

The American dream between Republicans and democrats

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Abstract

In the run-up to the presidential elections that America is split in two between Blue and Red, between Republicans and Democrats, seems like a journalistic stunt rather than a representation of reality. We must not forget that about 40% of the electorate does not show up to vote. Furthermore, in the weeks preceding the vote, a part of the electorate shows an instability in their preference, moving from one party to another based on last-minute events. That is to say that about 50% of voters do not show up at the polls to vote or show a variability of opinions. Well, the real split in America and elsewhere is in the army of non-voters and those who instead go to the polls to vote.

The number of non-voters in the US presidential elections does not mean that the electorate is tired, but rather that they have difficulty recognizing themselves in one party or the other and thus solving their own and their families' problems. It would be absurd for citizens to give up the exercise of voting, which certifies the power of citizenship in managing the role of decision-maker. It should be added that rather than tiredness, we should speak of difficulty in finding one's own vision of life in the party programs. Let's consider that citizens decide on whether to consent or dissent to the leader in office based on the past and the state of daily well-being.

The press in America in general has highlighted what the president in office has done to control inflation and restore wages. However, there remains the recrimination for inflation and low wages. Thus, a sort of rotation occurs between the two parties in the sense that those disappointed by the Democrats can give their vote to the Republicans. In the absence of an alternative, they choose the rotation of the vote even if it is doubtful that what they had unsuccessfully demanded can be obtained by the other political group.

What solution can they have from the Republicans for the middle and less fortunate classes who are pushing for greater wage justice in a country in which the differences in income and wealth between families are enormous. As, on the other hand, in the major countries and continents. Perhaps relying on the unlikely claim of Trump supporters to improve the labor market by preventing the access of Latinos by closing or almost closing the border from Mexico; control already imposed by the outgoing administration. In conclusion, the margins of victory in the presidential elections remain narrow. Also, because a margin is being created between popular aspirations and the programs of the two parties, due to the difficulty of initiating greater distributive equity, in America and in the world. In conclusion, it is necessary to accelerate development programs through global coordination between continents and advanced countries and countries lagging, to contain the contradiction between the current development line and the sick planet.

Keywords: Social Rapports, Constant & Coordinated Development, Collectivity Voting, Presidential Election

Introduction

The American dream is entrusted to the now imminent presidential elections, so it takes the form of the two contenders Joe Biden and Trump. (As I write, the contenders have changed. Joe Biden has given up and launched Vice President Kamala Harris

for the nomination.) So, it seems paradoxical that the American dream takes on the guise of conservation with the blues of the current president or the reds of the former president. Yet, still on the partial level of the paradox, entrusting the mandate to the outgoing president in office (then, to the vice president) seems

anything but a gamble. The US economy is doing well even if at a less than excellent pace and inflation is calmly decreasing and should, according to the Federal Reserve, fall to 2% in 2025, that is, to the standard value of the equilibrium of the economy. Therefore, the political war between Red States and Blue States should develop towards what objectives, other than the development of the country to be accelerated.

It certainly seems strange that the objective of the followers of the American right is "Make America Great Again". What meanings can this expression (MAGA) must animate the prevailing interest in numerous states not only in the central United States. As we have said, the conditions of the American economy are flourishing even if they could improve. Yet, according to CNN, the advantage accumulated by TRUMP in the voting declarations is growing, despite the elusive objectives that the former president proposes. An advantage that gives up slightly with the entry into the competition of Kamala Harris. Precisely because they are elusive and not even clearly formulated: in foreign policy, often with reference to the need to conclude the wars in Europe and the Middle East. Certainly, priority objectives but which do not seem to be the motivations that drive a potential remarkable success of the Trumpian.

We cannot forget that the fundamental parameter to which the community refers during the periodic rounds of voting is always and, in any case, the general economic condition of groups and families. In America, the basic condition of economic well-being is disturbed by the presence of distinct groups that unfortunately participate in varying forms in the general economic condition. There are whites of various generations, Black people, and Latinos, and of course, and not least, Aboriginal people. Not only that. Because the state of the economy is altered and conditioned by intrinsic factors of the American economy, which we had a taste of in the speculative and financial crisis of 2008-2010. I mean, since the beginning of the century, the American economy has fueled a speculative crisis that has then spread globally.

Well, the tension of the American stock markets did not die out with the arrival of the serious financial crisis at the end of the first decade, but the speculative tension has remained in the veins of American society. With the obvious result of a progressive detachment between asset values and the real economy. In other words, while asset values rise without relation to the economy and the real market, the mechanism of the endless growth of asset values conceals to increase the wealth of a few stock market adventurers and the community struggling with the uncertain real economy.

In short, the cry for vengeance of Trump supporters is directed against the financial adventurers of which Trump is also a part. An anomaly that can help us understand the expectations of the great community and the selfishness of those who continue to maintain that the race of patrimonial assets serves the real economy. From the above, it appears evident that the issue that agitates America and overturns the balances among the community is not the state of the economy at all but rather the distribution of well-being in American society.

