing an increase in yields, which move inversely to their price. At one point during the overnight hours, the 30-year U.S. Treasury yield hit 5%—a huge jump from below 4.4% last week.

Such selling was unusual because normally investors flock to U.S. government bonds during times of market distress. It prompted speculation that foreign investors might be dumping their Treasuries—a Doomsday scenario that would cast doubt on the U.S.'s status as a global financial superpower.

Another column in the same edition also emphasized that concern[10]:

At one point, the yield on the 10-year note rose as high as 4.47%. Yields rise when bond prices fall.

What made this even more concerning is that the U.S. dollar also headed lower, as the market switched to a “sell everything American” mode reminiscent of what sometimes happens to emerging economies.

On Friday, the *Journal's* print edition carried another column[11] by the newspaper's chief economics commentator with the ominous headline: “Markets' Message: U.S. No Longer Safe.” Numerous other stories all across the financial press provided similar warnings[12] to concerned international investors.

America has a gargantuan national debt of over \$35 trillion, so every rise in Treasury yields forces us to divert more and more of our annual federal budget into debt-service. A substantial rise might lead us to the brink of national insolvency, a fate suffered by many other arrogant imperial powers over the centuries.

A couple of days after Trump made his initial tariff announcement, Tucker Carlson interviewed Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent, a former hedge-fund manager, and I wasn't terribly impressed[13] by the latter's efforts to justify that policy.

#### [VIDEO LINK](#)

Even leaving everything else aside, a 145% tariff rate on Chinese goods amounts to banning their import into America, and this may have serious economic consequences, but probably much less so for China than for us.

As numerous journalists have pointed out, exports to America today only constitute about 3% of China's GDP, and many of those same goods will just go elsewhere instead. So losing a portion of those sales would certainly be a stinging loss to some Chinese businesses, but hardly a serious blow to that country's total economy, let alone a near-fatal one.

Meanwhile, many important American consumer and industrial products come from China, sometimes as nearly the sole source, with alternate suppliers difficult to locate. So either the prices of these products will see huge rises, or more likely they will simply disappear from our shelves.

It therefore seems obvious[14] which of the two countries had the stronger position in the trade war and which had the weaker one.

I think the fundamental error that drove Trump to adopt his disastrous tariff proposal was that our ignorant president severely misperceived the relative size and strength of America's economy compared to that of China, let alone China plus all the other countries that he targeted.

He seemed to assume that we bestrode the world like an economic colossus, but although that may have been true 80 years ago and even to some extent 30 years ago, it is no longer the case today. The rise of Asia and China in particular has completely transformed the global landscape.

As I have pointed out on a number of occasions, most recently a couple of months ago[15], any examination of the international economic statistics easily demonstrated this.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the total value of all the goods and services produced in a country, and is a useful means of comparing the size of two economies, but it must be treated carefully.

First, it's generally better to focus on GDPs that are adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). These are based upon local prices, rather than relying upon nominal exchange rates.

For example, if China and America each produced a ton of steel of similar quality, the contribution to their nominal GDPs might be very different, while under the PPP adjustment the impact would be similar. The use of PPP is sometimes called using "world prices" or "real prices" with the resulting PPP-adjusted GDP called "Real GDP."

Another, somewhat less common approach is to focus on the "productive GDP," namely the portion of the GDP that excludes the service sector.

Obviously, many service industries are absolutely necessary in a modern economy, and are just as legitimate and real as manufacturing, agriculture, construction, or mining. But unfortunately service sector economic statistics are also far more easily manipulated, especially those involving the non-tradeable service sector.

For example, as columnist Hua Bin pointed out in a post[16], our stated American GDP is significantly inflated by phantom economic activity called "imputations":

1. Imputations: this refers to "economic output" that is NOT traded in the marketplace but assigned a value in GDP calculation. One example is the imputed



rental of owner-occupied housing, which estimate how much rent you would have to pay if your own house was rented to you. This value is included in the reported GDP in the US. Another example is the treatment of employer-provided health insurance, which estimates how much health insurance you would pay yourself if it was not provided by employer. Again, this imputation is included in GDP calculation in the US.

As of 2023, such imputations account for \$4 trillion in US GDP (round 14% of total).

In China, imputation to GDP is ZERO because China doesn't recognize the concept of imputed/implied economic output in its statistics compilation. Too bad your house is not assigned an arbitrary "productive value" once you buy it in China.

