

# Syria as a Powder Keg: The July 9th Attacks

Published on LeftOpposition.com on July 13th, 2024 ;  
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UPDATED Month Day, YEAR.; FINALIZED Month  
Day, YEAR.

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أضرار مادية جراء عدوان إسرائيلي استهدف إحدى النقاط في محيط بانياس



2024-07-09 ©

دمشق-سانا

وقعت أضرار مادية جراء عدوان إسرائيلي جوي استهدف إحدى النقاط في محيط مدينة بانياس.

وذكر مصدر عسكري أنه : "حوالي الساعة 20 : 00 بعد منتصف ليل 7-9-2024 شن العدو الإسرائيلي عدواناً جويًا من اتجاه البحر المتوسط غرب بانياس مستهدفاً إحدى النقاط في محيط مدينة بانياس".

وأضاف المصدر: إن العدوان أدى إلى وقوع بعض الخسائر المادية.

متابعة أخبار سانا على تلغرام <https://t.me/SyrianArabNewsAgenc>

1. In standard, boilerplate Arabic phrases often repeated in similar, if not identical, reports, Syria's state owned news agency, SANA, reported an attack on July 9th, 2024. SANA's report stated the following: "وقعت أضرار مادية جراء عدوان إسرائيلي جوي استهدف إحدى النقاط في محيط مدينة بانياس. وذكر مصدر عسكري أنه: "حوالي الساعة ٢٠:٠٠ بعد منتصف ليل ٧-٩-٢٠٢٤ شن العدو الإسرائيلي عدوانا جويا من اتجاه البحر المتوسط غرب بانياس مستهدفا إحدى النقاط في محيط مدينة بانياس." وأضاف المصدر: إن العدوان أدى إلى وقوع بعض الخسائر المادية."
2. Syria's SANA news agency did not issue another report with additional details. In contrast with the Saudi daily published in London under name, *Middle East* (i.e., الشرق الأوسط) [1], which merely repeated Syria's SANA report, *AlArabiya*, however, issued an informative report on the July 8th, 2024 attack with a hyperlink to an earlier reported article related to



غارات إسرائيلية سابقة على سوريا (أرشيفية)

سوريا والآن

## غارة جوية إسرائيلية تستهدف محيط مدينة بانياس في الشمال السوري

وسائل إعلام إسرائيلية قالت إنه تم استهداف منظومة دفاع جوي تابعة لمليشيات إيرانية في منطقة عرب الملك على الشريط الساحلي لمدينة بانياس

سوريا



نشر في: 09 يوليو, 2024: 02:34 ص GST  
آخر تحديث: 09 يوليو, 2024: 05:21 ص GST

العربية.نت

the attack. The initial report is entitled: "غارة جوية إسرائيلية تستهدف" محيط مدينة بانياس في الشمال السوري [2]

3. In particular, *AlArabiya* report carried a byline with more information about the military objective the Israeli Defense



