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Israel's Operation Swords of Iron Update February 7, 2024

JINSA's [Israel at War](#) webpage is a dedicated resource for analysis, commentary, webinars, and media coverage about the 10/7 attacks and the ensuing Israel-Hamas conflict. JINSA will release the Swords of Iron Update on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. An update with the latest information and analysis about the war is below.

Analysis

- During a February 5 JINSA [webinar](#) about the Iran-backed January 28 attack that killed three U.S. service members in Jordan and the U.S. strikes in Iraq and Syria on February 2, JINSA Distinguished Fellow Gen Charles "Chuck" Wald, USAF (ret.) argued that strikes against Iranian targets must also involve messaging to Iran that “the next time you step out of line, you’re going to get blown out of the water. Period.”
 - » JINSA’s Randi and Charles Wax Senior Fellow John Hannah added, “we’ve now got ourselves into a situation in which [we have] the most powerful military on the face on the planet, [but] our worst adversary in this part of the world says ... the Americans do not have the will to inflict any level of pain on Iran itself. Therefore, it’s free hunting on American [interests].”
- As Iran-backed proxies continue to attack U.S. interests in the Middle East, “the United States needs a strategy that addresses the source of the problem by striking Iran directly to degrade the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps’ (IRGC) military capabilities, economic interests, and ability to transfer weapons, training, and direct military assistance to proxies,” argue VADM John W. Miller, USN (ret.) and JINSA’s Ari Cicurel in [The Hill](#).
 - » Reports that recent U.S. airstrikes have [failed](#) to interrupt the Iranian regime’s provision of weapons and intelligence to its proxies underscore the importance of a U.S. strategy that goes beyond sporadic strikes, which have failed to degrade the capabilities of Iranian proxies or deter Tehran from arming them.
- Hamas’s most recent hostage release [proposal](#) that would ultimately lead to an Israeli withdrawal from Gaza, an end to the war, and the release of 1,500 Palestinian prisoners, including those who received life sentences, is directly at odds with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s [insistence](#) on January 31 that “we will not end the war, we will not pull the IDF out of the Strip, we will not release thousands of terrorists.”
 - » Hamas’s attempts to leverage the hostages to compel an indefinite ceasefire, thus guaranteeing its own survival, suggest that the terror group seeks to force Israel to

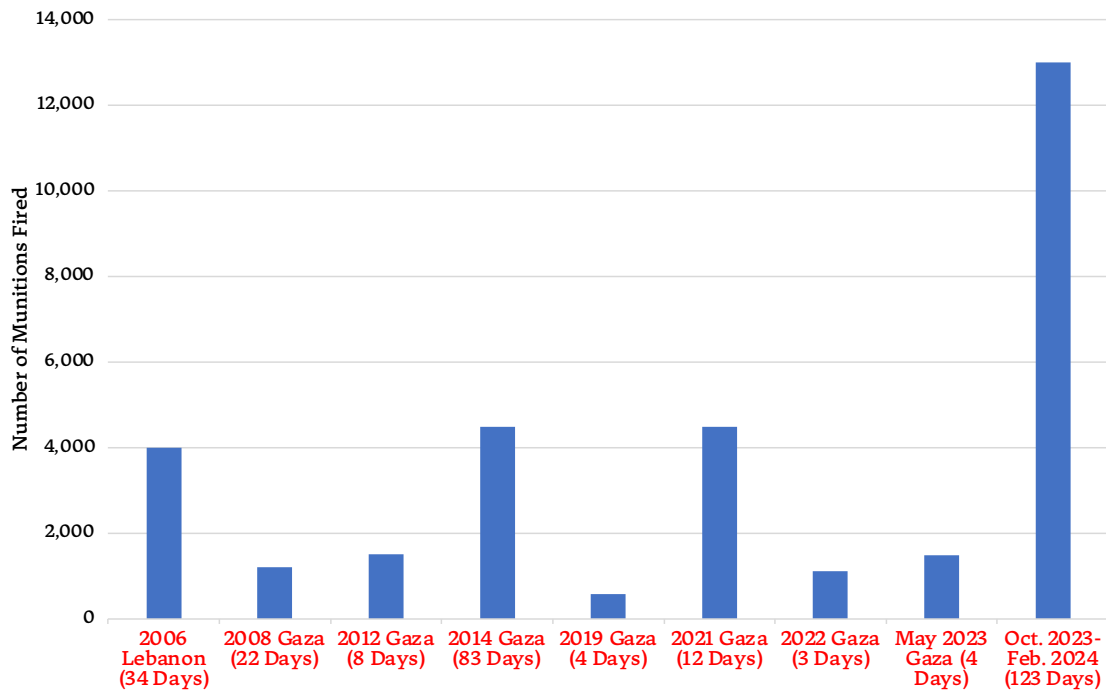
choose between military success and freedom for its own abducted citizens. Israel has indicated on numerous occasions since October 7 that both defeating Hamas and freeing every hostage are paramount aims of its military campaign in Gaza.

