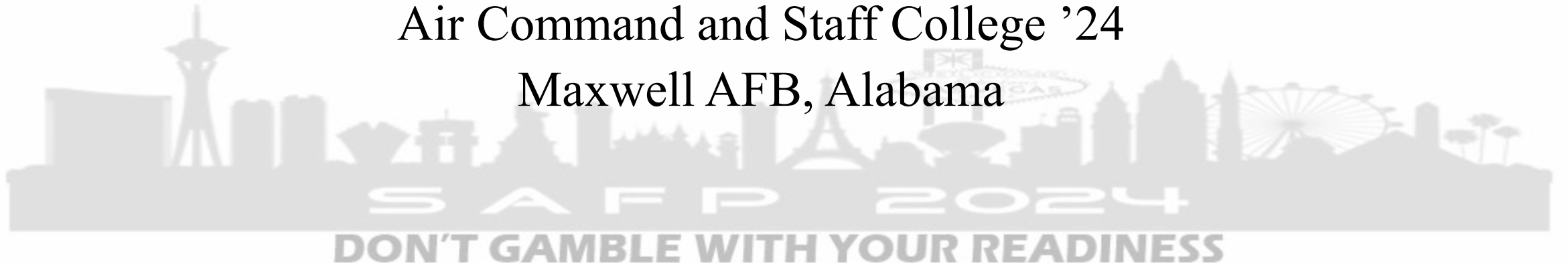




Israel-Palestine Conflict and Implications

Maj Allen “Doogie” Hauser
Air Command and Staff College '24
Maxwell AFB, Alabama





Financial Disclosure

I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose.





Disclaimer

The following presentation is intended to provide an overview of the Israel-Palestine conflict history and its implications on medical and humanitarian efforts. It is important to note that the information presented here may not cover all aspects of the complex situation, and the content is subject to evolving developments.

The thoughts articulated in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not reflect official policy or doctrine of the US government, Department of Defense, or the US military.

This is an Unclassified brief. All information is from open-source material.

This presentation is meant to foster a thoughtful and nuanced discussion while acknowledging the limitations inherent in addressing a multifaceted and sensitive topic.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH YOUR READINESS



Learning Objectives

Background → Strategic/Op level → Tactical Level

1. Identify the complexity of the historic and current environment
2. Explain the importance of international relationships on the global stage
3. Identify new technological assets adversaries are utilizing
4. List considerations for medics in the evolving environment
5. Explain the difficulty of being a global hegemon



Words Matter!

- Neutrality and Objectivity
- Continuously Evolving Situation
- Focus on the facts of history
- Breaking the “First date rule”

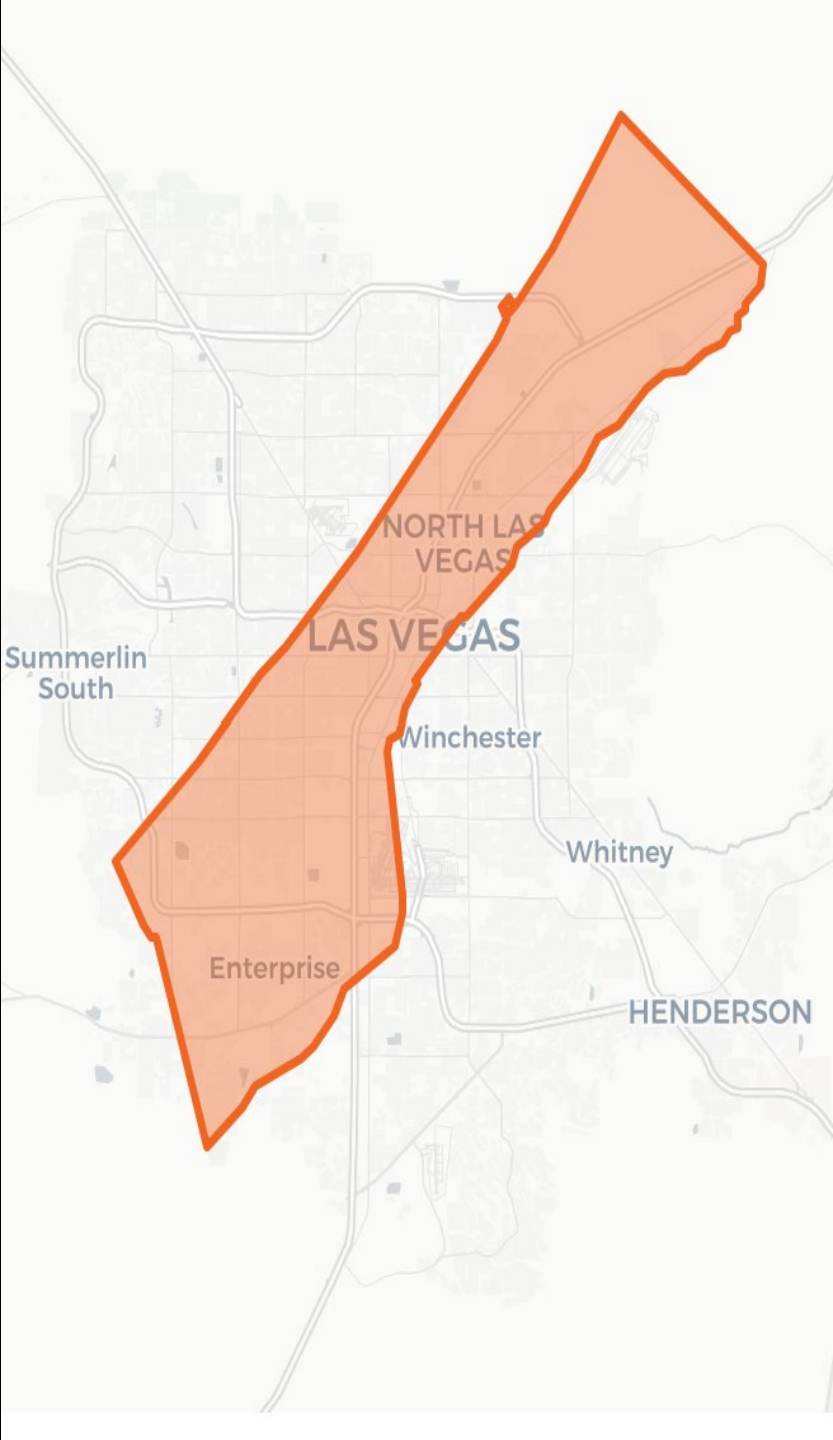
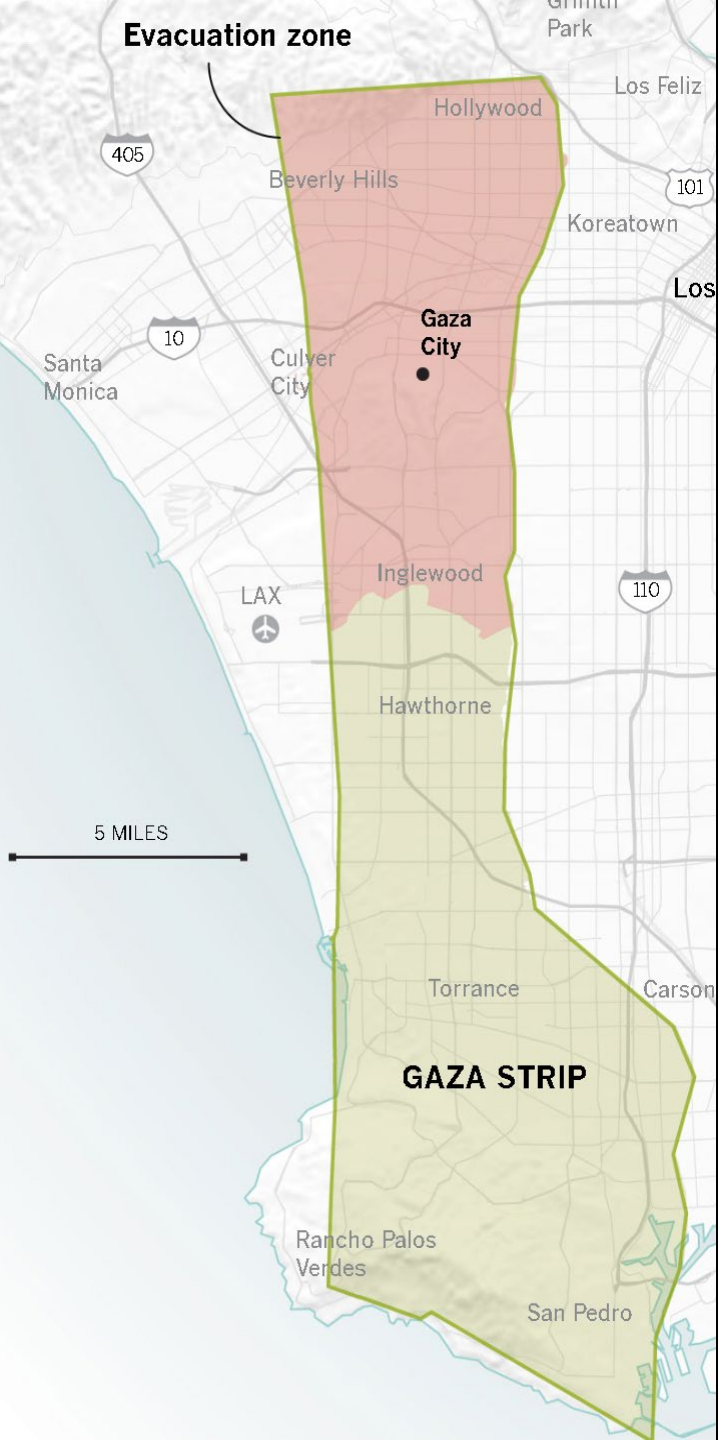




Words Matter!