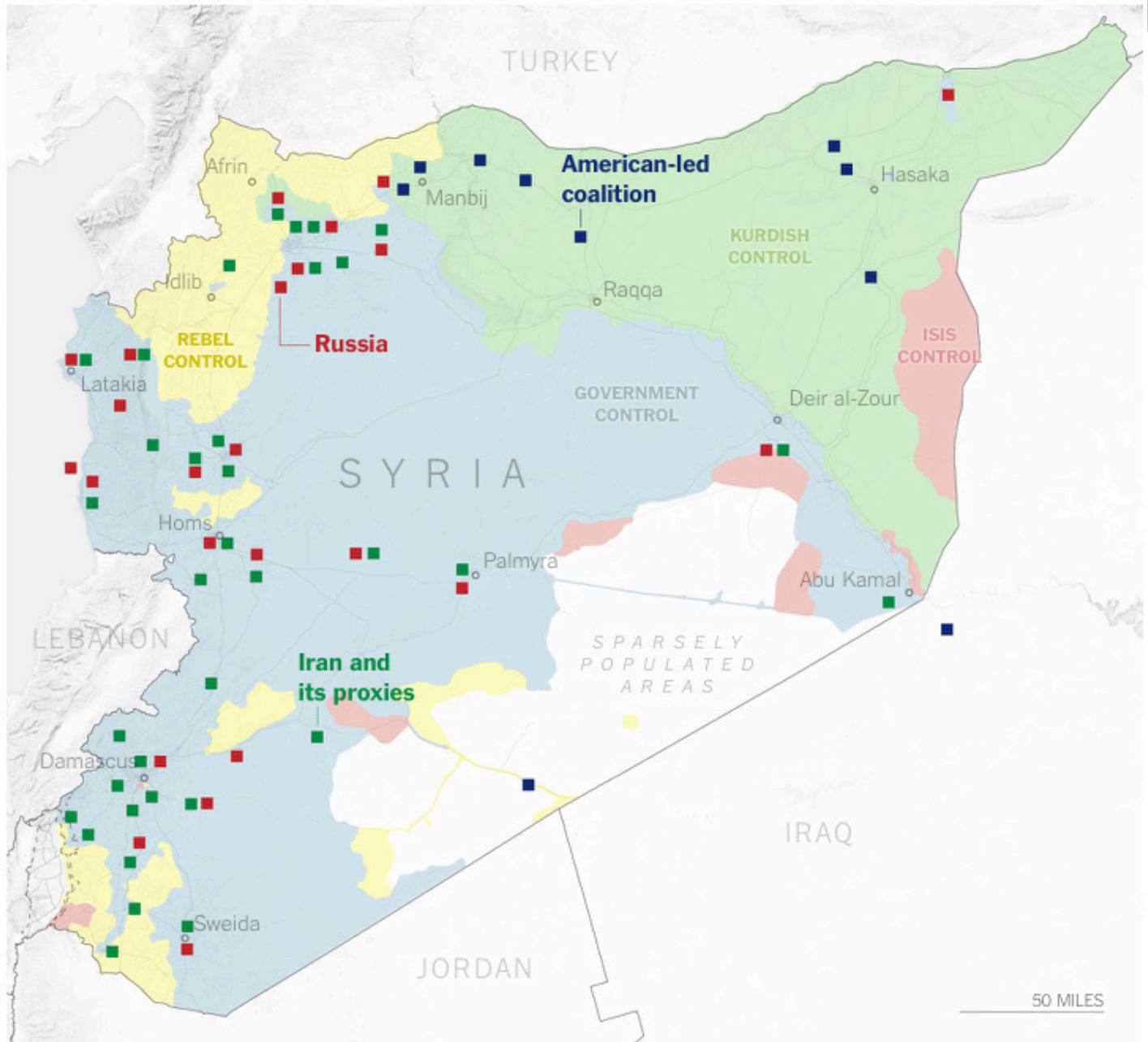
Forces allegedly attacked in Syria. The byline exclaimed the following: “وسائل إعلام إسرائيلية” قالت إنه تم استهداف منظومة دفاع جوي تابعة لميليشيات إرانية في منطقة عرب الملك على الشريط الساحلي لمدينة باناياس.

4. In the body of the article, the authors discuss how Hizbollah recently sought to import Iranian arms through Syria’s ports. The article states: “وأشارت إلى أن هذه الغارات الإسرائيلية جاءت بالتزامن مع وصول سفينتين إرانيتين إلى ميناء اللاذقية.” AlArabiya equates the attack with the arrival of two Iranian ships off the coasts of Latakia, a port in Syria to the south but closest to Lebanon.

#### اقط والفار

5. The earlier reported article with a hyperlink is entitled: “سفن إيران تنقل السلاح لحزب الله ممهدة عبر أوروبا... مصادر تؤكد” The article asserts—without evidence, proof, or testimony from witnesses—claims about how Iran is exploiting access to European ports to provide cover for arms shipments to Hizbollah. [3]
6. It notes that Iranian ships, from one of the most heavily sanctioned countries in the world, somehow docketed at ports in Belgium, Spain or Italy. It is unclear whether the weapons shipped through Syria

**Where America, Russia and Iran Have Military Positions in Syria**



by Iran at these European ports originate from Iran or the European countries whose ports Iran allegedly exploits. The article does not specify with any degree of exactitude.

