

Trump & Israel PANIC, Iran Nuke IMMINENT as F-35 EMERGENCY Erupts | Elijah Magnier

War correspondent Elijah Magnier joins to break through the media black out of the escalating war to control the Strait of Hormuz as Iran seeks an exit from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and a second US fighter jet in as many days declares an emergency landing near the UAE. This stream breaks it all down. <https://ejmagnier.com/> FOLLOW ME ON RUMBLE: <https://rumble.com/c/DannyHaiphong> FOLLOW ME ON TELEGRAM: <https://t.me/dannyhaiphong> SUPPORT THE CHANNEL ON PATREON: <https://www.patreon.com/dannyhaiphong> Support the channel in other ways: <https://www.buymeacoffee.com/dannyhaiphong> Substack: chroniclesofhaiphong.substack.com Cashapp: \$Dhaiphong Venmo: @dannyH2020 Paypal: <https://paypal.me/spiritofho> Follow me on Telegram: <https://t.me/dannyhaiphong> #iran #f35 #trump #israel #turkey

#Danny

Welcome back to the show, everyone. As you can see, I'm joined by war correspondent and independent journalist Elijah Magnier for the latest developments and analysis of them. Well, first, we need to talk about how there are reports coming out that an Iranian lawmaker has told the media that Iran is seriously pursuing its removal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and that a proposal has been submitted to Parliament. This comes as, of course, the United States has once again challenged Iran's capabilities in terms of how it defends itself. And we're going to ask the question: could Iran actually get this nuclear weapon? Has it already been developing it?

And the establishment is very, very angry right now that Donald Trump has effectively outed the fact that North Korea, the DPRK, has 57 nuclear weapons. And this is the reason why he's going to talk directly with the DPRK, leading some to wonder if Iran should actually get the weapon and if it will pursue one. Now, in the Strait of Hormuz, I know, Elijah, you've been covering a lot about what's going on there. Last night, for the second night in a row, an Airbus aircraft squawked an emergency signal over the Strait of Hormuz, landing in the UAE. This was an F-35 this time around. Now, it's not just Trump that's panicking over how much oil is coming through the Strait of Hormuz versus not. Israel is also panicking about a potential attack from Turkey.

Now, this comes as Israel struck an airport in Syria, claiming that Turkish military forces were going to occupy it. And Israel appears confident in its preparations that it will not be scrutinized under Article 5 of NATO's charter. And here's the article in Israel Hayom saying that it does not mean, Article 5 does, that it's protected in Syria, leading some to wonder if Israel and Turkey are heading for another war in the Middle East. But Elijah, your thoughts on these developments and what's

going on with this war in Iran? How is it having these regional implications? And how is it also influencing this question of Iranian nuclear capabilities and whether it should get a nuclear weapon?

#Elijah Magnier

Thank you for having me. So the NPT is interesting because Iran signed in 1968, at the time of the Shah of Iran, to be part of the NPT, and then ratified it two years later. We are talking about nine years before the Islamic Republic of Iran was created. Putting on the table the NPT is exactly similar to the move that Iran took in the year 2020, when the Israelis assassinated Fakhrizadeh, the director of, as he was defined at that time, the nuclear program, when Iran went to 20%. And then again, Iran went to 60% in 2022, when the CIA and the Mossad attacked the Fordow nuclear facility. Again, that was another step of Iran's to tell the world, if you continue fiddling with us and you continue sabotaging us, then we're going to take measures that are going to scare you without crossing the threshold, really.

And Iran never went beyond the 60% after that date, even if the NPT allows Iran to enrich uranium beyond 90%, as long as there is transparency and Iran is not making a nuclear bomb. However, withdrawing from the NPT will be an interesting step. It will mean, for all those who are skeptical, that actually Iran is going closer to a nuclear blackout, which means no more information on the nuclear program, nothing related to the type of centrifuges that Iran has. The JCPOA spoke about IR-1. Iran is very close to going to IR-8, which means much faster to produce a higher percentage of enriched uranium.

And again, the quantity of enriched uranium, for how much percentage Iran can go without necessarily going to nuclear weapons. But it is a great reminder what Iran is doing today, saying to Donald Trump, you're still talking about the Strait of Hormuz and forgetting about the main and major card that you are claiming you came to war for, which is the nuclear dossier that it seems has completely disappeared from Donald Trump's agenda, and also from the Israelis who convinced Trump to go to war. And it seems nobody is talking about the nuclear program because they're very busy with the Strait of Hormuz.

