

ABD Yahudi kulisi zenginlerinin bağışları ile New York'ta kurulu ve açıkca Türkiye ve Müslüman düşmanlığı içeren yayınlarda bulunan Gatestone Enstitüsü'nün Yöneticisi, aşırı sağcı ve bağnaz John R. BOLTON'un biraz önce Başkan Trump'ın Milli Güvenlik Danışmanı olarak atanacağını Beyaz Saray kaynakları tarafından basına duyurulması gelecekte Türkiye-ABD ilişkileri için çok kötü bir haber. Bolton'un daha beş ay önce bağımsız bir Kürdistan kurulması lehine yazmış olduğu bir makalenin kopyesini altta ekliyorum (bilindiği üzere Iraklı Kürtlerin 25 Eylül 2017'de uyguladıkları bağımsızlık referandumunu dünyada resmen destekleyen tek devlet İsrail'di).

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The New York Times

McMaster to Resign as National Security Adviser, and Will Be Replaced by John Bolton

By MARK LANDLER, JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS and PETER BAKER

MARCH 22, 2018

WASHINGTON — Lt. Gen. H. R. McMaster, the battle-tested Army officer [tapped as President Trump's national security adviser](#) last year to stabilize a turbulent foreign policy operation, will resign and be replaced by John R. Bolton, a hard-line former United States ambassador to the United Nations, White House officials said Thursday.

General McMaster will retire from the military, the officials said. He has been discussing his departure with President Trump for several weeks, they said, but decided to speed up his departure, in part because questions about his status were casting a shadow over his conversations with foreign officials.

The officials also said that Mr. Trump wanted to fill out his national security team before his meeting with North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un. He [replaced Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson](#) with the C.I.A. director, Mike Pompeo, last week.

Officials emphasized that General McMaster's departure was a mutual decision and amicable, with none of the recrimination that marked Mr. Tillerson's exit. They said it was not related to [a leak on Tuesday of briefing materials](#) for Mr. Trump's phone call with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia.



John Bolton, who will take office April 9, has met regularly with President Trump to discuss foreign policy. Credit Alex Wong/Getty Images

In the materials, Mr. Trump was advised not to congratulate Mr. Putin on his re-election, which the president went ahead and did during the call.

Mr. Bolton, who will take office April 9, has met regularly with Mr. Trump to discuss foreign policy, and was on a list of candidates for national security adviser. He was in the West Wing with Mr. Trump to discuss the job on Thursday.

“H.R. McMaster has served his country with distinction for more than 30 years. He has won many battles and his bravery and toughness are legendary,” Mr. Trump said in a statement. “General McMaster’s leadership of the National Security Council staff has helped my administration accomplish great things to bolster America’s national security.”

General McMaster had struggled for months to impose order not only on a fractious national security team but on a president who resisted the sort of discipline customary in the military. Although General McMaster has been a maverick voice at times during a long military career, the Washington foreign policy establishment had hoped he would keep the president from making rash decisions.

Yet the president and the general, who had never met before Mr. Trump interviewed General McMaster for the post, had little chemistry from the start, and often clashed behind the scenes.

General McMaster's serious, somber style and preference for order made him an uncomfortable fit with a president whose style is looser, and who has little patience for the detail and nuance of complex national security issues. They had differed on policy, with General McMaster cautioning against ripping up the nuclear deal with Iran without a strategy for what would come next, and tangling with Mr. Trump over the strategy for American forces in Afghanistan.

Their tensions seeped into public view in February, when General McMaster said at a security conference in Munich that the evidence of Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election was beyond dispute. The statement drew a swift rebuke from the president, who vented his anger on Twitter.

"General McMaster forgot to say that the results of the 2016 election were not impacted or changed by the Russians and that the only Collusion was between Russia and Crooked H, the DNC and the Dems," Mr. Trump [wrote](#), using his campaign nickname for Hillary Clinton. "Remember the Dirty Dossier, Uranium, Speeches, Emails and the Podesta Company!"

Mr. Trump selected General McMaster last February after [pushing out](#) Michael T. Flynn, his first national security adviser, for not being forthright about a conversation with [Russia's](#) ambassador at the time. (Mr. Flynn has since pleaded guilty of making a false statement to the F.B.I. and is cooperating with Robert S. Mueller III, the special counsel investigating Russia's interference in the 2016 election.)

General McMaster carried out a [slow-rolling purge](#) of hard-liners at the National Security Council who had been installed by Mr. Flynn and were allied ideologically with Stephen K. Bannon, Mr. Trump's former chief strategist, earning the ire of conservatives who complained that his moves represented the foreign policy establishment reasserting itself over a president who had promised a different approach.

General McMaster's position at the White House had been seen as [precarious](#) for months, and he had become the target of a [concerted campaign by hard-line activists](#) outside the administration who accused him of undermining the president's agenda and pushed for his ouster, even creating a social media effort branded with a #FireMcMaster hashtag.

