



Iran War Update: 5/22/26 – 5/24/26

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The United States, Israel, and Iran reached a two-week ceasefire agreement on April 7, which President Donald Trump extended indefinitely on April 21. JINSA continues to release regular updates about the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of May 24 at 11:00 am ET. In observance of Memorial Day, JINSA will release the next update on May 26.

Days left in U.S.-Israel-Iran ceasefire: **Extended indefinitely**

Days left in Israel-Lebanon ceasefire: **37**, following May 15 45-day extension

Iranian missiles and drones launched since ceasefire: **At least 310** (at least 13 on May 21–24)

Hezbollah attacks since ceasefire: **At least 140** (at least 14 on May 21–24)

Ships transiting Strait of Hormuz since ceasefire: **At least 375** (at least 20 between May 21–24)

- Note: Many of these ships are local fast boats, tugboats, or landing craft, not commercial vessels. Numerous ships in the area are also transmitting false locations.

Total blockade-eligible ships disabled or rerouted by U.S. forces: **At least 104** (at least 6 between May 21–24)

Total blockade-eligible ships that [evaded the blockade](#): **At least 18** (5 between May 21–24)

- Note: The blockade line that the Pentagon announced crosses where the Gulf of Oman opens into the Arabian Sea, beyond the Strait of Hormuz itself. Some of the ships that evaded the blockade are small vessels with limited utility to the Iranian regime.

1. Overview

- On May 24, President Donald Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social that “The negotiations are proceeding in an orderly and constructive manner, and I have informed my representatives not to rush into a deal that time is on our side. The Blockade will remain in full force and effect until an agreement is reached, certified, and signed. Both sides must take their time and get it right.”
 - » He added, “Our relationship with Iran is becoming a much more professional and productive one. They must understand, however, that they cannot develop or procure a Nuclear Weapon or Bomb.”
 - » President Trump also thanked America’s Middle Eastern partners “for their support and cooperation, which will be further enhanced and strengthened by their joining the Nations of the historic Abraham Accords and, who knows, perhaps the Islamic Republic of Iran would like to join, as well!”

- On May 23, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social that a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Iran had largely been negotiated.
 - » The [MOU](#) would reportedly [cover](#) a 60-day negotiation period that would involve:
 - A pause of combat on all fronts, including an end to Israel’s war with Hezbollah in Lebanon;
 - The reopening of the Strait of Hormuz to commercial shipping without Iran charging tolls;
 - The removal of Iranian mines from the Strait of Hormuz;
 - The lifting of the U.S. naval blockade on Iran;
 - The United States issuing some waivers for sanctions on Iranian oil;
 - Commitments from Iran that it will never seek to obtain a nuclear weapon, that it will negotiate the end of its nuclear program, and agree to give up its stockpile of highly enriched uranium; and
 - Freezes on \$25 billion of Iranian assets would be lifted.
 - » During the 60-day period, negotiators would discuss lifting sanctions; ending freezes on Iranian assets; removing Iran’s highly enriched uranium stockpile; and Iran terminating its enrichment program.
 - » Reporting also indicated that U.S. troops would remain in the region for [some](#) or [all](#) of the 60-day period to maintain a military option if Iran violates the agreement or fails to resolve outstanding nuclear issues and reach a final agreement.
- However, [Iranian officials](#) and media affiliated with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) [alleged](#) that Iran will retain control over the Strait of Hormuz under a future deal, and that the MOU did not determine the future of Iran’s nuclear program.
- The United States has largely [excluded](#) Israel from the negotiations with Iran, according to an article in *The New York Times* on May 23.
 - » However, President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu [spoke](#) on May 23 by phone about the details of negotiations, *The Times of Israel* reported the following day. During that call, an Israeli official told the outlet, President Trump sought to assuage Prime Minister Netanyahu’s concerns about a potential deal.
- The United States “shot around 120 more interceptors and engaged twice as many Iranian missiles,” as Israel did during operations to defend the country, according to a U.S. official cited in a *Washington Post* [article](#) published May 21 that also included Pentagon data.
- Iran escalated its attacks against opposition groups in Iraqi Kurdistan, with three attacks on May 23 involving a total of [eight drones](#) and four [ballistic missiles](#).

