

Ispravan napor Turske – Operacija Afrin

WWW.JPOST.COM

THE JERUSALEM POST

FOUNDED IN 1932

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 2018 • 26 ADAR, 5778

TEL: 03-524-1111 FAX: 03-524-1111

COMMENT & FEATURES

The Kurds in Syria have been played by Russia and Iran

By RAMAN GHANAMA

In January, Turkey launched an assault on the Syrian-Kurdish enclave of Afrin, which is controlled by People's Protection Units (YPG), a Kurdish militia that is considered to be a terrorist organization and an extension of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). At the beginning, the YPG claimed that the YPG had been fighting against the Syrian army for the last 10 years. But this is not the sole reason for Turkey's failure in pushing the Kurds back to the control of Afrin in 47 days. The YPG has been well armed by its allies, Iran and the Islamic State (IS), and this has clearly placed an impossible odds in its favor, wrote Turkey.

Along with this, since the failed coup attempt in 2016, thousands of Turkish soldiers have been arrested, most of whom were imprisoned in Anatolia. The Turkish army has been ordered to refrain from any military offensive and has taken significantly more territory. In addition, bringing in soldiers to Afrin would be interpreted as a sign of a more aggressive stance from Turkey, some rebel officials in the Free Syrian Army (FSA) have also taken part in the offensive, claiming that they have nobody on their side except Turkey. A YPG commander said the conditions of an agreement would be that Turkey would not be allowed to help the FSA, but the decision makers refused the request. The article, "A YPG pact with Turkey: How Istanbul's offensive might take and rule the enclave and link all the opposition movements. However, this operation is run directly by Iran and Russia and Turkey is only a supporting role. Moscow had told the Kurds to stand over Afrin to Assad. In response, the Kurds refused and promised "not to let Afrin with a unilateral spirit" in light of this. After the failed assault on Afrin, the YPG claimed that only Iran was involved in this agreement and that Russia was against it. However, the YPG commander added: "The agreement was reached with the Iranian and Russian governments but they were pushed out of this deal and the Kurds' leaders believed that they are not on their own." "Forces sent by Assad are very similar to those sent by Iran and it is not clear why they are in Afrin. The YPG had agreed to hand over some controlled regions to Assad and this angered some of YPG's members who didn't want an agreement with Assad or Iran. In 2016, on 20th and 21st of February some YPG forces left a few villages without fighting. They are against the idea of working with Assad as they believe Assad and Russian President Vladimir Putin are the main enemies of Kurds in Syria," said the YPG commander.

Russia and Iran want to secure the future of Assad in Syria, which requires the control of the northern part of the country and particularly in Latakia, Idlib, and Aleppo. Assad has signed a deal with Turkey on the border of working with Assad as they believe Assad and Russian President Vladimir Putin are the main enemies of Kurds in Syria," said the YPG commander.

Russia and Iran want to secure the future of Assad in Syria, which requires the control of the northern part of the country and particularly in Latakia, Idlib, and Aleppo. Assad has signed a deal with Turkey on the border of working with Assad as they believe Assad and Russian President Vladimir Putin are the main enemies of Kurds in Syria," said the YPG commander.

SOME SIRA SEES from artillery strikes near Afrin, Syria

The rightful struggle of Turkey: The Afrin operation

By AEDAN O'KEAR

Since the onset of the Syrian civil war, Turkey has been maintaining one important factor over and over again: its would not unilaterally act as a member of NATO. This was an act in itself to the people of Turkey, as it is to the people of Syria. In the last few years, Turkey's focus has been on the north of Syria. Its main goal is to prevent the flow of weapons and fighters from the north to the Assad regime in Damascus. Turkey has been successful in this, as it has managed to build a solid regime in northern Syria. Turkey has been successful in this, as it has managed to build a solid regime in northern Syria. Turkey has been successful in this, as it has managed to build a solid regime in northern Syria.

