

A portrait of Joe Biden, looking slightly to the right, wearing a dark suit and a red and white striped tie. The background is dark with a faint outline of a world map.

**WEST ASIAN VIEWS ON
THE BIDEN
ADMINISTRATION**

2021



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INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 21st year of the 21st century, the undeniable reality is the creation of a multipolar world in the process. The balance of the world is changing and the United States loses its leadership in the economy and in the military sphere.

Presidential elections, the assault on the Congress and successive events also justifies this process. But on the other hand, it is already clear that the Biden administration will not succumb to this process peacefully.

The attitude of the Biden administration towards West Asian countries will determine the course of this process. To reveal this, we, as UWI, prepared a international survey on bilateral relations with the US and expectations on the Biden Administration.

We asked questions to politicians, strategists, experts from Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Russia and Turkey:

The Answers of the countries are presented in alphabetical order.

- 1. How do you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?*
- 2. Which are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?*
- 3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation from the US?*

We hope that the dossier we prepared will give important clues about the future of our world.

United World International



Ahmad Shahidov

Head of the Azerbaijan Institute
for Democracy and Human Rights

**WITH DEMOCRATS IN POWER IN
WASHINGTON, RELATIONS WILL
NOT BE EASY**

1. How would you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?

Under Trump, Azerbaijan-US relations continued as normal. There were no serious problems. On the contrary, concerns that the United States would provide significant assistance to Armenia did not materialize, and although the Armenian diaspora in the United States became more active during the 44-day war, there was no serious criticism of Azerbaijan from Washington. Donald Trump did not pay much attention to the South Caucasus region in general. From this point of view, US-Azerbaijani relations during his tenure can be considered a period of silence.

2. What are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?

Given that Democrats are now in power in the United States, we can say that US-Azerbaijani relations will not be easy. Under Barack Obama, the attitude of official Washington to Azerbaijan was accompanied by harsh criticism. Issues such as democracy and human rights, freedom of expression and media freedom, and freedom of assembly have always been a source of tension between the parties. At the time, Biden was vice president of the United States. In this regard, similar criticism of official Baku can be expected. Given that democracy and human rights are still sensitive issues for the Azerbaijani government, the current

concerns in Azerbaijan are understandable. In this regard, the Azerbaijani government has been carrying out serious political reforms in recent months, creating an atmosphere of dialogue with all political parties in the country, and opening wide opportunities for the free operation of the media. I think these are also factors that will serve to strengthen US-Azerbaijani relations. The issues of cooperation between the two countries are related to the fight against international terrorism and energy security, and Washington has always supported Azerbaijan on these issues.

3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation of the US?

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is over, and the Russian-mediated end of the conflict has seriously undermined US interests in the region. Therefore, I think that official Washington will first of all take steps to regain its lost prestige in the region and refrain from criticizing official Baku for a while. As Azerbaijan is the victor of the war, it is necessary to establish relations with official Baku on a different level. It will no longer be possible to put pressure on Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Therefore, Washington is interested in developing relations with Azerbaijan and will try to play a role in peace, reconciliation and reconstruction in Karabakh. Azerbaijan expects the United States to cooperate on these issues. The United States can take steps to clear mines, rebuild the region and ensure lasting peace in Karabakh. The main goal for Washington is to reduce the influence of Russia and Turkey in the region and to ensure US presence. At present, the US has influence only within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group, which has already lost much of its relevance.



Rakha Ahmed Hassan

Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt

“WE ARE COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES, BUT...”

1. How would you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?

The relation between Egypt and the US is a strategic one with many different aspects. It covers areas of trade, military cooperation, economy, political fight against terrorism, technology and many other aspects.

But there are some areas where we diverge.

We almost always have differences on the solution of the Palestine Question. Since the international community has brought the idea of two states, Palestine has the right to own the lands it controlled before the 4th of June 1967. This is only one part of the areas we differ.

Sometimes we can also differ in some other points regarding crises in the region, as Egypt is a major regional power and has a different than the United States, which is a global power.

Thus, there might be some points we differ in the regions such as Syria or Libya, but it does not affect the relations between the two countries in general.

There were some issues especially during the Trump administration concerning human rights. The US Congress and the State Department had written reports over human rights in all the countries of the region such as Turkey, Syria,

Saudi Arabia, Egypt and many other countries. These had caused some differences between Egypt and the United States, mainly due to the different circumstances in Egypt's fight against terrorism. But today there is a cooperation in military or economic areas. They are not satisfying for Egypt, but the relations are more stable now.