Addressing the issue of the accumulation of wealth in the USA and elsewhere is an issue that is unwelcome to politics, which should first try to reduce and contain the reasons that justify the centralization of goods and wealth. Moreover, without the owners of such great fortunes feeling the need, as well as the opportunity, to return to society a part, so unreasonably amassed. The division between blue and red, between Republicans and Democrats, would not have aspirations and ideological connotations of the respective parties but would be the fruit, not appetizing, of the eternal concern about the future that men and women carry with them from the times of the great shortage and scarcity of goods and resources.

One might think that the country - at the forefront of the economy - should not suffer because of the altered distribution of social welfare. Yet, the opposite is true. Because it is in America that the separation between the value of assets and the real economy has altered up to the financial crisis of the first decade and the gap between the race of asset values and the real economy is not diminishing, on the contrary. In such a context, it is comforting that the FED is implementing an extremely cautious monetary policy and is not adapting to the request to adjust interest rates downwards. Let us not forget that the strength of speculation is always low-cost and available money. Controlling the rise of the stock markets and real estate means controlling credit and placing a limit on the availability for speculation. The Fed's cautious stance on interest rates does not favor the economy. But the real economy is held back by the improper development of off-market asset values; therefore, it would not benefit from the fall in rates. While speculation would benefit with the offer of cheap credit, the distribution of well-being is distorted.

It remains to be seen whether a change at the top of the US Presidency can be made in the situation described above, also because the US billionaire is among the lucky ones, moreover, considered guilty of thirty-four charges regarding the falsification of company records to cover up a secret payment of money to a porn star, becoming the first former president ever convicted. There are not the best premises for him to intervene, if elected, to collaborate with the fiscal policy and the action of the FED.

Therefore, since the states of deep America are mostly Republican, what good government could the American right bring to the issue of the unfair distribution of income? Unfortunately, the American right is supported by the ambiguous inattention to the issue of the gap between finance and the real economy and does not seem to be the right interlocutor to play the role of pacification between the unacceptable race of the Stock Exchanges and assets and the real economy that suffers from excessive differences in resources between families. But the Blue Wall does not work. Why? The problems of the economy, during the mandate of Trump first and then of Biden who is ending, this insipid engine of ever-rising asset values has not been rendered inoperative, brought back to the rules of the market. In the unlikely and hypocritical hope that the growing values of finance can stimulate the economy. Unfortunately, the opposite is true.

¹The Federal Reserve held the benchmark interest rate steady at 5.3 percent at its meeting this week, but Jerome H. Powell, the Fed's chair, said a rate cut "could be on the table" at its next gathering in September, depending on the data. As Fed officials continue trying to bring down inflation by keeping interest rates elevated, they have also underscored that the central bank's goal is to maintain a healthy labor market.

If the former go up, the prospects of the real economy go down. Which is to say that in the face of the issue of the gap between finance and the real economy, the policies adopted both on the right and on the left have not reached the heart of the problem. Which is to say that according to this point of view that does not only concern the US economy but the global economy, the choice between the two contenders would make no sense. There-

fore, the tendency of many Democrats to change horses would make no sense, on the assumption that the outgoing Biden has aged, and it is better to choose, as in fact happened, a younger candidate, starting with Vice President Kamala Harris. (see figure 1) A generational change is good, but it might not solve the underlying issues which, as I said, are global issues that America can solve and have solved.

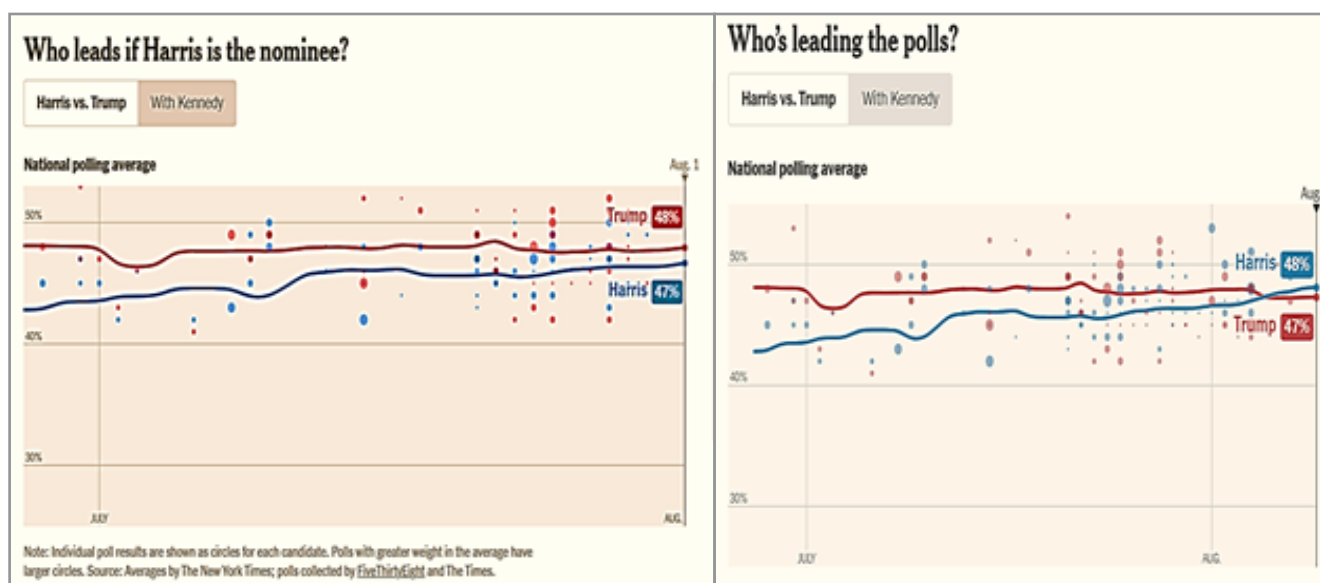


Figure 1: Voting declarations between the two contenders for the US presidency.

