

The international Developments and its Impact on American Policy in the Middle East as well as its Reflexes on Turkey, Kurds and the Syrian Crisis.



Studies

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16/1/2020

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Introduction: Many international and regional powers participate in the Syrian crisis, which has made Syria a field where the waves of international politics to clash. This may make it a scene to anticipate the future of the World Order in light of the international developments. Throughout the emergence of powers that seek to manage the state of hegemony exercised by the United States. Moreover, seek to establish a new World Order that would be multipolar after Washington took over the location and the description of the unipolar over the past three decades.

The Kurds formed a third local party in the Syrian crisis, and they were a neutral party in most stages of the crisis except a segment that bet on Coalition of the Opposition. They sought to find a real and a logical solutions and presented political projects that were and still constitute as a real exit from the maze of this crisis.

The effectiveness of the Kurds' role was hindered by Turkish attempts to block them in international arenas and forums, however, they managed to overcome this state of obscurity through diplomatic moves and field operations (military, civil, administrative), through which they won the respect and friendliness of the international community and international actors, especially the United States of America.

Turkey, led by Justice and Development Party (AKP), seems to be relentless, still trying to eliminate the Kurdish experience in north of Syria with blunt racial motives. It succeeded in Afrin following Russia's complacency and the Syrian government's leniency. It is striving to destroy the rest of the experience in the Eastern Euphrates. The Kurds seek to preserve it by all diplomatic and defensive means, which leads them to continue to deal with the International Coalition to ensure international protection as long as the Syrian Government continues to refuse to deal with this experience up till these days.

International contradictions constitute a fertile environment for the emergence of alliances that may not seem logical at first glance, but they were feasible in several historical tests. We could recall Mubarak Al-Sabah's experience through intelligent diplomatic maneuvers in his political page recorded by history in the early of 20th century that had been able to ensure the protection of Kuwait and to get it to safety. Throughout the international contradictions in the midst of the struggles amongst the Superpowers over the routes of the international trade at that time. It is similar to the situation that is now being activated by the emergence of international developments within the efforts of rising

Powers to break the unipolar system and end American hegemony. A situation that contributes to the creation of a contradictory interests of international environment and can be used by the Kurds to overcome Turkish arrogance, the same way as Mubarak Al-Sabah did by managing to get rid and overcome the Ottoman arrogance at that time, if they could make accurate political and diplomatic calculations.

Many high-caliber political and projects have emerged in the international economic arena, which seems to be targeting US policy; The Middle East and Central Asia are its main arenas and its “Greater Central Asia” project, similar to its previous project “The Greater Middle East”. The relevant Countries seek (Russia and China) to form political and economic alliances to counter the expansion of America, disrupting this project, harming its interests, and ending its global hegemony. These developments affect directly Washington’s policy in the Middle East; especially it poses a real threat to its interests and territories as well as affects the security of its alliance whom Washington relies on and their regions to establish positioned points and areas of influence in Asia and in the Middle East.

Superpowers deal with international policy issues based on; the issue of global hegemony, the depth of strategic issues and conflict of economic interests. It's the one that ignited disputes and crises around the world; beginning with the policy of Creative Chaos, which has inflicted in igniting revolutions in the areas of the former soviet union; Serbia, Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan within the period 2001-2005, to the unrests of Ukraine in 2010, which have led taking control over Ukraine by a Government-Affiliated to the West. The Russian reaction to annex Crimea Peninsula as it is being Russia's southern fleet center in the Black Sea, and another European-American reaction preventing Russia from passing the project of Turkish stream gas pipelines across Ukraine, to deliver Russian gas to the east and south of Europe. While America imposing financial sanctions on Russia in parallel with the sharp fall of the oil prices in the late of 2014, which has severely affected on the Russian Economy, which depends mainly on the exportation of oil and gas. They have also invested in international crises that have resulted in different circumstances and reasons, and in different parts of the world,

and have brought them to the forefront of their concerns and have begun to encourage and support the parties of these crises based on their interests, in accordance with the above-mentioned factors. From the crisis in Ukraine to Crises in the Arab Spring down to Venezuela Crisis.

International developments take over political dimensions that overshadow entirely on global political axes, and one of it is the crises of the Middle East, consequently, the Syrian case cannot be separable from the nature of these developments and its effects. Moreover, an analysis of the reality and the impact of the involved international, regional and local forces, is important to understand the depth of these developments, how serious they might be and the phases of its development

First Axis: The international Developments and its Impact on American Policy in the Middle East.

1- Eurasian Ideology.