2. Diplomatic Engagement

Iran

- On May 24, Secretary of State Marco Rubio [indicated](#) that “significant progress but not final progress” had been made regarding a deal with Iran, and that he expected more announcements later in the day.
- Fox News [reported](#) on May 24 that the deal includes a provision that U.S. troops would remain in the region near Iran for 30 days after entering into force.
 - » However, [Axios](#) reported that U.S. forces would remain in the Middle East during the full 60 days of the MOU, withdrawing only if a final agreement is struck.

- *Axios* [reported](#) on May 23 that the MOU would cover a 60-day period, which could be prolonged if both sides agree to do so.
 - » During the 60 days that the MOU would be in effect, the following provisions would be implemented:
 - Iran would reopen the Strait of Hormuz, without imposing any tolls;
 - Iran would clear its mines from the Strait of Hormuz;
 - The U.S. naval blockade on Iran would be lifted; and
 - The United States would issue some sanctions waivers on Iranian oil.
 - » Regarding the nuclear file, the MOU contains commitments from Tehran that it would never pursue a nuclear weapon. However, it is unclear what, if any, other concessions on the nuclear program are included.
 - The MOU also includes Iranian commitments for future talks on removing its stockpile of enriched nuclear material and ending its enrichment program.
 - Reporting from *The New York Times* goes a step further, stating that the MOU [involves](#) a commitment by Iran to relinquish its stockpile of highly enriched uranium.
 - » *Axios* noted that the MOU also included an end to the war between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon.
 - However, should Hezbollah attempt to reconstitute its capabilities or launch attacks, Israel reportedly will be permitted to act to prevent this under the MOU.
 - According to an Israeli official [cited](#) by *Axios*, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu voiced his concern about this provision of the MOU during a call with President Trump on May 23.
 - » During the 60-day period that the MOU is in effect, the United States would engage in negotiations regarding lifting sanctions and freezes on Iranian assets—which would only be put into effect in a “verifiably implemented” final agreement.
 - » The American official who spoke with *Axios* noted that the underlying principle of the MOU is “relief for performance.”
 - The timeline for the lifting of the U.S. blockade will be determined based on how quickly Iran reopens the Strait of Hormuz and clears mines.
 - The lifting of freezes on Iranian assets and the permanent lifting of sanctions would only occur after Iran makes concrete concessions.
- In contrast to *Axios* reporting on the provisions of the MOU, on May 24, Iran’s state-run *Fars News Agency* [claimed](#) that the Iranian regime will retain control over the key waterway and reported that President Trump’s claim that the two countries were close to forming an agreement is “inconsistent with reality.”
 - » Three unnamed Iranian officials cited by *The New York Times* [noted](#) that while Iran had agreed to an MOU, it did not determine the future of Iran’s nuclear program.
- President Trump [noted](#) in a Truth Social post on May 23 that he “had a very good call” with the leaders of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), Qatar, Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, and Bahrain about “all things related to a Memorandum of Understanding pertaining to PEACE,” noting that a deal had “largely been negotiated.”
 - » He added that he had a separate call with Prime Minister Netanyahu, which “went very well.”

