

**The New Critical Geopolitical Riddle:
France, Israel, Germany, and Turkey at the crossroads.**

Special Strategic Report

Vasileios Valasakis

(Chairman of a financial Institution in the United Kingdom and holds an MA from Georgetown University (USA) in International Relations and National Security. He has also earned a Certificate in Terrorism and Counterterrorism from the University of St Andrews, UK)

Copyright: Research Institute for European and American Studies (www.rieas.gr)
Publication date: 10 October 2020

Note: The article reflects the opinion of the author and not necessarily the views of the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS)

As the German deep State is laying the groundwork to support the Federal Government's decision, whenever this is taken, to break out of the country's membership in the EU, a series of foreign affairs policies also direct Germany towards setting it free from the Atlantic leash. When set free, Germany will be unfastened able to run her own national policies. Then, and only then, she will overtly assist Turkey's pursuit of Social Darwinist policies directed at the States she feels surrounded by. Turkey's clash with the block of Israel, France and almost every other state actor from Caucasus to Libya will gravitate Germany into the dangerous loop of having to choose sides. Germany's choice in the Turkish clash with the post WWII world order will free her from a gag that is now preventing her from taking the step towards a closer union with Russia¹ and towards an energy secured future.

RIEAS (www.rieas.gr) @ Copyright Reserved – 10 October 2020

Long term planning and institutional consistency in Germany's independent national planning are creating conditions that warrants the execution of the perfect crime, something consistent with German DNA². The execution of the German policy of a spin out of her present alliances will not come in with cries of southern European sentimentalism³. On the contrary, it will take place only after the successful conclusion of a series of micro foreign policy 'wins' carefully planned and perfectly executed. The cumulative effect of these micro wins will result in the re-drawing of maps as we currently know them and will make a mockery of the so called 'international law' and the institutions that represent it⁴⁵. These changes will satisfy Germany's ever growing and insatiable appetite for energy and its quest for a fresh and young market to consume its products⁶.

In the series of Germany's micro policies, which when executed successfully result in non-linear long-term consequences, there are three that currently stand out. The first is Germany's hidden involvement in Ukraine's Orange revolution. The second is Germany's outright support of its WWII ally, the 'sick man of Europe', Islamic Turkey, that is challenging the world order as it was established by the victors of WWII. The third is a suave and testing move by Germany's constitutional Court to challenge European Institutions at their core.

Germany's involvement in the Orange Revolution, notwithstanding conspiracy theories⁷, was the product of deep state machinations and diabolical planning whose effects were projected in situ by exploiting the work and presence of NGOs⁸. The deep State conveniently manipulated *norm entrepreneurs, agents of socialization and pro-active elements*, called 'foundations' by the academia, to intervene in Ukraine's democratization process⁹. The covert objective of Germany's involvement in the 'democratisation' policy was to assist Russia to achieve a long-standing foreign policy goal, namely the annexation of Crimea. The corrupt and undemocratic methods of the government and the widespread corruption within Ukraine's State apparatus seeded the fertile ground of intervention by the *foundations* and assisted them in their role as the 'agent provocateur' of a doomed democratisation process. In other words, the German deep State did not create the underlying conditions in Ukraine that warranted

its intervention. On the contrary it found fertile enough conditions that made its planned intervention a walk in the park.

The power gap in Kiev prompted the Russian response that resulted in the annexation of Crimea. The German envoy in Ukraine at the time of the Orange Revolution was a career diplomat that previously served in Bonn at the Turkish desk. In Ukraine he oversaw together with the *foundations* the unfolding of the revolutionary events and had knowledge of the dubious actions of the NGOs. The Orange Revolution fed the newsfeeds of the West, where there was a feeling of exhilaration with the possibility of having a friendly government at Russia's backyard. A 'would be' friendly government however, in part of Ukraine did not come without paying a price. Russia always had a way of solving geopolitical matters with brutal force, thus the subsequent intervention and annexation of Crimea. Russia managed to conclude a long-term foreign policy goal, while Ukraine ended up having to approach the Russian government again seeking peace and settlement of the long-standing dispute between the two countries¹⁰. When the circle closed, the aftermath was revealing: Germany assisted a 'secret' ally to annex land; the rest of the West saw one more time its illusions of spreading 'democracy' in places where the seeds of democracy find no fertile ground to grow, go to tatters. Ukraine the overall loser, ended up with no more democracy and clearly less land.