President Trump had previously promised that he would encourage American investors towards Egypt, but his promise was never realized.

2. What are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?

First I would like to mention that there are no conflicts between the US and Egypt.

We have a mutual cooperation for the benefits of the two countries and benefits of the entire region.

Egypt is also leading the peace process in the Middle East. So there are no conflicts, only differences as it is normal between any two parties. As we have read some of the statements of the President Joe Biden, he has given some positive signs for the Middle East.

First, he stated that the solution of two states would be revisited, in regards to the Palestinian issue. And this has brought him closer to Egypt and to the Arab world in general.

We have held a conference with Egypt, Jordan, Germany and France to discuss the Palestinian issue and will have international conferences under the United Nations.

Secondly, Biden will be ready to approach Iran.

This is focused on Iran, but if realized, then the US would lift some of its economic sanctions on the country. And this might bring back the deal between the 5+1 nuclear deal.

This will help in many areas such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, and it will ease tensions between the Gulf countries and Iran. So, Egypt evaluates this positively.

Joe Biden also said that he would bring back the US role as the global superpower, not by entering into conflict with everyone but by making harmony and cooperation around the world.

The issue of human rights may create some differences with the new US administration, since Trump said human rights issues were not really important for him.

But the Democrats put this human rights issue as a priority in their international relations with other countries. It would not really matter for the real relations, such as economic, military, trade or technology. For example, France is also concerned about our human rights, but they maintain their relations. That is because we have our point of view to our circumstances, and they have their own. But as President Macron said, it would not effect to the real relations between the two countries. The same would occur with the US.

3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation of the US?

Once again I would like to prefer the usage of the word "differences" and not "conflicts".

The cooperation between the US and Egypt in the peace process of the Middle East has of course led to many positive effects. But we are still pushing hard for the Palestinians. Also in the cooperation over the joint fight against terrorism, we might have some differences in some areas but generally we have an exchange of information, detecting the financial sources and recruitment for these terrorist organizations.

This requires an international network of information. So concerning this area, we have a strong cooperation with the United States. There is also military cooperation. The United States offers Egypt military equipment worth 1.3 billion USD, every year. This is protected through the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. So, it is these arrangements which will provide benefits for both Israel and Egypt.

There are also joint military training programs between the Egyptian and American Army. Maybe this was provided by some certain circumstances but it is an ongoing cooperation between Egypt and the US.

Also in terms of trade, we have Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ) agreement between Egypt, the USA and Israel. The agreement has increased the Egyptian exports to the United States.

Although not as much as expected, we still have many American investors in Egypt.

We have also cooperation in technological and industrial areas.

There are differences due to different prospects and aims and projects in the area.

Egypt has responsibilities in the region, so we have our prospects and the US as global power has its aims and projects.

We might have some differences in some areas, for example concerning regimes change in some countries such as Syria or Libya, which were dragged into anarchy. These constitute also a threat for Egypt.



Dr. Sadullah Zarei

Head of Nour Centre
for Strategic Research

BIDEN WILL NOT DIMINISH US HOSTILITY TOWARD IRAN

1. How would you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?

Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, and even prior to that, the US' relations with Iran have been hostile, with Washington's policies aimed at preventing the formation of the Islamic Republic and after its formation, at destroying it. Although there have been fluctuations in this hostility, the policy of 'enmity towards Iran' has never been off of the agenda in Washington, regardless of who was president.

America's hostility towards Iran escalated during Donald Trump's tenure and the result was intensification of sanctions. Iran has never been hostile towards Americans, and has only responded in self-defense. It has never assassinated any American individual even after Washington assassinated one of the top figures of the country, General Soleimani. We have never waged aggression on American soil while they have done so repeatedly on our islands. We never imposed sanctions against Americans, however, they imposed sanctions against Iran over and over again.

The hostility has come from the American side and we, as a government and a nation, must defend ourselves. We have defended ourselves effectively, and our nation has become one of the strongest in the region. This is while other countries of the region do not face hostilities from the US, Israel, the West and some regional states.