The Contradiction between the Logic of Development and the Damage that Pollution Causes to the Planet

Whether the battle is now lost in favor of the Republicans remains to be seen, because "Man does not live by bread alone". In the sense that drawing from the Gospel, there is no shortage of merits of the current presidency, and we must not forget the actions undertaken to mitigate the damage of inflation, which have certainly favored the less well-off class. Since the American community reports low wages hit by inflation, and an unequal distribution of income and resources, the following question arises: what innovations can the change of president or the confirmation of the current one bring in the field of wages? It may not be easy or even complicated to answer this question. In fact, if we look at the outgoing one, we cannot help but attribute merits that have responded in part (control of inflation and adjustment of low incomes). It is extremely complicated to find an answer that justifies the expected change of horse and the return of the right and Trump to the presidency.

The only or almost only aspect that can find consensus for the poor and especially for Black personnel is the adventurous policy on immigration. The current president has taken Trumpian positions on the control of the border with Mexico and on the control of immigrants. However, even attributing primacy in this matter to the former president, the whole litany on the subject is a farce. In fact, to affirm that low wages are the responsi-

bility of new migrants is simply false. Furthermore, it is no less incongruous to maintain that a few thousand more migrants could reduce jobs for Americans, especially Black people. In the meantime, jobs in the US are increasing even though the economic situation is not at its best. Furthermore, the US labor market structurally offers many low-level jobs, and correcting this trend is complicated.

We will return to this topic. As if to say that it is not politics and its decisions that can influence the decisions of the Boards of Directors of large multinational companies. The distribution of income and wealth that unfortunately characterizes the majority of large countries is also a constraint that is insurmountable even within a generation for a simple reflection. In fact, if we were equipped with a magic wand that in the space of a day or so equally distributed income and wealth among all the citizens of a state, we would not have found the "Happy Arab," but we could simply face an unattainable decline in the economy.

In fact, the structure of income conditions the structure of production and trade. In fact, luxury extends into all sectors of production and the economy, so that this large share of production and trade would become useless overnight, with catastrophic effects for the economy. This is to say that the entire production and commercial structure follows the scent of the dollar, in the US case obviously. Therefore, if we change the structure of

²Trump cannot erase the good management of the pandemic, the effectiveness of the vaccination campaign, the empathy and efficiency of the president in that phase. And then the positive bipartisan legislation that made it possible to avoid the recession and to relaunch the economy earlier and better than other parts of the world. In managing the crisis, but also, more generally, with economic reforms, Biden was much more effective than Obama who was a rock star while Joe never had charisma. And yet, he managed to have Congress pass important plans for the future of America: from the "Inflation Reduction Act" with measures for the environment and the energy transition to the plan for the country's vital infrastructure, to the "Chips Act" that gives new impetus to research in the most advanced technologies and the development of strategic production on American soil. I do not see how Trump can undo all this, nor what advantage it would have" Statement by political scientist Ian Bremmer following Joe Biden's renunciation of running for a second term.

income and wealth, we will have consequences that are anything but unexpected in the development of the economy and in production and trade, to be taken into obvious consideration.

This consideration certainly does not mean that it is not possible to make policies that improve the living conditions of the less fortunate classes, but the theoretical possibilities available are limited and range from a guided acceleration of development that privileges the poor part of the community. Well, accelerating the growth of a territory is a great puzzle that in any case requires decades of better quality of development. Think of Africa that, enslaved, colonized and then finally a free country, still struggles to free itself from the weight of the past. Let us not forget that at the state of the art there is a contradiction between fossil energy and economic development. Only the abandonment of fossil energy breaks the contradiction and opens the possibility of an accelerated economic development without the contradiction of pollution from an overheated planet. We are in a vicious circle in which social balance requires a more equitable distribution of income, but the necessary acceleration of development is not possible in order not to fall into the contradiction of encouraging the disease of the planet. What to do?

There is no easy way out, although one can hypothesize a difficult but still hypothesis. Before trying to answer this question, can we ask ourselves what policies could be introduced by the parties competing for the presidency of the United States? We are referring to the social problem that we have highlighted, which concerns the fight against inflation and the recovery of the loss of purchasing power of families. Well, on this ground the Democrats can offer greater guarantees. On the assumption that it is not just a matter of expanding the supply of jobs and reducing unemployment, which is already at a minimum, but of offering fair wages. The choice of Trump supporters to address the problem by putting a brake on immigration is a false problem. Thinking that the blocking of a few thousand Latinos from neighboring Mexico can correct the low wages accepted by irregular and non-irregular workers is a minimal vision. The problem is structural and is connected to the opposite theme of great wealth and disproportion in the distribution of income.

