



THE ISRAELI RESERVISTS

# GENERATION OF VICTORY

**BLUEPRINT FOR ISRAEL'S  
MULTI-FRONT WAR**

**LEBANON | GAZA | IRAN**



# The Road to Victory in the Third Lebanon War



Israel finds itself engaged in a formidable struggle across seven fronts: Gaza, Lebanon, Yemen, Iraq, the volatile Syria, Judea and Samaria, and ultimately, the head of the snake—Iran. This is an existential battle, one that will shape the future of the Middle East for decades to come.

## The Lebanese Arena

What began with the thunderous success of one of the most precise military operations in modern warfare—marked by the elimination of Hezbollah's field command and the destruction of its communication networks—ended with a ceasefire that left the strategic balance between Hezbollah and Israel unchanged.



From a tactical perspective, Israel delivered an unprecedented blow to the Shiite terrorist organization. Its senior leadership was decimated, critical infrastructure and equipment were destroyed, and over 2,400 Hezbollah operatives were neutralized. Yet, despite these tactical achievements,

Hezbollah retains the ability to rearm and bide its time, potentially preparing for a Lebanese version of October 7.

The recently signed agreement offers little more than a rehash of UN Resolution 1701, which failed to prevent Hezbollah's buildup along Israel's northern border. Within a week of the ceasefire, Hezbollah resumed missile attacks on Israel. In response, Israel refrained from resuming ground maneuvers or launching a decisive strike on Beirut—a hesitation that raises concerns.

Israel risks falling into a pattern reminiscent of Gaza's pre-October 7 model: cyclical rounds of violence followed by ceasefires, with no decisive outcome. Such a prolonged campaign without resolution poses a significant existential threat.

A weakened, exhausted, and economically vulnerable Israel could alter the strategic calculus of neighboring states—nations that currently seek peaceful coexistence may reconsider their alliances. If Israel appears weakened, they might align with a perceived "stronger" regional power and challenge Israel's position.

To avoid this scenario, Israel must break free from the cycle of attrition and pursue a decisive victory in Lebanon. Only through a clear, strategic resolution can Israel secure its borders, maintain regional deterrence, and prevent its adversaries from gaining the upper hand (1).

The world is watching the unfolding developments in the Middle East, and it appears that the coming period will be pivotal in determining the future power and global status of the terrorist superpower, Iran.

If Israel delivers a decisive and disproportionate blow to its enemies, it will not only eliminate the existential threats it faces but also secure many years of peace and stability. However, if Israel becomes entangled in a prolonged, multi-front conflict or fails to meet the basic security needs of its citizens, Iran will claim victory. Despite the damage inflicted on its proxy terror

1. Ofer Winter, From a Local Problem to an Existential Problem: Diagnosis and Strategic Treatment of the "Iron Sword" War, Ma'archot 23.7.2



organizations, Iran's strategy of encircling Israel with a "ring of fire" would be deemed successful- perhaps even sooner than anticipated (2).

**In other words, Israel must achieve a swift and decisive victory to ensure its survival.**

Israel's immediate priority is to neutralize the threat posed by Hezbollah, both in the short and long term. Hezbollah's repeated violations of the ceasefire and its continued entrenchment in southern Lebanon present an opportunity for Israel to act decisively.

To capitalize on this, Israel must maintain the momentum of its ground operations and launch a swift, conclusive campaign against Hezbollah, adhering to the following principles:

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2. Iran Presents: A Countdown to Israel's Destruction, Israel Hayom 1.1.2018

## Establishment of a Buffer Zone in Southern Lebanon -

### Background

In 1985, Israel withdrew from Lebanon and established a defensive line along a narrow strip in southern Lebanon, known as the "security zone." The purpose was to keep Palestinian militants—and later Hezbollah—away from the Israeli border.

By the mid-1990s, increased terrorist activity from within the civilian population forced the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) to reduce their movement within the security zone, focusing primarily on defending isolated outposts and the routes leading to them. This shift undermined the overall defense mission. In 2000, the IDF withdrew completely from the security zone, retreating to a defensive line based solely on the border fence, adjacent to northern Israeli communities, without strategic depth.

Since 2000, and especially in recent years, Hezbollah has systematically established military infrastructure close to





Israel's northern border. The organization has repeatedly challenged Israeli sovereignty through various means, including infiltration attempts by operatives posing as migrant workers, the establishment of encampments in Israeli territory under the guise of "environmental" organizations, and direct terror attacks, such as those at Har Dov (2020) and the Megiddo Junction (June 2023).

During the "Iron Swords" War, unlike in previous Gaza-based campaigns, Hezbollah became an active participant from the second day. Its attacks and the threat of infiltration led to the evacuation of approximately 100,000 Israeli residents from northern communities along the confrontation line with Lebanon. This situation underscored the urgent need for a robust security zone.