Washington's definition of the "Greater Central Asia" project is an interpretation that differs from the Chinese and Russian vision and it is a term that defines Washington's tendencies towards purely strategic issues related to areas of influence throughout relationships with the State of the region to achieve Geopolitics objectives to crack down on Russia and China and to define and reduce their sphere of influence. Within their geographical borders and by guiding the course of the Countries of this region (Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and... so on), towards the south of Asia, and Russia and China's political approach must be avoided. Both of these forces are aware of that very well. That is what makes Russia, specifically, draws its project "Great Eurasia" in an attempt to confront the American project, and looks to the current Republics in Central Asia and the Caucasus and even Eastern Europe as Foreign States close to it and must be at the top priority of the Russian foreign policy. Kremlin has

sought to find a group of Eurasian political and economic Unions, besides the countries mentioned above, both China, India, Pakistan and Iran are included, and it is amongst Mr. Putin's major concerns. He has been sought to build "Great Eurasia" for a long time, and Russia considers any western manipulate in a region it will be considered going beyond Russian's redlines.

Turkey attracts the attention of Eurasian theorists; it has a strategic position between East and West, and it constitutes geographically a frontier point in the Asian Group, apart from being a confrontation point. That is why the efforts to combine with this group would be one of the biggest challenges for Russia, and this is what we believe is moving forward to a long-distance, and it is just waiting for the perfect moment of divorce between Ankara and Washington.

There is a hidden conflict in the halls inside Turkey between two broad political mainstreams; the two clusters; "the Atlantic and Eurasian". The Atlantic cluster is heading towards the west, whereas Turkey is being pushed towards the Russian-Chinese axis by the Eurasian cluster: both of them are in a feverish race over authority and leverage, each one of them leans on a giant economic clusters that each one of them has thousands of Turkish companies. The power of these clusters may overlap sometimes, along with the emergence of division signs amongst the ranks of Justice and Development Party; it divides between a segment support Eurasian Axis, and the other one spins around in the orbit of the Western-Atlantic Axis. This will probably lead to a severe mix of the internal Turkish papers to a point where it would be somewhat impossible to rearrange them until after a hard labor.

While the Atlantic Bloc continues to follow the traditional walk-behind the liberal principles of the World Order (with memories of the "beautiful time" of the Cold War), according to Turkish interests. The Eurasian cluster which includes, academic and political elites, military and security leaders that all of them belong to incompatible coalition. According to the mindsets of its members; left-wing nationalism,

Kemalist nationalism, and Islamism calls for strengthening the state's grip on Economy based on the Capitalism of the Central State conviction. It calls on Turkey to end its membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO) and to stop demanding to enter the European Union and promotes globally for the principle of the American hegemony collapse and the Turkish interests are now compatible with Russia, China, Iran, India, Pakistan.

Hence, the Eurasian mainstream, which is dominated the Authority, is led by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and supported by: Bernichek; the chairman of the Nationalist Patriotic Party, the main supporter of the Eurasian axis, and Bahcheli; the chairman of the Nationalist Movement Party. Which is in coalition with the Justice and Development Party in power. They lead a hidden conflict against the pro-Western mainstream. Since the eruption of the Arab Spring crises, or shortly afterward, they have sought to install the pattern in the Turkish foreign policy, which calls for joining the Russian-Chinese Axis.

Attempts of the Eurasian Orientation for Turkey, along with the declared American alliance with the Kurds, serve as a new case of the impossibility of filling the gap between Washington and Ankara in the near future. The international developments that will affect the nature of the US policy towards the Middle East, this will push for stronger Kurdish-American relationships at the expense of American-Turkish relationships being retreated as long as Ankara goes into that direction. What we have to do now is just imagine that Turkey will try to correct the path to fix this crack, it will inevitably crush by an internal widespread conflict. Firstly, it should get rid of Turkish President Erdogan and his Eurasian cluster with their auxiliary economic clusters and supporters. Secondly, on the abroad level, it will face Russia and Iran, which it has gone with them to far distances during the Syrian crisis, and then turning back is almost impossible, or it will be very expensive.

It is noteworthy that the Eurasian approach, throughout its theorist, Alexander Dugin; the Adviser of Russian President, Vladimir Putin,

explicitly calls on Turkey to remove the obstacle of the Armed Islamic groups by eliminating them in favor of the Syrian Government. So, the Eurasian Axis would be strengthened and dedicated for confronting (the Evil Atlantic Axis) “in the East of the Euphrates”, due to the fact that Kurds poses a threat on the Turkish National Security according to his view and his Turkish supporters’ views. They contribute in their partition policy that the United States of America manages in the Middle East, in which Turkey will get the largest share, along with charge that the Syrian Kurds have been under the Israeli guardianship without having any physical or moral evidence. From the above mentioned, this might lead to the permanent Russian-Turkish understandings in Syria, therefore, it is not out of the question that the Syrian territory would be in danger, in which it could be the sacrifice of these understandings.