In my subsequent analysis, I noted[17] the advantages of focusing upon productive GDP excluding services, an approach that had been emphasized[18] by Jacques Sapir[19], director of studies at EHESS, one of France's leading academic institutions:

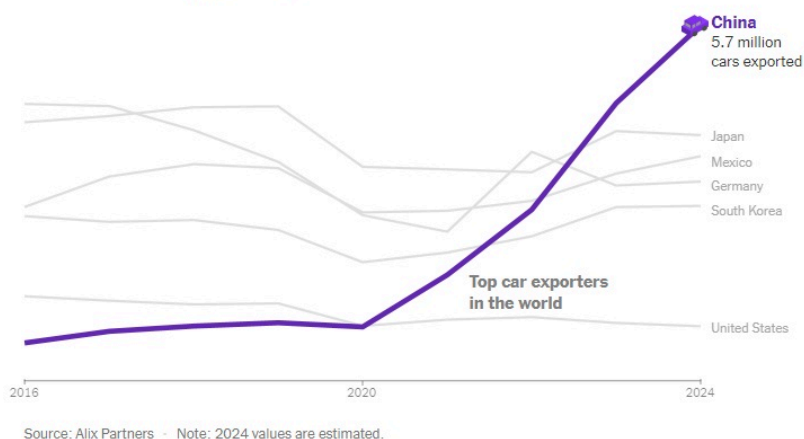
He argued that during periods of sharp international conflict, the productive sectors of GDP—industry, mining, agriculture, and construction—probably constitute a far better measure of relative economic power, and Russia was much stronger in that category. So although Russia's nominal GDP was merely half that of France, its real productive economy was more than twice as large, representing nearly a five-fold shift in relative economic power. This helped explain why Russia so easily surmounted the Western sanctions that had been expected to cripple it. Similarly, as far back as 2019, China's real productive economy was already ***three times larger than that of America***.

These economic trends favoring Russia and China have continued over the last couple of years, and Russia's real productive economy has now surpassed that of both Japan and Germany to become the fourth largest in the world. Meanwhile, China's lead over the nations of the West has steadily grown during that same period. I recently noted that although the *New York Times* has run numerous wordy articles describing China's alleged economic stagnation, an actual chart it displayed suggested something extremely different:

The New York Times

# How China Became the World's Largest Car Exporter

By Agnes Chang and Keith Bradsher Nov. 29, 2024



But automobiles are the world's largest industrial sector, with manufacturing and sales together totaling nearly \$10 trillion per year[20], almost twice that of any other. And the following month the *Times* published a chart showing the actual trajectory of China's auto exports compared with that of other countries, and the former had now reached a level roughly **six times greater than that of the U.S.**

Coal mining is also one of the world's largest industries, and China's production is more than five times greater than our own[21], while Chinese steel production is almost thirteen times larger[22]. The American agricultural sector is one of our main national strengths, but Chinese farmers grow three times as much wheat as we do[23]. According to Pentagon estimates, China's current ship-building capacity is a staggering 232 times greater than our own[24].

Obviously America still dominates some other important sectors of production, with our innovative fracking technology allowing us to produce several times as much oil[25] and natural gas[26] as does China. But if we consult the aggregate economic statistics provided by the CIA World Factbook[27] or other international organizations, we find that the total size of China's real productive economy—perhaps the most reliable measure of global economic power—**is already more than three times larger than that of the U.S.** and also growing much more rapidly. Indeed, according to that important economic metric, China now easily outweighs the combined total of the entire American-led bloc—the United States, the rest of the Anglosphere, the European Union, and Japan—an astonishing

achievement, and something very different from what most casual readers of the *Times* might assume.

Last year I produced[28] a table listing the size of the world's largest two dozen economies, including their nominal, real, and real productive figures. All this data was drawn from the CIA World Factbook, which conveniently provided estimates of the 2023 real PPP-adjusted GDP for the countries of the world[29], as well as the most recent figures for the nominal GDPs[30], the economic sector composition[31], and the national populations.[32] Since some of these estimates came from slightly different years, I'd rounded the values to emphasize that these statistics are merely approximations. Although I'd hoped that the 2024 economic statistics might now be out, they're not yet available on either the CIA or World Bank websites.

