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<https://hebrewnations.com/features/jn4/jn1244.html>

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1. What Does Russia Want in Syria?

(a) What is Russias Endgame in Syria?

Lacking better options, Russia appears to be pursuing a 'spheres of influence' model.

Tuesday, February 16, 2021/ BY: Mona Yacoubian

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/02/what-russias-endgame-syria>

Extracts:

Specifically, Russias endgame in Syria seeks to promote Moscows interests in three concentric arenas: (1) Syrias multi-layered conflict; (2) Russias role in regional/Middle East dynamics; and (3) Moscows broader conception of an evolving global order. These elements are loosely inter-connected. Russias dominant posture in Syria serves as a platform for its engagement across the Middle East, while also advancing a worldview that seeks to further erode the U.S.-led, rules-based international order.

By most accounts, Moscows 2015 decision to intervene militarily in Syria turned the tide of the war in favor of the Assad regime. Russian airpower combined with Iranian-backed militias on the ground played a decisive role in preventing the Assad regimes collapse by neutralizing a large segment of armed opposition and brutally reasserting regime control over much of Syria.

Bound by Syrias complex conflict dynamics, Moscows strategy acquiesces to Syrias de facto zones of control that essentially translate into three major spheres of influence: Russia in the west, particularly along Syrias strategic spine; Turkey in the north; and begrudgingly for Moscow, the United States in the east. Though within this crude schema, several nuances exist.

While the United States is the primary power in eastern Syria, the area remains less stable, characterized by continued power competition with Russia. Though limited, Russian influence in the northeast is exercised through its joint patrols with the Turks in some border areas, cooperation with the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) in others, and being embedded with the regime in limited spaces such as the Qamishli airport. Russian influence is also projected in attempts to encroach on areas where U.S. forces are the dominant external player, including around Hasakeh and the middle and lower Euphrates valley.

Moscows spheres of influence model adheres to the many constraints Russia faces, both in Syria as well as domestically, necessarily inhibiting its ability to project maximum power. While Moscow

professes the importance of restoring Syria's full territorial integrity (and the Assad regime demands nothing less), the Russian endgame recognizes that powerful external actors will continue to exert control over important swaths of Syria. Rather than bearing the risks and undertaking the significant investment necessary to oust these foreign powers from Syria, Russia instead has developed a synergistic partnership with one Turkey while limiting its opposition to provocative probes of the other the United States.

(b) Russian involvement in the Syrian civil war

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_involvement_in_the_Syrian_civil_war#

Extracts:

In September 2015 the Federation Council, (the upper house of Russia's parliament) authorized the Russian president to use armed forces in Syria.[9] Russian air and missile strikes began targeting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Army of Conquest, al-Nusra Front, and the Free Syrian Army.[6][10] Russia has also provided armament and air support to Turkey and to the Syrian Democratic Forces in their operations against ISIL in Syria.[11][12]

During the course of the Russian intervention, Russia moved beyond bombing just military targets and began bombing hospitals and medical facilities[13] as well as killing thousands upon thousands of civilians.[14] Due to this, Russia's seat at the UN Human Rights Council was taken away in October 2016.[15] A report by Airwars found a 34% increase in incidents of civilian harm caused by Russia during the first six months of 2018 compared to 2017.[14]

The Russian naval facility in Tartus in Syria is Russia's only naval facility in the Mediterranean region and only remaining military facility outside the former USSR. In March 2012, critics saw the position of the naval facility in Tartus as a chief motivating factor for Russia to speak out in favor of the Assad government maintaining stability in the region.[clarification needed][29][30]

Russian jihadists in Syria

Further information: Foreign rebel fighters in the Syrian Civil War Chechnya and Russia

At least since mid 2013, Chechen and other Russian North Caucasus volunteers have been fighting in the Syrian Civil War against the government of Bashar al-Assad.[31] The Washington Post in 2014 reported that Moscow was concerned about such fighters returning to Russia after having picked up militant contacts in Syria.

As of September 2015, an estimated 2,500 Russian nationals were fighting alongside ISIL, and President Putin declared that their return to Russia would be a threat to Russia, and that it would be better to fight them on Syrian ground.[34]

Economic importance and history of arms sales

Russia has been able to showcase its old and new weapons in the conflict which helped boost its arms sales to \$15bn in 2015.

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2. Left-Wing Israeli Judges find Allies in German Government to Undermine Israeli Ability to defend Itself!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TSInoFefgBM>

[Hebrew-Language]

Ha-Keren - HaHadashah [New Israel Fund] uses legal means to prevent the destruction of terrorists homes

It works in tandem with Germany and other European entities.

Left-wing judegs in the Israeli Supreme Court expressly say that THE PRESERVATION OF [Arab] PROPERTY is prior to the saving of [Jewish] lives.

The Israeli Supreme Court building has statuettes of Masonic symbols at its entrance and on its roof.

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3. Slavery Then and Now.

Quotation (Phillip Davies on Quora)::

Slavery ended in the UK in 1803, Saudi Arabia supposedly in 1961, in parts of North Africa, Libya, Benghazi, Sale, and many others slaves are still sold as they have been for thousands of years.