- » President Trump also [met](#) with Special Envoys for Peace Jared Kushner and Steve Witkoff.
- Prior to his [Truth Social post](#) announcing that an agreement had “largely been negotiated,” on May 23, President Trump [told](#) *Axios* that it was a “solid 50/50” whether he would be able to reach a “good” agreement with Iran or “blow them to kingdom come.”
 - » He noted, “I think one of two things will happen: either I hit them harder than they have ever been hit, or we are going to sign a deal that is good.”
 - » At the time, President Trump added that he would probably decide by Sunday, May 24, whether to restart the war in Iran.
 - » President Trump noted that Prime Minister Netanyahu was “torn,” but denied that Netanyahu was “worried” that Trump might make a bad deal.
- On May 23, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmail Baqaei [told](#) state broadcaster IRIB that within 30–60 days, “the details of these points [in the MOU] will be discussed and a final agreement will ultimately be concluded,” noting that “We are currently in the process of finalizing these memoranda of understanding.”
 - » He stated that Iran’s “intention was first to draft a memorandum of understanding, a kind of framework agreement composed of 14 clauses.”
 - » Baqaei [noted](#) that the MOU would address the following issues:
 - An end to the war;
 - The gradual reopening of the Strait of Hormuz;
 - Lifting the U.S. naval blockade on Iran; and
 - Unfreezing Iranian assets.
 - » Baqaei [noted](#) that while there is “a trend toward rapprochement” with the United States, “it does not necessarily mean that we and the United States will reach an agreement on the important issues.”
 - » The same day, Baqaei [told](#) Iranian state-run media, “At this stage, we will not discuss the details of the nuclear issue ... we have decided to prioritize an urgent issue for all of us: ending the war on all fronts, including Lebanon.”
 - He noted that nuclear issues will be “subject to separate discussions” in future talks.
- On May 23, Iran’s Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi, [while speaking](#) with United Nations (U.N.) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, reportedly accused the United States of “repeated betrayals of diplomacy and military aggression against Iran, along with contradictory positions and repeated excessive demands.”
- On May 22, Saudi outlet *Al-Arabiya* [reported](#) that the final draft of the MOU includes the following provisions:
 - » An “immediate, comprehensive, unconditional ceasefire on all fronts, including land, sea, air”;
 - » A “mutual commitment not to target military, civilian, or economic infrastructure”;
 - » An “end to military operations and halt [the] media war”;
 - » “Commitments to respect sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs”;
 - » “Guaranteed freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman”;
 - » A “joint mechanism to monitor implementation and resolve disputes”;

- » “Negotiations on outstanding issues would begin within seven days”;
- » The “gradual lifting of US sanctions in exchange for Iran’s commitment to the terms of the agreement”; and
- » “Reaffirms compliance with international law and [the] UN Charter.”
- On May 22, Pakistan’s top military commander, [Field Marshall Asim Munir](#), and a [delegation from Qatar](#) both arrived in Tehran to mediate a deal between the United States and Iran.
- On May 21, President Trump [told](#) reporters, “The Iran conflict ... will end soon. Very soon. And when it ends, your gasoline prices will go down lower than they were before.”
 - » When discussing the [Strait of Hormuz](#), he said, “We want it open. We want it free. We don’t want tolls. It’s international.”
 - » He [added](#), “We’re going to either make sure they don’t have a nuclear weapon or we’re going to have to do something very drastic,” and “the United States will “get the highly enriched” uranium stockpiles from the Iranian regime because “we’re not going to let them have it.”
- On May 21, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Baqaei [asserted](#) that “claims raised in the media about nuclear issues, including enriched material or enrichment, are merely media speculation and lack credibility.”

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

Iran

- According to an [article](#) in *The Washington Post* on May 21, the United States launched 200 Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) interceptors and 100 Standard Missile-3 and -6 interceptors, compared to Israel firing fewer than 100 Arrow and 90 David’s Sling interceptors.
 - » The reason for the higher U.S. expenditure of munitions may be due to Israel’s stockpile being degraded during the 12-Day War and U.S. interceptor shot doctrines that allow for more frequent firing of multiple interceptors at a single threat.