SIRA SYRIAN ARMY fighters stand on a hilltop in Afrin, Syria

Kim and Trump

By GEMMY KUNAZDE

As far as one can read the often impulsive decisions of US President Donald Trump, there have been no more than a few things: a) to show respect to the Korean people, b) to show respect to the Korean people, c) to show respect to the Korean people. Trump's actions are not based on a desire to show respect to the Korean people, but on a desire to show respect to the Korean people.

Kim Jong Un and Donald Trump

Od početka sirijskog građanskog rata, Turska je iznova i iznova objašnjavala jednu važnu činjenicu svijetu, a posebno članicama NATO-a: taj je rat jednako prijetnja integritetu Turske kao i narodu Sirije.

Kako je rat napredovao, strahovi Turske su se pokazali opravdanima. PKK, teroristička grupa koja već 40 godina izvodi terorističke akcije na turskom tlu, koja je oduzela 40.000 života turskih građana i koja je pokušala da izgradi staljinistički režim u jugoistočnoj Turskoj, pojačala je svoje napore, sukladno jačanju rata. Ovaj put su njene regrute obučavali profesionalci a njihovo oružje je obezbjedio Zapad. Kako su se događaji odvijali, pokušaj puča 15. jula se dogodio u Turskoj 2016. godine, te je postalo jasno da je teroristička grupa FETO pružila podršku PKK-u.

Sjedinjene Države još uvijek su naši saveznici, ali oni koji su ipak iznevjerili naša očekivanja. Turska konstantna protivljenja nisu dala nikakvih rezultata.

Teroristička grupa planira iskoristiti ovu novu poziciju kako bi imala lakši pristup oružju komunističkih krugova i nastoji izgraditi krvavu državu koja će prijetiti, ne samo Turskoj, nego i Bliskom istoku, pa čak i SAD-u koja ju je sve vrijeme štitila.

Nakon što nije bilo odgovora na sve njene proteste i zahtjeve, Turskoj nije ostalo drugog izbora, osim pokretanja vojne kampanje u Afrinu, koji je bio središte svih tih planova.

Turska je započela operaciju u Afrin, operaciju "Maslinova grana", u skladu s rezolucijama Vijeća sigurnosti UN-a 1624 (2005), 2170 (2014) i 2178 (2014) o borbi protiv terorizma, te 51. stavkom Povelje UN-a o pravu na samoodbranu. O kampanji su obaviještene sve strukture koje je Turska dužna obavijestiti, kao i zemlje priključene NATO-u i UN-u. Njen cilj je definiran kao uklanjanje PKK/PYD prijetnje u regiji, koja postaje sve jača i ustaljenija dan za danom.

Turska je, prije i tokom kampanje, više puta izrazila svoje poštovanje teritorijalnog integriteta Sirije i snažno naglasila da cilj definitivno nije "okupacija". Takođe je jasno da se kampanja odvijala sa znanjem Rusije od samog početka. Zapravo, teritorijalni integritet Sirije oduvek je bio kritična tačka u pregovorima dve zemlje.

Štaviše, turske vlasti jasno su izjavile da je turska obaveštajna služba, MIT, u kontaktu sa sirijskim režimom kako bi osigurala teritorijalni integritet ovih drugih. Tokom operacije, turski avioni su više puta izbacivali letke nad selima Afrina, kojima su pozivali na jedinstvo ljude iz Afrina i ohrabivali ih riječima: "Afrin pripada ljudima Afrina".

Kao što je poznato, sirijski rat je bio jedan od onih gdje su se mnoge uključene zemlje uglavnom borile avionima. Koalicione snage, a naročito američki borbeni avioni, proteklih sedam godina vrše zračne udare protiv zemlje, a Rusija, zaštitnik sirijskog režima, takođe vrši vazdušne udare, kao i sirijski režim.

Jasno je da je Turska, koja je druga najveća vojska u NATO-u, sposobna da provede svoju kampanju koristeći samo mlazne borbene avione. Zaista, jasno je da PKK/PYD ne bi mogla da se bori protiv vazdušnog bombardovanja i da bi upotrebom takvih bombardovanja Afrin mogao biti očišćen od terorističkih grupa za nekoliko dana, ako ne i sati. Štaviše, takva opcija bi spriječila bilo kakve gubitke Turske.