Last 48 Hours

Attacks Against Israel

- At least 13,000 rockets, mortars, drones, and other projectiles have been [fired](#) at Israel during the war.

Projectiles Fired Against Israel During Major Conflicts



Gaza

- Sirens sounded in [Yad Mordechai](#).
- The IDF [said](#) on February 6 that its 162nd Division launched extensive raids both above and below ground in the Shati refugee camp in Gaza City over the past several days to eliminate pockets of Hamas activity. The forces killed over 200 terrorists and arrested dozens of suspects in the area in recent days.
 - » IDF forces have largely withdrawn from Gaza City, according to a report from Israel's *Channel 12*, and the raids are aimed at preventing Hamas from reconstituting itself in Gaza City.
- Israel's Defense Minister Yoav Gallant [said](#) on February 5 that Hamas's leader in Gaza Yahya Sinwar is no longer in control of Hamas's operations in Gaza. Gallant stated, "Sinwar does not lead [Hamas's] campaign, does not command operatives, and is busy with his personal survival. The head of Hamas became a fugitive terrorist."

- On February 5, the IDF [estimated](#) that Hamas has around 1,000 rockets, most of which are in underground launchers. An unnamed senior IDF source who spoke with Israel's Army radio said that it would take one to two years to eliminate all of the rockets.

Lebanon

- Sirens [sounded](#) in Kibbutz Dan, Snir, Ghajar, Dafna, Hagoshrim, She'ar Yeshuv, [Misgav Am](#), Rosh Hanikra, Margaliot, Avivim, Yir'on, Dovev, and Bar'am.
- On February 6, a projectile [attack](#) against the northern Israeli city of Margaliot from Lebanon lightly injured two IDF soldiers.
- On February 5, terrorists in Lebanon [launched](#) eight missiles toward Dovev and Bar'am in Israel's north. No injuries were reported.

West Bank

- On February 6, a terrorist approached and [opened fire](#) against an IDF post in the West Bank near Nablus. IDF reservists stationed at the post shot and killed the terrorist, and there were no IDF casualties in the incident.

IDF Operations

Gaza

- On February 7, the IDF [said](#) that the Paratroopers Brigade, Maglan commando unit, 646th Reserve Paratroopers Brigade, and Givati Brigade made gains in the southern city of Khan Younis, killing dozens of Hamas members, confiscating weapons, raiding outposts, capturing valuable documents, and ordering airstrikes against nearby Hamas threats.
- On February 7, the IDF [unveiled](#) a major Hamas tunnel in Khan Younis that was used by senior Hamas members and was used to hold 12 hostages at different times. The tunnel contained a holding cell for the hostages and, according to the IDF, is part of a "branching underground labyrinth" of other tunnels.
 - » Troops located weapons and explosive devices in the tunnel, which was roughly 0.6 miles long. The IDF said the tunnel was constructed "in the heart of a civilian area" at an estimated cost of over \$500,000.
- The IDF [said](#) on February 6 that during the prior 24 hours, an Israeli airstrike in Deir al-Balah killed a member of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) who massacred civilians in Kibbutz Nir Oz on October 7.
- According to a *Ynet* [report](#) from February 5, IDF troops found written instructions used by Hamas for concocting explosives from hydrogen peroxide, a substance used in hospitals.

