

Video: The USA and the EU Quarrel, But Remain United Against Russia and China

By [Manlio Dinucci](#)

Global Research, June 14, 2018

Region: [Asia](#), [Europe](#), [Russia and FSU](#), [USA](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#), [Intelligence](#),
[Military and WMD](#), [US NATO War](#)
[Agenda](#)

While the G7 is fissuring over the war on customs duties, the same conflicting actors are regrouping to reinforce NATO and its network of partners.

Trump's tactical proposal to restore the G8 - aimed at harnessing Russia to a G7 + 1, thus separating it from China - was rejected by European leaders and even the EU itself, who fear being overridden by Washinton-Moscow negotiations.

However, the proposition was approved by the new Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte. Trump called him a "good boy" and invited him to the White House.

Nonetheless, this remains a communal strategy. This is confirmed by the latest decisions taken by NATO, whose main members are the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy, plus Japan as a partner - in other words, all the powers of the G-7.

The meeting of 29 Defense ministers (for Italy Elisabetta Trenta, 5 Stelle), on June 7, unanimously decided to strengthen the anti-Russia command structure by more than 1,200 personnel; to set up a new Joint Force Command for the Atlantic, based in Norfolk (USA), against "Russian submarines that threaten maritime communication lines between the United States and Europe"; to set up a new Logistics Command, based in Ulm (Germany), as a "deterrent" against Russia, with the task of "moving troops faster across Europe in any conflict".

"Military mobility" is at the heart of the NATO-EU cooperation, which will be strengthened by a new agreement next July.

By 2020, NATO will deploy in Europe, 30 mechanised battalions, 30 air squadrons and 30 combat vessels, ready to use within 30 days or less against Russia.

To this end, as requested by the US, the European allies and Canada have increased their military spending by 87 billion dollars since 2014 and are committed to increasing it even more. Germany will take it in 2019 to an average of 114 million Euros a day and plans to increase it by 80% by 2024.

Germany, France, Great Britain, Canada and Italy, while they quarrel with the US at the G7 in Canada about customs taxes, in Europe are participating under US command in the Saber Strike exercise which mobilises 18,000 soldiers from 19 countries. The exercise was scheduled between 3 and 15 June in Poland and the Baltic, close to the Russian territory.

The same six members of the G7, plus Japan, will be participating in the Pacific, still under US command, in Rimpac 2018, the largest naval exercise in the world, aimed at China.

In these 'war games', from Europe to the Pacific, Israeli forces are participating for the first time.

The Western powers, divided by contrasting interests, are composing a united front in order to hold on, by any means necessary - war and more war - to their imperial domination of the world, which is threatened by the emergence of new state and social subjects.

At the same time as the G7 was splitting on the question of customs duties in Canada, China and Russia signed new economic agreements in Beijing. China is Russia's biggest trade partner and Russia is China's largest fuel supplier. Trade between the two countries will increase this year to around 100 billion dollars.

China and Russia cooperate in the development of the New Silk Road through 70 countries of Asia, Europe and Africa. The project - which contributes to "a multipolar world order and more democratic international relations" (Xi Jinping) - is opposed by both the US and the European Union - 27 of the 28 EU ambassadors in Beijing (with the exception of Hungary) claim that the project violates free trade and aims to divide Europe.

It is not only the G7, but the unipolar world order imposed by the West, which is under threat.

Source: PandoraTV

*

This article was originally published on Il Manifesto.

Manlio Dinucci is a Research Associate of the Centre for Research on Globalization.

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Manlio Dinucci](#), Global Research, 2018

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Manlio Dinucci](#)

About the author:

Manlio Dinucci est géographe et journaliste. Il a une chronique hebdomadaire "L'art de la guerre" au quotidien italien il manifesto. Parmi ses derniers livres: Geocommunity (en trois tomes) Ed. Zanichelli 2013; Geolaboratorio, Ed. Zanichelli 2014; Se dici guerra...

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

www.globalresearch.ca 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: publications@globalresearch.ca