Lebanon

- On May 23, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) [struck](#) a suspicious vehicle in the area of Nabatieh in southern Lebanon that was leaving a Hezbollah facility.
 - » The Lebanese army claimed that the strike injured a Lebanese soldier, with Israeli authorities investigating the incident and releasing a statement, noting that “it operates against the Hezbollah terror organization only, and not against the Lebanese army.”
- On May 23, the IDF [bombed](#) a subterranean Hezbollah weapons production facility in the Beqaa area of Lebanon, as well as other Hezbollah sites in Tyre.
- On May 22, the IDF, including the Israeli Air Force (IAF), launched airstrikes targeting Hezbollah fighters and sites in southern Lebanon.
 - » Israeli forces [launched](#) five airstrikes in the Nabi Sreij area near the Syrian border in eastern Lebanon for the first time since Israel and Lebanon agreed to a ceasefire on April 17.
 - » The IAF [launched](#) airstrikes, killing two suspicious armed people emerging from Yaroun in southern Lebanon, approaching the Israeli border.
 - » According to the Lebanese health ministry, Israeli forces [killed](#) 10 people in strikes, including four of the Hezbollah-affiliated Islamic Health Committee’s rescuers in the southern Lebanese town of Hannouiyeh, as well as two of the Amal-affiliated Risala Scouts association’s rescuers, and a Syrian girl, in the town of Deir Qanun al-Nahr.

- On May 21, the IAF [launched](#) an airstrike, killing five Hezbollah fighters after Israeli troops identified them entering a command center in southern Lebanon.
 - » Additionally, the IDF also bombed other Hezbollah operatives threatening Israeli positions in southern Lebanon, as well as weapon depots and other infrastructure belonging to the group.

4. Strait of Hormuz Shipping and Blockade Status

- U.S. Central Command [announced](#) on May 23 that it has redirected 100 vessels in total, an increase of six vessels since JINSA's last update, since the U.S. naval blockade took effect.
- *The New York Times* [reported](#) on May 21 that Iran and Oman are discussing a joint system to charge vessels fees for services associated with transiting the Strait of Hormuz. According to Iranian officials cited by the paper, Oman initially rejected the proposal but later reconsidered after recognizing its potential economic benefits and signaled willingness to use its influence with Gulf states and the United States to advance the plan.
 - » American officials rejected any payment system tied to Hormuz transit, with President Trump stating “we want it free” and Secretary of State Marco Rubio calling such measures “unacceptable” and incompatible with a diplomatic agreement.

5. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- *The Wall Street Journal* [reported](#) on May 22 that sanctioned Iranian businessman Babak Zanjani used Binance—a digital asset exchange—to conduct roughly \$850 million in cryptocurrency transactions on behalf of the Iranian regime over the past two years, including activity identified as recently as May 2026.
 - » The U.S. Department of Justice is investigating whether Binance facilitated sanctions evasion and illicit financial flows tied to Iranian entities and proxy networks.

Maritime

- Secretary of State Marco Rubio [noted](#) on May 22 that Tehran was “trying to convince Oman to join them” in establishing a toll system for vessels passing through the Strait of Hormuz.

Lebanon

- Between May 22–24, Hezbollah fired a series of rockets and drones at Israeli troops operating in southern Lebanon, as well as northern Israeli communities.
 - » On May 24, the IDF [claimed](#) that an incident had concluded after it lost contact with a “suspicious aerial target” from Lebanon that triggered drone sirens in the northern Israeli towns of Avivim and Yir'on, indicating the projectile crashed or exited the IDF's area of surveillance.
 - In a separate incident on May 24, a Hezbollah drone [exploded](#) within Israeli borders, without causing injuries.
 - Drone sirens also [sounded](#) in Kiryat Shmona, with the IDF actively reviewing the incident at the time of the update's publication.
 - » On May 23, suspected drone infiltrations triggered sirens in several northern Israeli communities, including [Shtula](#), [Hanita](#), and [Kiryat Shmona](#).
 - The IDF declared that aerial targets also impacted the towns of [Adamit](#), [Shlomi](#), and [Rosh Hanikra](#).
 - Drone sirens sounded in [Kfar Giladi](#), but the IDF declared that it was a false alarm.
 - » On May 22, suspected drone infiltrations triggered sirens in several northern Israeli communities, including [Zarit](#), [Misgav Am](#), [Netua](#), and [Rosh Hanikra](#).

