

# Managing Asymmetry: Poland, Alliances, and the Politics of Strategic Temperature

Abdulqasem Bakhshi

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The modern European security environment increasingly reveals the tension between alliance dependence and strategic autonomy. In this context, strategic autonomy does not imply neutrality or self-sufficiency, but the capacity of a state to retain meaningful control over escalation decisions, diplomatic signaling, and long-term security priorities even while embedded in alliance structures. Poland's evolving relationship with the United States illustrates the challenges faced by states located near major powers while operating within alliance-based security systems. Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Poland has rapidly expanded its military capabilities and deepened its strategic alignment with the United States. While these steps are rational responses to heightened insecurity, they also introduce a form of risk asymmetry that carries long-term political, diplomatic, and strategic consequences. Managing this asymmetry—rather than ignoring it—has become central to Poland's future stability.

States located near superpowers often function, implicitly or explicitly, as buffer states. This role does not negate sovereignty, but it alters how risk is distributed. Foreign powers may provide security guarantees, yet they rarely internalize the full consequences of escalation borne by the host state. Strategic priorities are asymmetric by design: global powers operate across multiple theaters, while frontline states absorb localized pressure. In such arrangements, risk management is often externalized downward, leaving smaller states exposed to fluctuations in great-power relations over which they have limited influence.

Poland's historical experience has shaped its sensitivity to this reality. Józef Piłsudski's vision of Poland emphasized independence, territorial control, and strategic self-reliance. His enduring symbolic status across Poland's political spectrum reflects not ideological uniformity, but a shared recognition that autonomy is central to national survival. The interwar belief that restraint, demilitarization, or the avoidance of perceived threat could ensure safety proved catastrophically mistaken, culminating in Poland's partition by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Contemporary Poland has drawn the opposite lesson: security requires strength and credible alliances. Yet strength without political balance introduces its own vulnerabilities.

The presence of foreign military forces on national territory complicates the pursuit of full autonomy. Sovereignty is not merely legal control, but the capacity to make strategic decisions without excessive external constraint. Major powers such as the United States, Russia, and China rarely host foreign bases on their soil; instead, they project power outward. States hosting foreign forces benefit from deterrence but also inherit strategic exposure. The presence of allied forces influences how rival powers assess threat, intent, and escalation dynamics, regardless of the host state's own preferences. As a result, domestic decisions become embedded in broader geopolitical contests.

Since the outbreak of the Ukraine war, Poland has experienced a noticeable increase in strategic "temperature." This is reflected in expanded U.S. troop rotations, the establishment of permanent logistical and command infrastructure on Polish territory, and increasingly explicit Russian rhetorical signaling toward Poland as a frontline state. While Poland is not the primary driver of these dynamics, its role as a logistical, political, and military hub places it closer to the center of regional confrontation. Alliance support can mitigate immediate threats, but it cannot neutralize the perception effects generated by proximity, militarization, and shifting power balances.

Military investment further complicates this picture. Weapons procurement represents a bet on a specific future: one in which deterrence must remain credible and conflict must be avoided. These assets are costly to maintain and politically difficult to reverse. If strategic conditions change and threat perceptions diminish, military portfolios may require repricing. Offloading advanced weapons introduces new dilemmas regarding buyers, regional stability, and unintended consequences. Arms transfers, even when legal, generate second- and third-order effects that may undermine long-term security objectives. Militarization without parallel political risk management can therefore entrench insecurity rather than resolve it. This does not negate the necessity of deterrence under current conditions, but it highlights the long-term risks of allowing force posture to substitute for political strategy.

The core challenge is not alliance membership itself, but asymmetry. Poland's security relationship with the United States is structurally unequal: Washington retains global flexibility, while Poland bears localized exposure. This resembles a financial carry trade—profitable under stable conditions, but vulnerable to sudden repricing when external variables shift. Changes in U.S.–Russia relations, U.S. domestic politics, or global strategic priorities could rapidly alter Poland's risk profile without Poland having meaningful control over the triggering factors.

Managing this asymmetry requires deliberate diplomatic balancing. Poland can maintain strong ties with the United States while expanding political, economic, and security engagement with other influential states. Historical relationships, including ties with Israel, offer opportunities for diversification without direct confrontation. More broadly, reducing strategic temperature depends on communication, signaling, and the cultivation of diplomatic channels capable of lowering misperception. Deterrence alone is insufficient; it must be paired with mechanisms that reduce escalation risk.

Comparative experience offers limited but useful insights. Hungary's controversial approach—maintaining relationships with both Western allies and Russia—illustrates one

possible method of asymmetry management, though one associated with significant political, reputational, and institutional costs. Poland's situation differs substantially in scale, threat environment, and historical memory, yet the broader analytical lesson remains: alliance alignment does not eliminate the need for diplomatic flexibility. States that successfully navigate these tensions tend to combine military strength with political adaptability, gradually transitioning from security consumers to regional stabilizers.

For Poland, such a transition would represent a qualitative shift in political maturity. States like France, despite internal and external challenges, have long pursued strategic autonomy within alliance frameworks. Poland's path will differ, shaped by geography and history, but the underlying requirement is similar: strength must be embedded in a broader political strategy capable of absorbing shocks and reducing dependency-driven risk.

These questions are not abstract. As a long-term, law-abiding immigrant in Poland, I am acutely aware that security risks do not distinguish cleanly between citizens and non-citizens. This perspective reinforces, rather than replaces, the analytical point: societies under existential threat mobilize broadly, often informally, and the costs of escalation are borne locally regardless of legal status.

Several broader lessons emerge from Poland's current trajectory:

1. Alliance guarantees reduce immediate threats but introduce structural asymmetries.
2. Foreign military presence enhances deterrence while increasing perception-based risk.
3. Militarization without diplomatic balancing can raise strategic temperature.
4. Weapons investments assume future conditions that may change.
5. Autonomy requires not isolation, but diversified relationships and communication.
6. Reducing escalation depends as much on signaling and trust as on capability.
7. Political maturity lies in managing power, not merely accumulating it.

In conclusion, Poland's challenge is not choosing between strength and diplomacy, but integrating them. Alliance with the United States remains a cornerstone of Polish security, yet unmanaged asymmetry carries long-term costs. By consciously balancing deterrence with diplomatic engagement, Poland can reduce strategic temperature while preserving autonomy. Such an outcome would enhance national security while positioning Poland as a stabilizing reference point for other states navigating similar constraints in an increasingly fragmented international order.