### The Need for a Buffer Zone

Israel must maneuver once again into southern Lebanon to establish a significant buffer zone that will enhance its defense capabilities. While the IDF has already begun clearing Hezbollah's infrastructure along the border, the operation was incomplete due to the ceasefire, failing to penetrate deeply enough into Lebanese territory to neutralize the Shiite threat.

A well-established buffer zone would achieve several critical objectives:

**Distance the Enemy:** Push Hezbollah's military presence far from Israel's northern border communities, reducing the threat of direct fire, ambushes, kidnappings, and the use of roadside bombs.

**Undermine Hezbollah's Domestic Standing:** The loss of Lebanese territory to Israel would weaken Hezbollah's standing among Lebanon's ethnically diverse population.

**Enhance Security:** A buffer zone would serve as a deterrent and warning area, preventing enemy ground forces from penetrating northern Israel. This is particularly crucial given Hezbollah's plans to invade the Galilee using its elite Radwan forces, a strategy mirrored in Hamas's surprise attack on October 7, 2023, in Gaza-border communities.

### Strategic Location of the Buffer Zone

The proposed buffer zone would extend midway between the

current border (marked in red on the schematic map) and the defense line (marked in purple). The new defense line would parallel the Israeli border, anchored along the Litani River—a natural geographic barrier approximately 10 kilometers from the Israeli border.

This distance is critical as it falls within the effective range of advanced anti-tank missiles, such as the Kornet-EM 9M133. However, the final defense line will be determined based on on-the-ground security considerations, prioritizing areas that offer tactical advantages and are easier to defend.

Establishing a buffer zone in southern Lebanon is not just a tactical necessity—it is a strategic imperative. It will restore security to northern Israeli communities, deter future aggression, and solidify Israel's defensive posture against a persistent and growing threat from Hezbollah.



## Hezbollah's Expulsion from Lebanon

### Background

Israel's ultimate goal in the Third Lebanon War—intended to be the final Lebanon war—must be the complete removal of Hezbollah from Lebanon, not merely its displacement from Israel's border to a more distant location. Hezbollah is a key component of Iran's "ring of fire" strategy aimed at Israel's destruction. This mission is central to its religious and ideological worldview, one it has not abandoned despite past military defeats and will not relinquish in the future.



Historical precedents demonstrate that decisive military pressure can achieve the expulsion of terrorist organizations:

- **In September 1970**, King Hussein of Jordan expelled PLO terrorists from Jordan to Lebanon.
- **In August 1982**, the IDF expelled PLO terrorists from Lebanon to Tunisia, concluding the "Peace for Galilee" War. This action ushered in a period of peace and prosperity in the Galilee for nearly 25 years.

In both cases, the expulsions were successful because the terrorists faced a stark choice: surrender or face annihilation.

### Hezbollah's Pattern of Erosion

Since Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon in 2000, Hezbollah has repeatedly violated international resolutions and agreements, gradually eroding their effectiveness. These violations often start with minor infractions and escalate over time, while Hezbollah carefully remains below the threshold that might trigger a full-scale Israeli military response.

For example, this pattern has already resumed since the latest ceasefire, with Hezbollah firing on Har Dov shortly after the agreement was established. Israel's 2006 war with Hezbollah, triggered by the kidnapping of soldiers Ehud Goldwasser and Eldad Regev, illustrates that Israel has historically only engaged in military action against Hezbollah when left with no other choice. Prior to and after that conflict, Israel refrained from initiating confrontations, even as Hezbollah consistently violated agreements and rebuilt its military capabilities.

### The Danger of Inaction

Despite clear UN resolutions, Israel has often been reluctant to launch preemptive strikes, primarily to maintain international legitimacy. However, Israel is now at a critical juncture, engaged in a fierce regional struggle that will shape its future. Any display of weakness will not merely provoke minor provocations but embolden Hezbollah and its allies to launch more aggressive and existentially threatening attacks.

The current reality underscores the futility of tolerating Hezbollah's presence:

- After over a year of intense conflict, Hezbollah has suffered significant losses—thousands of casualties, extensive

infrastructure destruction, and the elimination of key commanders and operatives.

- Yet, despite these setbacks, Hezbollah continues to violate ceasefire agreements, signaling its intent to persist in its campaign against Israel.

### A Unique Opportunity for Decisive Action

The shifting geopolitical landscape, particularly the evolving stance from Washington, presents Israel with a rare and critical opportunity to fundamentally alter the equation. The current situation demands decisive action:

As long as Hezbollah remains committed to Israel's destruction and Israel is not equally committed to the eradication of Hezbollah, the security situation will only deteriorate.

