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Analytical report



Opportunities and Ramifications of the Decline in American Aid to Israel

By: Dr. Adnan Abu Amer

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Dimensions for Strategic Studies

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PREFACE

In the context of the heightened Israeli-American tensions arising from the judicial coup in Tel Aviv, there has been a notable increase in recent US calls to cease the aid provided to Israel. This is an attempt to penalize the nation for persisting with its legal agenda, despite objections from the United States. While Israel has emerged as one of the region's most militarily robust and heavily armed nations, it continually demonstrates a reliance on American assistance. This reliance is not merely financial but also seeks to garner political and diplomatic coverage for its actions. It's notable that Israel constitutes 55% of all global aid, oscillating between 130 and 270 billion dollars since 1949, based on varied estimates.

Israel's military industries have significantly benefitted from US support, evolving into the seventh-largest global arms exporter and trading weaponry exceeding six billion dollars in 2022 alone. Moreover, Israel continues to recall the unprecedented assistance during the 1973 war, manifested in the American airlift, which transported modern weapons worth two billion dollars.

Especially since the inauguration of the right-wing government in early 2023, recent months have witnessed a surge in its relationship tensions with the U.S. administration, which opposes its internal and external policies. This tension coincides with both Israeli and American demands to stop, freeze, or reduce the aid granted to Israel. Although there exist convictions on both sides that the former will not forsake the latter for numerous considerations, reshaping its assistance—under any conceivable format—rings a genuine warning bell for Israel.

This study seeks to probe the reasons behind Israel's reception of US aid across more than seven continuous decades, the elements that might incite Washington to reconsider its magnitude, and the anticipated implications across all dimensions: political, economic, and military.



FIRST: VOLUME AND RETURNS OF THE ASSISTANCE

WITHIN THE ISRAELI CONTEXT:

U.S. military aid to Israel commenced in 1949, amounting to millions of dollars, with their military cooperation effectively beginning in 1952 when they signed an agreement for bilateral logistic support, followed by an agreement for their political and security cooperation. Since 1958, Israel began receiving American security and military assistance, which became permanent after the 1967 war, following France's termination of its security relations with Israel. This assistance peaked after the peace agreement with Egypt in 1979. In 1985, the late Prime Minister Shimon Peres agreed with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, under President Ronald Reagan's administration, on an annual grant valued at three billion dollars, most of which is for security and purchasing military equipment.¹

U.S. assistance to Israel constitutes 18% of its military budget, under which it purchases weapons worth 815 million dollars annually, and allocates 500 million dollars to reinforce missile defenses, including the Iron Dome that counters missiles from Palestinian factions. The aid contributed to its development with one billion dollars and the development of the Arrow or Hetz, a family of anti-ballistic missiles, with two billion dollars. Furthermore, the United States deployed the "X-band" radar system in the occupied Palestinian territories, which has the ability to detect hostile missiles, and supplied Israel with "F-35" fighter jets.²

The US support for Israel encompasses storing military supplies within its domain, enabling its forces to request their utilization from Washington during emergency situations, as witnessed during the Second Lebanon War in 2006 and the Third Gaza War in 2014.

¹ Yoram Attinger, US foreign aid to Israel is a reward for the United States, News One, June 28: [Link](#)

² Shmuel Even and Shashon Hadad, Institute for National Security Studies, Tel Aviv University, July 3, 2018: [Link](#)



The American-Israeli military and security cooperation agreements have surpassed 25, all explicitly designed to benefit Israel by enhancing its capabilities, infusing advanced technology into its combat means and armament systems, and ensuring its supremacy over at least the neighboring Arab countries. Perhaps one American rationale for providing such extensive military assistance to Israel is that it is not a NATO member and seeks to safeguard itself by possessing combat equipment.³

American support to Israel primarily hinges on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed during the tenure of former President Barack Obama, specifically for the third ten-year plan spanning 2019-2028, valued at 38 billion dollars. This persists after the two preceding plans, 1999-2008 and 2009-2018, and is now regarded as one of the sources enabling Israel to acquire advanced weaponry and operational plans. Moreover, it contributes to the development of its military industrial entities, and bestows upon it the capability to confront any conventional threat from an individual state, through an alliance of several countries, or from various non-state groups and organizations.⁴

Multiple answers are proposed in response to the pivotal questions raised regarding the reasons for this support to Israel:

Shared Challenges and Objectives: Both Israel and the US share common challenges and objectives in the global arena. Their shared democratic values and security concerns in the Middle East align them closely.