Now that's one related to the MPD. The quantity of oil, of course—Kepler Agency is the most trustworthy Western information of all the navigation that is crossing, referring to the navigation crossing in the Strait of Hormuz—saying actually there's no oil that's crossing. And Iran issued an exception statement only for Iraq. The Baghdad government demanded from the Iranians to allow them to export three tankers of oil, and Iran accepted. Now, there are many speculations about, well, Iraq and the GCC are going outside the Strait of Hormuz.

They don't need it. All this is nonsensical. Because first, the pipeline that Iraq is talking about via Turkey could carry potentially, at its maximum production, 750,000 barrels, which is still extremely little. At the moment, they are between 300,000 and 350,000. Also, the line on Baniyas—it's a landline, or the pipeline. And again, here we're talking about a few hundred thousand barrels in

comparison to what Iraq produces and aims to reach between 4,500,000 barrels. Today, it used to sell between 3.5 to 3.8 million. So it is still very far from achieving even a quarter of its goal.

And the problem with Iraq, like in Kuwait, these two are caught because the main economy depends on the selling of oil. And Iraq in particular, 90% of its budget is derived from the selling of oil that falls into the American federal banks in New York before the money is paid in Baghdad. But Baghdad is actually financially starving these days. It's been more than five months, and that is a lot for the government of Baghdad without reserves to be able to cope with this situation. And this is what Iran aims: to distribute the pain on all the countries, not only in the Strait of Hormuz, which are the GCC and Iraq, but also the world that is receiving 20 million barrels of oil normally per day. And when Donald Trump speaks about getting 15 million barrels in a week, today he changed his mind. He said in a day, according to Axios.

But before that, he said in a week before realizing, well, actually, if he's managing 15 million barrels per week, that is seven days where the SPR was used to release 140 million barrels, which means this is really nothing, what he's coming out with. And that leads to a conclusion that the whole world is lacking more than one billion and a half barrels of oil, that if the Strait of Hormuz opens tomorrow, which is far from it, we need more than eight to 12 months to recover the missing oil that the world is in need of, regardless of the fact that China reduced the quantity of oil that it's using. It's using also out of its 1.5 billion barrels of reserves. And the Americans have reached a very critical level, from 750 million barrels as a strategic reserve to 150 to 200 million barrels only.

#Elijah Magnier

And we know that the price of diesel is between five to five and a half, and oil is between four and four and a half, depending on which area of the country you are in, in the United States. So this is the situation. And I left Turkey because that's something completely different.

#Danny

Yeah, we will definitely get to Turkey and Israel toward the later part of the show. I wanted to get your take, Elijah, on the connections between this nuclear question for Iran and the possibility of, as you seem to state, that Iran would and maybe is pursuing an exit to the NPT and then might leave its enrichment very ambiguous, right, in order to establish that deterrent. But according to one of the lawmakers, he cited that the savage attack on Iran and the killing of the Supreme Leader and the commanders of citizens and repeated violations of U.S. commitments are the reasons for pursuing the exit to the NPT. But I'm also wondering if Iran is trying to enforce control of the Strait of Hormuz.

There's all these reports about the United States Air Force guiding ships out of the Strait of Hormuz. I don't know how true any of this is, given the level of activity, but Iran is still firing at ships, and the U.S. is claiming that Iran is not able to effectively do this anymore due to the last several flare-ups

of attacks, which led to the U.S. targeting, supposedly, its radar. So how much do you think Iran might pursue an exit to the NPT and a nuclear weapon just based on the fact that it wants to enforce its sovereignty over the Strait of Hormuz?

#Elijah Magnier

Well, Iran has shown that it has many cards to play. And this is the message to the Americans, actually. The Iranians are saying there are so many other rabbits in the hat that we did not pull out. And we are ready to scare you more than what you are. So you can repeat every single day with every sentence that Donald Trump is producing, saying, "I will not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon." And sometimes he said, like Benjamin Netanyahu told the Israelis, "We have destroyed Iranian nuclear weapons, and now Israel is safer." And then suddenly we hear Netanyahu and Trump saying, "Well, actually, we will not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon" that Iran never had, according to the U.S. intelligence services and all the European intelligence services.

So nobody is doubtful about Iran not having nuclear weapons. However, everybody agrees that between 60 to 90 percent, the distance is very short. And then you need tests to make at least 10 nuclear bombs, because you make a test with one, and then you keep the other nine as a deterrent to make sure that the others, like the Americans and the Israelis, know that there are other bombs that you can use. Therefore, keep away and never bomb Iran. We have heard something unusual by the most moderate and pragmatic and non-politician, really, Massoud Pezeshkian, Iran's president, saying that a country who has deterrence capability will never be attacked.