A temporary ceasefire or containment strategy is insufficient. The complete removal of Hezbollah from Lebanon is the only viable path to ensuring long-term security and stability for the State of Israel and its citizens.

Israel must leverage this moment to achieve a conclusive victory, expelling Hezbollah from Lebanon and dismantling its operational infrastructure. Failure to do so will perpetuate a cycle of conflict, placing Israel's national security and future at increasing risk.

### A Decisive, Swift, and Creative War

#### Military Measures Required

##### 1. A Large-Scale, Surprise Air Strike

##### ► Decapitation of Senior Command:

Target senior Hezbollah officials and commanders to cripple their command-and-control infrastructure, prevent their rehabilitation, and disrupt the organization's hierarchical structure following the ground maneuver.

##### ► Preemptive Strike on Strategic Weaponry:

Launch a comprehensive offensive to destroy Hezbollah's long-range rockets, ammunition stockpiles, and air defense systems. This will minimize damage to the Israeli home front and grant the Israeli Air Force (IAF) air superiority and operational freedom.



### › **Destruction of the Dahiya Quarter:**

Target Hezbollah's stronghold in the Dahiya district of Beirut, which houses its leadership, governmental infrastructure, and key operational facilities.

### **2. A Creative and Surprising Ground Maneuver**

Execute a ground maneuver designed to bypass Hezbollah's established defenses and avoid direct confrontation wherever possible. The objective is to systematically dismantle Hezbollah's infrastructure while minimizing Israeli casualties.

### **3. Establishment of a Buffer Zone**

- › Create a **buffer zone** extending 11 kilometers into southern Lebanon, as described previously, with the new defensive line anchored along the Litani River.
- › Clear and destroy Hezbollah's military infrastructure, including weapons depots, observation posts, and anti-tank missile positions.
- › Secure topographically dominant areas overlooking Israeli border communities to prevent future attacks and infiltration attempts.

### **4. Mobilization of Anti-Hezbollah Elements**

#### › **Leverage Internal Lebanese Opposition:**

Encourage Lebanon's various ethnic and religious groups, many of whom are opposed to Hezbollah, to actively participate in the campaign. Hezbollah is widely perceived as a proxy for Iran, advancing Tehran's interests rather than those of Lebanon. This perception, coupled with Hezbollah's role in the country's political and economic decline, has made it a bitter enemy of many Lebanese factions, including:

- Druze communities facing existential threats from Hezbollah, Iran, and the Syrian regime.
- Christian and Sunni factions who resent Hezbollah's dominance and the transformation of Lebanon from a liberal, business-friendly country to an isolated and economically crippled state.

Events such as the Beirut port explosion (August 4, 2020), which exposed systemic corruption and Hezbollah's role in Lebanon's decay, have further eroded Hezbollah's domestic support.

### › **Historical and Recent Internal Conflicts:**

Internal clashes, such as those in **Ain al-Hilweh (2023)**, **Beirut (2021)**, and violent confrontations with Christians in **2008**, highlight Hezbollah's ongoing struggle to maintain control.

If Hezbollah appears weakened by the IDF, many of these groups—particularly those with long-standing grievances—may seize the opportunity to act against it.

### **5. Exploiting Regional Dynamics**

- › The weakening of Hezbollah and the broader Shiite axis may encourage:
  - **Syrian rebel groups** to intensify their offensive against the Iran-backed Assad regime.
  - **Internal factions in Lebanon** to undermine Hezbollah's influence and infrastructure.
- › While Israel must not depend on foreign forces to fight its battles, it should recognize that certain regional actors share its interest in defeating Hezbollah and establishing a more moderate Lebanon.
- These groups can harass Hezbollah's forces, disrupt its supply lines, and create safe zones for Israeli special forces and intelligence operations.
- By opening an additional front in Hezbollah's rear, Israel can force the organization to divide its efforts, thereby weakening its capacity to fight on both southern and northern fronts.

### **Strategic Benefits**

#### › **Shorten the Duration of the War:**

By forcing Hezbollah to fight on multiple fronts and leveraging internal and external opposition, Israel can significantly reduce the length of the conflict.

