



Ελληνική Εταιρεία Γεωγραφικών Μελετών
«Ο Στράβων»

TEMPORARY DIVISIONS OF THE WEST

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia three years ago reinvigorated the notion of the West as distinct political family, assemblage of states. Down the road, this led to a shift of possibly historic proportions; unnerved Finland and Sweden, got rid of their hitherto idolized political neutrality and hastily joined the Atlantic Alliance in pursuit of a solid security anchorage.

The advent of a new Trump Presidency across the Ocean changed the picture: Donald Trump being faithful to his positions, to make America a fortress again, reviving domestic economy, reducing foreign debt, obliterating woke culture, fighting illegal migration, supporting fossil fuel and last but not least setting the stage to contain China, has not only been bolstering Pacific alliances but also starting decisively to re-engage with a struggling Russia.

President Trump is facing in these endeavours stiff opposition from his NATO allies in Europe and Canada. Their “Boston tea party” is not exclusively geopolitical but ideological too; a fight of globalists against proponents of the nation state and traditional values. In Washington, they realize that their worldwide game of reasserting economic and political primacy cannot be won without pacification of Ukraine, even at the cost of accepting the *uti possidetis* (respecting though formal Kiev's sovereignty in all territories except Crimea). London and Paris are the cheerleaders in this paradoxical anti American “axis of resistance”. They risk losing this tug of war unceremoniously. History might be a source of lessons: in 1956, both UK and France ignored US Administration and ventured against Nasser's Egypt in a vain effort to reclaim the Suez Kanal. Now things may look less unpromising for the Saint Malo tandem, but the stakes are higher.

The European Union, before setting boots on the Ukrainian plains, should examine closely the domestic scene in Ukraine, while not underestimating mood dynamics of the European public. Britain's geopolitical concept with regard to the Continent remains steady from century to century. London's current policy instead of forging a joint European response - a futile exercise - to Russia in Ukraine, by default encourages re armament of Germany, last resort of Berlin in the face of the policies by their European allies.

Conclusion: Europe, is well advised to drop the anti Russian crusade under the guise of defence autonomy outside NATO and the EU and instead work hard to arrive at a workable compromise with the Administration.

Greece on our part should likewise work prudently to help prevail reason in the Continent, healing the wounds with Washington, staying firm in its bonds with the regional strategic partners and avoiding further friction with Russia.

***Stravon of Amaseia,
Attica,
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