2- The Chinese “The Road and Belt Initiative”

If Russia is considered as a political and military obstacle to the implementation of the American’s “the Greater Central Asia” project, China is an economic obstacle. The expansion of its power in Central Asia and the Middle East as well as the strategic understandings have become many between Moscow and Beijing that is what probably would lead to an imminent “Eurasian alliance” after the installation of the Chinese “Road and Belt” project, which is ringing the alarm for Washington

China has been promoting for its president's initiative Xi Jinping since 2013 to launch an enormous project seeks to accelerate the access of its products to the international markets. Which is called “the New Silk Road”, or “the Road and Belt”, which have built on the rubble of the “the Old Silk Road”. It aims to connect China with the world throughout huge investments in the infrastructure, along the Silk Road in its both branches (land and sea). This includes building of ports, routes, railway, industrial areas, and construction of gas and oil pipelines and internet and electricity. This would bring about its domination on the international trade routes, and the project was launched to connect

China with Europe, but it has extended and exceeded Eurasian border to include Africa, Latin America, and Central America, Caribbean Region, and South Pacific Region. Where more than 100 States and international organizations have signed on cooperation documents with China within the framework of “the Road and Belt Initiative” by June of 2018.

The new Chinese Silk Road threatens American supremacy and paves the way for the commercial and economic war between both parties. Its signs have emerged in Customs escalation that Trump’s Administration practices against industrial and commercial Chinese companies because the project seeks to adopt the policy of attracting the international Powers and its inclusion. That would be at the expense of the American political and economic power in all those places, consequently, the United States, as well as Japan and India, are considered the biggest critics of that project. Despite the fact that the American Media focuses on Russia, senior officials in the Administration and Pentagon consider China the biggest danger on American hegemony. China has a strong, huge and diverse economy, and its technical strength has rapidly grown and the project of “the Road and Belt” would add a doubled power to this economy. Moreover, the possibility of being coupled with “ the Eurasian Alliance”, that is what Washington would not allow to happen, therefore, it would not be something weird to imagine that this commercial war could transfer to armed confrontation.

Turkey is keen to participate actively in the project of “Road and Belt Initiative”, it has expressed, in more than one occasion, about its support for the project and its desire to expand the space of cooperation. It has participated in all meetings, which occurred in order to promote and publicize it. Furthermore, the strategic and location of Turkey between Asia and Europe never leave from the minds the theorists of the project. Asian banks and companies have contributed in major projects in Turkey such as the project of natural gas storage facility. It is the biggest storage project in the world under construction. The China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank contributes effectively and majorly in this project and the Bank itself has pointed out: that Turkey comes at the forefront of the states that achieve rapid

growth in gas and oil pipelines projects. In addition, the Turkish project “the Middle Corridor” aims to be part of the “New Silk Road”, and it is a plan to establish a transportation corridor connects Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan as a part from a project to connect between London and Beijing. It is the opportunity that the project of “Road and Belt Initiative” offers to the decision makers in Turkey to get back the strategic depth that they seek to impose. That is what brings about the issue of strategic depth of Turkey to the forefront, but this time, it gets the attention of the theorists of two projects (Eurasian & Road and Belt Initiative), and this creates a great concern for the critics of these two projects; Turkey was on the other side. I.e. beside the West and NATO for a long time ago and its tendency towards the Russian-Chinese Axis, as a stab in the back and waist and that is what forms the contradiction axis between Washington and Ankara and the other issues is just details and additions to this contradiction.

Turkish-Chinese dialogue and cooperation are growing at an accelerated pace and that is what is being encouraged and motivated by decision-making and studies centers in Turkey. The last visit by the Turkish President to Beijing, as well as ministries of foreign affairs meetings, indicate to an advanced partnership between them. Both parties have pledged more than once to deepen the mutual confidence to build strategic interests between Ankara and Beijing. Beijing expresses constantly about its support in protecting its national security and stability and its economic and social development in the light of (the economic war that the international powers have waged on). The attendance of the Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to the conference which has been held for promoting the project of “ Road and Belt Initiative” in mid-May 2017, has struck a heavy blow to the American-Turkish relationships, and Erdogan attended this conference along with Putin, while Trump was absent.