2. What are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?

Biden will take office faced with serious challenges. Last week, Fareed Zakaria, who is a scientific figure affiliated to the White House's research centers, said that the US' power was a result of economic accumulation, and so today, the country's weakened economic position is resulting in a reduction of its power in the international arena. America's power is on the decline, and Biden is forced to focus most of his energy on issues inside the country.

During his presidential campaign, Biden said that the country is in urgent need of \$3 trillion to solve internal problems such as environmental issues. When Trump asked about the source of this budget, Biden said that he intends to provide the money via increased taxes. For a government to receive tax and compensate for its lack of resources, the economic situation of that society must be healthy, and there are some real complications here. Biden is faced with a struggling domestic situation, and will need to dedicate a great of his time and tools to resolve internal issues.

America has long had an aggressive foreign policy, especially in the Middle East and West Asia. I believe that despite involvement with crises inside the country, Biden will not introduce significant change in its meddlesome policies in West Asia, and of course, the US will continue to support the Zionist regime. Efforts to contain Iran will also certainly continue-- these efforts may not increase but will go on as they had before.

There will be an aggravation in issues between America and Russia. Biden is accusing Putin of intervening in the US election in favor of Trump. Issues between America and China, however, will likely calm down to some extent, but the problems between the two countries will remain unsolvable during Biden's tenure. We may witness a calmer atmosphere between Beijing and Washington in the media. All in all, America's power will be

reduced in the region and the Americans will definitely be unable to maintain their troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. There may also be a reduction of US military forces in our region.

Ties between the US and Turkey will slightly improve during the Biden tenure according to signals that Erdogan is sending to the American side. It seems that hostility between America and Turkey will get slightly better, however, Westerners are not happy with Erdogan's success in Turkey. As I said in the case of China, the political rhetoric between America and Turkey will improve to an extent but the policy of eliminating Erdogan will continue to be on the agenda of Europe and America.

With regards to issues between Iran and the US, it was at the end of the Trump tenure that the Iranian Parliament ratified a motion according to which the government is obliged to reduce commitments to the JCPOA. The motion has also set a specific time period regarding the implementation of the Additional Protocol and after that, the government is obliged to carry out steps according to the motion. I assume that the Biden Administration does not want the Parliament's motion to be implemented and meanwhile, it also does not want to see a normalization in banking ties between Iran and Western countries and elimination of barriers in this regard.

Biden will likely engage in some political theatrics; for instance, he may nullify some of the resolutions of the Trump administration or remove some Iranian firms from the list of sanctioned entities. However, the basis of America's policy in the Trump tenure, i.e. sabotaging Iran's oil export and hampering normalization of Iran's banking relations with Europe and Asia, will continue. This means we will still face US-imposed restrictions on our oil exports and barriers in our banking ties.

Certainly Iran will not consent to lifting a number of sanctions

that have been introduced after the JCPOA in exchange for setting aside the Parliament's ratification. My prediction is that Iran would implement the Parliament's law, Americans would just adopt a series of symbolic measures, and nothing will be solved during the Biden tenure.

3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation of the US?

The power of Biden's America is less than that of Obama and Trump. Accordingly, Iran is in a better situation regarding the oil export despite the US opposition; this improved condition is not the result of agreement, but a result of America's geopolitical decline. I predict that Iran would be able to export 1.5 million barrels per day in 2021 which would be twice the figures of 2020.

Iran will have improved conditions regarding its international banking ties and also in major contracts with other countries such as China and Russia in the years to come.

It is important to understand that Iran neither adjusts its foreign policy based on the conditions of the US administrations, nor waits for the US measures for internal issues of the country. Iran will continue its policies in the region which are always based on a principled framework and set to be away from tensions with regional states.

Our relations with Turkey will go on with the same warmth as before. We will maintain our ties with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and farther countries. One should not compare Iran's foreign policy with the condition of the US administrations.

Since Jimmy Carter, the US has based its policy on enmity towards Iran and this will also be the case in the near future. We cannot sit and wait to see when Americans would abandon the policy of hostility towards Iran.



Israel Shamir

Writer, publisher

**“BIDEN WILL DO WHAT
ISRAEL NEEDS”**

elections more than about anything else. Otherwise, he would be worried by a possibility of Biden resurrecting Obama-2 (second term) policies towards Israel.