For the Iranians today, there is this idea of going toward nuclear weapons, not to use it on Israel, because this is not the objective of the Iranians, and the Iranians never attacked Israel. They responded to the Israeli attack and the Israeli aggression and unlawful wars in June 2025, before that in Damascus against its consulate, and also all the killing of the Iranian military advisors in Syria and in Iraq that were requested by both governments. But the killing and the sabotage of the nuclear sites and the nuclear scientists, Israel was always claiming responsibility, directly or indirectly. Therefore, Iran wants to be left alone without being attacked, but above all wants all the sanctions to be lifted, and they want to be compensated for the war destruction.

They want their frozen money that is stolen by the United States and all the other countries that are afraid to return the billions of dollars to Iran. They want them back. And as Donald Trump said when he signed the MOU on June 17, he said Iran has a right to defend itself by having its missiles. He said Iran has a right to recover its frozen assets. And he said Iran has a right to live without sanctions. But suddenly, because his aim, as Vance said, was only to open the Strait of Hormuz, everything has collapsed when Iran said, "Well, actually, we need to wait for 30 days until we demine." And he attacked Iran three weeks later, without waiting for the 30 days to end.

This is where Iran is tempted by saying, "Okay, I shut down the cameras on all the UN inspectors." They've done that. They said, "We don't allow any more visits," and they've done it. But that did not

produce, really, a deterrent for the Americans and the Europeans to lift the sanctions. On the contrary, they went even further and introduced a snapback on Iran that is a part of the JCPOA, when the Americans left the JCPOA in 2018. So it is really something, an absurd theory, to see Iran pulling out of the NPT and saying to the world, "Well, look, before we think there is no other choice but to go to the nuclear bomb, come and talk to us and meet our terms, because first, we did not represent a danger to the U.S. We did not attack the U.S. We did not attack our neighbor ever before the war. Even after June 2025, Iran did not retaliate against the Gulf countries."

Even if some countries like Iraq allowed the Israelis to use the Iraqi airspace, Kurdistan Iraq allowed the Israelis to attack Iran with drones and sabotage attacks inside Iran, starting from Kurdistan Iraq. The Emiratis also allowed the Israelis to attack the Iranians in 2025, but only after February 2026, after multiple warnings from Iran that the Iranians would bomb all the countries involved. This is when Iran implemented the threat and bombed all the U.S. assets and the Gulf assets that supported the U.S. in this war, rightly according to UN Resolution 3314. So for Iran to waive the NPT, I think it is a normal step unless Donald Trump acknowledges that he failed to achieve his objectives, that he's not going to change the regime, that even the U.S. finance minister is still talking about a change of regime.

And they're saying, okay, now we want to impose the sanctions so we turn the population against the government. And that's serious because they are saying, we turn the population. So they are fully aware that these sanctions will cripple the population, but not the ruling system. And that's a crime against humanity they are committing. The sanctions are illegal. They are not produced by the United Nations. They're not produced by the International Court of Justice. They are produced by a narcissistic president who decides not to declare his defeat, and he wants to continue the fight in different ways, thinking that through sanctions he can win what he failed to achieve militarily. So yes, the NPT is not really off the table.

#Danny

Elijah, how concerned do you believe the United States is right now after Mohammad Ghalibaf, head of parliament, envoy to China, head of the negotiations, just said that the UAE, Kuwait, a host of other Gulf countries are privately reaching out to Iran right now in order to discuss independent security arrangements with Iran? What do you make of that? How concerned do you believe the United States is, given the flurry of reports that indicate there's a lot of concern about not being able to, quote unquote, defend these countries, leading to many questions inside the Gulf countries as to whether this is an arrangement that works?

#Elijah Magnier

Donald Trump did a huge favor to West Asia by really shaking U.S. hegemony and the U.S. reputation of the strongest military in the world. Militarily speaking, you can have the best military and the best bombs and the most destructive planes, tanks, missiles, whatever, but then, have you

achieved your objectives or not? This is how victory is measured for the Americans. It is obvious today, at the American elite level, who are thinking with their head but not sitting in a tank pretending to think, they have reached the conclusion that the Americans have lost this war. And by losing this war, they've lost the hegemony. It doesn't mean the U.S. empire is over, far from it.

But the U.S. empire is in decline, like every single empire that ruled the world. We're talking about the Persian, the Greek, the Persian, the Italian, the Roman. We're talking about the Spaniard, all the empires, the British Empire. They all declined. They all went down completely off the hegemony, and they returned to a normal state as a normal country. The United States is walking on that path. And because of that, the first sign did not come from what Ghalibaf said. It came from the agreement between Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey that went for two years but suddenly saw the light in the midst of this conflict.