Lebanon

- On February 7, the IDF [struck](#) a building used by Hezbollah in the southern Lebanon village of Marwahin and also launched a strike overnight targeting another Hezbollah site in Bani Haiyyan.
- On February 6, the IDF used artillery to [strike](#) the source of the earlier projectile attack on the town of Margaliot.
- On February 6, the IDF used fighter jets to [target](#) a Hezbollah military base close to Marwahin and operational facilities the group uses near Meiss El Jabal, and it used artillery against numerous additional threats.

- On February 5, the IDF [fired](#) artillery toward the source of an earlier missile barrage toward Dovev and Bar'am.

Syria

- Syrian state-run media [reported](#) on February 7, citing a military source, that Israel launched airstrikes which struck several sites in the western city of Homs and killed a number of civilians. Reuters reported, citing local sources, that the strikes targeted several Syrian Army facilities. According to a Syrian military intelligence source cited by Reuters, the strikes targeted the Syrian Air Force's Shayrat Airbase in Homs.

West Bank

- On February 6, IDF Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Herzi Halevi [apologized](#) for an IDF drill conducted on February 5 that simulated Jewish settlers in the West Bank kidnapping a Palestinian civilian.
 - » Halevi said that “the exercise carried out yesterday was designed to prepare the forces to deal with a wide variety of scenarios, with the aim of improving their readiness. However, the scenario in question should not have been practiced and is an error.”
 - » Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu demanded an IDF probe into the exercise earlier that day, and [stated](#), “this fictitious scenario is disconnected from reality, is inappropriate, and offensive to a cherished part of the public, the settlers.”

Humanitarian Efforts

- Reuters and *The Times of Israel* [reported](#) on February 7 that Hamas has put forward a potential deal involving the release of every hostage still in Gaza in exchange for Palestinian prisoners in Israel, reconstruction of Gaza, a withdrawal of IDF forces from Gaza, and an exchange of bodies and remains.
 - » According to the report, in an initial 45-day phase, Hamas would release every woman, every male less than 19 years old, and the elderly and ill while Israel frees Palestinian women and children in Israeli jails. The second phase would involve freeing the male hostages, and remains would be exchanged during the third, after which time Hamas hopes for an agreed conclusion of the war.
 - » The report indicated that in an addendum, Hamas said that it wants Israel to free 1,500 Palestinian prisoners and that it wants one-third of them to include individuals who received life sentences. The terror group also seeks an influx of 500 trucks per day of aid and food into Gaza.
- On February 6, Qatar's Prime Minister Mohammed bin Abdulrahman bin Jassim Al Thani said that Qatar has [received](#) a “generally positive” response from Hamas regarding the latest proposed framework for a hostage deal. A Hamas spokesperson [said](#) that the group had responded to the proposal “in a positive spirit.”
 - » Hamas [reiterated](#) in a statement that it demands a complete permanent ceasefire, Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, a lifting of the blockade on the Gaza Strip, and increased humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip.
 - » According to an anonymous Israeli official [quoted](#) by Israel's *Channel 12*, “the meaning of Hamas's response is that it refused the deal.”
- On February 6, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) representative in Lebanon Dorothee Klaus [said](#) to reporters in Beirut that “we expect a preliminary

investigation report [about Israel’s allegations implicating 12 UNRWA employees in the October 7 massacre] early March, based on which we assume donors would look into their decisions of having suspended funding to UNRWA.”