We are faced with a fiscal problem of taxation of income and wealth of families that the political parties do not address because otherwise they must fight the lobby of money and wealth. As I was saying, let us examine the problem from the point of view of the economy of families with low-to-medium incomes. Simply put, the problem is a more equitable distribution of resources. I remember that to overcome the impasse represented by the disease that the planet that humanity itself has created, the problem for global communities is an acceleration of development necessary for a plurality of problems. Starting with the replacement of fossil energy with renewables, a goal that

requires the availability of additional resources also to prevent developing countries, Africa first and foremost, from following historical patterns in terms of energy, instead of being able to activate renewables.

Obviously, the analysis of novel resources to stem global warming postulates that universities and study centers can have the necessary funding to combat pollution of the Earth's atmosphere and research into new non-polluting energies. At this point, I recall what I wrote on the subject in a previous work [1]. The disarticulation of the current development model between territories and continents is certainly one of the reasons for the bumpy path of global development. Consider, on the other hand, that the development route of communities follows an ascending and slightly inclined line in homage to the pollution problems of the planet. As if to say that the line of development always follows an obligatory path, that is, different lines of development cannot exist. The state of development of human communities is advanced or delayed, that is, disjointed, but follows a single line, from the Stone Age to the post-atomic era.

We must therefore believe that the development of human civilization is governed by universal laws, which affect the economy, that is, the life of human beings, just like the universal constants that regulate matter and energy in the universe. It should not be surprising that the economy of human development is also subordinated and made possible by universal laws and rules, because life itself is an exception and as such is safeguarded by rules that also affect the economy. Obviously, we cannot attribute the unequal distribution of wealth and income to universal laws, although in history we cannot but bless the destination of wealth to the intellectual manifestations and inventiveness of humans. Therefore, wealth is not an absolute evil but a probable need for the complex development we are experiencing. The excess of wealth is instead the manifestation of human selfishness and the chronic scarcity of essential goods, and not only, to which we trace the reasons and fears for accumulation. Therefore, selfishness is the child of scarcity and to escape this vice of humanity we must reach the stage of abundance.

America Split in Two, the Policy of the Federal Reserve
Now, returning to the topic that haunts us, let us try to give a justification to the US panorama that divides into two opposing parts, the blue and red of politics. But is it concrete or is it a journalistic version of a political landscape that would not be so contradictory? Meanwhile, I repeat that the America of the second post-World War II does not correspond to the present condition. The winner of the world war, as guardian of the world, is now an obsolete image. Other continents have appeared and ask to contribute to the balance of the globe. Asia, South America, and old Europe.

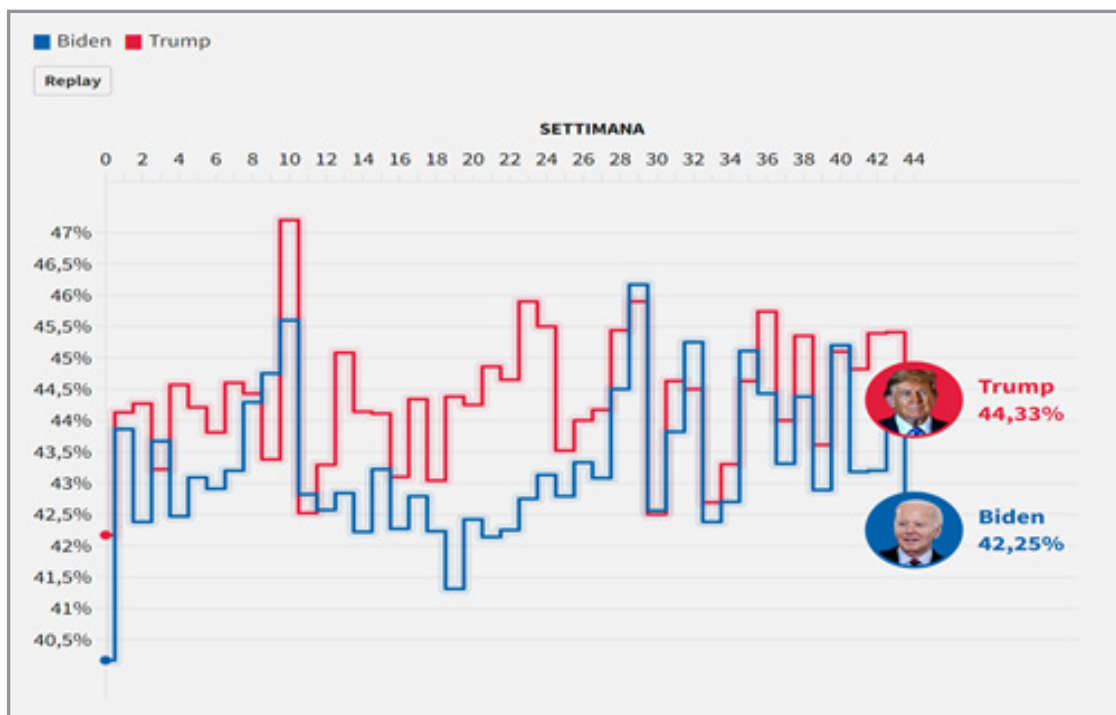


Figure 2: Blue and Red consensus trend observed for 44 weeks.