1. How would you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?

The relations were excellent. Trump did everything Israel asked for; including things beyond Israel's wildest dreams

2. What are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?

Israel would like the US under Biden to keep its achievements under Trump: (1) the US should remain outside the Iran nuclear deal and (2) the US should keep its embassy in Jerusalem.

Israel is slightly embarrassed by Biden's freeze on supply jets to the UAE. Israel doesn't like the Biden regime's interference in Israel-China cooperation. Israel is not happy about Biden's moves towards Palestinians. Israel wants the US to bomb Iran, and probably this is not going to happen under Biden.

3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation of the US?

Israel is going to its 4th elections within one year. Opposition to Netanyahu wants to sound more pro-Biden, saying Netanyahu was too much for Trump. This is a complicated issue. Probably Biden will do what Israel needs, but less war on Iran. Netanyahu is worried about his ability to survive



Igor Korotchenko

Russian military expert and member of the Public Advisor Board for the Russian Ministry of Defense

LIKE TRUMP LIKE BIDEN: US HOSTILITY TOWARD RUSSIA WILL NOT CHANGE WITH PRESIDENTS

1. How would you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?

In general, Trump's administration has left a tough legacy for the Russian-American relations. Under Trump, we saw nullification of important treaties reached by his predecessors. Trump, for instance, refused to extend the New Start aimed to limit strategic offensive weapons.

Under Trump, the Treaty on Open Skies was also dismantled. This Treaty established the mechanism of joint sky patrolling to watch the warfare activity of each other to prevent war assaults.

Trump also withdrew from the INF Treaty which led to aggravate the situation amid global security between Russia and NATO.

Despite the fact that some Russian media and analysts evaluated Trump positively, his administration by and large destroyed the strategic treaties that have been forming for years and have defined the relations between Moscow and Washington.

2. What are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?

The potential conflict between Russia and the US, in my view, will continue to develop in the light of the US' attempts to influence Russia financially and economically. That is why

Biden's administration will take all measures to terminate the completion of the most important Russian-German project — the NorthStream2 pipeline. Biden's administration will also be actively involved in Russian domestic policy, supporting the radical anti-government opposition. We should also expect new economic sanctions against Russia, aimed at dropping the course of the Ruble and endorse inflation. The mechanism could be imposing sanctions against Russian state debt, and against foreign investors investing in Russia.

3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation of the US?

Biden's goal — or, rather, the goal of his administration — will be to provoke problems throughout Russia by any means necessary. Artificially created economic trouble and a reduced quality of life will help push people out to the streets, Washington analysts believe. The radical opposition will then try to convert economic protests into political demands for regime change.

As for possible areas of cooperation, this might be the extension of the New Start treaty. This would be very important for Russia, and, I think, for the US as well, helping to maintain the world strategic stability and avoid open competition in missile and nuclear weaponry. Here, we watch positive signals from Washington that something could be achieved. But the window of opportunity here is short, perhaps even as short as 10 days.

Among other cooperation possibilities, we might mention joint counter-terrorist activities. Despite general aggravation of the Russian-American relations, the channels of interaction between national intelligence agencies combatting terrorism will be maintained. However, beyond these areas, there is little hope for much meaningful collaboration.



Ret. Lieut. Gen. Ismail Hakkı Pekin

Former Head of Intelligence at the Chief of Staff, Turkish Armed Forces

“THE RELATIONS CHANGED FROM PERSONAL TO INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL, BUT CONTENT STAYS THE SAME WITH LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR COOPERATION.”

1. Relations with the US during the Trump Administration

First of all, relations between the US and Turkey were carried on a bilateral level between the Presidents Trump and Erdoğan rather than on an institutional level. Problem solving was attended on that personal level and not via institutional channels. Secondly, Trump was announcing intentions and steps very clearly and frankly, he was not pursuing perfidious or covert actions. Turkey has realized three military operations during the Trump Administration: Operation Olive Branch, Operation Euphrates Shield and Operation Peace Spring. There were no problems with the US concerning these operations. On the other, during the Trump Administration, the US continued to support plans of establishing a terror state in the region and supply weapons to the PYD. They also continued their established policies on the S-400 and the Eastern Mediterranean, kept on pressuring Turkey without any concessions. We may state they have not interfered with Turkey’s operations in Libya. Their plans to stop Russia’s advance in that region may have caused this positioning.