Protecting American Interests in the Middle East: The Middle East is one of the most strategically important regions in the world, particularly in terms of energy resources. By supporting Israel, a stable ally, the US ensures the protection of its interests in the region.

Capitalizing on Israel's Survival Instinct: In a world that often seems hostile to Israel, the US leverages Tel Aviv's strong instinct for survival to secure its own interests. This is seen in Israel's proactive stance against regional threats, which often aligns with American strategic aims.

³ Ephraim Inbar, US-Israeli relations are the ultimate goal of foreign policy, April 18, 2023 [Link](#)

⁴ Eitan Gilboa, Haaretz newspaper, May 16, 2023: [Link](#)



Influence of Jewish Lobby, Neoconservatives, and Christian Zionists: The Jewish lobby in the US, along with neoconservative groups and Christian Zionists, have considerable influence on US foreign policy. Their advocacy plays a significant role in shaping America's support for Israel.

Economic Reasons: A significant portion of the financial support that the US provides to Israel is designated for the purchase of American-made weapons. This not only bolsters the US economy but also sustains job opportunities for thousands of American workers. The defense sector in the US hugely benefits from this arrangement.

These reasons, among others, collectively contribute to the robust US-Israel relationship and the substantial American aid provided to the Jewish state.⁵

In conclusion, American financial support has significantly assisted Israel in developing one of the world's most advanced militaries. Notably, recent contributions have enabled Israel to procure sophisticated military equipment, including the purchase of fifty "F-35" aircraft, each costing one hundred million dollars, and eight aerial refueling aircraft. An additional half a billion has been allocated for missile defense, investing in the Iron Dome and other interception systems, and millions have been expended to develop a tunnel detection system. Consequently, Israel has emerged as the largest recipient of American aid in the Middle East.⁶

WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE US

Israel serves as a strategic hub for advancing U.S. exports on a global scale. Through its refined operational know-how in the realms of maintenance and repairs, it provides invaluable insights to American enterprises. This not only elevates the caliber of upcoming defense systems but also spares the U.S. years of research and development. Consequently, this collaboration amplifies exports and potentially boosts the employment sector by billions of dollars.

⁵ Eran Lerman, Growing Warnings About Future of Special Relations with the United States, April 9, 2023: [Link](#)

⁶ Nadav Shargai, can Israel be liberated from America? Israel Today, April 4, 2023: [Link](#)



Additionally, Israeli military expertise is seamlessly integrated into the American defense framework. It plays a pivotal role in refining U.S. combat strategies. American aviators have consistently attested to the enrichment of their operational prowess through joint training exercises with their Israeli counterparts. Notably, elite U.S. military units, destined for missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, have undergone intensive training sessions in Israel. This training equips them with advanced combat techniques, specifically tailored for urban warfare, neutralizing suicide threats, and countering vehicular explosives.⁷

Senior leaders of the U.S. military heavily rely on Israeli combat experiences, viewing them as the most effective source for their intelligence—superior to all NATO member states combined. This superiority spans crucial intelligence about the Iranian nuclear archive, the war against resistance organizations, Russian weaponry systems and their neutralization, as well as efforts to thwart attempts to topple pro-American Arab regimes.

It's noteworthy that facets of the U.S.-Israeli military collaboration encompass the biennial participation of the U.S. Air Force in the "Blue Flag" exercises, procurement of advanced weaponry from Israel, including the Iron Dome system, and deep bilateral intelligence cooperation across various levels. This alliance caters to the needs of the American military structure through joint training programs across all arms of service and collaborations on combat theories, operational solutions, and technological advancements⁸.

⁷ Amir Tivon, The Israeli debate on the future of American aid expands, Haaretz, August 6, 2023.: [Link](#)

⁸ The Necessity of Deepening US-Israeli Military Relations, Jerusalem Institute for Strategy and Security, December 28, 2020: [Link](#)



SECOND: THE ISRAELI AND AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO THE CONTINUATION OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE:

ISRAELI OPPOSITION:

Recently, a series of Israeli demands have emerged on this matter. Among the most significant is the statement by former Justice Minister Yossi Beilin, who said, "Israel is indebted to the United States for its generous assistance. However, on the other hand, this makes Israel reliant on it. Over time, Israelis are not free to purchase military equipment from anyone else at reasonable prices, which consequently weakens its military industries."⁹

Meanwhile, Moshe Gafni, the head of the Knesset's Finance Committee, warned that "American aid might cause unacceptable harm." General Eyal Ben Reuven, the former head of military academies, pointed out that "U.S. military assistance might cause Israel to lose its independence during times of emergencies."