	2023 GDP	2023 GDP (\$Millions)		Per Capita Incomes		
Country	Nominal	Total PPP	Productive PPP	Nominal	PPP	Productive PPP
China	17,795,000	31,227,000	<b>15,114,000</b>	12,600	22,100	<b>10,700</b>
European Union	18,349,000	25,399,000	<b>6,782,000</b>	40,800	56,500	<b>15,100</b>
USA	27,361,000	24,662,000	<b>4,932,000</b>	80,000	72,100	<b>14,400</b>
India	3,550,000	13,104,000	<b>5,032,000</b>	2,500	9,300	<b>3,600</b>
Japan	4,213,000	5,761,000	<b>1,797,000</b>	34,200	46,800	<b>14,600</b>
Germany	4,456,000	5,230,000	<b>1,642,000</b>	53,000	62,200	<b>19,500</b>
Russia	2,021,000	5,816,000	<b>2,158,000</b>	14,400	41,300	<b>15,300</b>
Indonesia	1,371,000	3,906,000	<b>2,137,000</b>	4,900	13,900	<b>7,600</b>
Brazil	2,174,000	4,016,000	<b>1,096,000</b>	9,900	18,300	<b>5,000</b>
France	3,031,000	3,764,000	<b>798,000</b>	44,300	55,000	<b>11,700</b>
United Kingdom	3,340,000	3,700,000	<b>773,000</b>	48,800	54,000	<b>11,300</b>
Mexico	1,789,000	2,873,000	<b>1,020,000</b>	13,700	22,000	<b>7,800</b>
Italy	2,255,000	3,097,000	<b>805,000</b>	37,000	50,800	<b>13,200</b>
Turkey	1,108,000	2,936,000	<b>1,148,000</b>	13,200	34,900	<b>13,600</b>
South Korea	1,713,000	2,615,000	<b>1,085,000</b>	32,900	50,200	<b>20,800</b>
Spain	1,581,000	2,242,000	<b>578,000</b>	33,400	47,400	<b>12,200</b>
Saudi Arabia	1,068,000	1,831,000	<b>857,000</b>	29,200	50,100	<b>23,400</b>
Canada	2,140,000	2,238,000	<b>667,000</b>	55,200	57,700	<b>17,200</b>
Iran	402,000	1,440,000	<b>647,000</b>	4,500	16,300	<b>7,300</b>
Australia	1,724,000	1,584,000	<b>458,000</b>	64,400	59,200	<b>17,100</b>
Thailand	515,000	1,516,000	<b>673,000</b>	7,400	21,700	<b>9,600</b>
Egypt	396,000	1,912,000	<b>880,000</b>	3,600	17,200	<b>7,900</b>
Taiwan	611,000	1,143,000	<b>432,000</b>	25,900	48,400	<b>18,300</b>
Poland	811,000	1,616,000	<b>688,000</b>	20,900	41,700	<b>17,800</b>
Nigeria	363,000	1,275,000	<b>556,000</b>	1,500	5,400	<b>2,300</b>
Pakistan	338,000	1,347,000	<b>586,000</b>	1,300	5,300	<b>2,300</b>

If we focus upon the interesting metric of Per Capita Real Productive Income, we see that although the people of the Western bloc—the U.S., the EU, and Japan—are still comfortably ahead of the Chinese, the difference of about 35% is probably much smaller than most naive Westerners might assume. This may provide an indication that the actual standard of living for ordinary citizens in those different countries is not so very different, and may be rapidly converging. Meanwhile, although the Western media often pairs China with India, the figure for that former country is nearly 200% larger.

We should also recognize that a very substantial fraction of China's population is still rural, and their incomes are far below those of urban Chinese. This suggests that the actual standard of living for the latter may already be roughly comparable to that of Americans or Europeans, an absolutely astonishing development given China's horrendous past poverty. The videos of Western YouTubers either living in China or visiting that country seem to support that surprising conclusion.

For example, a young South African woman named Lizzie moved to China a few years ago and then persuaded her mother to do the same. Over the last couple of years, she started a popular YouTube channel, producing many videos of her daily life in the city of Kunming. One of these from last month showed off the very nice, fully furnished three bedroom apartment of one of her friends, spacious, modern, and possibly better in many respects than the living arrangements of a large majority of ordinary Americans. She emphasized the amazingly low rent of only about \$300 per month plus another \$100 per year for utilities.