The same German state representative is today conveniently stationed in Greece, where one wonders whether instructions from Centre are to apply his experience in assisting Turkey to grab land and sea areas where she has no title to, by conveniently manipulating to that effect the NGOs operating on the Greek islands¹¹. Those European islands form part of the sea basin which is rich in natural resources and are the outer borders of the EU. Those very resources, should they be grabbed by Turkey, could be used to safeguard the uninterrupted energy supply of Germany during its transition period to the Union with Turkey and Russia. Additionally, they will last long enough to feed Germany's energy needs on to the 22nd century at the expense of other EU member States that are seeking additional energy resources.

In August of 2020 Turkey came very close to achieving her own foreign policy goals. Among those goals was an all-out victorious war with Greece resulting in

the dismantling of NATO, and the subsequent Finlandization of the state actors in its periphery. The surprise outcome for the silently defeated Turkey was the result of the robust rebuttal of Turkey's naval forces by the Greek navy¹² and the silent presence of a French nuclear submarine in the depths of the Aegean Sea. Thanks to Mr. Erdogan's megalomania and Turkey's military intervention in Libya, the grabbing of European land and sea, hiding vast energy resources, was postponed for the immediate future.

Germany, using its diplomatic suaveness, is covertly backing up the wars that Turkey is fighting in its periphery. Wars that are asymmetric, unconventional, proxy and hybrid, all four attributes present at the same time at the same or at different military fronts. In the meanwhile, Turkey's archenemy, the Kurds, are patiently waiting to get by the powers to be the green light to form their independent state¹³. A green light that will be transmitted to them sooner rather than later should Turkey insist on establishing a permanent presence in France's southern soft belly. This will not only upset France but other powers in the periphery as well. Among them, Israel, and Egypt, that both have the hardware, the military manpower, and the political will as well, to strike efficiently and effectively against Islamic expansionism. Thus, the commotion in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, due to Turkey's 'revisionism', becomes, a quandary for Germany's deep state. The juggling act is omnipresent, as Germany is standing mute in the middle of alliances and loyalties she must balance when at the same time her state mechanism must support policies that are deeply undemocratic and very un-European. Her uncontestedly consistent loyalties to past relationships and alliances direct her to an upcoming clash with traditional European actors and the Anglo-Saxon victors of WWII.

As in the EU, Germany is carefully planning for its future, covertly working also within NATO to act as a buffer to any suggestion that Turkey commits any wrong doing, while she is pursuing undisturbed her aims in Syria, in Libya and the Aegean to grab foreign territories. Like the set up in Ukraine, Greece and Cyprus are being set up to be the losers of the remapping of the Middle East and the Mediterranean. There is a large possibility that both EU members may see their territorial and sea rights grossly violated for the benefit of the would-be Unholy Union (Germany, Russia, Turkey, and later Iran). Turkey at the forefront of this Union's attempts to Finlandize its periphery to safeguard additional sources of energy, enough to carry her and her allies on to the 22nd century.

In the meantime, the already redundant NATO, falling into the carefully planned trap by Turkey and Germany, feels double crossed as its usefulness is being re-evaluated by the US. This leads NATO in the awkward position to avoid taking a clear side in the clash between its members, France, and Greece on the one side and Turkey on the other¹⁴. Turkey has skilfully managed to keep hostage a dumb and numb Secretary General who feels the squeeze standing aghast in a lose-lose position¹⁵. A Secretary whose words or actions are hostage to criticism either from the one side or the other or both. Thus, the Organisation's public announcements on these uncomfortable subjects are reminiscent of some old soviet desiderata that were announced during the days of the beginning of the end of a failed political system. The Secretary is also being put in an uncomfortable position by his patron, who ordered the withdrawal of 10,000 American troops from Germany, opening up Pandora's Box and laying the first stone in the rearming of Germany¹⁶. A rearmed Germany will result in the immediate and sudden but prescribed death of an organization that is still breathing only to keep Germany at bay.

Last but not least, the Judges of the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe stabbed in the back the ECB, effectively questioning the proportionality of the PSPP¹⁷, however abstaining from an outright opinion on the purchases of bonds and whether those amounted to covert printing of money. In practical terms those purchases were a means to legally sidestep economic German taboos that are reflected on the legal texts of the EU. Nevertheless, by its actions the Constitutional Court challenged the very foundation of the EU¹⁸, which as a supranational organisation was acting legally over and above the national institutions. The Constitutional Court with its micro action posed deeper questions about the foundations of the economic orthodoxy that determine the legality of the actions of EU institutions without explicit German consent, when the EU needs deeper integration and stronger cohesion by its members. At a time when capitalism is under attack infected by an autoimmune disease, EU member States are trying to balance on the economic level state interventionism and the free markets, and on the political level a mix of localism against undemocratic centralism. Notwithstanding Brexit, Germany questioned the legal foundations of the EU treaties and shook the institutions of a trembling

superstructure when its mechanisms dared to question German hegemony over them.