That is important because it's sending a message. Even if this Pact of Mecca that was signed by these three countries is uniting the nuclear, the oil-rich, and the military power—Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan—it doesn't yet have a military structure, but it can build and construct it on the way in the near future, which I think really angered Benjamin Netanyahu, and the Americans saw that there is no way out of this direction. Already there were previous signals, but they were weak, from the Shanghai Cooperation and the BRICS, because they were not activated.

But now the Global South understands the need of activating it even further. And the Americans were not allowed to come into the BRICS and Shanghai Cooperation. And Iran and the GCC countries were brought in in the last few years. So all that is giving more signals to the world that actually the countries of West Asia and Asia and Africa are trying to reorganize themselves away from the U.S. hegemony. What we still need to see, despite the \$40 trillion deficit in America that is reaching the roof and will continue going up, we see how the dollar is falling only when the Gulf oil-rich countries will start using, with the dollar, other currencies to sell their oil. This will be a real hit on the head to the American hegemony.

But for now, this pact and what Ghalibaf is saying is also normal because Iran is just a neighbor of all these countries. America is 12,000 kilometers away. To reach New York from the GCC and the Strait of Hormuz, that is a distance. So America doesn't exist geographically in these countries, except for the military bases they have that were destroyed by Iran, and the U.S. failed to protect, went to war without asking the Gulf countries, and allowed the Gulf countries' assets to be destroyed because they supported the Americans. But on top of that, Donald Trump brags about, actually, we have used, as he said, the airports and facilities and desert without the need of asking permission from these countries.

So for Donald Trump, he believed everything is permitted and all that has a price, and America will pay the price. Luckily, because the world needs international laws to be applied and doesn't need a bully to say to Turkey, "Why did you not occupy Syria?" Or, "Now I need Greenland," or, "Canada is part of America," or, "Venezuela, I go and kidnap the president and I loot all the oil," or, "I am in

Syria only because I want the oil and I want it for myself." This is the language of the American president. Is this America? Well, it's time to start thinking, well, actually, there is an international law, and the international law should be above everybody.

#Danny

Yeah, great points, Elijah. And just your final comment before getting to the Turkey-Israel situation. I know you've been following, you know. And Qatar, for example, I think that this is a major crisis for the United States. Qatar said that its budget has been slashed, its overall government budget has been slashed by 30% due to a major decline in its gas trade because of the war, because Iran hit Ras Al-Affan very hard. It's a major crisis, and that is nowhere near back to full operation. And then there's also Saudi oil that has diminished quite greatly.

And I guess my final question to you before getting to the Turkey-Israel situation is this: How effective—do you believe Iran is having trouble right now managing the Strait of Hormuz situation? The United States is claiming that it is. It has a stealth operation where it has U.S. Air Force escort and, of course, cooperation with the Gulf countries involved, including Oman, the UAE, et cetera. Do you think that Iran is having any issues with this? And I guess your final comments on this before moving on to Turkey-Israel.

#Elijah Magnier

Well, Qatar is rightly upset and concerned because the LNG production capacity before 2026 was approximately 77 million tons per year, and that was representing more or less 20% of the world's need for gas. And Qatar has Asia to supply, among other countries as well. So for Qatar to lose this possibility to export, even if Qatar is a rich country, expenses are due, and the government and the country need to run itself. Like all the others in the Gulf, they can last for a certain amount of time, and this is why they are rushing to deal with Iran. Iran is there and saying, well, the first thing you need to do is to stop hosting the Americans that are attacking me from your country, and they are the reason for your destruction.

If you do that, then Iran is happy to make a deal with all these countries. However, as Iran made a deal with Oman and concluded it, no deal will be put in practice unless the war is over. And the war is over not by a ceasefire, because the Iranians do not believe in a ceasefire. They've gone through that in June 2025, when Donald Trump called the Omanis and the Qataris, asking for their mediation to stop the war between Iran and Israel that Israel initiated, attacking and killing the Iranian leaders and then bombing the country. That was a phone ceasefire. It was not written, and it was agreed verbally and did not last, because the war started in February, and this time with the Americans involved heavily. For Iran, there is a need of ending the war.

Now, Iran is very happy to make a deal with Qatar and Saudi, and they will with the Kuwaitis, with the Emiratis, even if the presence of the Israelis in the Emirates is overwhelming. But the other

countries never stopped receiving the Israelis, apart from Kuwait. So these countries will have to deal with Iran and make an agreement and make a pact of at least non-attack or non-hostile, or a defense pact or anything. But nothing is going to be valid before the end of the war and before Iran sees what these countries are going to do with the presence of the Americans. Iran is running the Strait of Hormuz and told Oman that we will run the Strait of Hormuz according to the agreement. No ship will come in but through the Iranian line.