#### › **Save Lives and Resources:**

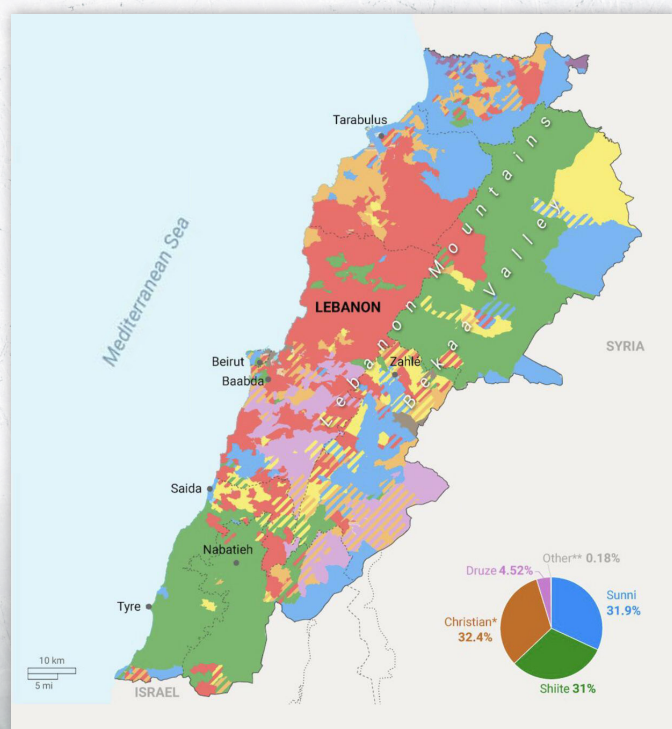
A swift and decisive campaign, supported by coordinated efforts from regional allies, will minimize casualties and resource expenditure.

#### › **Ensure Long-Term Stability:**

The removal of Hezbollah as a military and political force will pave the way for a more stable and moderate Lebanon, improving regional security and reducing the likelihood of future conflicts.



A decisive and multifaceted strategy is essential for Israel to neutralize the threat posed by Hezbollah. By combining surprise air strikes, ground maneuvers, the establishment of a buffer zone, and the mobilization of internal and regional forces, Israel can achieve a swift victory, enhance its security, and lay the groundwork for a new geopolitical reality in Lebanon.



### Strategic Logic for a Decisive Victory Over Hezbollah

The operational strategy outlined—emphasizing speed, surprise, and overwhelming force—offers a more effective path to victory against Hezbollah than a protracted campaign similar to the ongoing IDF operation in Gaza since October 2023.

Southern Lebanon, with its significantly lower population density compared to Gaza, presents a strategic advantage. The recent IDF maneuver has already demonstrated how quickly the majority of the population in southern Lebanon evacuated their homes in fear of Israeli retaliation. This creates favorable conditions for rapid and decisive military action.

However, failure by Israel's political leadership and senior IDF officials to utilize overwhelming force could lead to a prolonged war of attrition. Such a scenario would stretch over several years, exact a devastating toll on Israel's economy, military resources, and civilian population, and ultimately jeopardize Israel's national security and survival.





## The Multi-Front Threat

Israel faces a complex and unprecedented challenge, with multiple active and potential fronts:

- 1. Gaza:** The conflict remains unresolved, requiring continued military presence and resources.
- 2. Judea and Samaria:** Ongoing security threats demand constant vigilance and defense.
- 3. Yemen:** The Houthis, another Iranian proxy, have launched missile and drone attacks against Israel.
- 4. Iran, Iraq, and Syria:** These nations, directly or through proxy forces, pose significant missile and drone threats.
- 5. Internal Front:** There is a potential for unrest among Israeli Arabs, who may be influenced by regional developments and extremist ideologies.
- 6. Syria:** The balance of power in Syria could shift from Iranian control to Islamic State influence, creating additional uncertainty and potential threats.
- 7. Jordan:** Although traditionally stable and pro-Western, Jordan's large Palestinian population and growing support for Hamas ideology could destabilize the kingdom, which shares Israel's longest border.

## The All-Out Multi-Front War

All strategic assessments of a potential Third Lebanon War converge on the same conclusion: Iran and its proxies have constructed a noose around Israel, capable of delivering a severe blow to its home front in the event of a multi-front conflict.

To prevent such a scenario, Israel must act **proactively, decisively, and creatively** in Lebanon. The window of opportunity to strike Hezbollah, before it and the broader “axis of resistance” can recover from recent blows, is narrowing rapidly.

## Regional Alliances Against Hezbollah

Israel must also leverage the opposition to Hezbollah within Lebanon and the broader region:

- ▶ Many ethnic and religious groups within Lebanon, including Christians, Druze, and Sunni Muslims, view Hezbollah as an Iranian tool that has led Lebanon into economic collapse and international isolation.
- ▶ Encouraging these factions to take part in the campaign

against Hezbollah could further weaken the organization and create opportunities for a more moderate and stable Lebanon post-conflict.

## The Ultimate Objective: Eliminate Hezbollah

The war's declared goal should be the **complete destruction and removal of Hezbollah from all of Lebanon**. Anything less will result in only a temporary reprieve, with Hezbollah inevitably regrouping, rebuilding, and launching even more devastating attacks in the future.

The recent ceasefire agreement offers a critical opportunity to fundamentally change the situation, not merely delay the next round of conflict.