2. Current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation

Concerning the Biden Administration, the relations are carried between the two countries on an institutional level.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense are taking on the issues. But Biden is acting very perfidiously. He has some tools at hand to pressure Turkey. One of them is the talk of ‘democracy, freedom and ‘human rights’. Biden uses this discourse to pressure Turkey and other countries. He uses the issues of environment and climate to pressure Turkey and China. He is trying to advance US policies by creating alliances in the region. He is also exercising pressure on Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East by supporting the NATO alliance.

Meanwhile, Biden continues the US plan to establish a puppet Kurdish state. Although China, Russia and strengthening the NATO alliance in Europe are his priorities, he still cooperates with Israel in the Middle East and tries to corner Turkey. And he is cornering Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean by supporting Greece and Southern Cyprus. According sanctions are still in place. The Halkbank matter is another issue that Biden may use against Turkey.

The US policies don’t change, it is just that one President articulates them openly, while the other exercises pressure on Turkey albeit calling us an “ally”. Remember the language Biden has used against Putin, calling him “a killer”. This language may be used against Turkey in the future as well.

Concerning areas of cooperation, this is possible in Libya. The US says they support a federation of two regions in Cyprus, so cooperation may be deepened there. Cooperation is also possible in the north of Iraq, Sinjar, and may start in the Idlib region of Syria. The US needs some smaller alliances in different issues of the Middle East, like Israel and Yemen, and they might require Turkey’s support on these. They might need Turkey in the Afghanistan dossier as well, as the peace talks will soon be held in Turkey. In other words, the US may need Turkey to provide stability in the Middle East. But taking into account the conflictive

matters, we can state that a general cooperation is very difficult. Cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean, in the Aegean Sea and in the Black Sea is very difficult.

3. Expectation on conflict and cooperation with the Biden Administration

Our major expectation from the US is that they cancel the support to the PKK/PYD and give up their plans to establish a puppet Kurdish state in the Middle East. Secondly, they have to give up their plans to change borders in our region within the Greater Middle East Plan. Syria's territorial and political integrity needs to be maintained. After that, the topic of the S-400 might be brought on the table. The US needs to act as an ally in the issues of S-400 and F-35. They need to stop causing tension and instability in the Black Sea, where Turkey has established a positive network of cooperation. The US needs to stop acting in favor of Greece in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea.



Dr. Doğu Perinçek

The Chairman of the Vatan Party
(Turkey)

TRUMP HAS LOST PRESIDENCY BEFORE APPLYING HIS PLAN TO RETREAT FROM WEST ASIA

1. How do you summarize the relations between your country and the US during the Trump Administration?

The U.S. was defeated in West Asia and consequently the Trump-option has appeared. As will be remembered, he had declared, “we have buried 8 trillion dollars into the sand of the Middle East”. The U.S. and Israel had intended to declare the independence of the entity labeled ‘Kurdistan’, which resembles a second Israel, in September 2017, but armed resistance of the countries of West Asia foiled this attempt. The joint US-Israeli plan was defeated by the cooperation of Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria. Russia also sided with the countries of West Asia. Thus, a model of how to defeat American plans has emerged. The same model was applied in the liberation of Nagorny-Karabakh.

Under these circumstances, the US presidential National Security Report's text started with the acknowledgment, “we have lost”. In this situation, Trump presented his idea of “America First” to the US public. According to this idea, the US had to abandon the Deep State's global claims, turn inwards and focus on restoring its economy. Trump followed this program consequently and declared that his country would retreat from the north of Syria and Iraq. But the US Deep State was protesting loudly. Trump lost the presidency before implementing his plan of retreat. Therefore, the US-Turkish relations have not witnessed any change during the Trump Administration.

The US sent 25 thousands truck load of weapons to the PKK, and they did not change their policy of support for the separatist terror organization against Turkey. The US continued to support the Fethullah Gulen Terror Organization (FETO) in spite of the fact that this Gladio organization has attempted a coup in the night of 15/16th of July 2016 and was crushed by the Turkish Armed Forces.

Again during the Trump Administration, various official US government institutions made declarations that targeted Turkey as a hostile country, implemented sanctions and even organized activities of economic pressure. Military exercises like Noble Dina and Nemesis, which the US undertook in the Eastern Mediterranean together with Israel, Greece and South Cyprus were targeted against Turkey. It has attracted great attention that the exercises were named after legends of revenge in the Old Testament and Greek mythology.