Source: FinScience

It is now necessary to give up the now obsolete concept of guardian and entrust the task of coordination, in the face of the many challenges that await humanity, to supranational organisms of the UN. The economy of opposing blocs that sees the West compete with the Asian giant and its collaterals is a mistake for humanity. Just as it is a great mistake to neglect the continents competing for development, Africa first and foremost, which instead must see their efforts coordinated with the continents and territories that are at the forefront. The point of view based on the coordination of global development is opposed to Trump's MAGA (Make America Great Again) which pursues the idea - now outdated - of America as the guardian of the world [2].

Even the journalistic thesis of America split in two, between Trumpian and Democrats, provides an artificial image of the American social panorama. It should be remembered, before reaching this conclusion, that voters in North America in presidential elections do not exceed 60% of those entitled to vote. We then add that in the weeks preceding the vote, a relative elasticity can be observed in the declarations of vote for the two major parties, as can be noticed in figure 2. The choice in favor of the two competitors (Joe Biden withdrew due to age, but it does not influence the reasoning we are following) can vary by some entities for or against. That is to say that the firmness of a limited group of voters appears to be in the balance under the influence of contingent episodes. Therefore, half of the citizens decide not to vote or are suggestible to last-minute events. The real division of the electorate concerns first the split in half between the group of voters and the other half thus characterized (non-voters or suggestible).

It can be added that before the withdrawal (inappropriate? perhaps) of President Biden from the race for a second term, the strategy of the two candidates also relied on the non-youthful age of the two candidates. Now let us ask ourselves how age could affect the politics of the candidates, moreover, to the advantage of the youngest (relatively)? Without any consideration of the policies conducted by Democrats and Republicans. A not minimal indication that the choice of the party to prefer does not seem to be so linked to the political baggage and programs of the two sides. But loosely connected to facts and conditions that can from time to time confirm or not the membership.

These brief notes seem to confirm that the voting decision is taken based on the experience of the recent past and the conditions of the economy, not considered satisfactory due to the still high inflation and low wages. Now the anti-inflation action conducted by the moderately rigid monetary policy of the FED is to be promoted for the resistance to the repeated requests to the central bank to cut rates, to give new impetus to the economic cycle, which is better than Europe. I repeat that the holding of interest rates (even an increase) is a factor in contrasting the dissociation in progress between the real economy and the financial situation, which is the ultimate reason for the slow decline of development in America. Not only that. Because it is still creating the opposition between the growing values of the stock markets and financial assets and the weak performance of the real economy. An acute contradiction because it expands virtual capital and sharpens the disparity between wages and large incomes. The gap between the financial situation and the real economy has been imposed since the beginning of the 2000s, with the world economy struggling with deflation.

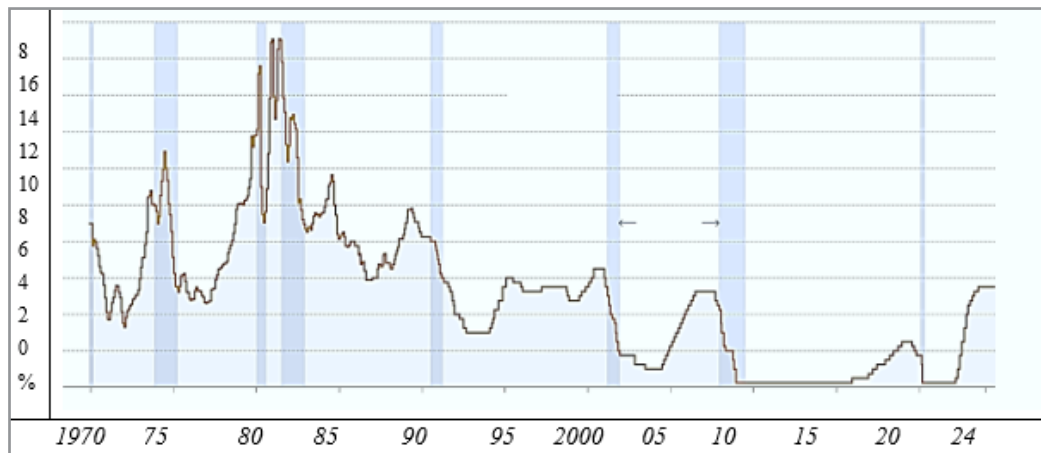


Figure 3: The rate of interest since December 2008 is the upper limit of the federal funds target range.
Source: Federal Reserve

Financial policy has given a suggestive response (cutting interest rates to zero), as can be seen in figure 3 from 2009 to 2017. A constant aid to the economy that has turned out to be a gift to speculation, which has taken advantage of cheap money to push up the value of assets, to the detriment of the economy that has remained weak in America but especially in Europe. Although the drop-in interest rates during deflation are certainly not to be condemned, the danger of a gap between finance and economy remains looming. Therefore, the drop-in rates to zero is under accusation, while a position of equilibrium requires that rates never fall below 2%, in the case of deflation. Considering that is an ideal number that represents the state of constant equilibrium and controlled growth of the economy, I recall a previous article [1].