The Chinese-Turkish relationships were having lack of interest due to the tension resulting from China’s repression against the Muslim minority: Uighurs, Turkish descendant. Turkey was calling it “Genocide”, and for China to be able to take care of Turkish economy, Turkey supposed to

overcome the main political and historical disputes. That is what has led to ignorant of the Uighurs' issue and being reassessed by Turkey and the official Chinese TV network quoted from the Turkish President Erdogan: "it is a fact that the inhabitant of many ethnicities in the Xinjiang live happily and in development and flourish in China", he stated. It is a clear and obvious retreat from the previous Turkish standpoint, and this shift happened after the coup attempt in Turkey 2016 and along with the Turkish role in the ongoing conflict in Syria. The implications of these two factors have led to tensions between Turkey and its westerners allies and the tension has got worse by Washington commitment with the armament of Syrian Kurds to launch an attack on Raqqa: the alleged capital for ISIS that time. Which has led to a complete rotation and a fundamental shift of the aspect of the Turkish foreign affairs.

With all of the above mentioned, it is premature to consider that Ankara has tilted economically as whole to the Chinese side and this requires to change its policy completely towards the Uighurs, on the other hand, Turkish commercial balance is still achieving high rates in terms of exports and imports in dealing with the West compared with

low levels in dealing with China up till these days. However, the door remains open to many possibilities, especially, after the hesitation of European and American investors to give Turkey financial credits that would create a vacuum, which probably would be filled by the Chinese. If this scenario achieved, Beijing's political influence would largely increase on Ankara and this would make it more and more close to the Russian-Chinese Axis.

Second Axis: The impact of the International Developments on American Policy in the Middle East (Iran and Turkey)

1- The American-Iranian Struggle

Iran would be one of the States that will be included by the two previous projects. The "New Silk Road" will achieve; its economic openness on the

world, turning around on the economic sanctions which are being imposed on by America. It would achieve its infrastructure development, encouraging investment opportunities: especially, its geographical location is a land bridge between East Asia Countries and the Middle East Countries. This is what makes it striving to get to the Mediterranean as it is an old goal and a new one, and the mean to achieve the idea of Shiite Crescent, while the Eurasian project will give her political and diplomatic strength and this might lead to military alliance with Russian-Chinese if it is needed.

Today, the nature of the relationship between the United States and Iran depends largely on these facts. It appears on the horizon what resembles the post-WWII situation and the emergence of the Cold War, and, here, we mean the confrontation is open to all prospects between the United States on one hand, and Russia and China on the other hand. It is nearly an image of the feverish conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union at that time: Iran's role emergence is the only addition to the scene in this "War". Iran's role similar to the Turkish one in the Cold War, but it is upside-down, its role helps Russian and Chinese expansion. The US cannot get benefit from by building a Dam to impede this expansion, as it has benefit from Turkey and Greece against the expansion of the Soviet Union. Washington joined them to NATO when the Cold War features had emerged at that time, which will push the United States to hold onto the Kurds and their areas in Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and Iran, in the light of Ankara's refusal to confront Tehran, and who is behind it: Moscow and Beijing.

The relationship between Washington and Tehran blended with political characteristic. The relationship between Tehran and Tel Aviv draws half of its framework, while US interests draw its other half. At the time that the confrontation was on the statements level between Washington and Tehran, which has become honestly and openly and in the form of an actual confrontation in the Arab Gulf. This will interact extensively in the relationship between them in many fields, including Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon, and Bahrain. Whereas the Syrian field will constitute the widest field of them by virtue of the direct presence of the two parties, while in other places, their presence depends mainly on proxies.

Israel constitutes a big obstacle to the Iranian project to reach the Mediterranean and its large surrounding areas, and it is one of the most important corridors of the Chinese “Road and Belt Initiative” project. It is the most important areas of the Middle East concerning the Eurasian project. In addition, far from the ideological, faith-based ideals, in addition to its old objective to reach the eastern Mediterranean, Russian and Chinese projects support this objective, which is clear in Iran’s policy in the region and in its new attempts to crack down on Israel.

Tel Aviv is aware of the danger of the strap that Iran is trying to impose on as it is spreading slowly from Yemen to Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. If Egypt and Jordan had cooperated with it, Israel would have been in much worse condition. Therefore, if we excluded Israeli targets on Syrian El-Kuber Station, We would notice that most of the Israeli raids target Iranian centers and positions in Syria. Besides targeting Hezbollah centers in Syria and Lebanon, and Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) probably has recently been a target of these raids, as Washington aware of the fact that this extension imposes a collar on its areas of influence and interests in the Middle East. In general, and the Arab Gulf in particular, and it deals with this matter seriously and with great caution.