## The Need for a Clear and Decisive Victory

Some argue that Israel is destined to coexist with its enemies for another hundred years, while others advocate for peace at any cost. However, the reality is clear:

- ▶ **Israel must achieve a decisive victory.**
- ▶ A victory so complete and decisive that it will be remembered for a hundred years, deterring future adversaries and securing Israel's safety and sovereignty for generations to come.





# The road to victory in the war in Gaza

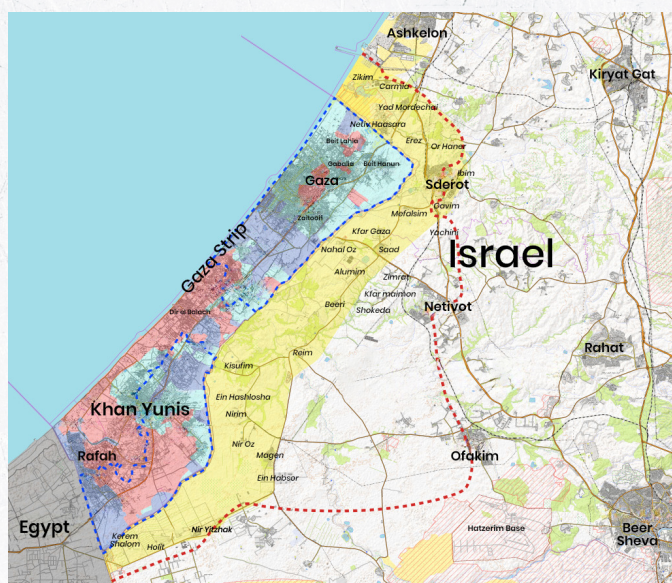


The relationship between the State of Israel and the Gaza Strip is complex and ongoing for many decades. In the Sinai Campaign (1956) and the Six Day War (1967), Israel conquered the Gaza Strip. On both of these occasions, the occupation of the Strip was done due to the security risk it posed to the citizens of Israel, either in the terrorist actions of the Islamic Jihad or from the Egyptian army.

The price that Israel exacts from the Palestinian society for terrorism must be set in stone.

To bring about a successful end to the war, a number of additional offensive steps must be taken in the political, military and civilian arenas, which will change the rules of the game, and will finally lead to the complete surrender of Hamas.

“The Israeli Reservists - Generation of Victory” victory plan in Gaza talks about a number of steps that will fundamentally change the status quo:



## 1. Seizure of Territory

The key element in turning a military achievement into a long-lasting victory is moving the border in an official way: **seizing territory from the enemy.**

The last war in which Arab countries admitted defeat to Israel was the Six Day War. The Yom Kippur War, which began with an Egyptian-Syrian surprise attack, but quickly turned into a spectacular Israeli victory that included the seizure of large areas in Syria and deep in Egypt, was defined by the Arabs as their victory.

At the same time, Israel has twice handed over control of the Strip - the first time to Egypt (1957) and the second time to the Palestinian Authority (2005). Since Hamas's takeover of the Gaza Strip in 2007, several rounds of conflict have taken place in the Gaza Strip (“Operation Cast Lead”, “Operation Pillar of Defence”, “Operation Protective Edge”, “Operation Guardian of the Walls” and more). Every time the terrorist attacks persist and cross the line of Israeli patience, Israel launches an operation “to deter” Gazan terrorism.

After the horrific terror attacks of October 7th, everyone understands that “deterrence” and a “feeling of security” cannot continue. The situation needs to change fundamentally. There is no longer a place to allow the murderous Hamas terror group to continue to exist and the threat must be eliminated.

Why?

Because unlike the Six Day War, the territories that Israel captured from Syria and Egypt in the Yom Kippur War were returned to them shortly after the war. The border between the countries did not move significantly at the end of the war, and in the Golan Heights, it even moved slightly to the detriment of Israel.

Since, in all wars and military operations, Israel has occupied territories and has either withdrawn from them immediately at the conclusion of the conflict or held them in a declared temporary manner. As a result, the Arabs did not lose anything significant in the war, namely their land, so they could declare a victory or at least a draw over Israel.



The last war in which the Arabs admit defeat was the Six Day War, in the Golan and in Judea and Samaria (Sinai was already handed over to Egypt in the peace agreement). Precisely the settlement in this area, proves every day anew that Israel won. For the Arabs, nothing makes the loss more obvious than seeing their enemy use the land they lived on before the war. Since, the Palestinians of the Arab countries have been busy trying to cancel the victory and get the territory back through wars, terrorism and political "peace deals". The same is true of the Israeli War of Independence, known by the Palestinians as the Nakba, or in Hebrew - the disaster. 'Disaster' - due to the extensive seizure of territory by Israel, while demolishing hundreds of villages and establishing new Israeli settlements on their lands, and establishing a new, permanent border.