[VIDEO LINK](#)

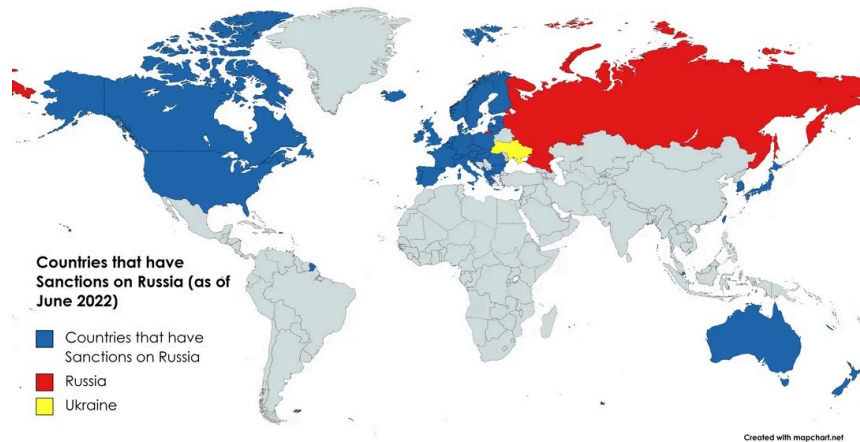
This constituted a perfect example of why PPP statistics are a much better measure of China's actual economy and standard of living than estimates based upon nominal exchange rates.

So if under that plausible metric of international comparison, China's economy is indeed already more than three times larger than America's and growing much more rapidly, Trump's belief that we would gain the upper hand by banning Chinese products from our market seemed a remarkably foolish notion. Attempting to bully and intimidate a country several times bigger than your own made no sense, let alone cutting us off from the rest of the world by simultaneously hitting them with huge tariffs.

After Russia's February 2020 invasion of Ukraine, the West imposed an unprecedented wave of economic sanctions aimed at drastically reducing Russia's trade with the rest of the world. The intent was to destroy the Russian economy, thereby destabilizing and perhaps overthrowing the government of President Vladimir Putin.

A major reason those sanctions failed so completely was that they were generally ignored by a large majority of the world's countries. Most importantly, as Russia's large and friendly

neighbor, China easily replaced all the consumer and industrial goods that Western countries had withdrawn.



But Trump's new tariff proposal amounted to implementing exactly the same extreme economic sanctions *against his own country*, and doing so across the entire world with no exceptions. So if sanctioning Russia had been intended to severely damage its economy, self-sanctioning America to a far greater extent would surely have the same consequences.

In my younger years, I'd greatly enjoyed the science fiction and fantasy of L. Sprague de Camp[33], much of which had a satirical or allegorical theme, and this included *The Fallible Fiend*[34], published just over a half-century ago. In that amusing tale, the politically diverse city-states of Novaria[35] were menaced by the looming invasion of a horde of cannibals, with efforts to mobilize them into organizing a united defense proving very difficult.

As an example of such problems, the polity of Solymbria annually selected its ruling archon by random lot. Unfortunately, that position happened to be currently filled by a professional wrestler named Gavindos, who was a particularly bone-headed fellow, unable to comprehend the desperate threat that his people faced.

For many years I've regarded Donald Trump as America's own Gavindos.

### Related Reading:

- President Donald Trump and Chairman Mao[36]
- American Pravda: A Rising China Faces the West[37]
- American Pravda: China vs. America[38]
- China, America, and the Economist[39]
- China's Rise, America's Fall[40]
- American Pravda: The Rise of the BRICS and the Fall of the USSA?[41]

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- [2] *Looney Tunes* => [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Looney\\_Tunes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Looney_Tunes)
- [3] recently interviewed => <https://rumble.com/embed/v6pbqct/>
- [4] Roman Emperor Caligula => <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caligula>
- [5] Trump boasted about all the money that his friends had made => <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/us-politics/trump-billionaire-profits-dropped-tariffs-b2731386.html>
- [6] some dark suspicions => <https://www.wsj.com/politics/policy/tariffs-insider-trading-investigation-fa881ba5>
- [7] apparently exempted => <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/12/technology/trump-electronics-tariffs.html>
- [8] terrible pressure from the bond market => <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/13/business/trump-risk-us-bonds.html>
- [9] reporting Trump’s stunning reversal => <https://www.wsj.com/finance/stocks/trump-tariff-pause-historic-stock-rally-4eaa35f7>
- [10] emphasized that concern => <https://www.wsj.com/finance/investing/the-market-is-in-a-new-mode-sell-everything-american-dda2ade4>
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- [12] provided similar warnings => <https://www.cnbc.com/2025/04/11/us-treasury-yields-investors-weigh-state-of-the-us-economy-.html>
- [13] I wasn’t terribly impressed => <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/13/your-money/retirement-bessent-stock-market.html>
- [14] seems obvious => <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/13/us/politics/trump-tariffs-trade-war-china.html>
- [15] most recently a couple of months ago => <https://www.unz.com/runz/confucious-deepseek-and-why-china-would-win-a-war-with-the-united-states/#question-5-comparing-the-size-of-the-two-economies>
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