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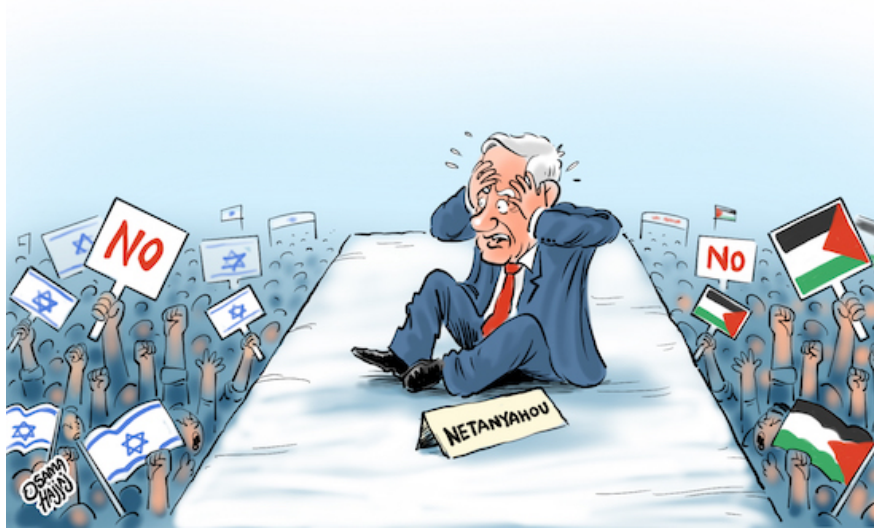
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Sergio Rodriguez Gelfenstein
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Palestine: Here is clear evidence of the beginning of the end of the Zionist regime

On this occasion, we will not make value judgments, we will only stick to pointing out the events that have occurred in the last six months. Let them be the ones who speak for themselves, so that everyone can draw their own conclusions... For me, it's the beginning of the end.



To Julio García Jarpa, companion and dear friend who left us ahead of time

A noble and good man, loyal as few.

Just a few days ago, after reading my previous article, with his traditional humor he wrote me to tell me

"Write poet, that you have a future"

So it will be dear brother,

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I promise you that I will continue doing
it Until Victory. Always!

Benjamin Netanyahu's decision to postpone his judicial reform proposal seems to close a period of great convulsions in the Zionist state, however, the events of recent weeks seem to suggest otherwise.

It is worth clarifying, however, that it is not about "throwing the sails to fly" for the end of Zionism in the short term, but to show all the political, moral and ethical rottenness of the regime and the end of the myth of the homogeneity and solidity of the Zionist system of domination.



Israel: The street pushes Netanyahu back. Kichka (Israël)

On this occasion, we will not make value judgments, we will only stick to pointing out the events that have occurred in the last six months. Let them be the ones who speak for themselves, so that everyone can draw their own conclusions. We will begin in September of last year, when from my point of view began the escalation of internal conflicts that – for now – culminated in a situation that clearly exposes the fragility of the Zionist state:

September 9. Maj. Gen. Uri Gordin, the new commander of the Israeli army's northern command, warned that Hezbollah would fire some 4,000 missiles at the occupied territories in the first days of a possible upcoming war and that Israeli leaders would be the first to be attacked.

October 4. In an interview with the media, the former head of the Israeli army's Military Intelligence Division, Amos Yadlin, issued his opinion on the maritime agreement with Lebanon that was being discussed at the time. Yadlin said that: "The criteria for the agreement have not been published, neither in Israel nor in Lebanon, and the assumption that it could be near the end is that Hezbollah Secretary General Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah got everything he wanted, so he feels satisfied..."

October 4. Israeli media said Hassan Nasrallah "succeeded in the battle of conscience in negotiations to demarcate maritime borders." They added that Lebanon is united over the maritime agreement while "Tel Aviv is divided."

October 8. The Israeli channel Kan considered that "neither the commander, nor the Israeli or Western intelligence man can enter Nasrallah's head and manage to analyze what he plans."

October 11. Following the issue, Israeli media claim that Tel Aviv has been obsessed with Nasrallah, and only takes his threats into consideration. According to them, Nasrallah imposed on Israel to back down on gas extraction in the Karish field and make major concessions in the maritime conflict with Lebanon, noting that the Zionist army has been put on alert in anticipation of the Hezbollah leader's upcoming speech for fear of any attack on the Karish gas platform before or during the speech.

October 13. The Palestinian factions pledged today in Algiers with a nine-point declaration to advance towards national unity and end the division that for fifteen years has pitted the nationalist movement Fatah and the Islamist Hamas against each other.

October 14. Israeli circles and media continued to monitor the impact of the maritime boundary demarcation agreement with Lebanon, focusing on the conflict with Hizbollah. They considered that Israeli military deterrence is being crushed by Hezbollah and added that Nasrallah's satisfaction with the agreement is a "dangerous indicator" in this regard.

October 18. Israel will summon the Australian ambassador, following his anger over Canberra's decision to revoke recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the Israeli regime.