No ship will leave through the Omani line without confirming the exit with Iran, which needs to confirm the cargo. Iran needs to make sure that no weapons are coming into the Gulf, no weapons are delivered to the Gulf countries by sea, and wants to make sure that no ship that belongs to America and Israel will cross the Strait of Hormuz. This is final for Iran. They're not going to negotiate it. Regarding Israel, it could reach an agreement with the United States, but only according to the Iranian terms. So all these agreements will be written and will be concluded in due course, but they will face exactly the same outcome of the Omani-Iranian agreement. They will have to wait until the end of the war. And the end of the war doesn't seem near, at least not this year, not next year, and not until Donald Trump will end his mandate.

#Danny

Wow. Yeah. No, I see that very clearly after you explained it, Elijah. Now, to Turkey and Israel. Speaking of a war ending, beginning, is this a war that's about to begin? You know, some have made note, Elijah, that Turkey is still very much trading with Israel despite these tensions flaring up. But maybe you can talk about how these tensions have flared up: Israel's attack on this airport in Syria. And, you know, there are Israeli media hyping up the possibility of Israel attacking Turkey preemptively in order to, quote unquote, defend itself. So your thoughts on what's going on, your analysis of how this all came to be.

#Elijah Magnier

Now, this is related to what we spoke before about the pact, the Mecca Pact, sorry, because the attack that the Israelis carried out against the airport in the north of Syria, Abu al-Duhur, that is around 70 kilometers from the Turkish border, comes at a time when Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan signed the deal together, the defense deal, which really was a source of anger to Benjamin Netanyahu. The timing is during his election. He's preparing for the elections, and his card to ask for more voters is to carry out wars and attacks and make deals with the GCC countries.

When Saudi Arabia goes to Turkey, Benjamin Netanyahu, Naftali Bennett, that is also a weak potential prime minister because he doesn't really have the majority there, Gadi Eisenkot before him, opposing Benjamin Netanyahu, is also saying that the next enemy is Turkey, and it's what they call radical Islam, or they call the Sunni radicals after the Shia radicals. These are their terms. But that is also a way for them to be re-elected, because the Israeli society has become made of more warmongers who demonize other non-Zionists and consider the rest of the world are slaves under

their services. For them, the destruction of Gaza, the attack on Lebanon, destroying the civilian homes, the attack on Syria, occupying part of it, creating what they call a buffer zone, and they are occupying territory that doesn't belong to them.

What they're doing in the West Bank, the creating of the settlements, the reviving of the E1 in Zone B, dividing Jerusalem, and dividing the West Bank, the north from the south, and making sure that the Palestinian state will never happen, and creating thousands of new settlements in Palestine, in the West Bank, all that is an indication that Donald Trump closed his eyes on what Benjamin Netanyahu is doing, and that Netanyahu is really going toward more wars. And this is when he saw Saudi Arabia, that he wanted to bring in as an additional gain for what he has been collecting since the 7th of October, to hide the fact that he is responsible for the failure of the security of the Israelis, where all the Israeli security leaders and commanders resigned, including the chief of the army, the chief of the intelligence, the Mossad. Everybody resigned, with the exception of Benjamin Netanyahu. Under his watch, the 7th of October took place. For that, he wanted to find some compensation, and this is where Turkey comes in and spoils two things. First, the agreement with Saudi and Pakistan. This is what Donald Trump, this is what Benjamin Netanyahu considered Pakistan and Turkey as his next target.

And second is the dominance of Turkey over Syria. So the Israelis already attacked Syria, the T4 airport in Palmyra, in Tadmor, in Syria, and that was when the Turks tried to establish themselves in that airport. Second attack came to Abu Dhuhr. It's interesting because the U.S. Special Envoy, Presidential Envoy Tom Barrack, spoke about it, and he said the Syrians were in contact with the Mossad chief. Actually, the Syrian foreign minister—look at the level of the relationship Syria put itself in. So the foreign minister is calling the Mossad chief to justify and explain before the attack that Turkey will not construct any defense or attack assets in the airport and will not bring radars that jeopardize the security of Israel.

So to the point, the Syrians have no will whatsoever, cannot decide on their country what they can do, and they have to give security for the Israelis what they can install in their airport in the back of beyond in the north of the country. And despite all that, the Americans also had their intelligence, according to Tom Barrack, checking if Turkey has any assets in Abu Dhuhr, and they confirmed there are no assets. And suddenly Benjamin Netanyahu sent two planes 70 kilometers from the Turkish border in the air. That is insignificant.