- On February 5, the United Nations [said](#) that former French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna will head a committee to investigate Israel’s allegations implicating 12 UNRWA employees in Hamas’s massacre in Israel on October 7. The investigators will also examine whether UNRWA has been appropriately neutral.
 - » Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Norway's Chr. Michelsen Institute, and the Danish Institute for Human Rights will contribute to the investigation.
- Reuters [reported](#) on February 5 that Texas-based U.S. District Judge Matthew Kacsmaryk dismissed the Justice Department’s attempt to throw out Rep. Ronny Jackson’s (R-TX) 2022 lawsuit challenging U.S. aid to the West Bank and Gaza.
 - » Rep. Jackson’s lawsuit alleges that such aid is prohibited by the 2018 Taylor Force Act that prohibits economic aid benefitting the Palestinian Authority (PA) so long as it grants stipends to the families of Palestinians imprisoned by Israel, including murderers.
 - » The Biden administration argues that the Taylor Force Act merely restricts how the aid is used.
- According to a February 4 [report](#) from Israel’s *Ynet*, Israel’s Foreign Ministry has established a designated team to work on plans to replace UNRWA as the lead humanitarian agency in Gaza.
 - » The report states that the ministry’s preferred option to replace UNRWA is the United Nations World Food Programme, and that another option being explored is the U.S. government agency United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
 - » Among the options also reportedly under consideration are NGOs, which would be tasked with education and health issues, and interested third-party countries, who would be tasked with setting up humanitarian shelters to administer aid.

Post-War Planning

- On February 5, Israel’s *Channel 12* [reported](#) that Israel has agreed in principle to an American proposal for resolving the conflict along its northern border with Hezbollah.
 - » U.S. envoy Amos Hochstein [met](#) with Israel’s Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister Yoav Gallant on February 4 to discuss the proposal.
 - » The proposal reportedly would [involve](#) two phases, the first of which would involve Hezbollah withdrawing its operatives from the Lebanese-Israeli border in tandem with an increased deployment of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) peacekeepers and Lebanese Army troops in areas near the border.
 - » Under the proposal, after the initial phase is completed, Israel would return its evacuated citizens to northern Israeli towns and make further unspecified concessions.
 - » The report cited senior Israeli officials as believing that the negotiations have a “real chance for success” and that Israeli officials believe that Hezbollah has also agreed in principle to the framework. According to the report, progress in the deal would necessarily depend on conditions in the Gaza Strip.
 - » *Axios* [reported](#) on February 6 that the deal would include Lebanon deploying 10,000 to 12,000 Lebanese troops near the border, Hezbollah keeping its forces eight to 10

kilometers from the border, and Israel pulling many of its troops from the border and ceasing fighter jet flights over Lebanese airspace.

- The report states that the agreement would “be based on the principle of [Hezbollah] ‘freezing in place,’” in which “Hezbollah will not have to withdraw its forces but only commit to not sending them back to areas along the border where they were positioned before Oct. 7.” Hezbollah has already withdrawn many of its operatives—particularly from its elite Radwan force—to areas eight to ten kilometers from the border.
- The *Axios* report also stated that under the proposal, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States would provide economic inducements to Lebanon to “sweeten the deal for Hezbollah.”
- On February 6, *Al Arabiya* [reported](#) that Lebanon’s Foreign Minister Abdullah Bou Habib is opposed to deploying Lebanese troops along the Lebanese-Israeli border in a diplomatic solution because of a “shortage of equipment.”
 - » Bou Habib also stated he opposes the withdrawal of Hezbollah forces to the Litani River, approximately 15 miles north of the border—as required under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701—because “this will lead to the renewal of war.”
 - » According to recent [reports](#), U.S. and European mediators are attempting to finalize a deal under which Hezbollah would withdraw its forces to roughly five miles from the border and Lebanon would station approximately 10,000 troops along the border to prevent Hezbollah attacks on Israel.