Nations versus States

- **Nations**
 - Think identity
 - Non-formal
 - No formal government
 - Not generally recognized on a global scale
 - Examples: religion ie. Kurds, Jewish nation, United Kingdom
- **State**
 - Formal with territorial lines (“state lines”), government, sovereignty
 - Globally recognized at the international stage
 - Examples: USA, France, Mexico, Israel



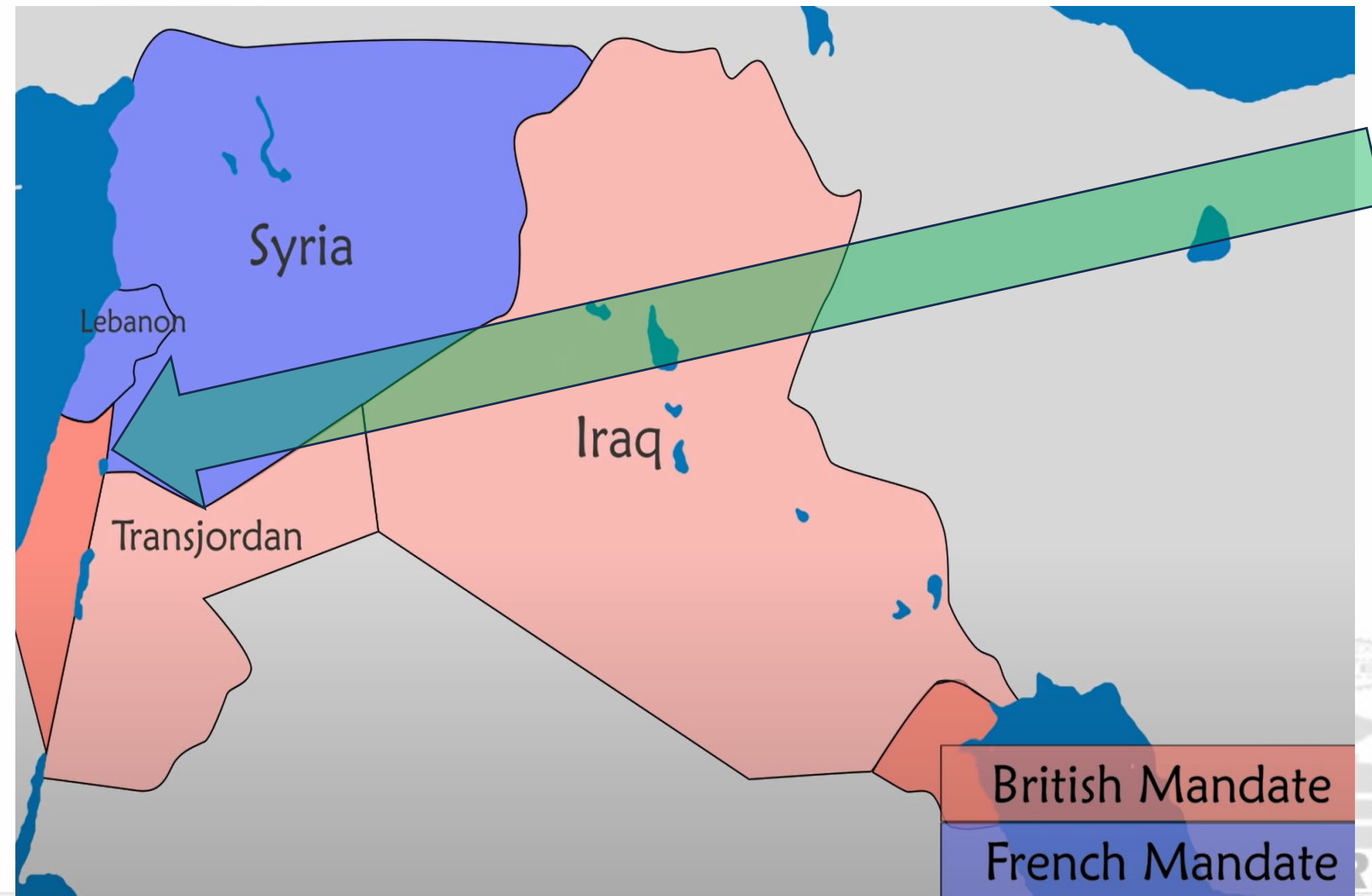


The History of Israel and Conflicts After





1916–Ottoman Empire Split for after WW1



- Sykes-Picot Agreement
- Great Britain wanted to support **Zionism**, the nationalist movement to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine (the ancestral homeland)
- ~10% of Palestine = Jewish population



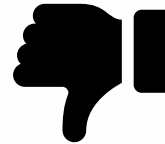
1947– The State of Israel

- Devastation of the Holocaust losing >6M Jewish people
- UN voted to establish the State of Israel for Jewish people in their religious homeland.