Iran’s lack of response to the repeated Israeli provocations in Syria and maybe in Iraq recently, due to Iran's deep calculations of the presence of a large gap between the forces. This gap lies in its lack of access to chemical weapon, which Israel has got for a long time ago, and the day that Iran will respond to these provocations is the moment of possessing this weapon. America seeks to prevent this moment to happen, and probably the withdrawal of Washington from the nuclear agreement with Iran because of Trump's concerns and his administration of this agreement in terms of not being able to restrain Iran and prevent it from getting this weapon. Which is an Iranian demand that is probably uncompromised by Tehran, as well as its dedication to maintain on the

Nuclear Agreement might indicates its benefit of agreement gaps in growing its nuclear capabilities militarily.

2- The American-Turkish Relations

It has been clear that both countries are getting far away of each other in many political issues and this clear turning point has started in relations since the military coup that Turkish President: Erdogan exposed to in the mid-2016. The Turkish intelligence and political services have accused the United States of being behind this coup that is what has led the Turkish President to move towards Russian and Chinese above-mentioned projects since that time, or shortly before that.

The Syrian Crisis has led to a dangerous turning point in the American-Turkish relations; especially, after Turkey has dropped Russian plane in the mid-2015. After American resentment of the Islamic Stream of achieving any progress in the Arabic region, including Syria, as well as, its resentment of this stream after the execution of the American ambassador by the Islamic Extremists groups in Libya, and Turkish refusal, in the beginning, to join the Coalition against ISIS. All of that was in conjunction with supremacy of Kurds in Syria; achieving victories against this organization, the International Coalition to defeat ISIS led by United States' willingness to support the Kurds. Then ally closely with them, which has led to even much worse American-Turkish relations and opening the way for Ankara in the journey of searching for new allies and installation of the Eurasian Tendency as a compass for Turkish interior policy and its foreign relations.

We should recognize the fact that Turkey is still maintains on its strategic depth due to its distinctive geographical location. However, the question is; Would Turkey get benefit of its location during the cold or worm confrontation between the US from one side, and Russia, China, and Iran from the other side. As the same, way it does have benefit after the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Turkish strategic depth was very attractive for the US to counter the Soviet extension in the post-War II era, US was willing to maintain on Turkey far from any Soviet breaching that would threaten the vital interests of the US in the Middle East. The American Chiefs of Staff had suggested improving the military situation in Turkey, as Turkey was in a vulnerable situation and a recession economy, and Washington worked to strengthen it, along with Greece, throughout the economic, military and political support. It was a relation between “the State and an Agent”, which has been imposed by aids that the US have provided it. In addition to a big difference in the military capabilities between the two States, while the Turkish foreign policy has completely become dependent on its sponsor and the external aids have become an integral part of the internal and external Turkish demands, that is how Turkey has subjected economically, militarily and administratively to the US administration. Turkey’s entry to (NATO) has formed the culmination of Turkish integration into the Western World and accepted together with Greece in 1952 after it had insisted on its request. In the following periods, the US aids have succeeded: pieces of equipment, training, and massive financing to the Turkish Army until it has become the second strongest army in the alliance.

Unlike to what was in the past, nowadays, getting benefit of the strategic depth depends on the size of Turkish correlation within Washington’s policy in the region. In fact, Ankara is too far away from Washington in the present, today, it belongs to Astana Alliance and has lost the route towards Washington and NATO. It has clearly lined up with Moscow, Beijing, and Tehran for the time being, and this is issue that Washington will not go easy with it. Concerning the first one, it is in an old competence with it, as for the second one, it has gone to announced commercial war with, and the last one, alienating has started to take frank and public track between it and the US. Someone probably would say: Is not it likely that Washington would compromise on the blood of the Kurds with Turkey, in return, to get back to its old situations. The answer is: there are indications that Turkey cannot retreat easily from “Astana Alliance” in the light of all this indulgence into Syrian opposition, along with its occupation to the Syrian territories from Jarablus to Jisr el-Shogor up to north of Hama, which is still going

on in this direction. That is where the endless problems begin, if it could or wanted to get back, the Kurds would not be the sacrifice, but its retreat would result in its acceptance the reality as it is, as the Kurds have become strategic allies for the US and the International Coalition and they are committed to them.

Third Axis: The International Developments' Reflexes on the American Policy towards Kurds and Syrian Crisis.

So, the US loses the most important ally in the next confrontation with Russia, China, and Iran and the only alternative, in this case, are the Kurds, as well as, its traditional allies in the region such as; the Gulf States, Egypt, and Israel. Kurdish areas have strategic importance in the Middle East, and it would be a proper alternative instead of Anatolia location and that is what we think that is underway. The Kurds have become a strong allies for Washington and they complete the conditions of turning to strategic allies, as the United States Deputy Secretary of Defense pointed out to the fact that the best experiences of the Coalition in the Middle East were with three forces; Iraq, Jordan, and Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). Washington realizes that if it was not for the Kurdish issue, Turkey would have rushed out towards the Russian-Chinese Axis without hesitation and the US-Turkish separation would have been much easier, which means that this issue is in the very core of both situations: reason and result, for the Turkish foreign relations.