- The IDF also [shot down](#) two “suspicious aerial targets” heading towards northern Israeli communities, with projectile impacts reported along the Israel-Lebanon border.

Iraq

- On May 23, an unspecified number of Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK) bases were [targeted](#) by four ballistic missiles without any reported casualties.
- On May 23, a Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan base was [targeted](#) by at least four drones without any reported casualties.

Outside the Middle East

- *The New York Post* [reported](#) on May 23 that Mohammad Baqer Saad Dawood al-Saadi—the Iraqi national previously charged by the Department of Justice with plotting attacks on Jewish targets—was arrested in Turkey on May 15 before being extradited to the United States.
 - » Citing unnamed sources, the report claimed al-Saadi had discussed plans to assassinate Ivanka Trump in retaliation for the 2020 killing of IRGC Quds Force commander Qassem Soleimani, and that he had obtained blueprints of her Florida home.

6. Estimated Casualties of Iranian Operations

- Thirteen U.S. service members have died during Operation Epic Fury.
 - » An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. servicemembers at Port Shuaiba in Kuwait on March 1: Maj. Jeffrey O’Brien, 45; Chief Warrant Officer 3 Robert Marzan, 54; Capt. Cody Khork, 35; Sgt. 1st Class Nicole Amor, 39; Sgt. 1st Class Noah Tietjens, 42; and Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20.
 - » A U.S. servicemember, Sgt. Benjamin Pennington, 26, was [killed](#) in a March 8 Iranian attack targeting U.S. troops at the Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia.
 - » Six U.S. servicemembers were [killed](#) when a KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft crashed over western Iraq on March 12: Major John A. Klinner, 33; Captain Ariana G. Savino, 31; Technical Sergeant Ashley B. Pruitt, 34; Captain Seth R. Koval, 38; Captain Curtis J. Angst, 30; and Technical Sergeant Tyler H. Simmons, 28.
- At least 400 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » Ten have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 354 of the injured have reportedly returned to duty.
 - » At least 15 Americans were [hurt](#) in an Iranian drone strike on Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait on April 6, most of whom were lightly injured.
 - » In the March 27 Iranian attack on a U.S. base in Saudi Arabia, at least 15 U.S. servicemembers were [injured](#), including two who were seriously wounded.
- Since the war began, [at least 51 people have been killed in Israel](#), while over 7,795 have been [injured](#). At least 21 of these [casualties](#) include Israeli soldiers who have been killed while fighting Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.
- Since the war’s outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran: At least 3,636 people, including at least 1,221 military personnel, have been [killed](#), with at least 26,500 [wounded](#). *Iran International* reports that over 4,700 security personnel have been [killed](#), including members of the Basij, IRGC, and police forces.
 - » Azerbaijan: Four civilians have been [injured](#).
 - » Bahrain: Three people have [been killed](#), including a [Moroccan contractor](#), and at least 46 people [have been injured](#), including five [Emirati soldiers](#).
 - » Iraq: At least 119 people have been [killed](#), including 20 [people](#) in Iraqi Kurdistan.

- » Jordan: At least 31 people have [been injured](#).
- » Kuwait: Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#), two [Kuwaiti interior ministry officers](#), two [Kuwaiti civilians](#), and an [Indian national](#) have been killed; over 90 Kuwaiti military [personnel have been injured](#), and eight [civilians](#), including two [medical staff](#), have been wounded.
- » Lebanon: At least 3,123 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 9,506 have been wounded—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
- » Oman: At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 17 have [been wounded](#).
- » Qatar: Around 20 people have been [wounded](#), and seven were [killed](#) on March 22 in a helicopter crash in Qatari territorial waters due to a technical issue.
- » Saudi Arabia: Three people have been killed, including a Saudi [national](#) and two [foreign nationals](#), and at least 23 others [have been injured](#).
- » Syria: At least four people have been [killed](#) in Syria, and several others have been [injured](#).
- » U.A.E.: 13 people have been [killed](#), and at least 230 have been injured.