**If so, the way to win in a permanent and lasting victory is through seizing territory, moving the border in an official way and settling of the area.**

Despite the culture of lies in the Muslim world, it is difficult to argue with clear facts on the group that cannot be disputed. Therefore, any imagination of victory that we try to tell ourselves that we won, is worthless. Only if the enemy surrenders, can we declare victory. Only an objective victory can be considered a victory.

**Only if the enemy realizes that he has lost his most valuable asset, physically and ideologically - the land, will he agree to admit defeat, and surrender to stop the damage that the continuation of the war brings upon him.**

In Gaza, for example, even though the IDF is maneuvering in places that on the eve of the war Hamas leaders did not imagine that the IDF would dare or succeed reaching them, they will not surrender. Despite the enormous damage to the civilian environment, the enormous amount of dead and wounded among the civilians and the terrorists, Hamas does not surrender. On the contrary, as mentioned above, their survival is considered a victory in their eyes. The victory of the 'weak' over the 'strongest army in the Middle East', as they like to call the IDF.

As mentioned, the war prepares the political victory, and here we should pay attention to what the State of Israel has done in recent decades. All wars and military operations are expressly intended to bring the enemy to the negotiating table, in order to reach political agreements and perhaps even peace agreements, in which as a basic premise Israel will give up territory. **If so, these are wars that are being waged to create an Israeli loss!**

When was the last time an Israeli leader declared that the war that the State of Israel is embarking on is aimed at seizing territory and increasing the country's borders?

**We emphasize: the first thing to do in order to subdue the enemy is to permanently take territory without of intention of giving it back.** Every terrorist and every Arab leader will know - **start a war against Israel? Did you hurt its people? You will lose land! This is the price to pay for attacking Israel.**

**On the other hand, in Israel control over territory that includes the ability to maneuver militarily means a significant increase in security.**

To summarize, we will quote the words of the IDF spokesman and Major General Moti Almoz: **"We sanctify life, and they sanctify the land... We should have already harvested the wheat in Beit Hanun, because only by seizing territory can we hurt to the enemy".**

**If so, how should the border be decided?**

According to the plan we already proposed at the end of December 2023, and which is being promoted in Israel as "The General's Plan" presented by Giora Island, the "Netzarim Corridor" that the IDF captured during the war will mark the border line in Gaza and Israel will take possession of the northern part of Gaza.

The territory in the northern part of the Gaza Strip will initially be an ex-territory for the Gazans, of whom about 150,000 people, who still remain in the territory, will be moved to the



southern part of the Strip. Later it will be possible to annex the territory to Israel.

A buffer zone should be created 'between one and three kilometres long along the '70-80 ridge' (across the strip along its length), so that it will be possible to control the high ridge of the strip and thereby also remove the threat of anti-tank missiles on the surrounding Israeli settlements.

Throughout the war, the IDF created a kind of security zone by demolishing buildings and infrastructure about a kilometer deep into Gaza, so that a large part of the border clearance was already done. **Now it remains to announce the border change** (below in gray).

The new border should be presented as the price of war and kidnapping of civilians, and not just for direct security reasons. This is a fair and moral price for Israel, and painful for the enemy. This is the difference between victory and defeat.

In addition, a strip of land between a kilometer and a kilometer and a half long between the Egyptian border and the Gaza Strip (along the Philadelphia axis) must be declared, in which Israel will control absolutely to prevent smuggling from Egypt to the Gaza Strip (below gray and blue striped color).

The new border does not require the construction of a new elaborate fence. **On the seventh of October, we came to know the level of efficiency of an elaborate fence full of technological devices, which creates an illusion of security - but actually damages deterrence and security.**

The marking of the border can be done using a simple fence, with the main thing of which is the uncompromising strictness to harm anyone who tries to sabotage it or cross it, like any border between countries. Crossing beyond the fence, or a creeping erosion of the meaning of the border and its protection, should not be allowed, as has happened in recent years with the perimeter area on the Gaza border, with the assistance of the High Court of Justice and the jurists. Signs will be hung on the simple fence to remind everyone who approaches it, that the new border was determined following the massacre of the 7/10.

62%: "Total victory" is a combination of the capture of territory and the migration of an enemy population



The survey was carried out by Direct Falls in July 2024, the sampling error 4.8%



## 2. Purification of the remaining area and returning of population

In the last six months, the method by which the IDF operates in Gaza is based on raids and spot attacks. **Areas where the IDF has been maneuvering for weeks and even months are abandoned, and the former Gazan population returns to them, along with the terrorists hiding in them.**

With them, also return different types of weapons, and Hamas members immediately begin to restore the infrastructure, and in fact to control the area. As of today, there is no area in the Gaza Strip (with the exception of the Netzarim Corridor and the Philadelphia axis area, which contain no population at all) that can be said with certainty to be free of terrorism.