1- Turkish Threats against the Eastern Euphrates.

Turkey is serious in its threats, and it is no secret the Turkish leaders have evidently announced recently that it would not accept a Kurdish entity, not even in South Africa, and the Turkish President had added to the text two new sentences "the Kurds either would accept to live in humiliation, or they would be buried underground". Somebody could say: there is Kurdistan Region Government (KRG); a Kurdish entity lives nearby Turkey and Ankara accepts it and has relations with. That is

where we should recall the fact that the (KRG) is a reality that imposed by the blood of its martyrs and the sacrifices of its people. The Turks were not happy about its recognition; because the emergence of KRG was from the ramifications of an international decision after “the Al-Anfal Genocide Campaign”, Washington had worked with its westerners allies to pass the Security Council Law labeled by number 688 on April 5 in 1991. It denounced the repression of Saddam Hussein against the Kurds, and the US, the UK, and France used this decision to impose No Fly Zone against Iraqis aircraft in the north of the 36th parallel based on the articles of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter related in the cases of threatening international peace and security. So, the Turks had no power to refuse it, besides, they had preferred to accept the idea of No Fly Zone rather than receiving hundreds of thousands of Kurds who would flee from the abyss of war. We should also be aware of the fact that if the Turks are done with the problems of the Kurds in Turkey, they would fight them in Iraq, and the referendum process recently is a good example in this regard, as they were among the most rejectionists. although of all their differences, Turkey has held meetings with Iraq and Iran as soon as possible, and they mobilized their Armies and their armored vehicles to deter the completion of post-referendum phase.

The new and ongoing threats by the Turkish president Erdogan to move militarily towards Eastern Euphrates to put the pressure again on Washington to yield to Turkish demands in the occupation of this region. As it came in conjunction with opening the road for the Syrian Refugees who arrived in Greece. This act was as Turkish warning letter for the European States that they would open the doors for them, if the Europe did not interfere in two issues. First one, is to stop Russian-Syrian Government advance towards Western Euphrates area that has been occupied by Turkey, and the second one is to support Turkey in the formation of Safe Zone in the Eastern Euphrates to be occupied and to be settled with those refugees. Plus, it is being blackmailed operation and a new opportunistic move to push the European States to give it financial aids in exchange of preventing those refugees from going to Europe.

2- Dimensions of the American-Turkish Agreement and the Idea of “the Safe Zone”.

The “Safe Zone” has aroused a lot of arguments and discussions in the Media outlets and on social media platforms recently, these discussions were about the Turkish aim from building of this Zone and about Washington is being serious in building it. The “Safe Zone” has actually existed, we mean that region which has had safety and stability since the time that has been protected from ISIS extension by People Protection Units (YPG), and then, by (SDF). Since Kobani battle up till now, it is under the protection of the International Coalition; composed of 80 State members. Milestones of this region have been installed after the elimination of the last strongholds of this Organization Eastern Euphrates, and still the process of securing the safety and stability is going on. However, it exposes to violation from ISIS sleeper cells and increases, whenever there is a threat from Turkish President Erdogan to move towards Eastern Euphrates.

Speaking about “Safe Zone” in terms of law would move necessarily into other paths, which pass throughout the concepts of human international law, United Nations Charter and the related international agreements. Although of being common, this Term is not official one, it meant the announcement of specific areas out of the limit and scope of the military operations. It was one of the main international response to the disputes in the 1990s and was a mixture between law and humanitarian work. This Term never mentioned except in the four Geneva Agreements in 1949, especially, the fourth one on Augustus/1949, for the protection of civilians during war throughout its articles 14/15 and the text of the article 23 of Geneva Agreements Appendices in 1977, without giving it a precise definition for those areas. In addition, there is no one article of the United Nations Charter states on the establishment of “the Safe Zone”.

However, many practical experiences have emerged for, such as North of Iraq (Kurdistan Region) and Kuwait in 1991, Bosnia and Herzegovina in

1993 and Rwanda in 1994. All of them were under the guardianship of United Nations after issuing decision concerning it in the Security Council, and have been undergone to logistic and military conditions. One of them is the agreement between the disputed parties on its establishment or imposition in accordance to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The removal of the military characteristic, its subjection to civilian administration, provision military protection by United Nations or the International Coalition Forces that has been in charged by them, imposition of No Fly Zone, and provision of safe corridors for the access of humanitarian aids... and so on.