These calls coincided with the emergence of strong American reactions to the current Israeli government's actions, whether it's the internal judicial coup or its external behavior towards the Palestinians. Israel's disregard and trivialization of a series of warnings from Washington, coupled with offensive reactions from several of its right-wing ministers and Knesset members, have led to a tangible shift in their relationship. This change became more evident following President Joe Biden's adoption of a firmer policy towards Israel.

Recent developments under the right-wing government have raised further questions about whether the alliance with the United States will continue in its current form, as it has for decades. This is especially pertinent given the diminishing significance of the Middle East to the U.S., as it shifts its focus towards Asia. Consequently, Israel seems to have less to offer the U.S., especially as America reduces its direct presence in the region. This decreases Israel's importance as a stable, powerful, and effective ally.

⁹ Dan Arkin, Before disengaging from America, inspect the Israeli weapons arsenal, Israel Defense Magazine, April 6, 2023: [Link](#)



Over time, Israeli concerns have emerged, fearing that the government's current policies might inflict profound, and in some cases irreversible, damage to the relationship with Washington. The crisis might intensify at an inopportune strategic juncture, which could embolden Israel's adversaries to perceive her as weakened.¹⁰

Conversely, one of the Israeli reservations about the continued flow of U.S. military aid is that it deals a significant blow to the local arms industries. Some terms of the bilateral military agreements emphasize the necessity of spending all U.S. funds within the United States. This means that local Israeli companies might lose up to two billion dollars annually, and 22,000 Israeli workers could lose their jobs.¹¹

U.S. OPPOSITION:

On the American front, many officials have hinted that military aid to Israel needs to be reassessed. Although its scope does not exceed 1% of its Gross Domestic Product, it has become a routine. The former Democratic presidential candidate, Bernie Sanders, called for a "radical change in Israel's behavior towards the Palestinian people as a condition for the continuation of U.S. aid to it." A 2019 poll by the Center for American Progress revealed that 56% of Americans demand restrictions on this aid.¹²

U.S. media has also seen similar calls, including positions from respected thinkers with a strong record of friendship with Israel, such as former ambassadors Daniel Kurtzer and Martin Indyk.¹³

The argument for halting U.S. aid to Israel not only appears strong but has been longstanding. Israel is a wealthy nation, which is not a new realization. It might be among the top 5-10 richest countries globally, depending on the metric used to calculate GDP per capita. Regardless of the support for its continuation as the most militarily capable nation in the Middle East, Israel can bear the cost of maintaining this capability on its own.

¹⁰ Ami Gunzberg, Will American aid to Israel stop? Founder website, April 29, 2023: [Link](#)

¹¹ Yoav Limor, in his article in Israel Today newspaper, January 28: [Link](#)

¹² Shlomo Ben-Meir, is the American aid provided to Israel greater than any other country? April 13, 2023: [Link](#)

¹³ Nicholas Kristof, Does Israel still need American support? New York Times, July 22, 2023: [Link](#)



The growing American conviction in recent years is that the billions of dollars paid by U.S. taxpayers to their Israeli counterparts are no longer justifiable. This comes in tandem with the discontent of U.S. leaders about the increasing budget deficit and significant cuts in allocations for government programs supporting health and welfare services.¹⁴

In fact, such beliefs started taking shape on the ground in June 2023, with the U.S. State Department announcing its refusal to allow research and scientific institutions in the West Bank settlements to participate in joint funds between Israel and the United States. This is because international law defines Israeli control of the West Bank as illegal and mandates its withdrawal from the region.¹⁵

¹⁴ Paul Pillar, Denying Reality in the Israeli-Palestinian Situation, National Interest, May 6, 2023: [Link](#)

¹⁵ Yuval Azoulay, Can Israel abandon its partnership with the United States? Calcalist, March 30, 2023: [Link](#)



THIRD: THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND TEL AVIV

American aid has fostered prevalent Israeli perceptions that Israel is a "protected" U.S. entity in the Middle East. Benefiting from its ties with Washington, Israel has advanced its civil, military, and economic technological capabilities, gaining significant momentum. Israel continues to use this leverage to break the prevailing stagnancy with its neighbors, paving the way to reposition itself in a new geo-political regional stance. This repositioning is crucial in confronting the active armed organizations surrounding it that threaten Israeli security and consistently form part of the strategic challenges Israel faces in the Middle East.¹⁶