Casualties and Hostages

- Over 1,200 people were [killed](#) in Israel, and 13,000 Israelis have been [injured](#) in the war.
 - » 564 Israeli soldiers have been [killed](#).
 - 227 IDF soldiers have been [killed](#) during ground combat in Gaza so far.
 - The IDF [announced](#) the death of Maj. David Shakuri, 30, from Rehovot.
 - Staff Sgt. (res.) Hanan Drori, 26, from the West Bank Settlement of Psagot, has [died](#) from injuries he sustained fighting in Gaza on December 17, according to a February 7 statement released by his local council.
 - » Numerous foreign nationals have been killed in the war, including at least 33 [American](#) nationals, 34 [Thai](#) nationals, 39 [French](#) nationals, 19 [Russian](#) nationals, 12 [British](#) nationals, 10 [Nepalese](#) nationals, 9 [Argentinian](#) nationals, 6 [Canadian](#) nationals, 4 [Philippines](#) nationals, 4 [Austrian](#) nationals, 4 [Romanian](#) nationals, 4 [Portuguese](#) nationals, 4 [Chinese](#) nationals, 3 [Brazilian](#) nationals, 3 [Belarusian](#) nationals, 3 [Italian](#) nationals, 3 [Peruvian](#) nationals, a [Cambodian](#) national, a [Chilean](#) national, an [Irish](#) national, a [Spanish](#) national, an [Australian](#) national, an [Azeri](#) national, a [Honduran](#) national, a [Swiss](#) national, a [Tanzanian](#) national, and a [Turkish](#) national.
- According to unverified figures from the Hamas-controlled Gaza Health Ministry, 27,585 people have been [killed](#) in Gaza, and 66,978 have been injured during the war.
 - » On October 25, 2023, President Biden [cautioned](#) against trusting Gaza Health Ministry casualty figures, stating: “I have no notion that the Palestinians are telling the truth about how many people are killed ... I have no confidence in the number that the Palestinians are using.”

- According to the Palestinian Authority-run Palestinian Ministry of Health, at least 383 people have been [killed](#), and 4,417 have been [wounded](#) in the West Bank.
- The IDF [claims](#) that it has killed at least 1,500 infiltrators from Gaza since the start of the war.
- So far, [105](#) hostages in Gaza have been released, [one](#) has been rescued by the IDF, [seven](#) [have](#) been [found](#) dead, three have been [mistakenly](#) killed by the IDF, and one was [killed](#) during an IDF attempt to rescue him.
 - » 81 Israeli hostages have been released.
 - » 46 hostages with foreign nationalities—some also holding Israeli citizenship—have been released.
 - Thus far, 23 [Thai](#) nationals, 6 [Argentinian](#) nationals, 5 [German nationals](#), 3 [French](#) nationals, 4 [Russian nationals](#), 1 [Dutch](#) national, 1 [Filipino national](#), 1 [Mexican](#) national, 1 [Uruguayan](#) national, and 1 [American](#) national have been released.
 - Hamas has released [36 children](#) and still holds two as hostages.
- Israel has said that terrorists in Gaza currently [hold](#) 136 hostages, and according to IDF spokesman Rear Adm Daniel Hagari, the IDF has [notified](#) the families of 31 of the 136 hostages that their loved ones died, including two who were abducted prior to October 7.
 - » Many of the hostages are foreign or dual nationals, including up to 8 [American](#) nationals, 6 [German](#) nationals, 13 [Thai](#) nationals, 4 [Portuguese](#) nationals, 3 [British](#) nationals, 2 [Italian](#) nationals, 4 [Romanian](#) nationals, and 2 [Mexican](#) nationals.

Iranian Involvement and Response

- On February 6, the Houthis [launched](#) six anti-ship ballistic missiles at two vessels in the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.
 - » The Houthis fired three of the missiles at the MV *Star Nasia*, a Marshall Island-flagged, Greek-owned-and-operated bulk carrier transiting the Gulf of Aden.
 - At roughly 3:20 a.m. local time, the MV *Star Nasia* reported an explosion near the ship that caused minor damage but no injuries.
 - At 2 p.m. local time another missile hit the water near the ship but did not cause any damage.
 - At 4:30 p.m. local time, the Houthis fired another missile at the *Star Nasia* that the USS *Laboon* shot down.
 - » The Houthis fired three more anti-ship ballistic missiles that were likely targeting the MV *Morning Tide*, a Barbados-flagged, U.K.-owned cargo ship sailing in the southern Red Sea. The missiles hit the water near the ship but did not cause any damage.
- Asked by *NBC Nightly News*' Lester Holt about the Iranian regime's support for proxies, Iran's Ambassador to the United Nations Amir Saeid Iravani [explained](#), "in the case of Palestine, we're sending arms, we're training them and empowering them. But with the other parts of the region, the resistance parts in the region, we have some coordination, cooperation, consultation, and maybe some financing also."
 - » Iravani denied that the Iranian regime supplies the Houthis in Yemen with weaponry and argued that the group acts independently, despite clear [evidence](#) that Tehran has sent military advisors and weapons to the Houthis.