October 25. Two events mark successive political defeats of the Zionist regime in the international arena. First, the strong and clear warning from Russia to break all relations with the Israeli government if it were to complete the sale of arms to Ukraine and secondly

the decision of the Australian government not to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist state.

December 14. The Israeli occupation acknowledged Tuesday that it failed to capture two fighters from the "Lair of the Lions" resistance group during an assault on Nablus last week.

December 14. Israel's Minister of Military Affairs Benny Gantz explicitly acknowledged the Tel Aviv regime's growing challenges in several areas, including security, just as an Israeli NGO revealed the chaotic economic situation of more than a quarter of the country's households. For all this, some analysts concluded that Israel is on the verge of explosion.

December 22. The Israeli newspaper Jerusalem Post said a delegation from Ukraine's Nazi Azov regiment recently visited Israel. Nazis and Zionists gather, setting up an explosive alliance that shows that the Zionists forgot about the holocaust.

December 27. Israeli army chief of staff Aviv Kochavi urged Netanyahu to "listen to the position of security and army officials before making any decision regarding the military establishment." In a rare phone call between them, differences broke out. Kochavi rebuked Netanyahu for transferring powers from the Security Ministry and the army to the extremist religious movement represented by the leaders of the Religious Zionist Party, Bezalel Smotrich, and the Jewish Power, Itamar Ben Gvir.

December 29. The Israeli newspaper [The Jerusalem Post](#) considered that "Hezbollah's military development is a major strategic threat to Israel, as is Iran's nuclear program."



January 4, 2023. A survey by the Israel Democracy Institute (IDI) found that a large majority of secular Israelis feel their lifestyle is endangered by the new far-right government and also predict an increase in emigration from the country.

January 9. Israel's military leadership is concerned about Lebanon's Hezbollah might at a time when the Israeli army is going through a "tragic situation." An article in the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post* noted that most Israeli security officials "emphasize behind closed doors and sometimes publicly," that Hezbollah, with its approximately 150,000 rockets and elite forces, known as Radwan, are the greatest threat to the Zionist regime.

January 15. Tens of thousands of people protested yesterday in Israel against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's attempt to reform the legal system to weaken the judiciary with measures such as allowing parliament to overturn Supreme Court rulings and control the appointment of judges.

January 18. Bezalel Smotrich, leader of the religious Zionist party, proposed a concerted push to accelerate the annexation of the West Bank. He also raised more immunity for Israeli soldiers who attack or kill Palestinians, as well as denial of medical services to LGBTQ people and a diminished Supreme Court. All this as part of negotiations to support Benjamin Netanyahu, who was sworn in as prime minister on December 29.

January 23. Following the resignation of Israel's ambassador to France, the ambassador to Canada has now resigned in protest at Netanyahu's extremist cabinet.

January 23. At least 130 Israeli companies have announced in a statement that they will paralyze their functions "as a warning to the Israeli cabinet", in particular, in rejection of the plan to overhaul the judicial system.

February 21 Ronen Bar, head of Shin Bet, Israel's intelligence and general internal security service, warned that tension in the Israeli-occupied territories could compromise the stability of the Zionist entity. Bar warned of growing internal division, rejections of government policy and growing protests.

1 March. Hundreds of reserve officers from the Israeli army's Military Intelligence Unit 8200 warned that they would cease to volunteer if Netanyahu's proposed judicial amendment plan was approved. In a letter to Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, Chief of Staff Harzi Halevy, and Military Intelligence Minister Aron Halifa, the officers said they observed "a disturbing accumulation of signs of real fears about Israel's security."

March 3. The circle of protests has widened in Israel. Currently, it is going beyond its political framework to affect the army considered the foundation of Israeli society as well

as the intelligence services. The crisis also seems to deepen the divide between Ashkenazis and Sephardim.

March 5. The reservists of the 69th squadron of the Israeli army air force have announced that they will not show up for a maneuver planned for the week in protest of the judicial reform that they consider a "coup". Of the 40 reserve pilots of this squadron, known as the Hammers, 37 have signed a letter addressed to the head of the air force, Tomer Bar, in which they announce that they will join the boycott against Netanyahu and will not attend their training.

March 8. At the request of the Israeli government, Pentagon chief General Lloyd Austin's meetings with Israeli leaders were moved and his arrival in Tel Aviv was delayed by protests.

March 11. Hundreds of thousands of Israelis took to the streets across the country over the weekend in what has been called the largest protests in Israel's history.

March 12. Experts point out that the agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iran has worried Israel, since the pact "threw cold water" on Netanyahu's ambitions, while leaving Israel alone in the region and derailing Tel Aviv's intention to isolate Iran.

March 13. The former head of the Israeli intelligence service (Mossad), Tamir Pardo, warned that "Israel reached a very dangerous" and "unprecedented" situation. He said: "I am 70 years old and I had never imagined we would get to this point. Here we are facing the greatest existential danger since 1948."