In fact, the initial figures of this region have been drawn (the region of safety and stability) from the struck deal between US and Russia on September 10, 2016 in Geneva. Which was a result of long discussions between the two parties to avoid accidents between their aircraft, as Russia began military operation in the late of September 2015. In the meantime the US was leading the International Coalition in Syria and Iraq to fight ISIS since September 2014, and it seemed that it had secret articles, in which Russia had threatened to publish it a few days after they signed, Washington had hidden its articles even from its closest allies. It seems that both parties have agreed, without mentioning that in deal's articles, on the Euphrates River as a line between their deployment areas. The US has firmly dealt with those forces who have tried to violate this region many times without hesitation, although of Washington's violation and its allies to this line by conducting military operations in the Western Euphrates in more than one occasion, Russian response, in turn, said: these operations contradicts the previous agreements between Washington and Moscow.

For Turkey, "the Safe Zone" exceeds the issue of "its security concerns"; everyone knows that the current border situation is safe from the Syrian side. The Kurds will not embarrass their allies in the Coalition in threatening the border's security with Turkey. There is a violation from Turkish side; on one side, building the wall, and on the other side. The risk of farmers' work in their lands alongside this border, besides, the

direct targeting operations for innocent victims across the border, so Turkey aims in building this area to several goals, which are:

1- The elimination of the democratic experience that the Kurds have established in Northeastern Syria that is what the Turkish President stated: if they did not enter the Eastern Euphrates, they would regret it later, and he is aware of what he says.

2- The resettlement of the Syrian Refugees who spread out in Turkey: this policy enables Ankara to get rid of the burdens of those refugees after their situations have inflicted in worsening the political, economic, and military situation in Turkey, as well as, would contribute in the region's demographic change that would lead to the elimination of the Kurdish majority.

3- The Turkish military deployment 35-40 kilometers in depth is the completion of the last phase of the Milli Charter's goals, and there will be full control of Turkey on the whole Syria's North; beginning from the Kesab to Sinjar Mountains on the Iraqi-Syrian border.

Speaking of "the Safe Zone" during American-Turkish discussions is a different aspect, and it relates to Washington's unwillingness to lose Turkey as an ally. In spite of, its purchase of Russian weapon S400, despite the fact that the relationship has been intensified and it goes into two paths, the first one is Turkey's dispel of its concerns about "National Concerns", the second one is finding the common ground to satisfy both of its allies: the Kurds and Turkey. The American parties(officials and media) have frequently reiterated that there is no such agreement or discussion about "the Safe Zone", and what is being discussed is finding a common mechanism(a room or a center of the operations) to resolve Turkish security concerns.

The right name for this deal is “America prevents Turkey from entering into Eastern Euphrates, and it is diplomatic phase and would go on like that, if Turkey went through to solve this crisis peacefully and diplomatically, and it could develop to military operations on American side, if Turkey insisted to enter to the Eastern Euphrates unilaterally. The US is not committed or obliged to abandon these vital and strategic areas such Eastern Euphrates for Turkey, which flies out of NATO’S tune. It deals with Iran and violates US sanctions imposed on, it deals with the Syrian Crisis in conjunction with Russia and Iran, it enters in the core heart of the Eurasian Theory, and it contributes effectively in “the Road and Belt Initiative”. It is also no longer a vital and attractive scoop by American investments in the light of the Gulf State's existence, which fill this gap successfully, in the meantime, that these States have concerns about Turkish extension in Qatar and have become in a direct confrontation against Turkish- Brotherhood threat.

The above-mentioned reflexes a clear disturbance in both internal and external policies that Turkey lives: at home, the fall of the Turkish President and Justice and Development Party have almost become for sure. He will try hard to prevent it from falling, but the opposition has become stronger, and many of its supporters split up from his Party one by one, whereas externally, Turkey lives now between Russian Hammer and American Anvil, and everyone is looking forward to how things are going to end up eagerly.

The Outcomes and Recommendations...

1- Change in the balance of power towards the eastern wing of the world (Russia and China) would create a big contradictions amongst the Superpowers in terms of strategic and economic interests. It would have deep consequences, generally, in the international policy, and especially, in the American policy in Central Asia and the Middle East that is what alerts having a great risks that poses threat overall World, if these conflicts and competitions take the traditional ways in the developments of the crises. I.e. its transform to field military wars based on the previous experiences, and it is believed that these wars will not be

traditional ones; especially, all the main parties are from first-class Nuclear States, which would lead to global destruction that the humanity has never seen. Obviously, all parties are aware of this issue, so the human world probably will continue in this; Cold Wars, soft, proxy wars, armament race and the conflict upon; the deployment, power, and interests areas as exactly what it is.