We saw Trump in the Caucasus again in a Turkey-hostile position. The US President was condemned to watch from the distance, as the Azerbaijan Army with Turkish and Russian support liberated Karabakh occupied by Armenia. Still, the Trump Administration sided with Armenia.

In summary, Trump has lost the presidency before he could execute his plan of retreating from West Asia. Therefore, there has been no change in the hostile politics against Turkey. Moreover, during the last year of Trump's Presidency, the Rand Corporation presented in January 2020 a report, which disregarded fully diplomatic rules and clearly announced plans to topple the Turkish President.

2. Which are the current, most important areas of conflict and cooperation between your country and the US?

Turkey faces US-led threats all over the region, beginning in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean, in Libya, the

north of Syria and Iraq, in the Sea of Oman, in the Black Sea, Ukraine and the Balkans. The US not only pushes forward the terror organizations it controls, much like the PKK, FETO and DAESH. It also attempts to surround Turkey by establishing military bases in Crete and Cyprus and deploying air force to the Turkish-Greek border in Alexandroupoli and to some countries in the Balkans.

The US-Ukraine agreement that was signed in November 2018 aims to disrupt the Turk-Stream gas connection between Russia and Turkey.

Additionally, the US organizes and unites the Atlantic Forces within Turkey, as the Republican People's Party (CHP), the Good Party (İyi Parti), the Democracy of the Peoples Party (HDP/PKK), the Felicity Party (Saadet Partisi), and party leaders such as Babacan and Davutoğlu. Washington thus targets to create domestic chaos and topple down the Erdoğan Government. But this plan has no chance to succeed. Still, we take especially the armed threat in the Eastern Mediterranean seriously.

3. How do you expect the cooperation and conflict to develop during the Biden Administration? What is your country's main expectation from the US?

Biden represents the US' globally aggressive side, the fraction that threatens the world all over the oceans with teeth and claw. They don't hesitate to declare openly that they primarily target Turkey, Russia, Iran and China. Within these four countries, Turkey is the critical target, because it is the country that represents Asia within the NATO, and it is the country capable to change the balance of power. The US has stated already in the official report titled "Perspectives on the 21st Century", published already in the beginning of this millennium, that Turkey's interests lie in Asia. They first pursued the strategy to stop Turkey's move towards Asia

by tying the country at the European Union's doorstep. This strategy has not worked. Then, they changed the strategy and decided, if Turkey was to escape their control and head towards Asia anyhow, it should do so in an injured and debilitated condition, with so called 'Kurdistan' founded and the country divided. The US is not applying plans to win Turkey back, but to push the country towards chaos and weaken it.

This is the reason why Washington is mounting up weapons and military bases around Turkey, meanwhile uniting and organizing Atlantic forces in domestic Turkish politics and preparing terror organizations. It is well known that the US has pressed the button to activate terror organizations such as the ASALA, the PKK, FETO, DAESH and the Fake Left against Turkey in the coming weeks. US officials themselves lead the cooperation and coordination between these terror organizations. Turkey's economic problems, inherited from the country's Atlantic Era, will also be used to create chaos in the inner front. We observe that the Biden Administration tries everything to demonstrate that the Erdogan Government is not capable to govern the country, and Washington is ready to create political crises for that purpose too. It also needs to be taken into account that the armed threats against Turkey from the Eastern Mediterranean might be used for that purpose. Under these circumstances, Turkey has to create a front of resistance with Russia, China, Iran and other West Asian countries, with whom it shares same position against threats from the Eastern Mediterranean and a common future. Furthermore, the country has to establish an Economy of National Resistance. Uniting with Syria, Iraq, Iran and Russia to clean up the terror organizations in the north of Syria and Iraq which are guided by the US is also essential to strengthen the inner front of Turkey.

There is a discrepancy between the threats of the US and its capability to achieve results by them. Biden is, as the Turkish national anthem describes imperialism, a 'toothless monster'. Turkey will come out of all these threats by eliminating terror, realizing its territorial integrity, establishing an economy of production and uniting with its true friends. Turkey is the country at the forefront of the Oppressed and Emerging Nations that resists by arms against US imperialism. Turkey has entered a new area since 2014. It is getting rid of the chains of the Atlantic System and taking its honorable position in Asia. This process completes the 200 years long past of the National Democratic Revolution.