7. The IDF source, however, provides a persuasive, albeit unconvincing, argument that the small ports—the ones Iran avoids—are less scrutinizing than the larger ports—the ones

Iran exploits. He calls the exchange between the two forces a game of “اقط والفأر.”

8. These reports came on the heels of earlier reports that on or around June 29th, 2024, the United States reportedly requested that Iraq order the closure of its airspace to Iranian cargo ships, planes, or aircraft carrying equipment, munitions, or personnel destined to support Lebanon’s Hizbollah or any Iranian backed forces.
9. In addition, these reports come shortly before a second attack on July 9th, 2024. During the second attack, the IDF purportedly struck a vehicle in killing the driver, a senior member of the terrorist organization, Hizbollah. AlArabiya reported on these attacks in a separate article.

### **The Military Objective**

10. While the report in *AlArabiya* did not specify the type of anti-air defense systems the IDF allegedly targeted in its attack on July 9th, the destination is unambiguous. Hizbollah, whose propaganda wing published two videos with aerial details of

Israeli military sties, does not produce a weapon that can provide a defense against the IDF’s air superiority, including, but not limited to, fighter jets or anti-air defense systems.

11. It is clear that Israel’s military objective in the strike on July 9th focused on the destruction of Iranian anti-air defense systems that Hizbollah would deploy against the IDF, should the conflict along the Israeli-Lebanese border erupt into direct military combat. Accordingly, Israel’s attack is motivated by the desire to ensure the IDF continues to maintain air superiority against Hizbollah.
12. Air superiority is a crucial component of Israel’s overall strategy against Hizbollah. Hizbollah, as opposed to Assad’s Syrian Arab Army, is not aligned with Russia, whose anti-air defense systems are far more capable than Iranian ones. During previous attacks on Syrian soil from Syrian—rather than Mediterranean—air space, the IDF allegedly lost a fighter jet to a Russian S-200 anti-air defense system.[4]

13. In the famous Russian newspaper, in the famous newspaper, «Военно-Промышленный Курьер», whose circulation began on August 19th, 2003 but stopped after the first year of war in Ukraine, there is an article detailing the loss under the title, “О чем молчат обломки С-200?” [5]

14. The article details how the IDF changed its flight pattern en route to Syria from Lebanon to Syria but lost one of its F-15 fighter jets as a result. “BBC Израиля традиционно воспользовались небом Ливана. У военных этой страны нет радиолокационных станций и комплексов противовоздушной обороны, поэтому помешать израильским Суфа было некому. Сирийские военные утверждают, что F-16I вошли в воздушное пространство арабской республики и нанесли удар.”[5]

15. The decision to attack Hizbollah’s shipment of anti-air defense systems to Lebanon on



سفن إيرانية تنقل أسلحة لحزب الله ( تعبيرية- العربية.نت)

## سفن إيران تنقل السلاح لحزب الله ممهدة عبر أوروبا.. مصادر تؤكد

إيران



نشر في: 15 مارس, 2024, 08:44 ص GST  
أخر تحديث: 15 مارس, 2024, 11:56 ص GST

دبي- العربية.نت

the shores of Baniyas is therefore a logical outcome for the continuous conflict along the Israeli-Lebanese border, as one chases, the other pursues.

### **Dominating Influence in the Levant, Arabian Peninsula, & Eurasia**

16. According to the latest developments in currency, military contracts or trade routes, the last of which is

undergoing a world historic change, the United State no longer dominates the Levant, Arabian Peninsula or Eurasia.

