



ISRAEL'S COUP CRIMINALS



Impact of US decline on Israel's position in Mideast

25 FAR LESS THAN YEARS

In recent years, a pressing concern within Israel has revolved around the uncertainty of its future. Israel's reliance on the United States for its security renders any potential erosion of American hegemony a nightmarish scenario for the former's survival. Consequently, anxiety about Israel's fate has gripped the Zionist population residing in the occupied territories, spurring a remarkable trend of reverse migration from Israel — a phenomenon reflective of both internal and external developments.

The concept of security has evolved beyond its conventional and military framework, encompassing an array of diverse dimensions. Players now face complex threats that infiltrate every aspect of life. As a result, they have no choice but to adopt multidimensional policies to counter these intricate challenges. Implementing these strategies mandates a simultaneous focus on both hard and soft power. Israel, a major player in international relations, particularly in matters of security, has not been immune to the reverberations of these dynamics.

With the shifting tides within the international system, the traditional sovereignty of states has been diminished. New actors have emerged in the current labyrinthine state of the international system. Therefore, the examination of any issue needs an all-inclusive approach and one-dimensional analysis

has become obsolete.

Given this backdrop, Israel has constantly hooked its security to the US. Because of its limited geographical expanse, the volatility of both fixed and variable geopolitical factors, and the threats posed by the Resistance Front, Israel's ability to form a protective shield for the inhabitants of occupied territories is constrained. Thus, the potential waning of American hegemony looms as a major cause behind Israel's profound anxieties about its future.

Israel-US dependence

Over the past seventy years, despite the fluctuating nature of their relations, the United States has stood by Israel since its recognition, becoming its foremost ally and supporter. This has led to a relationship characterized by mutual interests, a bond so robust that it has solidified into what can be termed as a special rapport. Such commitment has persisted through the tenures of US presidents, no matter Democrat and Republican, all have pledged unwavering support for Israel's security.

Israel is seen as a strategic asset for the United States, reflecting the power of influential American Jewish factions, mutual interests, common values, and analogous institutions that influence their domestic and foreign policy directions. These features have acted as underpinnings that foster understanding

and cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington.

Their bilateral interactions span from the United States' empathetic stance when Israel came into existence in 1948 to the forging of a distinctive partnership. These engagements have led to a situation where Israel, although compact in size, possesses outstanding military power and is tied to the United States in terms of both economic and military reliance. The US, meanwhile, tries to strike a balance in the region, through Israel. While some in the United States view the substantial aid and commitments to Israel as a trade-off against cultivating relations with diverse Arab nations, others perceive Israel as a crucial partner.

Israel is one of the two primary non-NATO allies of the United States in the Middle East. In broader terms, such relations are unprecedented. The United States has vetoed almost all anti-Israeli resolutions in the UN Security Council over the years.

Israel functions as a military stronghold for the US in the Middle East, offering a vantage point for Washington to assert its political, military, social, and economic influence over neighboring countries. The United States has channeled its resources to ensure Israel's security, stability and recognition. Israel has enjoyed an array of benefits — economic, military, security, and political — similar

to those enjoyed by the United States. Its security remains a cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Impact of diminishing US hegemony on Israel

US support for Israel over the past seventy years has emboldened the latter to commit any crime. However, the looming specter of a waning hegemony has emerged as a primary concern in shaping the present and future trajectory of the Jewish entity.

Israel's security has become intertwined with its reliance on the United States. Should the US find itself unable to exert the same role within the emerging international order as it had in the past, the existence of Israel and those living in the occupied territories would be at stake. Moreover, two striking internal issues have taken center stage: a prevailing sense of desperation about Israel's future and a surge in reverse migration. Simultaneously, the threats coming from the Resistance Front further exacerbate the situation.

Reverse migration

The Jewish Agency and affiliated organizations have placed the transfer of Jews to occupied Palestine on their agenda, offering a variety of incentives and launching extensive campaigns about the well-being and security of Israelis. Despite such efforts, roughly one-sixth

of the seven million Jewish population has emigrated in recent years due to unfavorable economic conditions and growing insecurity.

While Israel does incorporate these returning migrants into its population statistics, it has denied them voting in the recent elections. This comes amid Israel's economic woes, exacerbated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, with unemployment rates reaching 30%. Under such circumstances, it is natural to see little enthusiasm on the part of Jews to immigrate to occupied Palestine. In essence, the diminishing Jewish population has plunged Israel into a severe existential quandary, as its very foundation rests upon a Jewish populace.

This is a critical concern highlighted by Israeli media and experts, who perceive it as a prelude to the erosion of Israel. In 2010 alone, as many as 230,000 Israelis returned to their countries of origin. Statistics reveal that by annexing around 85% of Palestinian territories, Israel managed to draw over five million Jews to these areas between 1948 and 2016. Paradoxically, this occurred in tandem with a reverse migration trend, witnessing over 20% of these Jews returning to their native lands during the years 2000 to 2016.

According to experts, the current escalating trend of reverse migration constitutes the most daunting challenge to