#Danny

Yeah.

#Elijah Magnier

Attacked the airport, and not only that, sent a warning to Turkey, saying, "It seems you did not understand the message." This is what Benjamin Netanyahu told President Erdogan. He said, "You

did not understand the message." Now, Turkey maintained during the ruling of Bashar al-Assad a strong military presence and total control in Idlib and around it under the presence of Assad, which means the Turkish army is in Syria since many years before the fall of Assad. What Turkey is going to do is going to shift and change and replace, but will always maintain presence because Turkey, like the Americans in some way, when they go to a country, they don't pull out. They went to Iraq and they maintain 15 positions in Kurdistan, and they don't want to leave. In Syria, they will not leave. But Turkey, they never stopped supplying goods, oil, and making business with Israel.

They did not do that during the Marmara boat attack. We're talking about the flotilla in 2010. They did not do that during Gaza. They maintained the supply of goods to Israel, and they will not stop now because the size of exchange is important, and because Erdogan doesn't want to show a clear cut between Turkey and Israel, because he wants to prove to the Americans that actually Benjamin Netanyahu is the aggressor. But Turkey is not going to let go of Syria. Syria is too important for Turkey to abandon to the Israelis, and Syria is a defense line now because of Benjamin Netanyahu's intention in front of Turkey. But not only Syria. The resistance in Lebanon, for Turkey, is important not to be weakened, because Israel should not really be comfortable in eliminating all its enemies on the borders and then dedicate the war effort to Turkey.

#Danny

Yeah, I was going to ask you, Elijah, given all that you said, whether you believe this is a clash now between Israel's Greater Israel project and Erdogan's neo-Ottoman vision as well. Because, as you said, Turkey expands when Turkey engages in war. It also expands. It also occupies. How much do you see this as a clash between these two competing expansionist visions? And what trouble does this cause the United States? It's not as if the United States doesn't have a myriad of troubles now in West Asia during this war with Iran and everything that's happened, arguably, since October 7, 2023.

#Elijah Magnier

Well, I don't think it's going to be a clash between Turkey and Israel. There will be a little hit under the belt from time to time in different theaters, but it will not be a direct clash between Turkey and Israel. Turkey is a big country. It has the second-largest force in NATO. It's a country that produces weapons. We have seen in the war between the Israelis and the Americans against Iran that actually the air force is not everything. However, Turkey has an air force and has drones that can hit Israel very easily, has long-range missiles that can hit Israel.

And Turkey is too important to Russia because it is the place where the Russians are having now their oil terminal. This is very important as the country between the East and the West. Turkey is divided between European Turkey and Middle Eastern Turkey. Therefore, it is not something that Benjamin Netanyahu can think is easy to swallow. And President Erdogan doesn't think of going and attacking Israel because he doesn't have any vision in that part of the world at the moment, because it's too complicated to be engaged in any direct clash with the Israelis, and nobody's going to win.

On the contrary, they will both be damaged. And what's going to happen to Europe? Turkey is at the gate of Europe.

Europe will not be happy to see that. The Americans don't see Turkey, a NATO country, clashing with Israel, its only and strongest ally at the moment, as Vice President of the United States J.D. Vance said. So this is where we don't really think that is going to happen. But that will happen regularly now that the battle is open, but on small hits, not really on the KO hit. And then who's going to win between both? No, it's not going to be like that. And Turkey will use Syria to hit Israel in different ways. And we've seen some signals from the Syrian government army, or a battalion of the Syrian army, or jihadists within the Syrian army, that Syria has kept the jihadist foreign fighters unit in it.

So all these are sending messages to Israel, saying, well, we have different means. It doesn't mean that these are going to be effective against Israel, but will force Israel to take further measures. Now Israel can go and occupy everything around Damascus. It's not very far. It's 53 kilometers from Damascus. It can reach Damascus anytime. It goes very close to the central command of Syria. It can bomb Syria anytime with a long-range missile without the need to send the air force. So we see that this battle is not going to happen at that level between countries. But through proxies, yes, it can be.

#Danny

Now, Elijah, the one area we have not talked about yet is the front of Yemen, Ansar Allah, and Saudi Arabia. And I guess I wanted you to factor it in, given everything that we've spoken about with the region. How is the region set to continue to change, given that it seems like, in this conversation, we've talked about several fronts? It seems like war is going to be a big theme in the region, and I'm curious how you see that changing things in the immediate and long-term future, and your comments on what's happening between Yemen and Saudi Arabia right now, as there are a lot of reports that Saudi Arabia's oil flows have reduced quite significantly over this conflict.