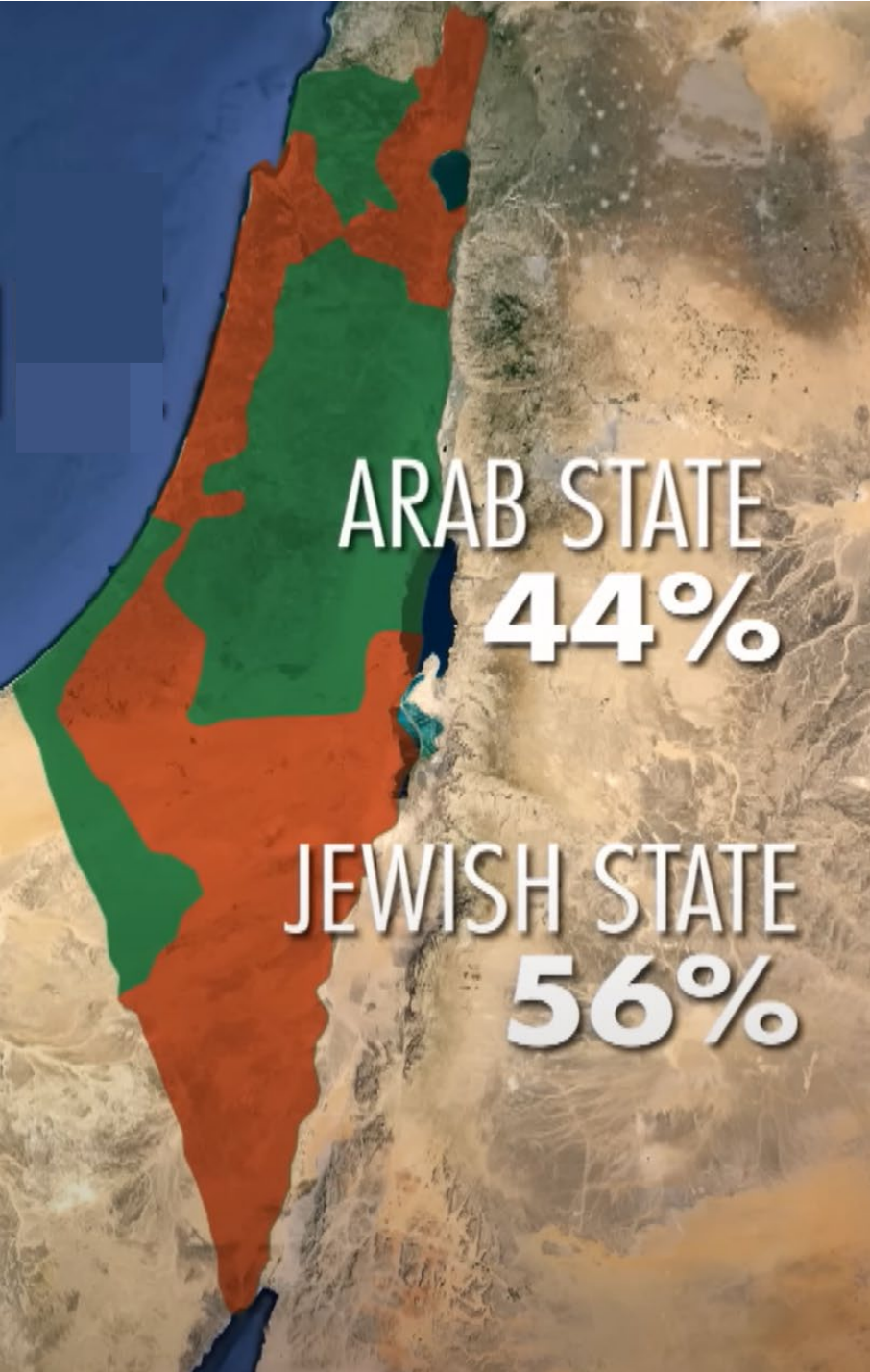
- Zionists

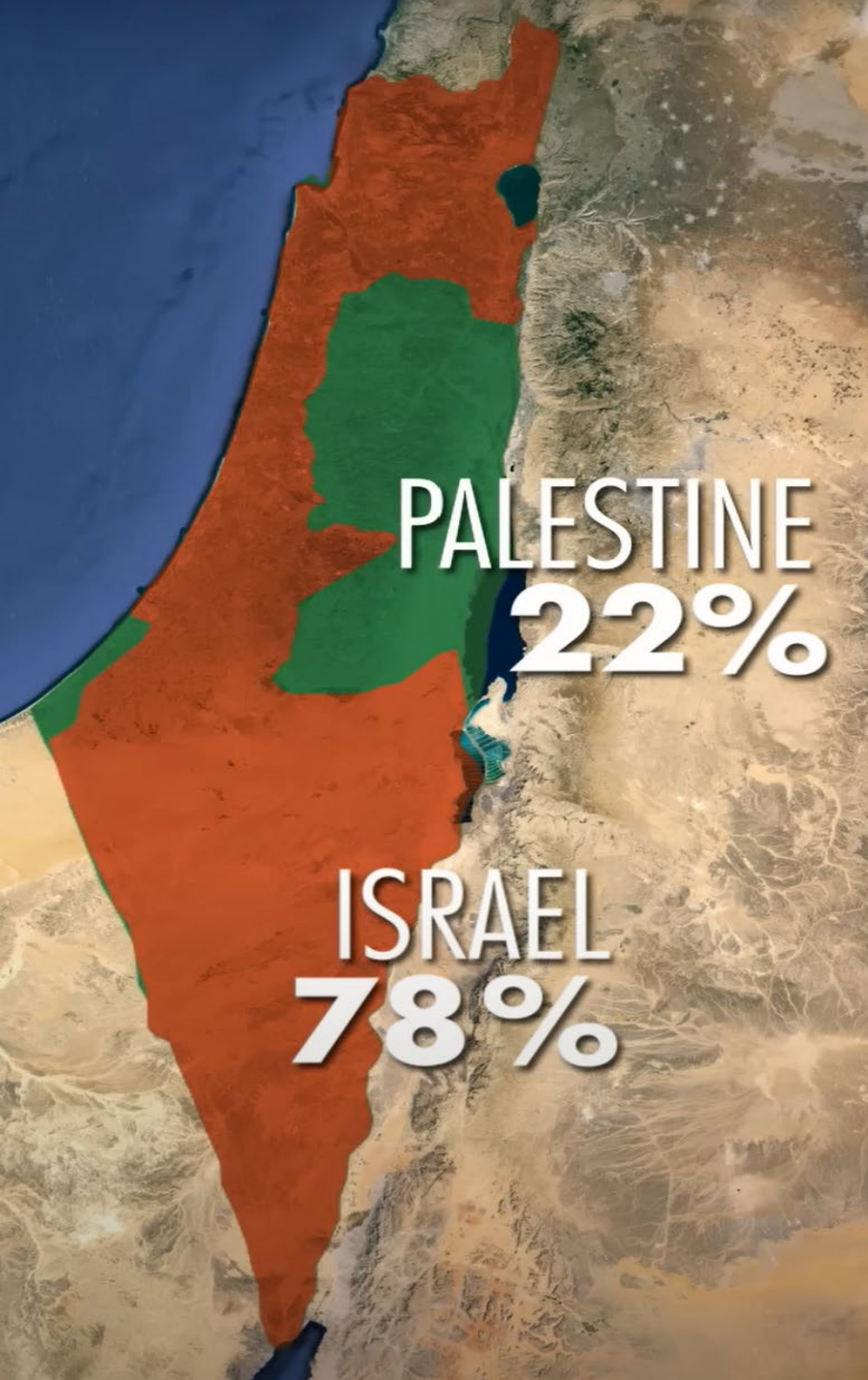


- Arab State



- This split the land West of the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea and economically intertwined
- Jerusalem, a Holy city for the 3 main Abrahamic religions= International Control
- Great Britain pulls its forces out of Palestine as tensions begin to rise.
- Proclamation: May 14, 1948





1948 – The Arab-Israeli War

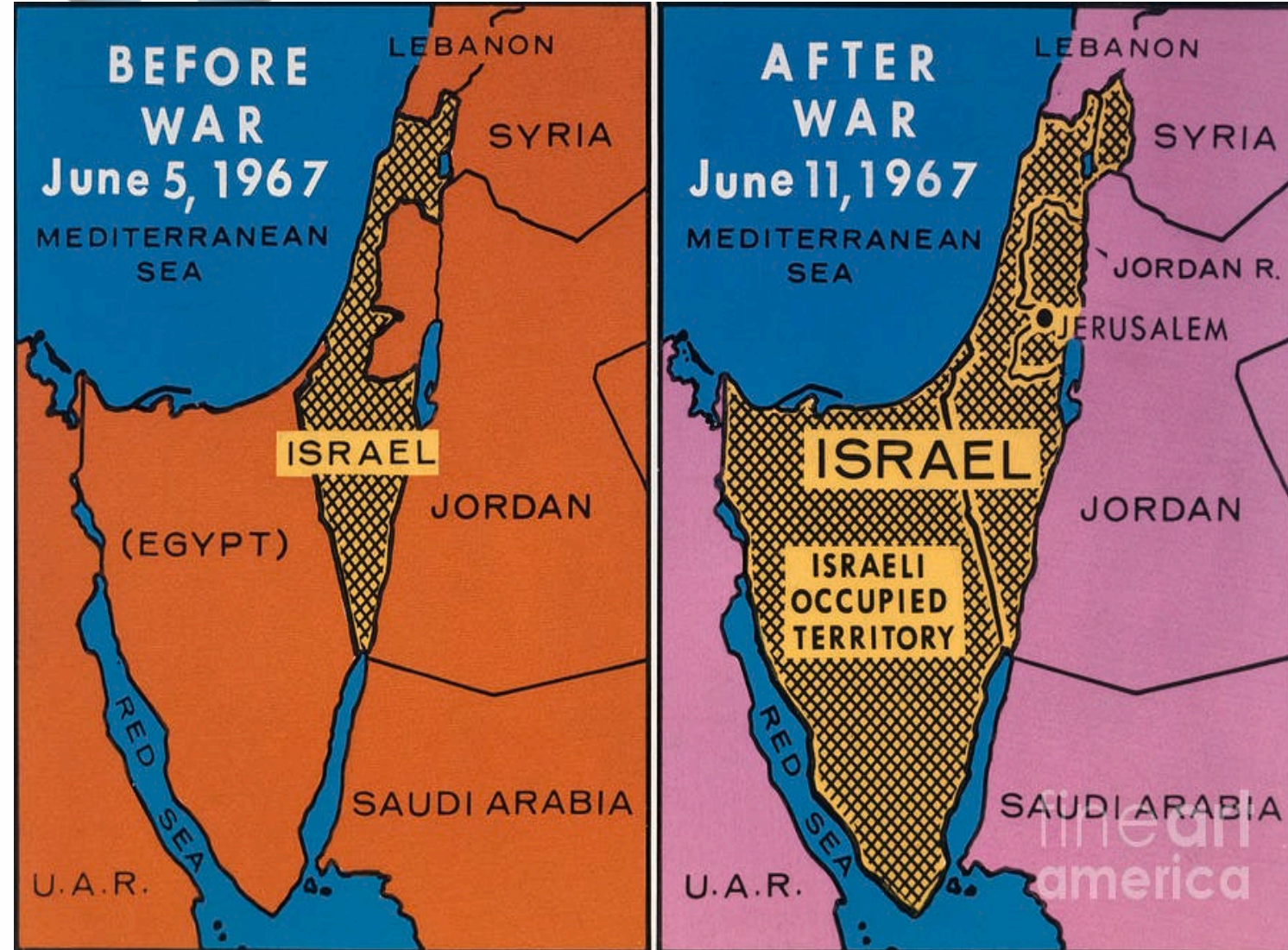
“The War of Independence” or “Nakba”

- **30 Nov:** 5 Arab countries plus the current Palestinians joined together to fight the newly formed nation of Israel
 - Israeli militia: 96K (6K lost)
 - Palestine + Allies: ~50K (7-20K lost)
- 600-800K Palestinians either fled or were expelled
 - Provide safe-haven, not accept them into local countries, an Arab “ethnic cleansing”
- This led to the “**Green Lines**” aka pre-67 line
 - Jordan controlling the West Bank
 - **Egypt** controlling **Gaza**
 - Jerusalem being split down the middle:
 - Israel= West
 - Arab League= East

Key takeaways: HUGE refugee/expelled populations, and last time Israel was “David” vs Goliath

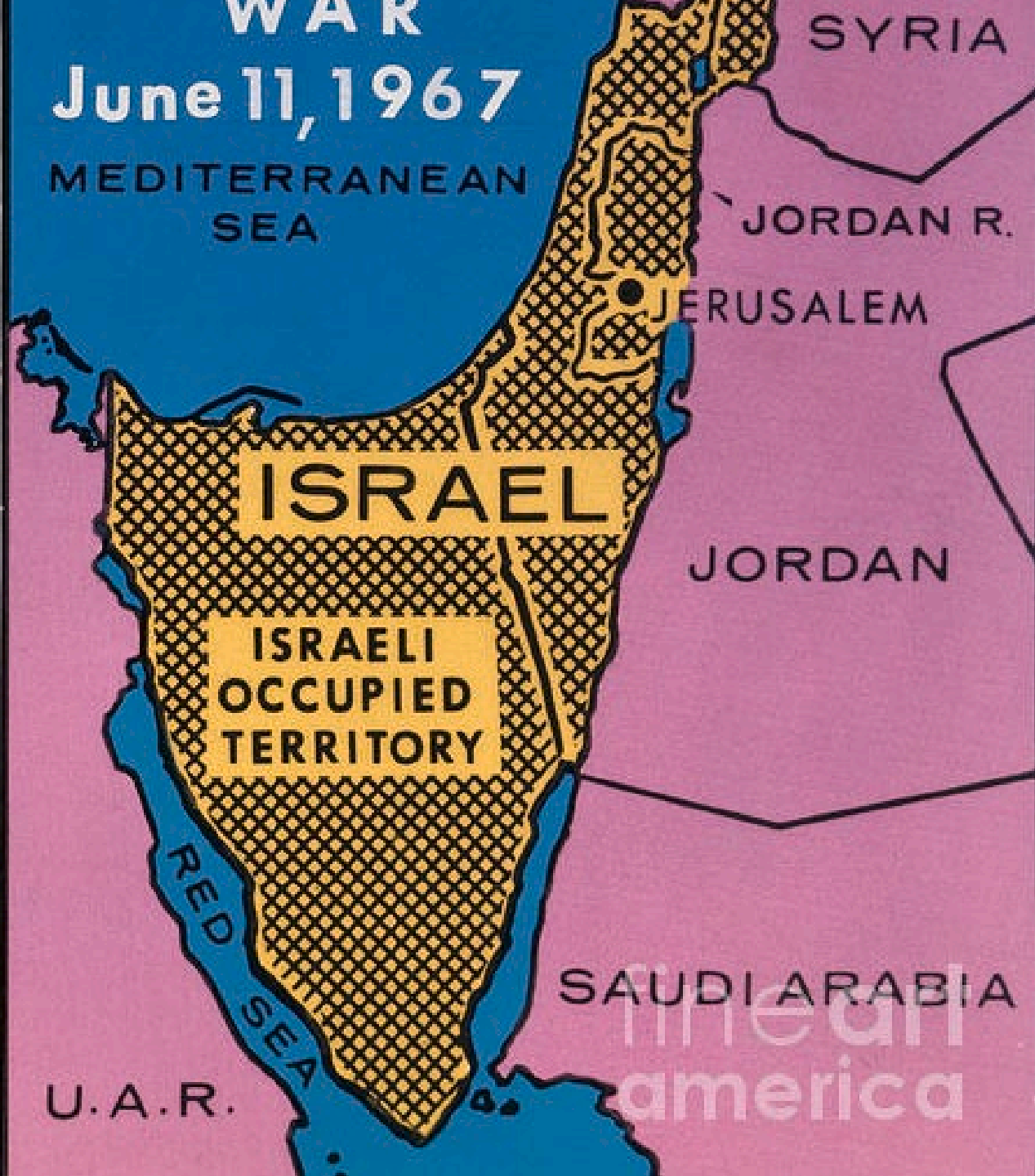


1967– The “Six-day War”