March 15. The Spanish journalist and writer Eugenio García Garzón, said in an article published on the Globalter portal that: "The results of the elections held on November 1 [placed] Benjamin Netanyahu at the head of the [...] government with a program that [promised] radical changes in the judicial system and in other areas. His main allies are extremely nationalist and religiousist, [sic] even more than the Likud, so the policies Netanyahu will pursue will provoke greater polarization. In reality, polarization has been growing in recent decades, which have mostly had Netanyahu as prime minister. The opposition fears that the legislature that is about to begin will bring an additional erosion of democracy, even more than has been seen in the last decade, and has good reason to fear it."

March 16. The president of the Zionist entity, Isaac Herzog stated that: "Whoever thinks that a civil war is something we will not get to, does not know what he is talking about. Now that we are approaching Israel's 75th anniversary, the country is on the brink of the abyss. A civil war is a red line and I will not allow that to happen."

March 16. Israel is alarmed by an "unusual incident" in which an explosive charge was detonated near the Megiddo crossing, on a road near the West Bank separation line near Jenin. Journalist Amos Harel reported that: "The Shin Bet and the army have been concerned for several months about the increasing attempts by 'terrorists' in the West Bank to prepare explosive devices."

March 18. The army is in the eye of the internal storm. Officers on permanent duty intend to terminate their contracts with the army if parliament passes the judicial amendment laws. The *Israel Hayom* newspaper reported that some 450 reservists from the special operations apparatus and 200 from the offensive cyber service, located at sensitive posts in AMAN, the Shin Bet and Mossad, said they did not [want] to have contracts "with a dictator." Channel 12 for its part stated that: "... The picture looks bleak and there are fewer and fewer signs of a negotiated solution."



March 19. Yair Netanyahu, the prime minister's son, compared the anti-judicial reform protesters to Nazi "brownshirts," adding that what was happening in Israel was "the same as what happened in Germany in the 1930s."

March 19. Yisrael Beitenu party leader Avigdor Lieberman called the prime minister the biggest threat to the country, more so than Iran and Hezbollah. In turn, opposition leader Yair Lapid said Netanyahu was responsible for the most serious "national" crisis the country has gone through because "little by little he is dismantling the economy and security."

March 19. Former Israeli minister of military affairs and current parliamentarian Benny Gantz said the civil war in Israel appears to be a real thing because of reports of violent clashes between Netanyahu's supporters and opponents. The eleventh consecutive weekend of protests against Netanyahu saw a notable escalation in violence and verbal abuse against protesters by cabinet supporters, who beat, cursed, harassed and assaulted critics of the judicial reform plan. Gantz warned that violence against protesters "is beginning to erupt and a fratricidal war is on the doorstep."



Israel: the government in the crosshairs of the opposition. Osama Hajjaj (Jordanie)

March 22. The Jordanian parliament voted in favor of a petition to expel the Israeli ambassador, Eitan Surkis, after the "racist" statements of a minister of that regime against Palestine and Jordan.

March 22. The Palestinian resistance group "Lair of the Lions" vowed to expand its operations against the Israeli regime in support of prisoners, warning that Israel will not enjoy security. In a statement, they said: "The hour of confrontation has approached and the drums of war have begun to sound in every inch of our blessed land. We are fully prepared to engage in bigger battles with this brutal enemy."

March 23. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) conducted an illegal psychological campaign against Israeli citizens during a military operation in the Gaza Strip in May 2021, [Haaretz](#) reported.

March 26 Prime Minister Netanyahu removes Defense Minister Yoav Gallant from office over his objection to the judicial amendments and his call to suspend them

March 26. Thousands of demonstrators gathered outside Netanyahu's home after the defense minister's ouster and called for him to leave the government, unprecedented during the protests. At the same time, the army lifted the state of alert in the face of the loss of control due to the internal division within its forces.

March 26. Israel's consul general in New York, Asaf Zamir, announced his resignation on Sunday, shortly after Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu [dismissed](#) Defense Minister Yoav Gallant.

March 27. Israeli embassies joined the general strike, so mass protests have "globalized" against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's measures.

March 27. Israeli President Isaac Herzog on Monday called on Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government to immediately halt proceedings related to judicial amendments. According to Herzog, the scenes on Sunday night reflected painful feelings and people's concern. He noted that the economy, society and security in Israel are threatened.

March 27. Former Prime Minister Naftali Bennett briefed the *Yedioth Ahronoth* newspaper on an agreement between Iran, Hezbollah, Syria, and Palestinian factions to carry out a simultaneous attack on Israel.

March 27 Amid incessant protests across Israel and continued appeals from the opposition, the government has decided to postpone the approval of the reform of the judicial system until the end of July. However, the Otzma Yehudit political party issued a statement, according to which its leader and Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben Gvir, agreed with the prime minister to postpone the approval of the reform until the next summer session of parliament. Ben Gvir reported that he had agreed to lift the veto for the postponement of the law's passage in exchange for Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's commitment that the legislation will be taken to the Knesset (parliament) for approval in the next session, in case the respective agreements are not reached during the recess.

Draw your own conclusions. For me, it's the beginning of the end.

Sergio Rodríguez Gelfenstein for La Pluma, March 30, 2023

Edited by [María Piedad Ossaba](#)

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