#Elijah Magnier

Yemen is very interesting because, as Iran, Yemen has decided to end the era of sanctions. Yemen has been suffering from 11 to 12 years of sanctions from Saudi Arabia and what they call the Saudi coalition. We have seen how Donald Trump tried for a month to bomb Yemen and just decided to leave because he reached no target or no objective whatsoever. And the Yemenis have suffered six to seven years of war with the Saudis and the Emiratis. And now they said, enough, we need the sanctions to be lifted. And as Iran is in control of the Strait of Hormuz, Yemen is in control of Bab al-Mandeb.

Not only Bab al-Mandeb, but also its missiles can reach the Mediterranean and, of course, the Red Sea. What Yemen is doing is it stopped all the flow of oil from Saudi Arabia through Bab al-Mandeb

and to Asia. That's significant because it means all the supertankers that can carry 2 million barrels of oil cannot cross the Suez Canal, cannot reach the Mediterranean. They need to transport the cargo to pipelines in Egypt. And then this pipeline has a limited capability of 750,000 barrels and no more. And then they need to send small ships, which increases the price, the insurance.

Also, they need to add four to five weeks to go around Africa from the Suez Canal through the Mediterranean, going down, and then to deliver to Asia. All that is putting a lot of pressure on the Saudis, plus the Yemeni attack on Jizan, the Saudi Aramco oil company, and sending information to the Saudis that even if you put all your pipelines underground, all your pumps are still and will always remain above the ground, and they are vulnerable to our drones. The best way is to stop the sanctions, lift them, and to sit with the Yemenis. That's an option. Yemen has not used all its cards.

As Yemen used the card with Palestine and with Gaza in support of the population, imposing on Israeli ships not to use the Red Sea and Bab el-Mandeb, and they have succeeded throughout the conflict and the starvation that Israel inflicted on the Palestinian population in Gaza, now Yemen is ready to put Bab el-Mandeb at the service of Hezbollah in Lebanon. You see, the axis of resistance did not function until June 2025, when the axis of resistance did not have a central command and control and did not organize the battle all together as one bloc. Now, after June 2025, the reviving of the action of the resistance is starting to take place.

Slowly but surely, we have seen Iran learning a lesson. The Iraqis have learned some of the lesson, and the Yemenis have decided to move differently and to look for which part of the axis of resistance has some leverage to put at the service of the others. The Iranians said, "The end of the war all over the Middle East, including Yemen, but including Lebanon and Gaza." And the Yemenis are saying, "Lift the sanctions." And now they told Hezbollah that they will not lift the sanctions, not lift the blockade on Saudi, without the end of the war also in Lebanon. So they're coming together.

And this is why paragraph five of the memorandum of the 17th of June, signed between Iran and the Americans, is of interest to Donald Trump. The Iranians are interested in paragraph one: the end of the war on all fronts, the end of the war in the Middle East. And the end of the war means that all these fronts today are united, and the war needs to be ended and all sanctions lifted. This is why I said, which American president is going to accept to lift all these sanctions and offer to his people or to his party, even if Donald Trump doesn't care really about the Republicans and hates the Democrats, and say, "Well, the result of my war is to surrender to the axis of resistance led by Iran and Yemen, and really protect Hezbollah and all this axis because I failed."

#Danny

And lastly, Elijah, given that there is a significant amount of resistance right now in the region, I'm wondering your thoughts on Palestine, the Palestinian resistance in particular. There's not only, of course, ongoing Israeli terror in Gaza, but now more reports about Israel's behavior in the West Bank, expanding settlements, and maybe on the cusp of another intifada of sorts waiting in the

wings as Israel's aggression there heats up. So your thoughts on whether Palestinian resistance in particular will also rise out of all of this activity, in particular war crimes?

#Elijah Magnier

The problem in Palestine is Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian long-lasting president since 2005, and no elections in Palestine to change the president. He thinks that diplomacy is the way. Oslo 1 and 2, 1993 and 1995, failed to give the Palestinians a state. The Americans and the Europeans and the Gulf countries, the GCC countries, also failed to achieve a Palestinian state that is the mother of all causes today in the world, but not only in the Middle East, because most people around the world understand the atrocities, the genocide, and the crimes committed against the Palestinians in Gaza and in the West Bank.