IN synthesis, the ideal number 2% marks the stability of prices in a so far unattainable condition of constant equilibrium of the economy and gradual development without interruptions or recessions. A condition of stand by that can be reached only if the global economy (no single states or continents) reaches the still

distant stage of abundance, leaving behind the era of scarcity with all its limits in terms of social life, uncoordinated economy, unequal distribution of wealth and income. As well as responsible unfortunately for the panorama of conflicts and wars that are part of the history of humanity [3].

On the other hand, it seems that a dangerous game is being played on interest rates and the continuous game of speculation for the economy and to the advantage of speculation and easy profit. The Black Friday of early August 2024 is the result of attempts to distort the highs reached by stocks in America and elsewhere, to raise the alarm about an imminent recession of which there is no trace in the current sensitivity of the community on both sides of the Atlantic. (see figure 4A & 4B) Using the minimum specter of a reduction in hiring in America and with coordinated sales on both sides of the Atlantic, which therefore characterize Black Friday, the intention is to push the FED to maneuver rates downwards. In this story two blocks are facing each other; both speculation and international politics could be at stake. I am convinced that the FED is a tough nut to crack.

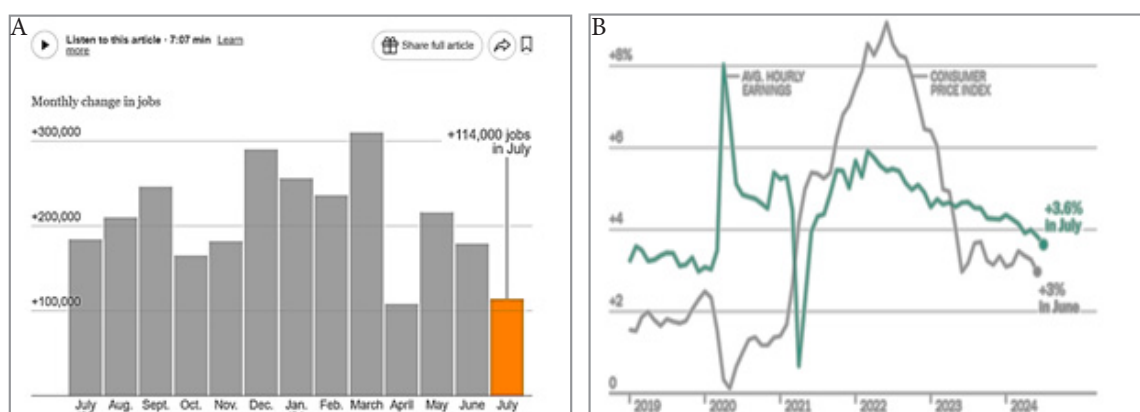


Figure 4 A: U.S. employers added 114,000 jobs in July, far short of forecasts, and unemployment rose to 4.3 percent, the highest level since 2021.

Figure 4 B: Wage growth and inflation slowed. Year-over-year percentage change in earnings vs. inflation (Earnings data is seasonally adjusted)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

America's role in the world and Trump's "Make America Great Again"

Let us not forget that the dispute between the two great political instances is based on America's role in the world. That is, a vision that is outdated by history and obsolete in the new world order. While the great mass of voters for the next presidential elections looks at the conditions of the economy and the desires of the middle class and less fortunate aimed at improving the living conditions of families. According to this point of view, the choice between the two great parties, the Old Party, and the Democrats, can be difficult in view of a potential solution to the issue of low wages and unequal distribution.

Therefore, attributing a new job offer that brings with it low wages to the porosity of the wall that divides from Mexico is at least unlikely. An evident mystification that traces the burning issue of the unequal distribution of wealth and income to the immigration of a few thousand Latinos. Solving the problem is certainly difficult but possible. In the meantime, choosing to tax excessive wealth with an additional tax does not seem to be a viable option, also because the parties, both parties, Red or Blue, receive large subsidies from the richest families.

It should be added that the largest wealth holders usually use part of their resources to do charity or health research and so on. It has always been part of the rule that great wealth contributes to charity. Considering this historical inclination of rich families, one can imagine that it would not proceed with a tax levy but with donations. According to this hypothesis, those with assets above a certain amount would be asked to donate each year an amount equal to 5 percent of their assets, for example, for five years. The sums thus paid would be used exclusively to provide additional income to the poorest part of the population and to larger families or families with disabilities.

As you can see, the proposal is cautious about the sums requested amicably, but you can be sure that such a proposal could have a positive resonance. That is, the tax burden is replaced with a donation that then alleviates the reaction of donors. For the operation to be successful, it cannot be decided country by country, also to avoid resorting to tax havens to hide one's resources. That is, it should be a globally agreed action for all continents through a special section of the UN, giving publicity to the most substantial donations. At the same time, as generations pass, a larger share of the inherited assets could be required, to be donated always to alleviate the social conditions of the poorest.