Međutim, u vrijeme kad je ovaj članak pisan, u Afrinu imao 43 šehida, a svaki dan dobijamo vijesti o novima. To je zato što je kampanja u velikoj mjeri kopnena operacija, a jedini razlog za to je sprječavanje civilnih žrtava.

Turska vojska je jasno uverila svijet da su svi ciljevi temeljno provjereni prije nego što su gađani i naglasila da se ciljaju samo terorističke mete i njihova skloništa, pozicije, oružje i oprema, te da se poklanja "izuzetna pažnja i osjetljivost" kako ne bi došlo do štete po civile ili životnu sredinu. Istovremeno, od samog početka ove akcije, turske snage nisu ciljale vjerske, kulturne, historijske i arheološke lokacije, kao ni javne objekte.

Tokom ovih sedam godina sirijskog rata, Turska je uvek bila odlučna da zaštiti civile, kako unutar granica Sirije, tako i izvan njih. U ovom trenutku bilo bi korisno zapaziti da je Turska bila ona koja je primila sirijske izbjeglice, koje su EU vlasti izbacivale iz svojih mora i koje su držale izvan EU ogradama od bodljikave žice.

Kolumnisti kao što je Robert Fisk, poznat po svojoj odbojnosti prema Turskoj, predvidljivo su na čelu kampanje protiv trenutne operacije Turske u Afrinu. Njegov nedavni članak u The Independent-u je u potpunosti zasnovan na dezinformacijama.

U svjetlu svih ovih detalja, važno je postaviti slijedeće pitanje: šta bi zapadne zemlje uradile ako bi bile u položaju Turske? Da li bi se povukle i gledale kako najkrvavija teroristička grupa na svijetu osniva državu tik pored njihovih granica? Ili bi u potpunosti stavili to mjesto sa zemljom u roku od nekoliko sati, koristeći svoje

mlazne borbene avione? Ili bi učinili ono što je Turska učinila: započela osjetljivu kopnenu kampanju koja bi trajala nekoliko mjeseci i bez sumnje dovela do gubitaka i visokih troškova? Odgovorimo na ovo pitanje citirajući portparola turskog predsjednika Ibrahima Kalina: "Operacija Afrin predstavlja test iskrenosti za zapadne zemlje."

1. <https://aa.com.tr/en/politics/turkey-opposition-mhp-supports-afrin-operation/1037638?amp=1>
2. <https://www.dailysabah.com/war-on-terror/2018/01/31/anti-terror-operation-in-syrias-afrin-has-no-occupation-motive-pm-yildirim-says>
3. <http://www.hurhaber.com/ibrahim-kalin-mit-sam-ile-istihbarat-iliskisi-kurabilir-haberi-369882.html>
4. <https://aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/in-3-tongues-turkey-drops-note-in-afrin-against-terror/1047794>
5. <https://aa.com.tr/en/turkey/turkish-military-rejects-propaganda-against-afrin-op/1056905>
6. <http://www.haber7.com/yazarlar/taha-dagli/2540259-afrinde-sivil-oluyor-diyen-yalancilar-kimlermis/?detay=1>
7. <https://teyit.org/afrin-harekati-ndan-oldugu-iddiasıyla-paylasilan-13-yanlis-goruntu/>
8. <http://www.bik.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Zeytin-Dal%C4%B1-Harekat%C4%B1na-Kars%C7%A7%C4%B1-Dezenformasyon-Faaliyetleri.pdf>
9. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10576100701558620?scroll=top&needAccess=true;>
<http://www.haber7.com/yazarlar/taha-dagli/2540259-afrinde-sivil-oluyor-diyen-yalancilar-kimlermis/?detay=>
10. <https://aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/afrinde-deasilari-birakan-teror-orgutu-sivilleri-alikoyuyor/1042077>

Članak Adnana Oktara u The Jerusalem Post (Izrael):

<http://www.jpost.com/Opinion/The-rightful-struggle-of-Turkey-The-Afrin-operation-544919>

<https://www.harunyahya.info/bs/clanci/ispravan-napor-turske-operacija-afrin>