- According to a February 6 *NBC News* [report](#) citing three U.S. officials, a Middle Eastern official, and a congressional aide, Iran is continuing to send weapons and intelligence to its proxies despite a recent wave of U.S. airstrikes targeting Iranian proxies in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen. This reportedly includes intelligence to facilitate Houthi attacks on U.S. troops in the region and commercial vessels in the Red Sea.
 - » Rear Adm. Marc Miguez, commander of the USS *Eisenhower* Carrier Strike Group currently deployed to the Red Sea, told *NBC News* that the Houthis “are using intelligence from Iran to give them some targeting information.”
- On February 6, IDF spokesman Rear Adm. Daniel Hagari [revealed](#) that the IDF “found official documents of Hamas from 2020, including the details of the funds transferred from Iran to Hamas and [Yahya] Sinwar, between 2014 and 2020. More than 150 million dollars were transferred from Iran to Hamas.”

U.S. and International Response

- On February 6, the U.S. House of Representatives [failed to pass](#) a \$17.6 billion standalone aid package to Israel by a vote of 250 to 180.
 - » President Biden had [threatened to veto](#) the House bill because it did not help secure the border or provide aid to Ukraine, unlike a proposed Senate bill.
- On February 6, U.S. President Joe Biden [told](#) reporters in response to questions about hostage negotiations that Hamas had responded to a framework proposal and that there has been “some movement” in negotiations. Biden stated, “there’s been a response from the opposition ... from Hamas, but it seems to be a little over the top. We’re not sure where it is. There’s a continuing negotiation right now.”
- According to a February 6 report from Reuters, U.S. Special Envoy to Yemen Tim Lenderking [said](#) on February 2 that Western diplomatic efforts with the Houthis are underway “to try and find a climbdown for the Houthis that would enable [the] situation to improve and to move away from the kinetic aspect.”
 - » Lenderking referred to talks held in Oman last week by British Foreign Secretary David Cameron, Norway’s deputy foreign minister, and U.N. special envoy Hans Grundberg as part of a Western diplomatic effort to stop Houthi attacks.
- After meeting with a visiting Israeli parliamentary delegation led by Knesset Speaker Amir Ohana on February 6, U.S. Speaker of the House Mike Johnson (R-LA) [said](#) that the October 7 attack was a “coordinated attack on our shared values.”
 - » Rep. Johnson also stated that the United States and Israel “are in a way of civilizations against the enemies of freedom itself” and that “Israel is our closest ally. And when they threaten Israel – they actually threaten freedom itself.”
- U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken traveled to several Middle Eastern countries this week to meet with regional leaders.
 - » On February 7, Blinken [met](#) with Israel’s Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and later met with Netanyahu’s aides and war cabinet members, including Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, IDF Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Herzi Halevi, Strategic Affairs Minister Ron Dermer, National Security Adviser Tzachi Hanegbi, Mossad chief David Barnea, Shin Bet head Ronen Bar, Military Secretary Avi Gil, and other advisers.

