

There's a New Coordinated Push for More Western Meddling in Myanmar

By Andrew Korybko

Asia-Pacific Research, June 07, 2024

Andrew Korybko's Newsletter 2 June 2024

Region: South-East Asia

Theme: Politics

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the Translate Website button below the author's name (only available in desktop version).

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

Click the share button above to email/forward this article to your friends and colleagues. Follow us on <u>Instagram</u> and <u>Twitter</u> and subscribe to our <u>Telegram Channel</u>. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Give Truth a Chance. Secure Your Access to Unchained News, Donate to Global Research.

The latest narrative is that the West should treat each ethno-regional rebel group as an independent actor on the pretext of coordinating with their security forces against the threat that Myanmar-based scammers pose to their citizens.

The latest phase of Myanmar's decades-long civil war is turning that country into another New Cold War battleground due to its geostrategic location between India and China. The official dispatch of non-lethal US aid to anti-government forces per 2022's "BURMA Act", which is likely a cover for facilitating clandestine arms shipments and other forms of relevant support, is being counterbalanced by armed Russian aid. Here are some background briefings that dive much deeper into the details of this conflict:

- 8 February: "Myanmar's Three-Year-Long Conflict Isn't As Simple As It Seems At First Glance"
- 23 February: "America Is Preconditioning The Public For More Meddling In Myanmar"
- 5 March: "American Meddling Could Disrupt Myanmar's Fragile Chinese-Mediated Peace Process"
- 18 March: "Myanmar's Rebels & Their Foreign Supporters Really Dislike Thailand's Four-Point Plan"
- 28 March: "TASS' Interview With Myanmar's Leader Had An Interesting Connectivity Tidbit"
- 5 April: "The West Is Returning To The Rohingya Issue In An Attempt To Divide & Rule This Part Of Asia"

 27 May: "Bangladesh Warned About A Western Plot To Carve Out A Christian Proxy State In The Region"

The above piece about more meddling in Myanmar concerned the Mainstream Media's efforts to popularize the narrative that one of its many rebel groups was peddling nuclear materials to Iran. It never took off and was therefore abandoned, but a new coordinated push for more meddling has just begun. It started on 30 May when the International Crisis Group, which is <u>funded by a slew of Western states</u>, published its report about "<u>Ethnic Autonomy and its Consequences in Post-coup Myanmar</u>".

The organization suggested that "Western and multilateral donors also need to explore far more flexible aid responses that are not predicated on the fiction of a central government authority" amidst Myanmar's 'Balkanization' into a collection of ethno-regional statelets. They predicted that these polities will be reluctant to forge the federation that they're all officially working to achieve after the war ends and will instead create a confederation that retains each group's de facto independence.

Reading between the lines, this is a thinly disguised call for the West to treat each polity accordingly on the pretext of preventing another Yugoslavia, which was referenced as an example of the worst-case conflict scenario in their report. One day later on 31 May, NBC News then published a piece about how "How Myanmar's civil war is rippling into the U.S. and around the world", which coincided with the Council on Foreign Relations' (CFR) one about "How Myanmar Became a Global Center for Cyber Scams".

The Western public didn't bite the nuclear narrative bait earlier this year for justifying more meddling so the new narrative is to fearmonger about the threat posed by Myanmar-based scammers. To be sure, this threat veritably exists, but the coordinated way in which awareness is being raised about it right now suggests ulterior motives behind this "public service announcement". It's also very concerning that the powerful CFR is involved in this as well given their track record of pushing for aggressive policies.

Putting everything together, these three information warfare products imply that the West should treat each ethno-regional rebel group as an independent actor on the pretext of coordinating with their security forces against those scammers that pose such a threat to West right now. In reality, however, such a move would be about institutionalizing Myanmar's Balkanization with a view towards forming a confederal union after the war ends if the rebels end up toppling the government with Western support.

Furthermore, as an alleged means towards the end of rooting out these scammers, the West might also more openly dispatch armed aid to the rebels and come clean about their other forms of support to them. In that case, Thailand might emulate the role of Turkiye in Syria or Poland in Ukraine by serving as the West's logistical support base for fueling this fierce proxy war if that happens. This new coordinated push for more Western meddling in Myanmar should therefore be very taken seriously.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share button above. Follow us on Instagram and Twitter and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

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 regular contributor to Global Research.

Featured image source

The original source of this article is <u>Andrew Korybko's Newsletter</u> Copyright © <u>Andrew Korybko</u>, <u>Andrew Korybko's Newsletter</u>, 2024

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Andrew Korybko

About the author:

Andrew Korybko est le commentateur politique étasunien qui travaille actuellement pour l'agence Sputnik. Il est en troisième cycle de l'Université MGIMO et auteur de la monographie Guerres hybrides: l'approche adaptative indirecte pour un changement de régime(2015).

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

www.asia-pacificresearch.com 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: editors@asia-pacificresearch.com