These provisions could be strengthened by establishing a simultaneous obligation for citizens who avoid donating. The

tax should in any case be lower than the amount to be donated. Undoubtedly, the practical implementation of provisions that apply to all those with large fortunes at a global level requires general consultation, the independence of territories and continents, and a solid and effective administrative structure of the United Nations. But it may be the best way to start a social order that has not always been anchored to money and wealth.

Given the above, political parties, particularly American red and blue ones, cannot propose in their programs norms to contain the problem of poverty at the local level, although the Democrats have demonstrated during the administration of the current president a strong sensitivity towards inflation and the related damages. At this point we can ask ourselves if the parties are still the sensitive interpreters of the will of the communities and follow their orientations? I repeat that we are examining the issue from the point of view of the community, which evaluates based on the improvement or worsening of the living conditions of the middle and less well-off classes. We must also consider that on issues relating to relations with other States and with supranational organizations, communications between citizens and politics are only loose. As if the fundamental matter of relations with foreign countries is precisely the parties and not the communities that are in any case holders of power. (see, figure 5)

How do US Voters choose between Red and Blue. Is the Relationship between Party and Voter Loose in America?

These observations do not concern American politics, but politics in general. I would add that the subject of foreign relations is not the subject of particular examination by party programs; and yet, armies and wars have been mobilized about relations with other states and other continents throughout the history of humanity. While the subject of present life and future generations is a specific subject of communities, which are the spokespeople for life on the planet. And yet, history says otherwise. Decisions of life and death are often entrusted to the decisions of others, be they monarchs, autocrats, tyrants, and government officials who make decisions that instead are intimately and profoundly up to communities, which are responsible for life.

On the other hand, every living being is afraid of death and always chooses life and its continuation. The living maintains the memory of the dead, of those who preceded them. With these premises it is inevitable to assign to communities the responsibility for the affirmation of life against death. It is inevitable that the long tragedy of war and conflict will finally end, and that the management of conflicts will finally be entrusted to the communities.



Figure 5: A selection of stocks that could benefit from Trump winning and a selection for Harris, compared with the performance of the S&P500
Source: FinScience

In short, there is a clear risk that the community will advance requests on the economic level that are not met with a timely response. On the other hand, regarding the positions taken by the two competitors, the undoubted merits of the Biden administration are highlighted by the press, which meanwhile are not met with adequate response by the community, which is concerned about inflation and daily spending. Reducing this tension in the population is certainly essential, however, there seems to be a relative lack of understanding between the voting community and the position of the parties.

It remains to be understood what are the reasons that push voters to choose, in apparent preference, the right-wing candidate, also given the relative lack of understanding of President Biden's management. In other words, it must be assumed that citizens of diverse backgrounds, rich and super-rich, that is, the upper part of the social scale, prefer the right. Well, for approximately 50% of the population to vote in favor of the red, it must be admitted that a sizable portion of the population of color, Latinos or in any case low-income turn to the right-wing party to obtain greater justice in terms of income distribution. We cannot think that voters voluntarily make a mistake because, if we admit that the community can make a mistake, it is evident that the entire construction on which democracy is based and its quality in the management of power would be meaningless. It must therefore be considered that the strategy of rotation of consensus is not only without alternatives but one that offers the possibility of putting pressure on the leadership of the parties to advocate one's own requests.

Naturally, a strategy of refusal can be exercised through non-voting, which could indicate the protest of citizens who do not choose the path of rotation. The hypothesis that non-voting represents a refusal of democracy, that is, the refusal of the main instrument available to citizens, must be rejected. This does not

mean that in countries, in large countries where democracy has not yet blossomed, communities have no power. First, because in government, even if autocratic, it cannot go against the will of its citizens. Furthermore, the rule always applies that, if development follows a sustained march, the community also appreciates autocratic government.

The issue of non-voting, which can represent up to 50% of those entitled to vote, deserves further observation. (The Endnote at the bottom of the document shows the available data on turnout for the voting-age population (VAP), and the voting-eligible population (VEP) since 1980). The hypothesis that they are facing the tiredness of the electorate must be rejected. It would be absurd for communities to give up their power of direction and choice, without any other motivation than tiredness. One motivation can be found in the growing distance between candidates and voters, but above all in the distance between the programs of the parties and the requests that come from citizens. We have already said that citizens decide to vote based on the past and current conditions of daily spending.

I am certainly not saying that citizens are indifferent to general policies, to relations with neighboring states. On the contrary. I think instead that even the most complex issues can be the object of popular examination, at an elementary or simplified level. However, decisions on the approval or disapproval of the government in office or the president in office are adopted based on the daily problems that citizens face and know every day. However, it is far from surprising that on relatively complex issues citizens express their opinion. Why?