17. One of the developments is Turkey's drift towards the Eurasian blocs. On June 6th, 2024, a high ranking Turkish official announced Turkey's willingness to change its foreign policy in Syria. In a long chain of events, "Recep Erdogan's main political ally, the head of the Nationalist Movement Party Devlet Bahceli said Turkey should unite with the Syrian government to fight the Kurds from the Syrian Democratic Forces." [6] The decision to join forces with Assad in pursuit of the Kurds is a major change in Turkey's foreign policy for Syria. [7] In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, Turkey sided with variously supported various elements aligned against Assad's regime.
18. More than three nations have military bases in Syria, as depicted in the image above from the *New York Times* called "Where America, Russia, and Iran Have Military Position in Syria." The presence of the United States in southeastern

Syria is one of the major contributing factors to Syria's destabilization no less so than that of any other. In no instance is Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, China, Iran, Iran, or the United States interested in anything less than a dominating interest in the Levant or Arabian Peninsula.

19. In contrast with the competing states in Syria, the United States dominates Syria's southeastern oil fields. While neither Turkey nor Russia have raised the issue publicly, there is no reason to believe that the thought has not come to mind. Although there is little to no indication when the new policy on Syria's southeastern oil is expected to arise, there is a much higher likelihood that a unified Russo-Turkish call for America to leave Syria would come after the Turks defeat the Kurds than any prior time, or, at least, any Russo-Turkish call for America to leave depends upon the Turks defeating the Kurds, as the Kurds are the primary influence on the Syrian Democratic Army, the only principal force opposed to the Assad regime.
20. Both the Arabic as well as the Israeli press have both published

الشرق الأوسط  
صحيفة العرب الأولى



## غارة جوية إسرائيلية تستهدف مدينة بانياس السورية

أدت إلى وقوع بعض الخسائر المادية



بيروت: «الشرق الأوسط»



T T

نشر: 02:30 - 9 يوليو 2024 م. 03 محرم 1446 هـ

قالت وكالة الأنباء السورية الرسمية، اليوم الثلاثاء، نقلاً عن مصدر عسكري إن إسرائيل شنّت هجوماً جويّاً استهدفت موقعاً في محيط مدينة بانياس السورية مما أدى إلى وقوع بعض الخسائر المادية.

وجاء في تقرير الوكالة السورية نقلاً عن المصدر العسكري أنه «حوالي الساعة 00:20 بعد منتصف ليل 7-9-2024 شنّ العدو الإسرائيلي عدواناً جويّاً من اتجاه البحر المتوسط غرب بانياس مستهدفاً إحدى النقاط في محيط مدينة بانياس وأدى العدوان إلى وقوع بعض الخسائر المادية».

stories on the eventuality of a Turkish war on the Kurds in Syria. In a report published recently on the Saudi's white-labeled copy of Al-Arabiya, Al-Hadath, the host explained how the Turks plan to attack the Kurds.

21. In an elucidatory report that followed the one in Al-Hadath, the Israeli daily, *Maariv* (i.e., *מעריב*), published an article explaining the secret negotiations regarding the Kurds.[8]

22. The Israeli newspaper reported the following: “סוריה ותורכיה מנהלות דיונים חשאיים במטרה לתכנן מבצע צבאי משותף נגד כוחות סוריה הדמורטית, המורכבים בעיקר מכורדים, כאשר השיחות מתמקדות בקביעת מועד המבצע ואופי שיתוף הפעולה בין הצדדים. כך על פי דיווח באל חדאת

23. It is an open secret that no country in which Kurds are residing seeks to advance Kurdish self-determination. Iraq, for instance, implemented a ban on the PKK, the Kurdistan's Workers' Party, as early as March 19th, 2024.

24. The Turks view Syria as a stepping stone towards a greater centralization of Eurasian resource in the hands of the Turkish bourgeoisie, one of the most wildly contradictory forces in Europe, the Mediterranean or Eurasia with cross-loyalties spread from one end of the globe to the other. Turkey hosts four natural gas pipelines: Trans-



عاجل

انفجاران يهزان الساحل السوري  
مصدرهما أطراف مدينة بانياس

المرصد السوري لحقوق الإنسان  
www.syriahr.com

Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline, Eastern Anatolian Natural Gas Main Transmission Line, Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum Natural Gas Pipeline, and Turkey-Russia pipelines (where the West Line is abandoned).

25. In light of the most recent agreement to channel Iraqi oil through Turkey, Turkey's significance as a hub for the transportation of raw materials like oil only rises.[9] A Syrian through Turkey would add to Turkey's rising significance rises more.