- Egypt, Jordan, and Syria aligned to fight back against Israel
- Straits of Tiran were closed, escalating tension
- Interdiction was key to IDF AF success
- After an “underdog” win, Israelis seized:
 - **Golan Heights NE (Syrian)**
 - **West bank E (Jordanian)**
 - **Sinai Peninsula SW (Egypt)**
 - “No peace, no recognition”
- UN Resolution 242

Key takeaways: Israel is not becoming the Goliath & Airpower provided asymmetric advantage



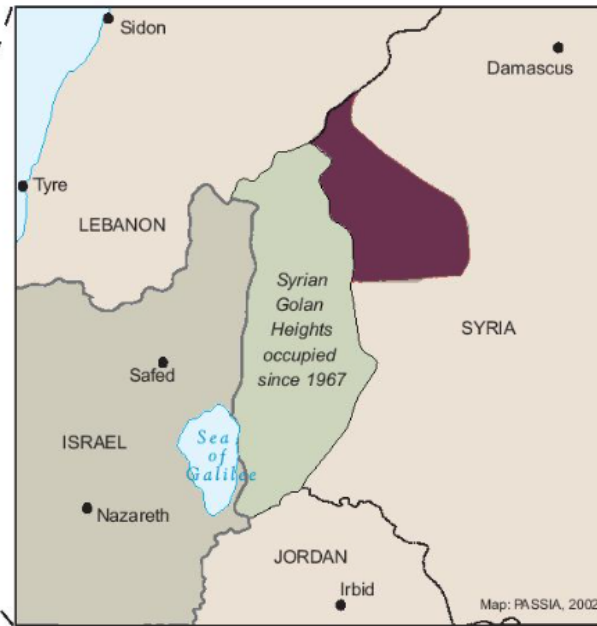
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1973– “Yom Kippur War”

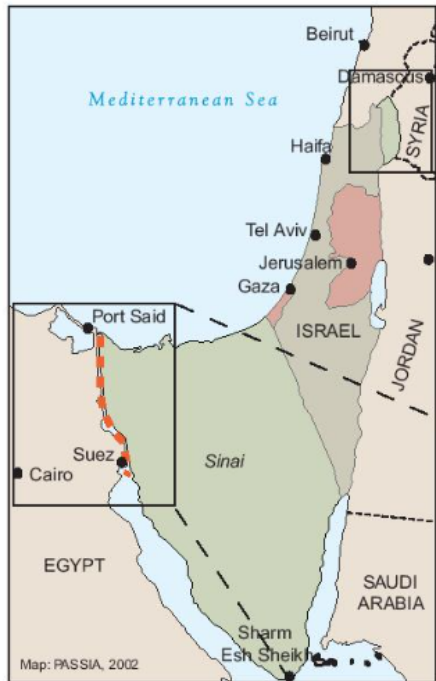
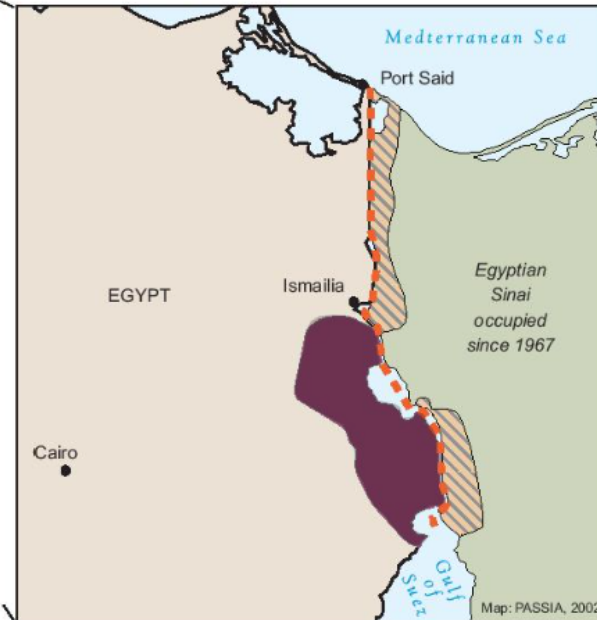
- Yom Kippur aka the “Day of Atonement”
10th Hebrew day of Tishrei
- Arab States involved:
 - **Syria**– Golan Heights
 - **Egypt**– Sinai Peninsula
- Attempted to re-gain the territories lost in the 6-Day War.
- US sent 22K tons of weaponry
- Led to the UN Resolution 338

Key takeaways: Israel was surprised b/c they underestimated their enemy

The Syrian Front at the Cease-Fire of 22 October 1973



The Egyptian Front at the Cease-Fire of 26 October 1973





Camp David Accords 1978

Key parties:

- US: President Jimmy Carter
- Israel: PM Menachem Begin
- Egypt: President Anwar Sadat

Outcomes:

- Peace and Relationships
- Israel agreed to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula
- Egypt recognized Israel as a state & right to exist
- Egypt is now on US payout list to keep peace





1st Intifada – 1987-93

Key points:

- Started as widespread non-violent Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation Mass civil disobedience
 - Strikes
 - Boycotts
 - Demonstrations
- First appearance of Hamas

Stats:

- Israeli deaths: ~165
- Palestinian deaths: 1-2K
- Palestinian arrests: 100K



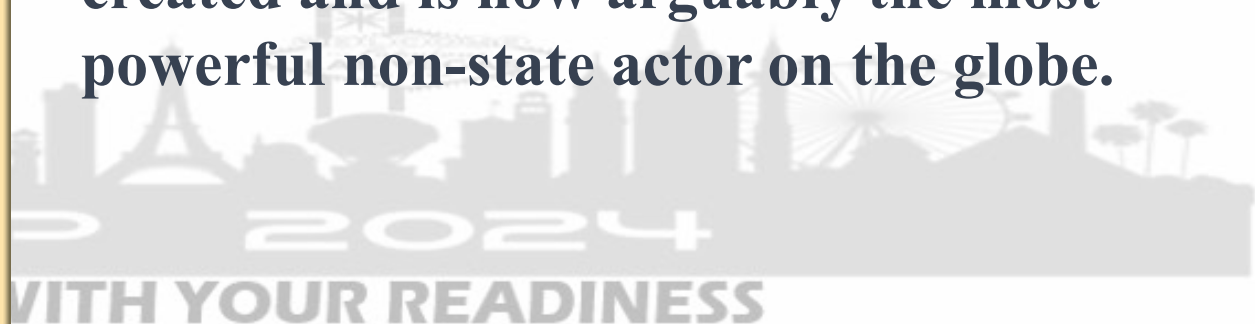


1983– “Op Peace for Galilee”



- Invasion of southern Lebanon by Israeli Defense Force (IDF) to drive out the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)
- Continued occupation of the “security zone until 2000 (17 years).
- Led to the **UN 520 Resolution**
 - Ceasefire
 - Removal of forces from Lebanon

Key takeaways: Where Hezbollah was created and is now arguably the most powerful non-state actor on the globe.





Oslo Accords

Oslo Accords 1: 1993

Oslo Accords 2: 1995

Key Players

US: President Bill Clinton
Israel: PM Yitzhak Rabin
PLO: Yasser Arafat

US: President Bill Clinton
Israel: PM Yitzhak Rabin
PLO: Yasser Arafat

Outcomes

- Mutual recognition
- Transfer of limited admin power to Palestinian National Authority
- Israel agreed to withdraw from parts of Gaza & West Bank

- Progress on Palestinian self-governance (Health, social welfare, tourism)
- Palestine implemented elections



Camp David Summit 2000

Key parties:

- US: President Bill Clinton
- Israel: PM Ehud Barak
- Palestine: Chairman Yasser Arafat



Outcomes:

- Addressed borders, Israeli settlements, Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees.
 - No final agreement made
- Overall collapse and failure at the Summit





2nd Intifada – 2000-05

Key points:

- Ariel Sharon visited the Temple Mount or Haram al- Sharif
- Violent Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank & Gaza.
- Increase in suicide bombings and shootings targeting Israeli civilians
- Shattered trust between the two and escalated the cycle of violence/retaliation

Stats:

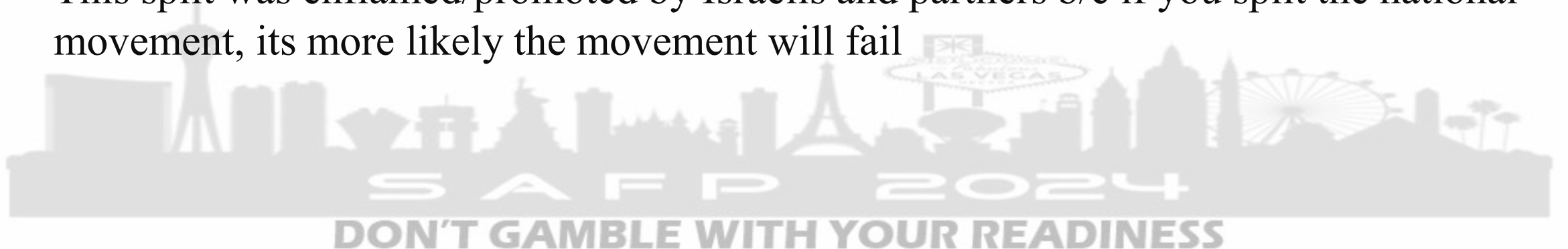
- Israeli deaths: 1K
- Palestinian deaths: 3-5K
- Suicide bombings: 150+