- » On February 6, Secretary of State Blinken [met](#) with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi in Cairo. A U.S. readout [stated](#) that the two discussed hostage release efforts, humanitarian assistance to Gaza, the establishment of a Palestinian state, and ways to halt ongoing Houthi attacks in the Red Sea.
- » On February 6, Secretary of State Blinken [met](#) with Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani in Doha. According to a U.S. [readout](#), the two discussed hostage release efforts, humanitarian assistance to Gaza, ensuring “the protection of civilians consistent with humanitarian law,” and the establishment of a Palestinian state.
- » On February 5, Secretary of State Blinken [met](#) with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman in Riyadh. According to a U.S. readout, the two discussed humanitarian aid efforts in Gaza, regional coordination to end the “crisis in Gaza,” and ongoing Houthi attacks in the Red Sea.
- On February 5, Defense Department spokesperson Maj. Gen. Pat Ryder [said](#) during a press conference, “our goal is not to [say] OK game on. Let's just do this and go you know, full scale war against Iranian-proxy groups in Iraq and Syria. That's not what we're there for. We're there to conduct the mission in support of the defeat of ISIS.”
 - » He added that it’s “fair to assume” that U.S. strikes against IRGC and Iranian proxy targets on February 2 inflicted casualties, but the Defense Department does not know if any were Iranian.
- According to a February 4 [report](#) from *Politico* citing individuals “who’ve talked to the president,” President Joe Biden is “deeply suspicious” of Israel’s Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and “privately has called [Netanyahu] a ‘bad f— guy.’”
 - » White House spokesperson Andrew Bates said the report was untrue, stating that “the president did not say that, nor would he.”
- On February 7, Saudi Arabia’s Foreign Ministry [released](#) a statement countering what it claims was U.S. National Security Council spokesman John Kirby’s suggestion that Saudi Arabia would agree to normalize relations with Israel before there is a ceasefire in Gaza and recognition of an “independent Palestinian state.”
 - » The statement said, “The kingdom has communicated its firm position to the US administration that there will be no diplomatic relations with Israel unless an independent Palestinian state is recognized on the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital, and that the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip stops and all Israeli occupation forces withdraw from the Gaza Strip.”
- On February 6, Canada [announced](#) it was sanctioning 11 individuals in Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, including Hamas’s leader in Gaza Yahya Sinwar and Hamas military wing leader Mohammed Deif, for their involvement in the October 7 attack and due to “the threat that Hamas and its affiliates pose to regional security.”
- On February 6, Argentinian President Javier Milei arrived in Israel and [announced](#) that he would move Argentina’s embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. He had pledged to make the move during his presidential campaign, but there is no Argentinian ambassador currently in Israel.
 - » Milei met separately with [Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu](#) and [President Isaac Herzog](#). A readout of his meeting with Netanyahu said that Argentina would designate Hamas as a terrorist organization.

Rising Antisemitism, Islamophobia, Protests, and Attacks

- As of February 6, anti-Israel protesters had been [camping](#) outside of Secretary of State Antony Blinken’s house for 12 days, banging on buckets, chanting “Bloody Blinken,” and throwing fake blood on his motorcade.
- On February 6, several hundred activists, including the families of several of the hostages taken by Hamas, [blocked](#) the Kerem Shalom crossing along the Israeli-Gazan border to prevent aid from entering the Gaza Strip.
- On February 5, Pennsylvania police [arrested](#) over 120 anti-Israel protesters at the Capitol Rotunda in Harrisburg. The protesters, organized by Jewish Voice for Peace, the Philly Palestine Coalition, and the Pennsylvania chapter of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), called on the state to divest from Israel bonds and accused Israel of genocide.
- On February 4, a 26-year-old Palestinian man who entered the United States via the Mexican border in November [stole](#) a Long Island, New York, homeowner’s U.S. and Israeli flags and then violently assaulted the man while shouting antisemitic slurs.

Recent and Relevant JINSA Products About Israel at War

- VADM John W. Miller, USN (ret.) and Ari Cicurel, “[Stop Letting Iran Hide Behind Its Proxies and Strike Them Head-on](#),” *The Hill*, February 6, 2024
- Webinar: [U.S. Strikes Back](#), with Gen Charles “Chuck” Wald, USAF (ret.), John Hannah, and Jonathan Ruhe, February 5, 2024
- Gabriel Noronha, [Rethinking U.S. Hostage Policy in Gaza and Beyond](#), February 2, 2024
- Webinar: [Gaza Update 2/1](#), with IDF MG (ret.) Yaacov Ayish, IDF MG (ret.) Amikam Norkin, and Michael Makovsky, February 1, 2024
- Yoni Tobin, [Alleged UNRWA Involvement in 10/7 Attack Highlights Dangers of Agency](#), January 30, 2024