The Israelis, placing many of their hopes and aspirations on their relationship with Washington, do not hide the sentiment that they have become somewhat of a vassal state to the U.S. This sentiment is particularly resonant in light of major geo-strategic developments arising from several key factors. Firstly, the strategic American withdrawal from the region, coupled with a focus on its strategic interests in the Far East. Secondly, China's intervention in the region, as it seeks recognition of its global stature. Thirdly, the primary threat stemming from the escalating conflicting interests with the U.S., which might compel Israel to take a definitive stance in the superpower confrontation.¹⁷

At the same time, there's a strong belief among many Israelis that they are a population inherently allied with the United States due to historical and ideological reasons. They view the U.S. as their primary ally, which amplifies their sentiment that they cannot survive without its aid. This results in conflicting views regarding their status as a "U.S. protectorate."

¹⁶ The volume and value of US aid provided to Israel, Globes, July 12, 2021: [Link](#)

¹⁷ Rafi Laubert, Israel is in a strategic dilemma: Is it an American protectorate? News 1, January 6, 2022: [Link](#)



Nevertheless, Israel isn't entirely independent. While independence is a relative term, it doesn't blur the line between a sovereign state and a protectorate. On occasions, Israel has relinquished its ability to act autonomously for its vital interests, almost as if it didn't exist before its establishment. There have been historical disagreements between the U.S. and Israel. For instance, President Truman's administration banned arms shipments to the Jews, withdrew from the partition decision, and David Ben-Gurion was advised against establishing a state when the British left Palestine. Their differences were also evident during the 1973 war, caused by the secrecy of certain documents, leading to delays in American aid.¹⁸

Even Efraim Halevy, the former head of Mossad, affirmed, "The United States is not only Israel's most important ally, but also the ally without whose support Israel would appear differently on the global stage, and particularly in the Middle East. This is because, every day, hour by hour, the U.S. provides Israel with military support, shares intelligence information, and engages in joint activities where silence is often beneficial. Despite all its significance, Israel, with its ten million inhabitants, still requires the backing of a nation of 300 million people, which is the United States. Their relationship has been meaningful for decades, and any tension between them signifies the start of a deterioration in their crucial relations."¹⁹

¹⁸ Avi Bareli, It is forbidden to turn Israel into an American state, Israel Today, April 17, 2021: [Link](#)

¹⁹ Youssef Mounir, The Future of US Aid to Israel, Local Conversation, August 19, 2020: [Link](#)



FOURTH: DISPUTES BETWEEN THE ALLIES

The U.S. motivation to reconsider its aid to Israel does not seem impromptu, despite several disagreements between the two that have caused bilateral tensions in recent months, putting them in a genuine challenge, notwithstanding their mutual commitment to understanding on regional and international issues.

The foremost of these disagreements is regarding the Iranian nuclear program. Conflicting views have emerged, suggesting that Americans are keen on re-engaging with Iran. This puts Israel in a state of long-term concern. While their shared strategic objective is to prevent Iran from possessing nuclear weapons, they adopt different stances to achieve it.²⁰

Another dispute concerns the evolving economic relations between Israel and China, which alarms the United States. Tel Aviv has seemingly disregarded warnings about Beijing potentially exploiting these relations to secretly obtain military and security technologies. Between 2007 and 2020, Americans observed China investing \$19 billion in Israel: \$9 billion in the tech sector, another \$6 billion in infrastructure, with their trade volume increasing in recent years from \$12 billion to \$15 billion annually. This makes China the third-largest trade partner for Israel, following Europe and the United States. This has raised numerous concerns and challenges for the latter²¹.

A third disagreement between Tel Aviv and Washington revolves around the Palestinian issue, especially since the formation of Benjamin Netanyahu's sixth government in early 2023. With the escalating civilian casualties, particularly among children, and the expanding settlement construction projects, and the enactment of controversial laws.²²

²⁰ Amos Yadlin, What They See from Washington They Don't See from Tel Aviv, Channel 12, February 4, 2021: [Link](#)

²¹ Tommy Steiner, American monitoring of Chinese influence on Israel, Channel 13, September 4, 2022: [Link](#)

²² Barak Ravid, Washington views government measures in the West Bank as an annexation process, Walla website, February 9, 2023: [Link](#)