2007– Palestinian Regime Change

- Split between West Bank & Gazan leadership
 - In June, Hamas seized control over the Gaza strip from the Palestinian Authority after fighting with Fattah
 - Gaza= Hamas
 - More violent efforts to end occupation
 - West Bank= Palestinian Authority
 - More civil, peaceful efforts to end occupation
- This split was enflamed/promoted by Israelis and partners b/c if you split the national movement, its more likely the movement will fail





Oct 7, 2023

- A surprise attack by Hamas militants that infiltrated Israel and led to the death of 1.2K civilians.
 - Based on overall population comparison, this is the equivalent of the US losing 45K civilians

Figure 1: The Nine Deadliest Terrorist Attacks by Number of Fatalities 1970–2023

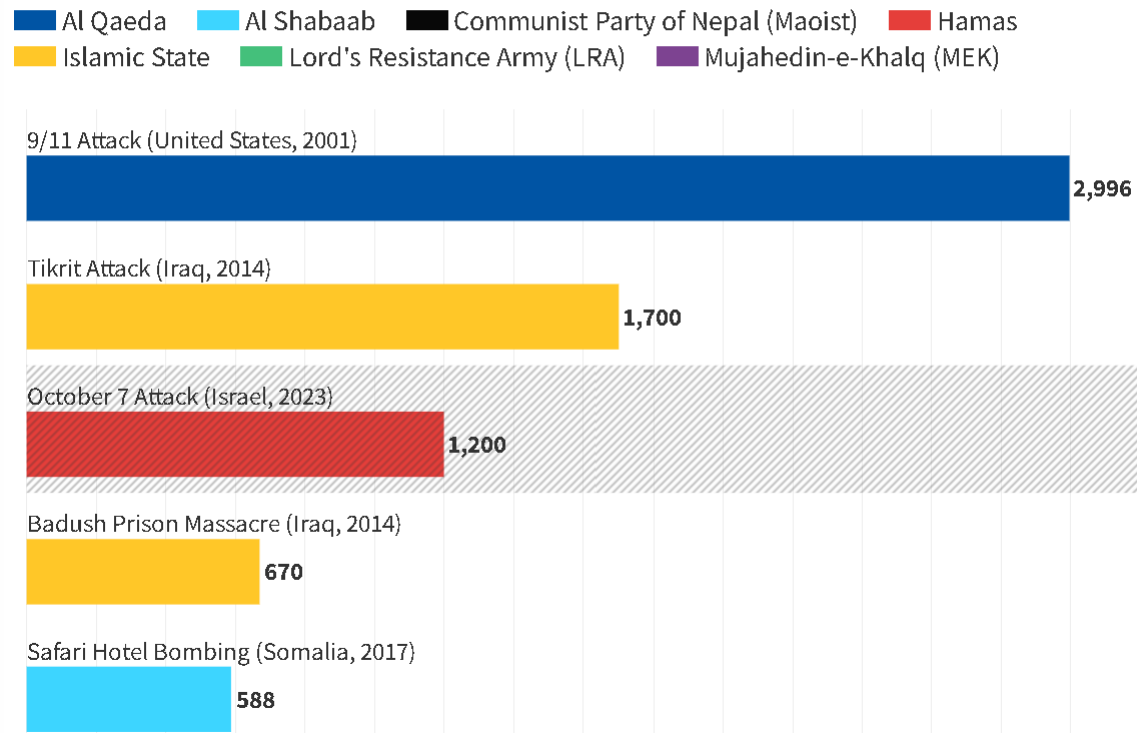
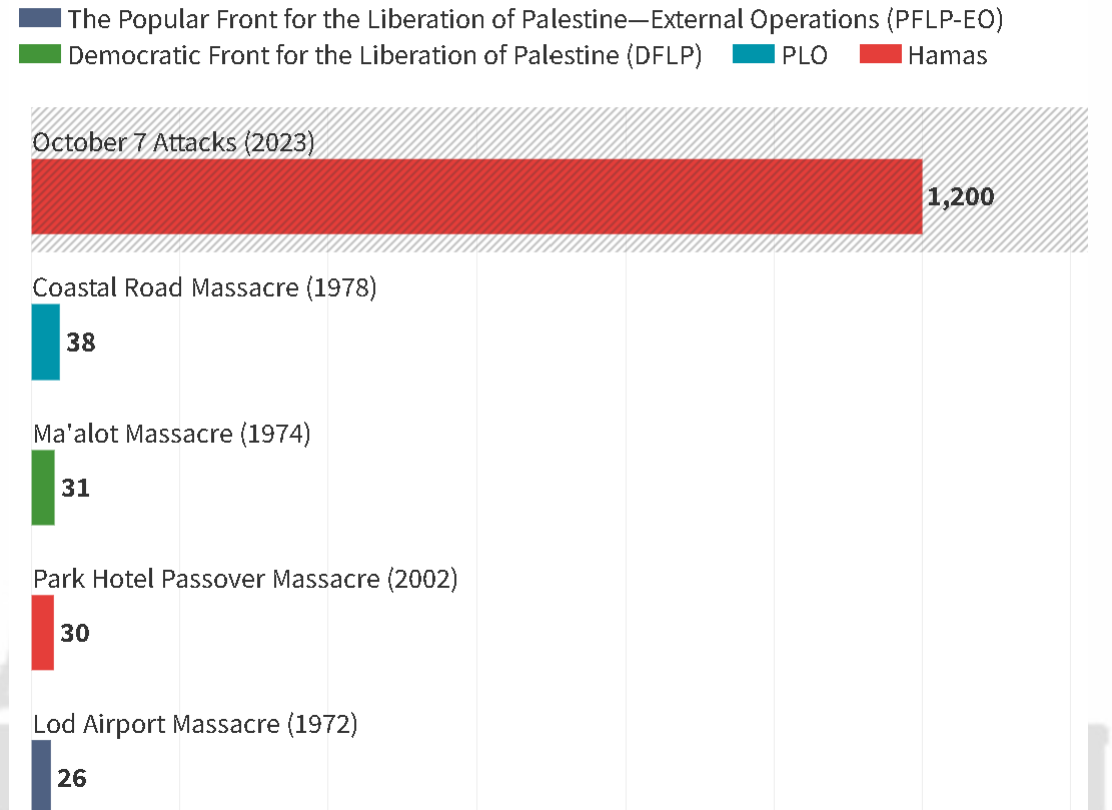


Figure 3: The Five Deadliest Terrorist Attacks in Israeli History



DON'T GAMBLE WITH YOUR READINESS



Proportionality

Normal Context: fairness or equity in the distribution of resources, rewards, or consequences.

Wartime: IAW International Humanitarian Law (IHL) & US Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC)

- actions must be comparable to the legitimate military objectives pursued
- harm to civilians or civilian property must not be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.
 - This principle aims to minimize civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure during armed conflict.

Figure 4: Israeli vs. Palestinian Deaths in Current and Previous Conflicts

■ Palestinian Deaths ■ Israeli Deaths

1 December 2023

Hamas-Israel War (as of December 1, 2023)





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Figure 4: Israeli vs. Palestinian Deaths in Current and Previous Conflicts

■ Palestinian Deaths

■ Israeli Deaths

5 April 2024

Hamas-Israel War (~~as of December 1, 2023~~)



1,270

~32,000



So why does the US care about what is going on? And been such good partners in the past?





Allies & Partners





Allies & Partners: What is the difference?

Allies

Partners

Definition:	Countries with which the US has a formal, <u>mutual defense treaty</u> or alliance.	Countries with which the US has a cooperative, strategic relationship, but <u>without</u> a formal mutual defense treaty.
Examples:	North America Treaty Organization (NATO), Japan, S. Korea, Australia, Philippines	India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Indonesia,
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Obligated to provide military assistance if US is attacked (Art V)- Obligated to provide military assistance if US is attacked- Shared security interests and threat perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No formal mutual defense obligations- Cooperative on specific strategic issues and interests- Shared values & interests, not necessarily same threat perceptions
Benefits to the US	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reliable military support- Expanded power projection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Access and influence in key regions- Cooperation on counterterrorism, cyber security, trade, etc.- Diversified diplomatic and economic relationships

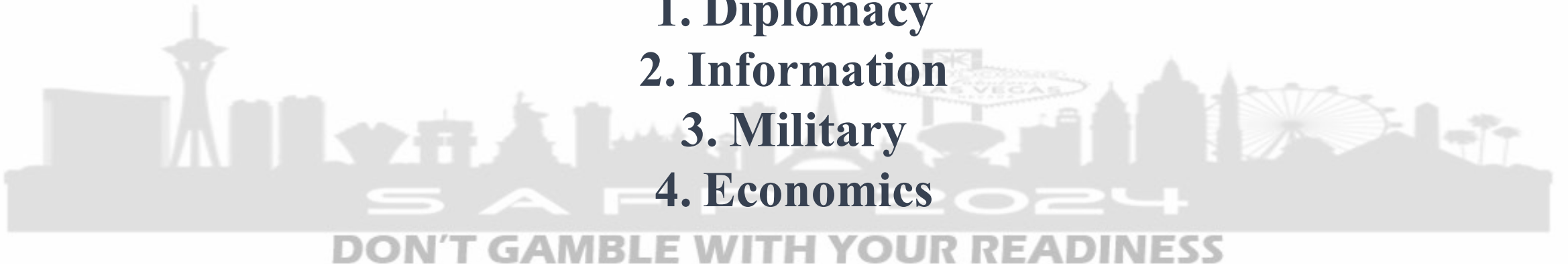


What is hegemon?

Definition: a state/group of states that have predominant influence and **power** in a region.

The US is the sole global hegemon and maintains that stance to protect its national security through four main “Instruments of Power” aka DIME.

1. **Diplomacy**
2. **Information**
3. **Military**
4. **Economics**





ABO

What does ABO stand for?





A= Access

What is access especially for the US Air Force?