For that, the resistance was the only choice for a population when the state, if the Palestinian state calls itself as such, which it does, is failing to protect the population. Hamas came to power after the elections in 2006 and 2007, elections that the West deeply wanted and pushed for. And when Hamas won, the West boycotted Hamas and put the organization on the list of terrorists. So it shows that everything and everybody around the world drove the Palestinians toward the resistance against the occupier, which is a legitimate cause according to the United Nations, because the whole world recognized Gaza and the West Bank as occupied territories. This is how they are called.

And the occupier has obligations toward the territory that he's occupying and the country and the people he is occupying. Now, we have seen in this far-right-wing government, with all the extremists, starting not from Ben-Gvir, Itamar Ben-Gvir, but from Benjamin Netanyahu. The Likud party is one of the most extremist parties in Israel, camouflaged under the acts of Ben-Gvir and Smotrich that are approved by the Israeli Prime Minister. Ben-Gvir is creating settlements in the West Bank at the speed of 40 per year since he is in power. And that means all the territory that belongs to the Palestinians is confiscated and is taken away. And it is not taken away in a normal way. On the contrary, it's very programmed, very thoughtful.

They're dividing and cutting Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, and Gaza from the West Bank and Jerusalem. And they're cutting now the West Bank itself in the middle to make sure that the Palestinian state will, ipso facto, never see the light. And the way they are doing it is they're bringing more people, more settlers, and giving them the protection of the Israeli army, the most immoral army in the world, to go and kill the Palestinian civilians in their homes. They burn their houses, sometimes when they are in; they kill their animals; they take their olive trees that are there before the creation of Israel in 1948, older than the Israelis in that land, because the land was the land of Palestine. It was Palestine. It was not Israel. And this is what they are doing.

So they are pushing the Palestinians, according to the former head of the Israeli internal security forces, who said, "If I were a Palestinian, I would fight until death against the occupier." This is what he said because he was part of the administration and the apparatus to kill the Palestinians and

make sure that this apartheid regime is really forcing the Palestinians to stand against the occupier so the occupier can shoot them and have the reason to kill them. So the Palestinians are people who choose to offer sacrifices. Some people condemn the resistance they have done, but these people are willing. Who are we to say what they have done is right or wrong? They are the ones who offer sacrifices.

They are the ones who choose to die. They are the ones who are offering their children, their wives, themselves, and their parents to fight and die, or sometimes not to fight, just to stand against the occupier. They are the ones who offer their blood and their belongings. And they live in camps. Gaza is full of camps. Before the war, it was full of camps. Shuja'iyya is a camp. Everything in the north is a camp. So this is the story of the Palestinians since 1918, when the Haganah and the first Zionists landed in Palestine. And since then, the Palestinians are always killed and persecuted.

They are in jail, and today they have also the death penalty against the Palestinians because they refused to submit and they refused to surrender. Mahmoud Abbas accepted with Al-Fatah. What are the consequences? Well, he doesn't have anymore a territory to lead. Ramallah, this is his base. That's very, really poor to lead a country and say this is the state of Palestine, of a very small piece of land. That is not Palestine. So, the Israelis are unaccountable and they enjoy the support of the Americans and the Europeans. And this is why they don't care what to do. They became like Trump.

Trump would want to grab anything without giving any support. Importance of international law? Well, Benjamin Netanyahu is doing exactly the same as long as he's protected by the Americans. And what the Americans do? They sanction the president of the court of the ICC because, as Donald Trump told us, Marco Rubio, his Secretary of State, is protecting Benjamin Netanyahu, who is a fugitive of the ICC and was accused of war crimes. And because of that, the Americans go and sanction the international body, the highest body with no power to implement. If the countries that have signed the agreement with the ICC don't want to, they sanction them and make sure they can't have a bank account or book a hotel or go on a trip anywhere in the world. That's the world we are living in. It's a world of bullies, injustice, and this is what the Israelis are amply benefiting from.

#Danny

Well, Elijah, this has been a great show. I want to make sure that everybody knows that your website, ElijahMagnier.com, is in the video description, where people can find your work and support your independent media and journalism. Everybody, thank Elijah, too, by hitting the like button before you go. I will be back tomorrow, 1 p.m. Eastern, with Professor Mohammad Marandi for another update, August 23rd. All the places to support this show are in the video description below as well: Patreon, Substack, and much more. Elijah, do you have any final comments before we head out of here?

#Elijah Magnier

It was a pleasure. Well, thank you for inviting me. It was really a good discussion. I really enjoyed it.

#Danny

I really appreciate that. We'll have to have you back on very soon. Thank you to all the moderators and all the viewers today. Hit the like button before you go, and I'll see you tomorrow at 1 p.m. Eastern. See you then. Bye-bye.