מעריב < חדשות מהארץ והעולם > בעונם

### סוריה ותורכיה מתכננות מבצע צבאי משותף נגד הכורדים | דיווח

על פי דיווח באל חדאת', סוריה ותורכיה מנהלות דיונים חשאיים במטרה לתכנן מבצע צבאי משותף נגד כוחות סוריה הדמוקרטית, המורכבים בעיקר ממרדים

אל חדאת' (צילום: רשתות ערביות)

מעריב אוליין  
22:17 10/07/2024

למה לקרוא כש אפשר להאזין? לחצו כאן לשמוע

by Trinity Audio  
00:00 01:39

סוריה ותורכיה מנהלות דיונים חשאיים במטרה לתכנן מבצע צבאי משותף נגד כוחות סוריה הדמוקרטית (SDF), המורכבים בעיקר ממרדים, כאשר השיחות מתמקדות בקביעת מועד המבצע ואופי שיתוף הפעולה בין הצדדים. כך על פי דיווח באל חדאת'.

ההתקרבות בין המדינות, שהיו ביחסים עוינות מאז פרוץ מלחמת האזרחים בסוריה ב-2011, נובעת מחשש משותף מפני התחזקות האוטונומיה הכורדית במזרח סוריה. שתי המדינות רואות בנוכחות הממסדית הכורדית איום קיומי.

**מנהיג הימין בהולנד בראיון לוחמני: "מורים פוחדים ללמד על השואה בבי"ס" תקרית אנטישמית חזרנית: פסל לזכרה של אנה פרנק הושחט באמסטרדם**

במקביל, מתנהלות שיחות חשאיות בין משלחות מסוריה וארצות הברית בעומאן, וכן מ"מ ביטחוני ומדיני בין תורכיה לארה"ב בווישינגטון. התפתחויות אלו מלוות בהכנות לפטרולים צבאיים משותפים ופתיחת צירי

United States [8] over the Hizbollah or the Kurds, either one of these conflicts, if even the concerns these wars address for geopolitics, portends a conflagration that may extend wildly against the wishes of either warring party, its borders, or its economic, politic, diplomatic blocs, setting ablaze local, regional, or global conflicts.

27. It is upon the working classes of the Mideast to unify in a single call for a permanent general strike, disrupting the likes of Russia, Turkey, the United States or Israel with a plan to transform the world from one based on profit to that of need.

STOP WAR IN THE MIDEAST

JOIN THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NOW!

26. A Turkish war on Syria's Kurds may not be limited exclusively to the warring parties any more than an Israeli war on Lebanon's Hizbollah, especially given Jordan's decision to host a NATO base in his country. Despite negotiations with the

غارة جوية إسرائيلية تستهدف مدينة - [1]  
بانياس السورية، الشرق الأوسط،  
[07.09.2024]

غارة جوية إسرائيلية تستهدف محيط - [2]  
مدينة بانياس في الشمال السوري، العربية،  
[07.09.2024]

[3] - [سفن إيران تنقل السلاح لحزب الله] - [مموهة عبر أوروبا... مصادر تؤكد،  
العربية، ٠٣.١٥.٢٠٢٤]

[4] - [“ПОСЛЕ ГИБЕЛИ  
«Призрака»,» «Военно-  
Промышленный Курьер», 13  
—19 Июля, 2012. № 27 (444)]

[5] - [“О чем молчат обломки  
С-200,» «Военно-  
Промышленный Курьер»,  
22–28 марта 2017 года, 2012.  
№ 11 (675)]

[6] - [@rybar\_force, June 6th,  
2024]

[7] - [@rybar\_force, April  
18th, 2024, June 3rd, 2024,  
June 2nd, 2024, June 1st, 2024]

[8] - [סוריה ותורכיה מתכננות מבצע]  
צבעי משותף נגד הכורדים, מנעריב,  
07.10.2024]

[9] - [“Iraq’s PM says Baghdad  
mediating potential Syria-Turkey  
reconciliation,» *Al-Monitor*, June  
2nd, 2024]