- Key component for the USAF and DoD as a whole to project power forward and to support maintenance of its National Security and Global Hegemon.
- Think temporary availability
 - Basing
 - Gas
 - Maintenance





B = Basing

- Establishment of military facilities or infrastructure on foreign soil for the purpose of supporting military operations, logistics, or strategic positioning.
- Can range from small forward operating locations to large permanent installations.

Examples: Ramstein, Aviano, Kadena, Tower 22



O = Overflight

- Overflight refers to the authorization granted by a sovereign state for military aircraft to fly through its airspace without landing.
- Allows aerial reconnaissance, surveillance, or transit operations over foreign territory.





US-Israel Hx of Collaboration

- \$3.3 billion annually in Foreign Military Financing
- \$500 million annually in missile defense funding
- \$1 billion in supplemental funding to replenish Israel's stock of missile interceptors for the Iron Dome
- Similar stances in a "free" nation
- "Democracy's Outpost"
- WRM stockpiles
- Stability in the Middle East!
- Current: \$14B aid package going through congress currently (as of 18 April)





Emerging threats to US, ally, and partner bases and assets





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World ▾ Business ▾ Markets ▾ Sustainability ▾ Legal ▾ Breakingviews ▾ More

World

Drones target US troops in **Iraq**, causing minor injuries

By Phil Stewart, Amina Ismail and Ahmed Rasheed

October 18, 2023 3:15 PM CDT · Updated 4 months ago





Middle East

US troops in Syria targetted by drones-officials

Reuters

October 19, 2023 11:26 AM CDT · Updated 4 months ago



Oct 19 (Reuters) - U.S. forces in Syria brought down two drones that were targeting them, leading to some minor injuries, U.S. officials said on Thursday, with Washington on heightened alert for activity by Iran-backed groups as regional tensions soar during the Israel-Hamas war.

The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the attack targeted U.S. forces at Al-Tanf base, near Syria's borders with Iraq and Jordan.

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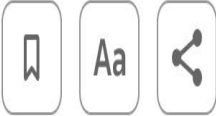
The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the attack took place on Wednesday against U.S. forces at Al-Tanf base, near Syria's borders with Iraq and Jordan.

Middle East

US forces under fire in Middle East as America slides towards brink

By Phil Stewart, Idrees Ali and Ahmed Rasheed

November 9, 2023 4:58 PM CST · Updated 4 months ago

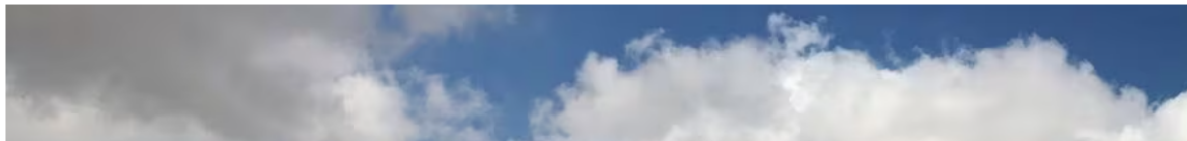


World

Drones target US troops in Iraq, c minor injuries

By Phil Stewart, Amina Ismail and Ahmed Rasheed

October 18, 2023 3:15 PM CDT · Updated 4 months ago





World

US retaliates in Iraq after three US troops wounded in attack

By Phil Stewart

December 25, 2023 9:47 PM CST · Updated 2 months ago



World

Drones target US troops in Iraq, causing minor injuries

By Phil Stewart, Amina Ismail and Ahmed Rasheed

October 18, 2023 3:15 PM CDT · Updated 4 months ago



US troops in Syria targeted by drones, officials

Reuters

October 19, 2023 11:26 AM CDT · Updated 4 months ago

Oct 19 (Reuters) - U.S. forces in Syria brought down two drones that were targeting them, leading to minor injuries, U.S. officials said on Thursday, with Washington on heightened alert for activity by U.S.-backed groups as regional tensions soar during the Israel-Hamas war.

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Phil Stewart, Idrees Ali and Ahmed Rasheed

November 9, 2023 4:58 PM CST · Updated 4 months ago





World

Three US troops killed in Jordan drone strike linked to Iran

By Phil Stewart, Steve Holland and Idrees Ali

January 28, 2024 11:02 PM CST · Updated a month ago



28 Jan 2024

15 Apr 1953



'We shall respond,' Biden says after three U.S.

troops are killed in a drone strike in the Middle East

1 April 2024



SYRIA

LEBANON

○ **Damascus**

EL — GOLAN HEIGHTS

Damascus

Iranian embassy

☀ Iranian consulate



m
t

Google

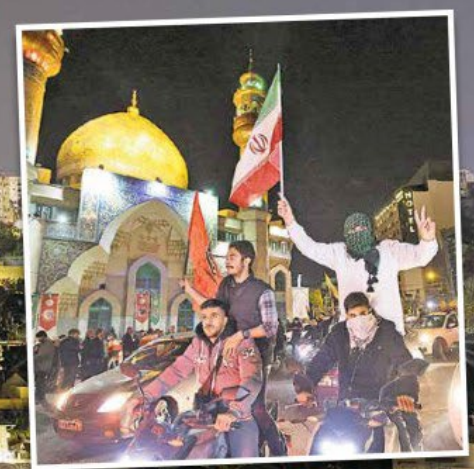


IRAN 14 April 2024 ATTACKS

Launches drones, missiles in first direct assault on Israel

Iran unleashed a direct attack on the Jewish state for the first time ever on Saturday night, launching up to 200 drones and missiles — like these being intercepted by Israeli defense systems over the coastal city of Ashkelon. Iranians in Tehran cheered the hostilities (inset), even as the dramatic escalation threatened a wider war across the Middle East.

SEE PAGES 4-7



Reuters/Getty Images



3 C's of Deterrence

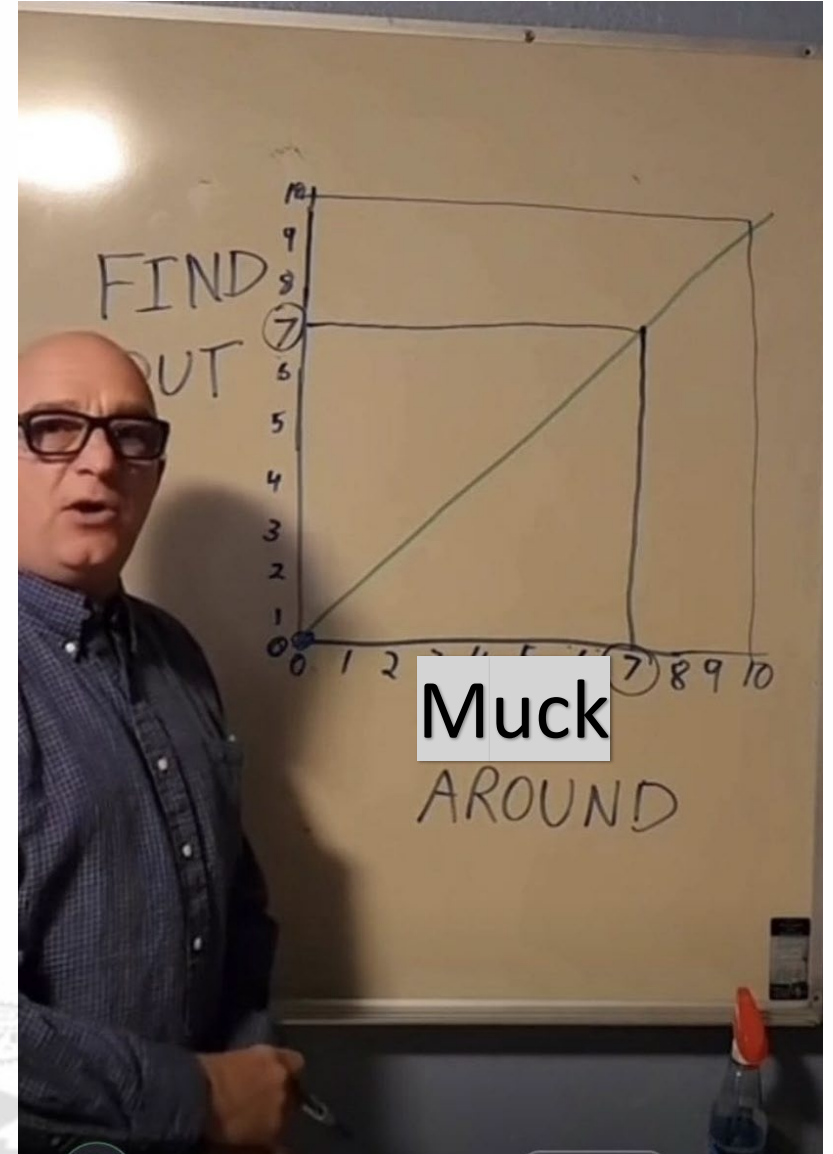
1. **Capacity**
2. **Capability**
3. **Credibility**