2- If Iran constitutes a central problem that causes instability in the Middle East from the US Department of State's perspective, we believe that there is necessity to the formation of list that includes elements who play the central roles in the instability situation in the Middle East. This list would certainly, include Turkey, either in the second column, or in the first one, Iran tries to achieve "Shiite Crescent" and the spread of "Persianization". Turkey tries to control the Sunni World throughout "the New Ottomanization", as both States have contributed in creating an enormous destruction in the Middle East and crises that left victims whose numbers could no longer be counted, for the sake of achieving their goals.

3- Turkey contributes positively in all these developments, and it has begun to get closer to the opposite party for the US (the eastern wing of the world). It has walked away slowly from the Western Axis and (NATO); this is will not be without consequences. The US would use economic weapon against it, and that is what the Turks would probably avoid, just in case, by joining to the Russian-Chinese Project, besides, the US would play the Kurdish card, after a successful experience of cooperation and alliance with the Kurds.

4- Whenever, a wave of internal crises(political and economic) afflicts Turkey, to the extent of the prominence the Turkish Society's contradiction, its politicians rush to hit the Kurds inside home and outside. Because it seems as if the only thing that brings the Turks together. On the other hand, they are aware of the fact that the Kurds have been organized and in all their areas in; Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria, and whenever they have a chance to get their rights, they will never lose

it, the same way, as it had just happened in the World War I and the period followed that, so that, Turkey seeks to distract this coherence and good examples in this regard; from its military operations against Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) in its deployment areas, their attempt to hit the Kurdish democratic experience in Syria, the prosecution of People's Democratic Party's MPs and their arrest and the removal of Mayors of the Kurdish Municipalities is a clear evidence about that.

5- The Syrian crisis has become related to these developments and its consequences (Eurasian Theory, the Chinese Belt, Iranian extension and Turkish intervention). Because of the connection of actors in Syria with these developments, which help us to understand and draw the figures of the upcoming period over the near and medium term. The most important one is there is no threat on Eastern Euphrates, but the biggest danger on the western side of it (Jarablus, Al- Bab, Azaz, Afrin and to some point, Idlib which the only thing could save it, is the excuse of being under control of Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS): Al-Nusra Front previously). It seems that the Russian-Turkish accordance is deeper than the Russian-Syrian commitment due to the international developments that have been mentioned above. This would give Turkey the chance in attempting to maintain on its occupation with Russian tolerance in the first place and secondly the international one; its experience in Cyprus' occupation, its bases in Kurdistan Region are a dangerous indications that Turkey remains in the areas it has settled.

6- Turkey is serious about its threats, if it has the chance, it will never hesitate to eliminate the Kurdish nest in Northeastern Syria. However, the current conditions that these developments have created would change many equations. Washington realizes that Turkey will not join an alliance that antagonizes Iran for many reasons. Maybe one of the most important ones is the Kurdish issue in both Countries, besides of the continuous series of historical understandings between the two parties confirm a quiet relations between them since the first border agreement in 17th century. It does not need to renew any hostile situation with a neighbored State that they are already have common problems and economic relations. It is also moving to the Eurasian depth, which it

seems there is no way back in the light of these understandings with Moscow and all these disputes with Washington. As well as, it shares the China the same future vision for the Chinese “the Road and Belt Initiative” project, and these issues affects the US hegemony’s roots, its strategic interests and its deployment and areas of influence in the Middle East and the Central Asia.

7- The Kurds have fought Evil defending their region, Syria and the world, whereas Turkey planted the Evil. It has opened the route -back and forth- for the ISIS elements and have contributed in their extension and secured hospitals to their wounded ones, the free World should see these things closely: Turkey that neighbored ISIS many years has never asked a Safe Zone to save its security; ISIS was never posing a threat for the Turkish “National Security”. It is clear that all evidences and documents, that confirm Turkey’s connection and its political and intelligence institutions with ISIS, are existed, and the West(the West and the US) has got it and in front of their own eyes, but the complex economic ties, Turkey’s strategic depth and its role in NATO and the issue of Refugees.. and so on, all these issues hinder the West to take the necessary actions to hold accountable against it.

8- The US interests have become contingent on to what extent it shares its allies their crises in this region, in the light of these developments. The escalation and advancing of these developments would constitute much more risky situation in the Cold War period. In the light of unification of the efforts of both giants: Russia and China, beside the international parties such as; India, Pakistan and regional such as; Iran and Turkey. Based on that we could think that the first bullet the Turkish soldier will take, or the opposition fighter, might be American one, rather than of an SDF fighter, if they try to cross the border unilaterally towards Eastern Euphrates.