The fourth contention arises from the unprecedented attacks on Israel by the U.S. media. Harsh calls for Israel to halt its plans and appeals from the White House to intervene to prevent its transformation into a theocratic state governed by rabbis have been made. Prominent "New York Times" writer Thomas Friedman has led this critical stance. Moreover, Israelis have staged protests in several U.S. states, and members of Congress have joined in voicing concerns about this government's actions.²³

A fifth aspect of these disputes is the eagerness of some American politicians to criticize Israel. Condemnations have emerged from progressive organizations such as JStreet and Policy Forum. Democratic members of Congress like Gerald Nadler, Brad Sherman, Bob Menendez, joined by Republican Jared Moskowitz, have expressed their concerns. Additionally, open letters sent by American and Israel-residing lawyers, rabbis, and community leaders who have called for the boycotting of extremist right-wing Knesset members, vowing to prevent them from visiting their cities.²⁴

The head of the largest Jewish federation in North America, Attorney Eric Goldstein, affirmed that recently there's been increasing difficulty in gathering donations among Jews following developments in Israel. Some fear that these donations will be allocated to causes misaligned with their political aspirations.²⁵

Larry Gottlieb, a long-time donor to Israel, states: "I would be happier if the funds I collect didn't go towards building settlements in the West Bank. I've noticed that more and more American Jews aren't donating to Israel as they did in past years and decades, mostly for political and religious reasons, largely due to Netanyahu and his ministers in the government, along with the rabbis."

²³ Elisha Ben Kimon, Israeli mines before the American administration in the Palestinian file, Yedioth Ahronot, December 14, 2022: [Link](#)

²⁴ Sheila Farid, left-wing organizations call on the US administration to stop security support provided to Israel, Makor Rishon, January 17, 2023:: [Link](#)

²⁵ Daniel Adelson, The judicial coup in Israel and the relationship with the United States, Yedioth Ahronot, January 30, 2023: [Link](#)



At the same time, many circles in the United States, including a significant portion of its Jewish population, believe that "Israel is the only Western nation that keeps an entire people under occupation, fueled by four billion dollars from American taxpayers. One day, she will have to ask herself: given her economy is valued at more than one and a half trillion shekels (with 1 dollar equaling 3.23 shekels) per year, and a defense budget of over 80 billion shekels, why should she continue receiving 'charity' from overseas?"²⁶

²⁶ Andrew Solender, Congressional Democrats Seek to Defund Iron Dome, Forbes, September 4, 2021: [Link](#)



FIFTH: ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS OF HALTING AID:

The cessation or reduction of American aid to Israel won't be limited to military matters alone but will extend to various economic sectors. This will underscore Israel's need to find an alternative budgetary source for the 13.5 billion shekels annually, in order to maintain its army's technological supremacy compared to other armies. If this aid ceases in the medium term, significant harm could ensue, most prominently affecting the Israeli army. The defense industries, which directly employ 35,000 workers, greatly benefit from the U.S. assistance funds.²⁷

The U.S. government has traditionally been the safety net that rescues the Israeli economy during times of crises. Half a billion dollars of its annual security assistance is exclusively allocated for the development of Israeli interception systems and for the integration of security companies in the production of U.S. weapons designated for Israel. This allows the local defense industries to remain at the forefront of global defense technology.²⁸ While the Israeli defense industries experienced a surge in their profits, reaching record numbers in 2022 with sales amounting to \$12.5 billion, 29% of which was with Europe, the current crisis with the Americans might impede the approval of Israeli deals. If this scenario materializes, this means that hundreds or even thousands of workers in these industries will become redundant, with some finding themselves unemployed. This reality can't overlook the fact that the United States is Israel's primary export destination and a significant portion of high-tech investments come from American investors.²⁹

²⁷ Shira Ruderman, American support for Israel is no longer a consensus in Washington, Israel Today, July 11, 2022 : [Link](#)

²⁸ Eran Hildesheim, This is what the Israeli economy looks like after the cessation of American aid, Israel Time website, July 16, 2023: [Link](#)

²⁹ Rotem Org, Blue Light Red Party, Yediot Ahronot, September 24, 2021: [Link](#)



Furthermore, calls to freeze or reduce American support for Israel will have negative repercussions on the Israeli "cyber" industry, which has been built over a decade or more and directly contributes to Israeli national security and its financial treasury. Due to the ongoing crisis with Washington, the Israeli market in this sector is fading. Questions arise about what will remain of it in the next three to four years, especially in light of entrepreneurs and researchers establishing companies outside of Israel. This will result in tax revenues and knowledge leaving the country. It means that an industry, which has been built over a decade or more and directly contributes to Israeli national security, is now under threat due to White House actions against it.³⁰