3 C's of Deterrence

1. Capacity
2. Capability
3. Credibility





Appropriate Response

- 1. Draw-down**
- 2. Proportional**
- 3. Escalation**

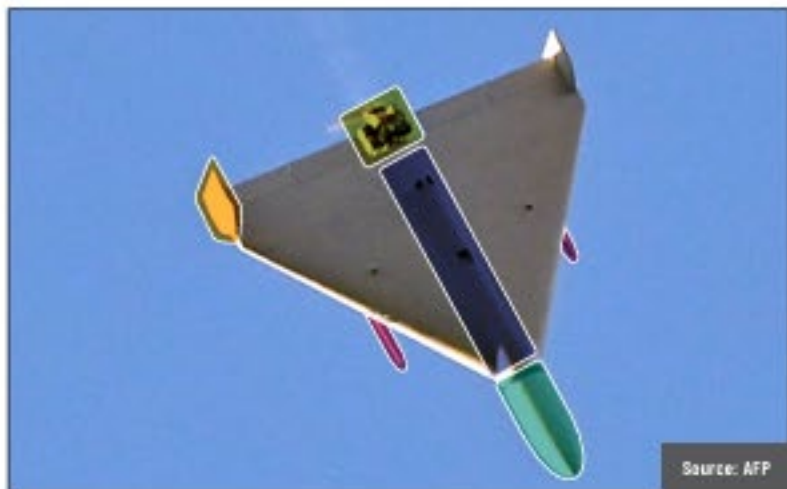




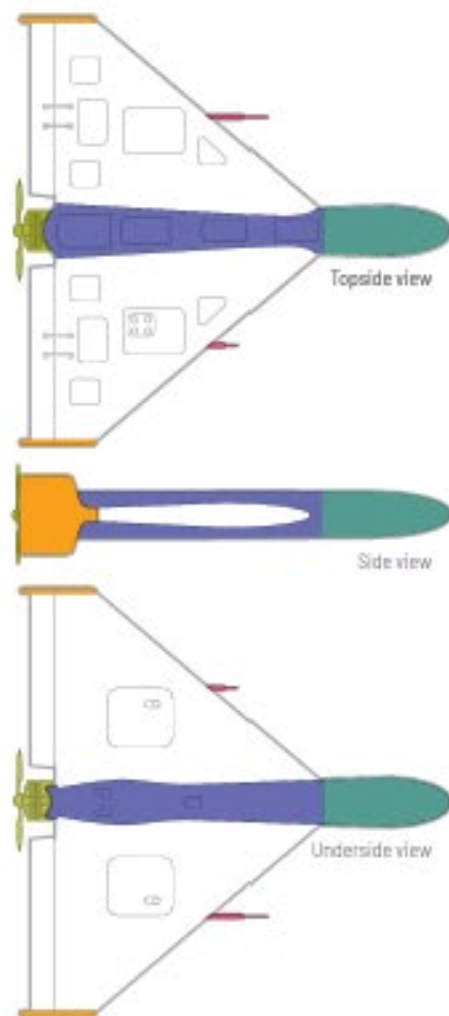
Shahed-136 (Geran-2) One-Way Attack UAV Comparison

The Iranian-origin Shahed-136, renamed Geran-2 by the Russians, has a distinctive shape, with a delta-wing body and vertical stabilizers extending above and below the body, as displayed in Iranian press and military expos. Iran used Shahed-136 UAVs in the 2021 attack against the merchant vessel *Mercer Street* and has also transferred this system to the Huthis in Yemen. The Huthis have not used this system in an attack to date but have displayed it publicly. The images circulating in open press of UAVs in Ukraine clearly show the features of the Shahed-136's delta-wing body and vertical stabilizers.⁴⁵⁶

Ukraine



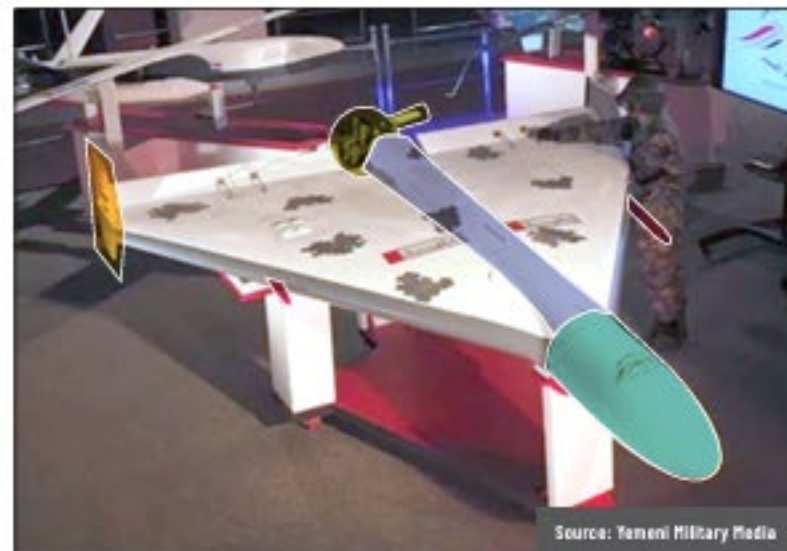
Underside of a Shahed-136 (Geran-2) spotted over Kyiv, Ukraine, October 2022



Selected points of comparison:

Engine Wing stabilizer Air data collection Fuselage Nose cone

Middle East



Shahed-136 displayed by the Huthis in Yemen



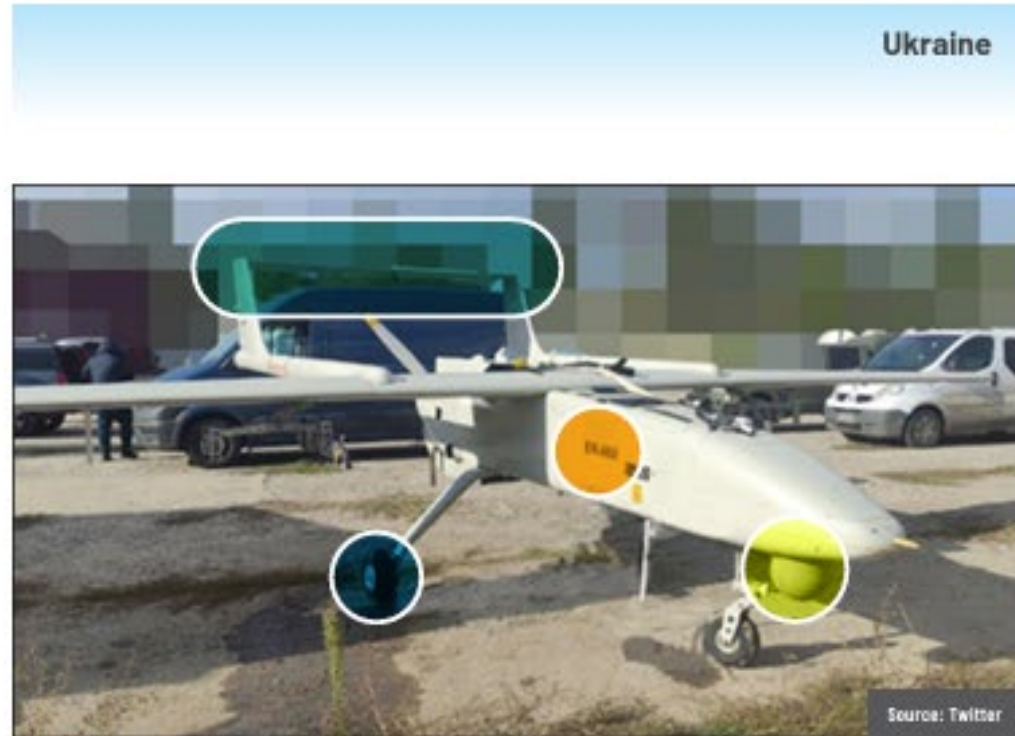
Shahed-136 from an Iranian video of military exercises in Iran, April 2021



Shahed-136 (Geran-2) spotted over Kyiv, Ukraine, moments before impact, October 2022

Mohajer 6 Multirole UAV Comparison

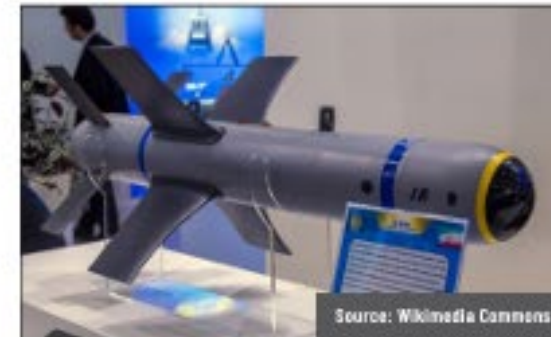
The Iranian-origin Mohajer 6 has been displayed publicly in Iran and Iraq, and it can be easily identified by its distinctive tail, as well as by the attached surveillance equipment and guided munitions. In October, Ukraine captured a mostly intact Mohajer 6 from the Black Sea, and it appears to be indistinguishable from the Mohajer 6 systems photographed in Iran and Iraq. Components recovered from the wreckage display very similar markings to those observed in Iran.^{10 11 12}



Mohajer 6 recovered from the Black Sea, October 2022



Mohajer 6 displayed in Iran, February 2018



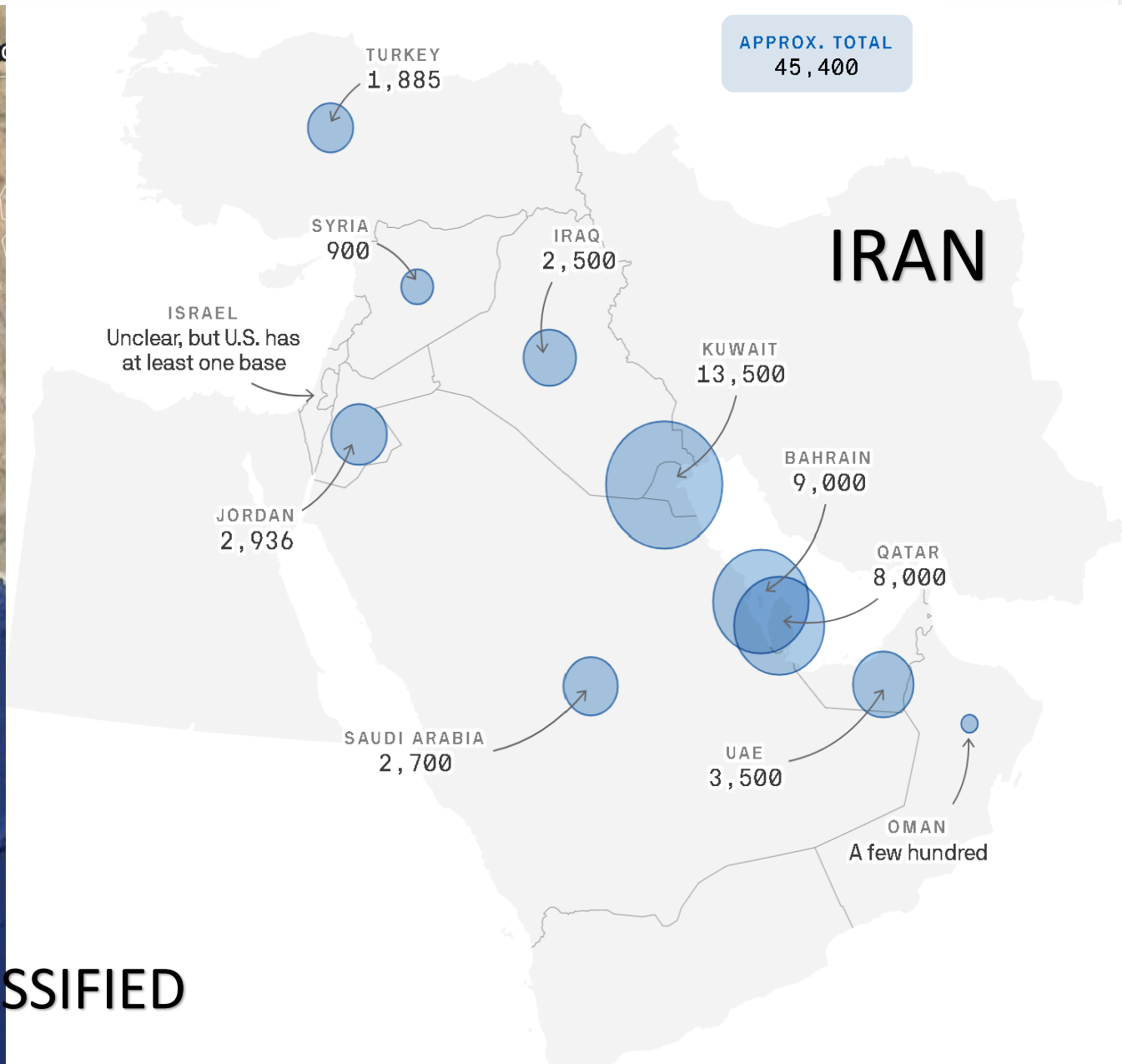
Iranian guided munition displayed at a military expo, August 2022