This is a time of opportunity however, for aggressive actors, like Israel and France¹⁹, followed by Greece, Cyprus and Egypt, to stand up to Russia's and Turkey's strategic reconfiguration attempts and the German post-imperial challenges following the vacuum left by the partial US withdrawal from the area. Israel and France together with other Southern European nations, and the UAE, could form a bloc, that could counter a destructive, aggressive, and undemocratic opponent that is being formed. The French model of economic development may become attractive in a unified world of southern nations with a periphery among the other main actors which also comprises Italy, Portugal, Morocco, Jordan, and Lebanon. France is well positioned, culturally, politically, and militarily, to be in the driver's seat of this new Union that could be formed under her leadership. This European Mediterranean Union (EMU) could effectively counter on all fronts German diplomacy, her secret service and the deep state that are working closely with Russia, Turkey, and indirectly with Iran, to prepare the ground for the German spin off from the EU and the downfall of NATO.

France is facing this geopolitical challenge at a time when she has lost its leadership position in an Anglo-Saxon world of the WWII victors²⁰. This opportunity for France arises at a time when the Anglo-Saxon powers undergo a period of introspection and re-evaluation of their values. They try to re-establish their state system, a system that served them well for centuries. In this vacuum of power, France, through her use of military power and her nuclear deterrence force, safeguards a leadership position in a new bloc of the southern European and the Mediterranean States. She also employs a mixed economic model which, with some fine tuning, will be in the position to balance democracy with the need to freely innovate and create wealth and profit to individuals and corporations alike.

France, therefore, possesses the state structures to play a leading role in one of the two European poles that are now forming but extend beyond Europe. Her leading role was recently assured by the show of military might that she projected against Turkey, firstly having stricken with force in the Libyan desert, with unmarked flying platforms, and secondly by assisting Greece and Cyprus in their endeavours with Turkey's lack of strategic humility. France's aggressive

presence in both fronts kick started a new era of active interventionism and political and military role in the region. France, with its experienced administration and the democratic political infrastructure contributes the know-how to lead an extended EMU with a group of nations not only religiously diverse but also at different levels of economic development. The concrete material that will ensure the EMU's future is the mix of state intervention in the economic life and the free capitalist spirit on the micro level which secures the amalgamation of a healthy localism within a federation. Although the proponents in the opposing bloc of 'L' etat c' est moi' would always shield strong state intervention on the social and economic life, the EMU's common cultural background safeguards the workings of democratic institutions. This unlike the Unholy Union which will lose its democratic foundations, as DNA and history would prompt them to seek the rule of one.

Egypt will play a significant role in EMU²¹ as a regional actor and important economic and political partner assuring the stability of the foundations of the new structure. With its vast land it could become the EMU's buffer against the hordes of undocumented citizens of third world countries that wish to cross, legally or illegally, the European borders. Egypt's participation in a union where Israel will be not only a member but a leading actor as well, is something that is not only desirable by the other members of the EMU but also realistic as a concept. Arab States have moved on to normalise their relationship with Israel; Bahrain and the UAE, have already signed a historic treaty with the Jewish State²². This together with the corridor of security that Cyprus and Greece are providing to Israel, presents numerous opportunities of stability and progress in the vast Mediterranean basin as well as the Middle East. The abundance of the energy resources found under the Mediterranean Sea may have played a catalytic role to these newly formed alliances and cement the potential to form a counter force to the German machinations to spin off her current alliances and to reform to her benefit the post WWII order.

The EMU, as the half successor of a broken EU, is to be joined by the German speaking Austria, that may shift its loyalty from her German cousin, due to her strong objections to the uncontrolled Islamic expansion on the European continent that is sponsored by Turkey's MIT. This is a welcome add on to the EMU, one that is enriching its diverse cultural background and is strengthening a coalition of nations with distinct cultural values. Those values that will

underpin the cohesion of the core nations that are destined to counter the expansionist appetites of the Unholy alliance.