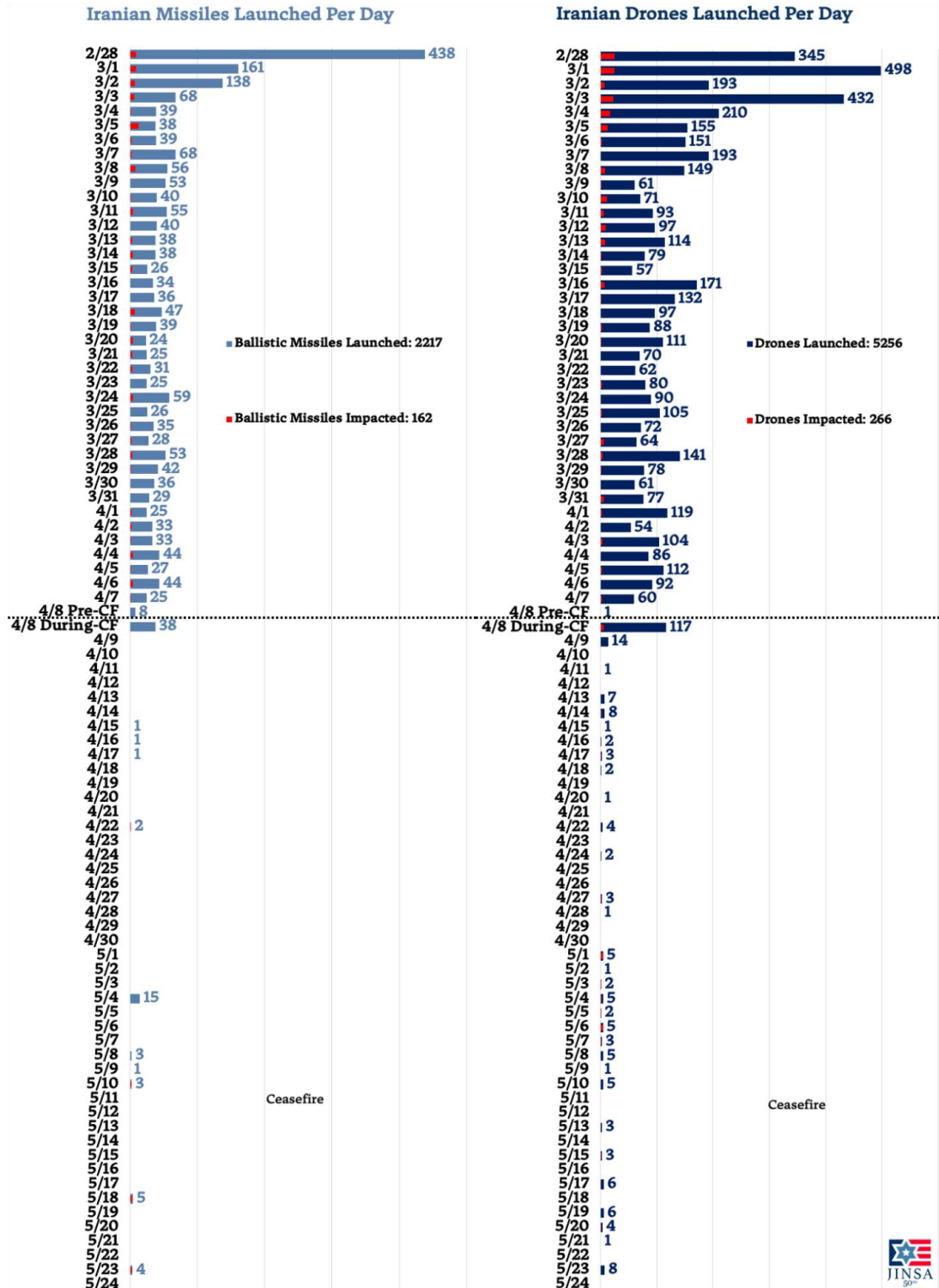
7. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- On May 24, Mohsen Rezaei, a military adviser to Iran’s Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei, [claimed](#) that managing the Strait of Hormuz was Iran’s “legal right” and that doing so “ends 50 years of insecurity in the Persian Gulf.”
- On May 24, in response to remarks by Secretary of State Marco Rubio, Iran’s embassy in India [reiterated](#) that Tehran’s nuclear program remains “entirely peaceful,” described the peaceful use of nuclear technology as Iran’s “legitimate and inalienable right,” and warned that Iran’s armed forces remain prepared to respond “with strength, authority, and determination” to any future aggression.
- On May 23, Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, the Speaker of Iran’s Parliament and its lead negotiator, [stated](#) in a meeting with Pakistan’s Chief of Defense Forces Field Marshal Asim Munir that Iran had reconstituted its military capabilities during the ceasefire, and if the United States “foolishly restarts the war,” Iran’s response would be “more crushing and bitter.”