US asset basing

UNCLASSIFIED



US asset levels



UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED Iranian Drone effective Ranges





Evolving medical considerations during conflict





Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

Traumatic Brain Injury is the sudden injury that causes damage to the brain caused by external force or trauma.¹

- Motor defects
- Concussion symptoms
- Behavioral change
- Cognitive symptoms

Acute Treatments

- Tranexamic acid²- mild/moderate TBI in <3hours (CRASH-3 Trial)
 - Loading dose of 1g followed by an infusion of 1g for 8 hrs
- Hyperosmolar agents (decrease intracranial pressure)
 - Mannitol³ bolus of 0.25-g/kg q4-6h
 - CI w/pt SBP <90mm Hg
 - Hypertonic Saline 3%⁴ administered until Na⁺ levels reach ~145-155 mEq/L.
 - Safer in pts with significant volume loss & better in major TBI

DON'T GAMBLE WITH YOUR READINESS



Population Displacement

As we have seen specifically with the conflicts that arose between Israel, Palestine, and contributing nations/states, population displacement is a critical issue.

- **Traumas and injuries**
- **Preventive medicine**
- **Mental health**
- **Chronic disease management**
- **Infection**

Reference information if you want to read more:

1. Department of Defense Support to Foreign Disaster Relief; 30 June 21
2. Joint Publication 3-29 Foreign Humanitarian Assistance; 14 May 2019
3. DoD Directive 5100.46: Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR)
4. “How Disasters Become the Stage for International Diplomacy” Robert Muir-Wood (2018)
5. “Get Smart: Combining Hard and Soft Power” Joseph Nye (2009)
6. “The United States and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in East Asia” David Capie (2015)
7. “Surmounting Contemporary Challenges to Humanitarian-Military Relations” Rob Grace (2020)



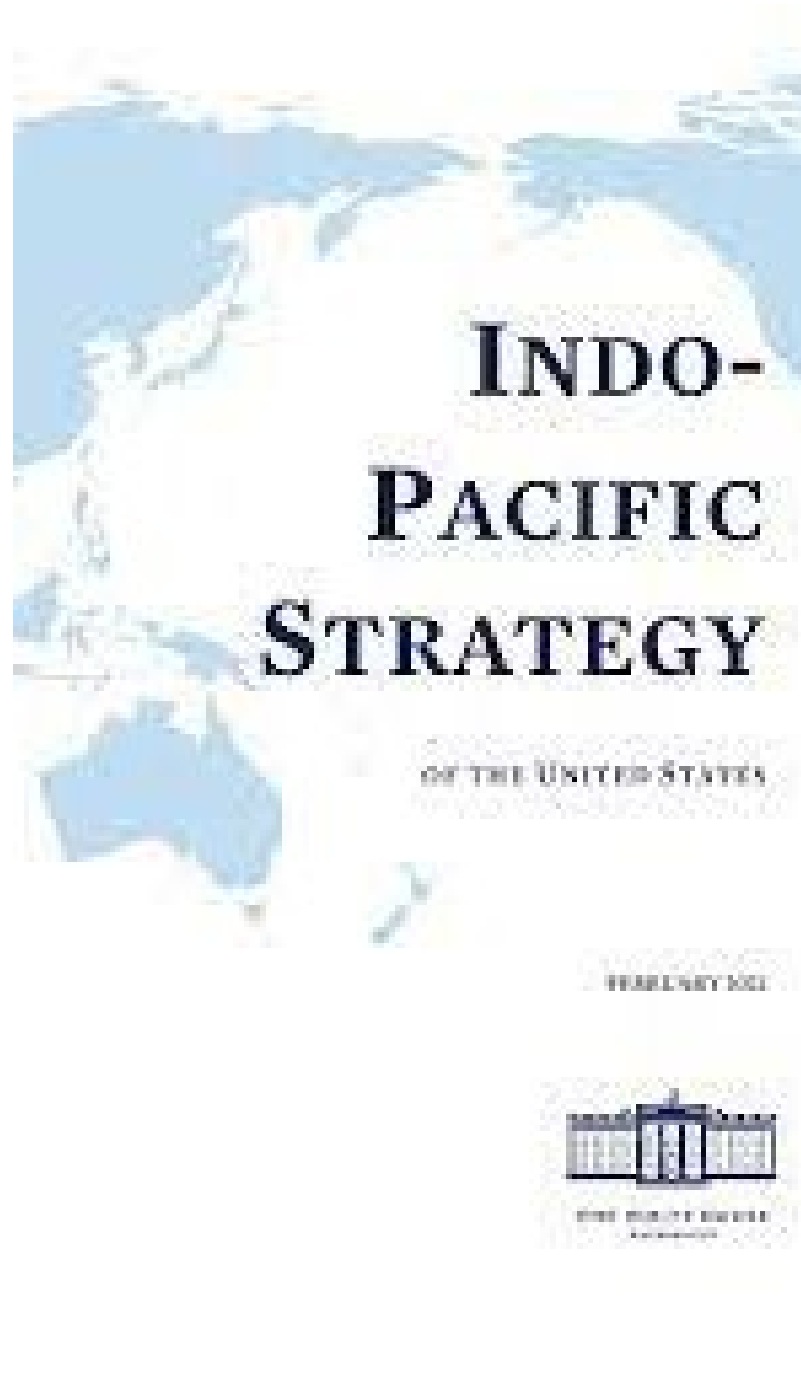
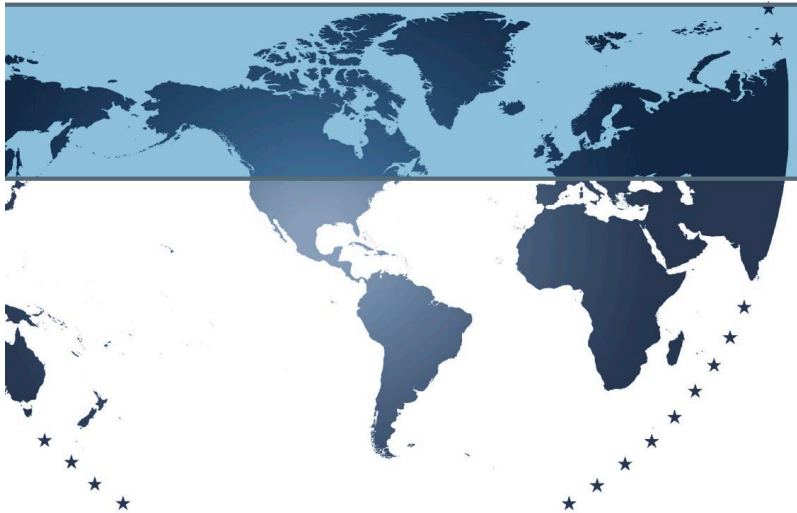
U.S. Department of Defense

2022

**National Defense
Strategy**

of
The United States of America

including the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review and the 2022 Missile Defense Review



**NATIONAL
SECURITY
STRATEGY**

OCTOBER 2022



MIDDLE EAST

USA

CHINA



Question #1

What does ABO stand for?

- a. Anti-Biotic Oversight
- b. Access, Basing, Overflight
- c. Anything But Outstanding
- d. America's Best Outcomes





Question #1

What does ABO stand for?

- a. Anti-Biotic Oversight
- b. Access, Basing, Overflight**
- c. Anything But Outstanding
- d. America's Best Outcomes





Question #2

T/F: When it comes to future conflicts, having newer technologies ensures safety at deployed locations?

True or False





Question #2

T/F: When it comes to future conflicts, having newer technologies ensures safety at deployed locations?

False





Question #3

When thinking of the conflict involving Israel and Palestine, what should medical consider and plan for?

- a. Kinetic strikes on friendly bases
- b. CBRN attacks on friendly bases
- c. Humanitarian Assistance for displaced personnel
- d. All of the above





Question #3

When thinking of the conflict involving Israel and Palestine, what should medical consider and plan for?

- a. Kinetic strikes on friendly bases
- b. CBRN attacks on friendly bases
- c. Humanitarian Assistance for displaced personnel
- d. All of the above**





Learning Objectives

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3. Identify new technological assets adversaries are utilizing
4. List considerations for medics in the evolving environment
5. Explain the difficulty of being a global hegemon



Questions?





Documentaries/Recommended books in the Notes