**This is an unacceptable situation that is repeating itself: fighters are injured, killed and are sacrificing their lives to fight terrorism . This reality must be fundamentally changed so that this terrible cycle stops.**

The State of Israel must begin to clear the remaining space (orange color on the map) and keep it clean by dividing it into relatively small area cells. To these territories he will enter again, will remove the population from them, destroy terrorist infrastructures (shafts, tunnels, etc.) as well as the terrorists who will leave them.

After that we can allow the return of unarmed citizens to the same area, after a strict security check. With the help of the inspection, we will make sure that no illegal weapons are brought into the area, nor terrorists and civilian Hamas activists. If terrorist elements are caught, they will be arrested and taken to Israel for questioning.

**A necessary condition for the success of the plan is a full check for women and children as well.** During the inspection of the 'drains' operated by the IDF during the war, the women who were covering their faces were not inspected, so as not to hurt their religious feelings. **The consideration of the feelings of the enemy's citizens allowed the smuggling**



**of abductees and abductees disguised as women, the smuggling of illegal weapons and the smuggling of senior Hamas officials, under their eyes and vigilance of the IDF soldiers despite the technological means used.**

A requirement to remove the face covering so that the person who has killed can be identified. This is a basic requirement that even Western countries have enacted, for essential security needs, even routinely, and even more so in times of war.

## 3 . Emigration from Gaza - from a military dictatorship to an active democracy

Statistics published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017 showed that 37% of young people in the Gaza Strip are interested in emigrating abroad. A survey by the Palestinian Institute for Political Studies from the same year showed that 47% of the total residents of the Gaza Strip want to immigrate.

**Palestinian surveys conducted in 2023 before the war show that 30% of the residents of the Gaza Strip wish to emigrate permanently, and that approximately 70% of the Gaza residents wish to emigrate temporarily.** According to a survey conducted last year by the Center for Arab Affairs in Washington, 53% of Gazans are not interested in staying where they live.



It is estimated that since Hamas took over Gaza in 2007 and until September 2023, 250,000-250,000 young people aged 18-30 migrated abroad from the Gaza Strip. In 2019 alone, the researchers claim, at least 80,000 people left the Strip. During the year 2023, and especially in the months before the war, it could be seen that the trend of emigration from the Gaza Strip was even there on the rise.

According to a report by Fatah officials, in August 2023, over 19,000 requests for permission to enter Turkey were submitted in just one week. In September, the trend grew stronger: in just one week in September 2023, 18,000 requests for immigration to Turkey were received. This is in addition to 83 thousand people who were on the waiting list to leave From the Strip through the Rafah crossing.

Until now, the actual rate of emigration from the Gaza Strip has not been very significant in relation to the strong will of the population to leave, mainly due to the barriers that Hamas and Egypt have put in place to prevent the emigration of the residents of the Gaza Strip.

In June 2024, it was published in a Saudi media outlet that various sources estimate that from the beginning of the Iron Swords War till the closing of the Rafah crossing at the beginning of May, about 200,000 Palestinians left the Strip.

The desire of many Gazans to leave the combat zone and establish a new life for themselves in other parts of the world, emerged from the Palestinian social networks and is supported by data from in-depth surveys. But Hamas is holding the Gazans as hostages to maintain the military conflict with Israel, and as an additional source of income.

Over the years, the dictatorial rule of Hamas has prevented its Gazan subjects from emigrating freely, out of political, national and economic interests. The overthrow of Hamas rule, one of the main goals of the war, should include the opening of the gates of the Gaza Strip for all who wish to leave. Israel must allow emmigration through it and assist it logistically if required (according to the survey by the "Gaza Forever" movement, 80% of the Israeli public supports voluntary immigration of Gaza residents).





**If the State of Israel wishes to demarcate the Strip, remove the constant threat and bring security to its citizens in the long term, it is time for the Israeli government to put the opening of the Strip's gates on the international discussion table.**

Gazans who want this will immigrate and have a life of dignity without violence, countries in need of working hands will benefit from economic growth, violence in the Middle East will decrease, and the international funding that flows into the Gaza Strip will, for a change, finance a stable solution that meets the real humanitarian needs of the residents of the Gaza Strip.

Voluntary emigration of the Gazans will reduce the pool of potential terrorists, lower the amount of population in the Gaza Strip and instill among the Gazans the idea that there is a possibility to choose a better future, apart from a perpetual war against Israel.

On the other hand, an increase in the population in the Gaza Strip, in the long term, will make it a growing threat to the State of Israel, due to the economic distress and the overcrowding that will increase over the years. What's more, the extensive destruction caused by the IDF in the Strip, the remains of the ammunition and explosives, the tunnels and the establishment of the buffer zone, drastically reduce the areas for living, agriculture and industry, and do not actually allow for the independent existence of the population living in the Strip.