Conclusion

First, let us distinguish between majority and minority. The minority in politics does not have the same powers as the majority. It is impossible for the community to follow the opinion of the

²Already on Monday, in a phone call to his campaign staff, the president had anticipated the topics he would be discussing: "We have to save democracy. Trump is a danger to the nation. I have six months left in office and I am determined to do as much as I can on foreign and domestic policy: reduce costs for families, continue to talk about guns, childcare and elder care, access to medicine. Climate change remains an existential threat. I will work with the Israelis and Palestinians to try to figure out how to end the war in Gaza, bring peace to the Middle East and bring the hostage's home. I think we are close to doing that. And we must keep our alliances together: it is critical to our security."

minority if we do not want to fall into an intellectual trap. It is doubtful, however, that even citizens in expressing opinions proceed by majority and minority. In fact, one wonders why the division should exist when the minority would have no tasks. We can think that citizenship acts as a single body with the sole exclusion of disabled people with mental problems. Well, because at a democratic level, we have a clear division between majority and minorities.

Well, it seems reasonable to think that majorities and minorities in democratic systems are a consequence of the social division between environments, rich and super-rich on one side and the middle class and poverty on the other. That is, the division would be necessary because the social aspirations and necessities of life are vastly different between the classes. Therefore, it seems logical to suppose that in a prevailing social equality of the components, which we can hope for in a society of abundance (the fear of scarcity is behind us), democracy can also coexist in a social unity. The community is a unitary organism, being the sole spokesperson in the underlying trends of the economy. In the hypothesis of a change in current social relations, linked to wealth and income, we can think that even on the level of democracy we could get closer to a unitary position.

When that is, there will no longer be reasons that make diversified positions necessary in democracy. It cannot be denied that democracy is also the sum of many voices, even different ones, because the interests are varied based on wealth and income but also on races, religions, territories, and level of development of the continents, which are also partly conditioned by the state of social well-being. It is not abstract to believe that in a new reality of abundance (at the time, there is no longer hunger in the world) also the issue of racial diversity, religions, territories etc., are subject to a progressive assimilation, that is, the diversities that still differentiate social behavior will tend to lose the reasons why they are distinguished today [4].

At this point, one might consider that the unitary community that is being referred to is several generations away and that it is not worth calling it into question. But the turning point in the social life of the community is truly far from our time. The times are indeterminate. However, in extreme synthesis, the times depend on global development, I would say through research and science[5-10].

However, it is a priority that the disjointed development of territories and continents be overcome with coordination at a global level, with the aim of accelerating the quality and quantity of resources produced. That acceleration is necessary, is evident if one considers that the capacity for innovation and study of universities and research centers must be strengthened. We need to replace fossil fuels, find the tools to contain and eliminate pollution, thus breaking the incongruence between the development of humanity and the disease of the planet, eliminate hunger and poverty with a non-polluting production capacity and so on[10-20].

On the other hand, there is no alternative. As we have already said, the line of progress and development of humans is univo-

cal. So, the different civilizations that have developed over time and across continents have always followed a path of social and intellectual growth, without any alternative. We have no reason to think that the path should not proceed in the future in a single direction [21-30].

This is to say that the development of humanity follows an obligatory path, defined by universal rules that govern and protect this process. It is therefore inevitable that there will be a turning point in the level of social relations linked to the progress of research and science, to the assimilation of diversity, to the rejection of war and conflicts that allow us to overcome the trap of human development in contradiction with the disease of our planet [31-39].

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²n short, the Republican line can be summarized in two points: huge cuts in public spending (we are talking about 14 trillion) in sectors such as the ecological transition and healthcare and a reduction in corporate income taxes. The plan has as its main objective that of reducing debt and deficit, avoiding expenses that would weigh down public accounts and above all using a good part of the revenues, exploiting first and foremost those coming from duties towards China and not only, to pay the accrued interest. However, we cannot speak of a real austerity policy, as the Republicans, as per tradition, intend to reduce the tax burden to incentivize the private sector and probably also to avoid damaging the medium-small businesses that benefit from subsidies provided by the government.

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- **OECD**: OECD Stat Database, various years
 - **IMF**: International Financial Statistics - Database, various years

The following table shows the available data on turnout for the voting-age population (VAP), and the voting-eligible population (VEP) since 1980

Election	Voting-age population (VAP) ^[9]	Voting-eligible population (VEP) ^[9]	Turnout ^[9]	•Turnout as % of VAP ^[9]	Turnout as % of VEP ^{[9][10]}
1980	163,945,000	159,635,102	86,497,000	52.8%	54.2%
1984	173,995,000	167,701,904	92,655,000	53.3%	55.2%
1988	181,956,000	173,579,281	91,587,000	50.3%	52.8%
1992	189,493,000	179,655,523	104,600,000	55.2%	58.2%
1996	196,789,000	186,347,044	96,390,000	49.0%	51.7%
2000	209,787,000	194,331,436	105,594,000	50.3%	54.3%
2004	219,553,000	203,483,455	122,349,000	55.7%	60.1%
2008	229,945,000	213,313,508	131,407,000	57.1%	62.5%
2012	235,248,000	222,474,111	129,235,000	53.8%	58.0%
2016	249,422,000	230,931,921	136,669,276	54.8%	59.2%
2020[11]	257,605,088	239,247,182	159,690,457	62.0%	66.9%

Source: Voter turnout in United States presidential elections - Wikipedia

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