We are currently witnessing the formation of a new geopolitical map in Europe and the Middle East. When this new map is fully formed, it will resolve once and for all the 'Eastern Question', a quandary that was left purposely open for two centuries, leaving ample time for Turkey to pursue her own 'lebensraum' policies²³ and commit unpunishably innumerable crimes against humanity.

References:

¹ <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/gas-pipeline-nord-stream-2-links-germany-russia-splits-europe>

² Plato in the 'Republic' recounts the myth of Gyges, the poor shepherd that becomes the King of Lydia by unethical means, extrapolating that no man can resist stealing and killing under favourable for him circumstances, as morality is a social construct imposed from the outside and not a natural tendency!

³ 'Have an open discussion on the benefits and risks of euro membership. There is a clear risk the euro area will eventually turn into a transfer union to avoid yet another crisis. Maybe the broader European political project and some benefit to German exports are worth the price. But German citizens and institutions should explicitly weigh the costs and benefits and then decide.' In <https://www.omfif.org/2020/05/germany-needs-open-discussion-on-euro-membership/>

⁴ 'Germany is more difficult, as it still seems to place its enormous business interests in Turkey (its ally in the Great War), including large arms sales, above international law'. In <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2020/09/28/britain-greece-turkey-and-the-aegean-does-anything-change/>

⁵ 'Germany is more difficult, as it still seems to place its enormous business interests in Turkey (its ally in the Great War), including large arms sales, above international law'. In <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2020/09/28/britain-greece-turkey-and-the-aegean-does-anything-change/>

⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/08/opinion/nuclear-power-germany.html>

⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/2005/01/17/world/europe/how-top-spies-in-ukraine-changed-the-nations-path.html>

⁸ Arel, Dominique. 2007. "Why and How It Happened: Orange Ukraine Chooses the West, but Without

the East." Pp. 35-53 in *Aspects of the Orange Revolution III: The Context and Dynamics of the 2004 Ukrainian Presidential Election*, edited by Ingmar Bredies, Andreas Umland, and Valentin Yakushik. Stuttgart, Germany: ibidem-Verlag; Beissinger, Mark R. 2011. "[Mechanisms of Maidan: The Structure of Contingency in the Making of the Orange Revolution](#)". *Mobilization: An International Quarterly* 16 (1) : 25-43.

⁹ Matthias Brucker (2007) Trans-national Actors in Democratizing States: The Case of German Political Foundations in Ukraine, *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, 23:2, 296-319, DOI: [1b0.1080/13523270701317562](https://doi.org/10.1080/13523270701317562)

-
- ¹⁰ <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/ukraines-pro-russian-mps-plot-new-front-with-putin/>
- ¹¹ <https://www.euronews.com/2020/09/29/greek-police-accuse-33-ngo-members-of-helping-migrant-smugglers>
- ¹² <https://www.wsj.com/articles/turkish-greek-frigates-collide-in-the-mediterranean-sea-11597414995>
- ¹³ <https://www.timesofisrael.com/netanyahu-pans-turkish-invasion-of-syrian-kurdistan-offers-aid/>
- ¹⁴ <https://www.semedenergydefense.com/france-turkey-nato-libya/>
- ¹⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IxG4sNbX89Y>
- ¹⁶ <https://www.military.com/daily-news/2020/06/08/germany-us-troop-withdrawal-could-harm-nato-security.html>; and the apocalyptic version of the story in <https://www.thetrumpet.com/22254-germany-the-worlds-rearmament-champion>
- ¹⁷ <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/mopo/implement/omt/html/pspp.en.html>
- ¹⁸ <https://www.clydeco.com/en/insights/2020/05/germanys-federal-constitutional-court-takes-aim-at>
- ¹⁹ A relationship that certainly needs to be massaged and further promoted:
<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/fikraforum/view/why-it-is-time-for-a-stronger-french-israeli-connection>; <https://jiss.org.il/en/rafowicz-france-needs-israel-as-a-strong-and-firm-ally/>
- ²⁰ <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/the-macron-miracle-could-transform-france-into-a-global-powerhouse/>
- ²¹ Geert Klein Wolterink, 2020, 'Migration as a game changer' Leiden University. p.15 (unpublished)
- ²² <https://www.timesofisrael.com/marking-dawn-of-new-middle-east-israel-signs-historic-deals-with-uae-bahrain/>
- ²³ Tufekci, Ozgur. (2015). Turkish eurasianism and its impact on Turkish foreign policy in the post-cold war Turkey. 10.13140/RG.2.2.27304.42248. p.33