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Last summer, Mr. Trump [balked](#) at a plan General McMaster presented to bolster the presence of United States forces in Afghanistan, although the president [ultimately embraced](#) a strategy that would require thousands more American troops.

General McMaster had been among the most hard-line administration officials in his approach to North Korea, [publicly](#) raising the specter of a "preventive war" against the North. He was among those who expressed concerns about [Mr. Trump's abrupt decision this month to meet Kim Jong-un](#), according to a senior official.

LINK : <https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/11134/kurdistan-independence>



Independence for Kurdistan

by [John R. Bolton](#)

October 10, 2017 at 3:00 am

<https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/11134/kurdistan-independence>

Iraqi Kurdistan's recent referendum on whether to declare independence from Baghdad garnered only slight attention in the U.S. Even the overwhelming vote (93 percent favored independence) and America's long involvement in the region did not make the story more prominent.

Nonetheless, we would be badly mistaken to underestimate its importance for U.S. policy throughout the Middle East.

Protecting American interests in that tumultuous region has never been easy. Not only does Iran's nuclear-weapons threat loom ever larger, but the struggle against terrorism, whether from Hezbollah, ISIS, al-Qaida or any number of new splinter groups, seems unending.

Less visible but nonetheless significant forces are also at work. Existing state structures across the Middle East are breaking down and new ones are emerging, exacerbating the spreading anarchy caused by radical Islamic terrorism. Non-ideological factors such as ethnicity and cultural differences are enormously powerful and best understood as movements in the region's "tectonic plates," stirring beneath the surface of the more apparent threats of terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

None of these tectonic plates has more immediate implications for America's Middle East policy than the Kurdish people's long-standing determination to have their own nation-state. Modern-era Kurdish aspirations for statehood emerged during the Ottoman Empire's post-World War I collapse, as European powers redrew the region's map. The Kurds were unsuccessful in pressing their case, however, and their lands were split among Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria.

Nonetheless Kurdish longing for a separate state never dissipated, leading to considerable conflict, most visibly in Turkey. The West largely was unsympathetic in recent years because separatists in Turkish Kurdistan channeled their major efforts through the Marxist Kurdistan Workers' Party. Obviously, during the Cold War,

Washington and the West generally had no interest in weakening Turkey and its critical geostrategic role as NATO's southeast anchor against Soviet adventurism.

Outside Turkey, however, especially in Iraq, Kurds played a much more constructive role, helping the United States in both Persian Gulf wars.

Iraqi Kurdistan became de facto independent from Saddam Hussein's Iraq in 1991, protected by the U.S.-led operation known as "Northern Comfort," which included massive humanitarian assistance and a no-fly zone over northern Iraq. Saddam's 2003 overthrow opened the prospect of reunifying the country, but Iranian subversion, using Iraq's Shia majority to turn the country into its satellite, refueled Kurdish separatism.

Iraq's Sunni Arabs were also unwilling to be ruled by a Baghdad regime dominated by Shia adherents, who were little more than Iranian puppets. The rise of ISIS in Iraq occurred in part from this hostility, just as in Syria, ISIS capitalized on the anti-Assad feelings of Sunni Arabs, who felt excluded and oppressed by the dominant Alawite elite in Damascus.

With the destruction of the ISIS caliphate in Syria, the question of what comes next is unavoidably before us. The United States needs to recognize that Iraq and Syria as we have known them have ceased to exist as functioning states. They are broken and cannot be fixed.

This disintegration reflects the Middle East's broader, spreading anarchy, and it provides the context for Kurdish Iraq's overwhelming support for independence from Baghdad.

I have previously suggested that disaffected Sunni Arabs in Iraq and Syria might combine to form their own secular (but religiously Sunni) state, which the Gulf Arabs could help support financially. Indeed, while substantial issues remain about allocating the Iraqi cities of Mosul and Kirkuk between Kurds and Arabs, the Kurds themselves are largely Sunni, which suggests considerable confluence of interest with their Arab fellow Sunnis. Helping a new Kurdistan and a new Sunni state might overcome the current split among the Arabian peninsula's oil-producing monarchies and focus their attention on Iran, the real threat to their security.

Unfortunately, but entirely predictably, our State Department opposed even holding the referendum and firmly rejects Kurdish independence. This policy needs to be reversed immediately, turning U.S. obstructionism into leadership. Kurdish independence efforts did not create regional instability but instead reflect the unstable reality.

Independence could well promote greater Middle Eastern security and stability than the collapsing post-World War I order.

Recognizing that full Kurdish independence is far from easy, these issues today are no longer abstract and visionary but all too concrete. This is no time to be locked into outdated strategic thinking.



Pictured: Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) President Masoud Barzani speaks to the media at a press conference on September 24, 2017 in Erbil, Iraq. President Barzani announced that the referendum will go ahead as planned. The KRG held an independence referendum on September 25. (Photo by Chris McGrath/Getty Images)

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