³⁰ Ami Rouhex Dumba, The US is killing the cyber industry, and Israel is bleeding, Israel Defense Magazine, April 27, 2023: [Link](#)



KEY FINDINGS:

- ① Israelis express concerns over a potential cessation or reduction of American aid, at least in the foreseeable future. Despite being perceived as a "force multiplier" for the United States in the region and acting as its strategic arm to deter hostile states and organizations, they also contribute to the stability of pro-American Arab regimes without the need for U.S. troops on the ground. These considerations lead many to argue that the foreign aid the U.S. provides to Israel yields annual returns amounting to several hundred percent.
- ② Israel doesn't hide its gratitude to the U.S. for providing hundreds of military and combat systems. Over time, Israel has evolved into a cost-effective testing ground for the American defense industry, directly and indirectly employing approximately 3.5 million Americans. It serves as a combat arena laboratory for the U.S. military, enhancing its operational capabilities.
- ③ 3- As Israel awaits further U.S. aid, especially in the military sector, both countries collaboratively use the same warfare systems in their combat operations against regular armies and guerrilla organizations, which pose mutual threats. U.S. combat doctrines have been shaped based on Israeli operational experience. Moreover, American pilots benefit from joint exercises with their Israeli counterparts, enhancing the capabilities of U.S. aircraft to a satisfactory level.
- ④ For the U.S., Israel holds a unique value exceeding that of NATO countries, South Korea, and Japan. This is because Israel safeguards American interests in the Middle East, a critical security and economic region. Israel also hosts research and development centers that benefit the U.S., enhancing production, exports, and employment in their defense and military industries.



- ⑤ The U.S.-Israeli tension reveals their entrenched crisis, widening internal rifts, and increasing signs of a deteriorating relationship. It's not the first time there's growing concern among American Jews, urging Washington to "save Israel from itself." They increasingly perceive a diminishing image of Israel, the rise of religious political factions, which intensifies their dilemma. This deterioration evokes negative reactions among American evangelical communities, fearing it might influence unwavering support and pose an existential threat to Israel's defense capabilities, both militarily and politically.
- ⑥ Voices opposing Israeli policies are growing within progressive circles of the American Democratic Party. This could result in an irreversible alienation from significant segments of Americans, damaging the profound relationship with Israel. Such a rift would negatively affect the entire American political spectrum and would especially impact Israel's relations with American Jews.
- ⑦ Israel's growing apprehension about dwindling American support is accompanied by the sentiments of Jews worldwide, especially the six million in the U.S. They feel that Israel is becoming unrecognizable to them, and their primary knowledge of Israel stems from what they see on TV, social media, and in their workplaces.



CONCLUSION

The study revealed that American aid to Israel plays a pivotal role in ensuring Israeli dominance in any military confrontation, minimizing material damage and casualties. This is achieved through the use of advanced combat tools and weaponry. The data presented in our research also underscores that this American assistance supplies Israel with the requisite amounts of weapons, control systems, communication devices, intelligence apparatus, tracking tools, and information gathering capabilities. Such capabilities enable Israel to confront a single nation or multiple nations within a hostile military alliance. It is evident that the American aid provided to Israel has actively bolstered its military strength over the past decades. This aid has served as a primary financial source and a central supply hub for the combat resources Israel requires. As a result, the Israeli military has consistently acquired cutting-edge American combat equipment, maintaining both its qualitative and quantitative superiority over the armies of the region in terms of armament and military might. This advantage offsets some of the vulnerabilities Israel faces due to its small geographical size and population relative to its potential adversaries.

At the same time, the study meticulously highlights numerous Israeli warnings regarding the potential decline in American support. Calls have been directed at Israeli decision-makers to realistically acknowledge the evolving scenario. The crux of these warnings is that Israel should not indefinitely expect wall-to-wall support from the United States, contrary to what it has been accustomed to seeing as a given. This necessitates the construction and maintenance of relationships with both American political parties.

Thus, it becomes evident that the unprecedented American support directed towards Israel is no longer a unanimous decision or a taken-for-granted matter, as it was in previous years and decades. This decline could severely impact Israel, especially considering the ongoing changes in its relationship with the United States.



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