A Gazan who wishes to emigrate and cannot do so due to the restrictions of Hamas, Israel or Egypt, is condemned to a continued threat to his life in an armed conflict zone, as well as a life of poverty and hardship without infrastructure, education, healthcare and basic welfare.

To allow Gazans to emigrate, the State of Israel must allow the establishment of a supervised seaport in the Strip (permanent, using a temporary pier like the Americans built), where passenger ships will be able to arrive, and allow exit for anyone interested, for the price of the travel ticket only. The price this time will not include an exorbitant payment of

thousands of dollars to Hamas or Egyptian companies, as was the custom until now in order to obtain the right of exit to Egypt through the Rafah crossing, until it was closed by Israel.

In terms of international law, there is a great advantage in opening a sea exit route from Gaza, since according to the 'Geneva Convention Concerning the Protection of Civilians in Time of War' (Fourth Geneva Convention, Articles 35-36), the occupying power has an obligation to allow civilians to leave the combat zone "As quickly as possible."

That is, according to the Geneva Convention, Israel is obliged to allow citizens to leave the Strip due to the ongoing war there. According to the convention, it is also allowed to carry out a strict check on those leaving, to prevent the escape of terrorists and the smuggling of hostages.

Another possibility, is the opening of an air exit route from the Gaza Strip through the re-opening of the Dahaniya Airport, which is located in the southeast of the Gaza Strip, adjacent to Rafah, in the area that Israel currently controls. Several weeks of work to repave the runways will allow civilian passenger planes to land and take off in the Strip, and the IDF will be able to monitor the emigration of citizens who wish to do so in a relatively simple manner.

### **In conclusion,**

This position paper does not take into account all the elements of the war in Gaza and Hamas. It deals with three main aspects which, according to our understanding, if they become a reality, this war front will change fundamentally. We believe that **the solution concerning the Gaza Strip is much simpler than it sometimes seems, and that a change in perception is required to bring about a real and fundamental change in the Israeli south, which will finally bring peace to the residents of the Gaza envelope, and security to the citizens of the State of Israel.**





# Iran's Time Has Come



## The Iranian people–The Weakest Link in the Ayatollah Regime

The sudden take over of the country by the Ayatollah's and Iranian Revolutionary Guards in 1979 has, for much of the Iranian people, been a continuing nightmare. Imprisonment, torture and even mass executions against whomever is suspected of

opposing the government; brutal oppression of individual rights, religious coercion and of course a violently extreme and separatist foreign policy for over 40 years have turned many Iranian citizens – and the numbers are in the tens of millions – into enemies of the regime. They have retained the dream of returning to the golden age of a monarchist and western Iran.

Now that the wheels of war in the Middle East have been turning, and after Israel's direct and unprecedented attack on Iran's defense systems (Operation Days of Repentance), it would appear that not only the Iranian plan to annihilate Israel is on the road to failure, but that the entire "axis of resistance" lead by Iran has been severely weakened and broken.

In this situation there are tens of millions of Iranians who are once again sensing the fragrance of freedom. Their hopes for being released from tyranny and restoring Iran to its former glory are a powerful weapon that Israel would be wise to use intelligently and effectively.

### Our proposal:

Israel shall refrain from attacking Iran's oil and energy infrastructures, and in the initial stages will not attack the well protected nuclear facilities, but will focus on government symbols as targets that will provide the Iranian people with the headwind required to rise up against the regime.

### What should be done?

- Completion of the campaign commenced with Operation Days of repentance – until achieving full aerial supremacy.
- Disabling of military command centers and bases of the Basij forces – Iran's semi-military forces in charge of preventing

disorder. Damage to them will provide the Iranian people with the sense that Israel is committed to their freedom and is interested in toppling the regime, and will enable sporadic organization of civilian uprisings.

- Elimination of the Revolutionary Guards leaders and the Ayatollahs, and bombing of government buildings and symbols.
- Damaging prisons and holding facilities where opposers of the regime are held in terrible conditions.
- Encourage Iranian factions to revolt.

It should be noted that at this stage, even partial success with even not so large percentages of the population taking to the streets will cause problems to the Revolutionary Guards and will oblige them – as history has proven – to allocate forces (and perhaps even foreign proxy forces) to oppress the demonstrations and secure their institutions. This situation will in any event promote the following stages of the war for Israel, and even pave the way for future attacks on Iran's infrastructures and even nuclear facilities.

The importance of seizing the moment is clear to whoever can see. Israel has the power to put in motion a process that will change the face of the Middle East for generations to come. We should take advantage of this great opportunity presented – and to finally become the masters of our own destiny.







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