8. International Response

- On May 24, a Bahraini court [sentenced](#) nine individuals to life imprisonment and two others to three-year prison terms for allegedly collaborating with the IRGC to conduct “hostile and terrorist acts” against Bahrain.
- On May 24, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen [said](#) that she “welcome[d] the progress towards an agreement” in U.S.-Iran talks and called for a deal that guarantees “toll free full freedom of navigation” through the Strait of Hormuz while preventing Iran from developing a nuclear weapon.
- On May 24, British Prime Minister Keir Starmer [welcomed](#) what he described as “progress toward an agreement to end the Iran war and added that the United Kingdom would work with international partners to pursue a long-term diplomatic settlement.
- On May 22, European Union member [states](#) moved toward imposing sanctions on Iranian officials and entities involved in the Strait of Hormuz, with the bloc describing the disruption of freedom of navigation as “contrary to international law.”
- France [stated](#) on May 22 that it had drafted a U.N. Security Council resolution to establish an international mission aimed at restoring freedom of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz.

- On May 21, the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights [condemned](#) the Iranian regime's increased executions of its citizens, writing on X that "Since the military escalation began, at least 34 people have been executed on political and national security charges, including in the context of the January protests. It is unacceptable that the Iranian authorities are instrumentalizing the current conflict to further stifle dissent."
- On May 21, the European Parliament, with 516 votes in favor, [adopted](#) a resolution addressing the Iranian regime's human rights violations against its own people, urging the European Union to further sanction the Iranian leaders and entities responsible for these actions.



9. JINSA Resources

- LTG Charles Hooper, USA (ret.) and Yoni Tobin, [Abraham's Fortress: Strengthening Middle East Defenses Against Iran](#), May 19, 2026
- Yoni Tobin, [Blockade Evasion Update – 5/19/26](#), May 19, 2026
- Rena Gabber and Jonah Brody, [Holding China Accountable for Iran](#), May 13, 2026
- Gen Charles Wald, USAF (ret.), VADM Mark Fox, USN (ret.), VADM Robert Harward, USN (ret.), LTG Karen Gibson, USA (ret.), VADM John Miller, USN (ret.), VADM John Bird, USN (ret.), Blaise Misztal, Jonathan Ruhe, and Ari Cicurel, [Epic Fury II: Securing U.S. Objectives in Iran](#), May 8, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, "[The U.S. Blockade of Iran Is a Means, Not an End](#)," *The National Interest*, May 8, 2026
- Giran Ozcan, [Iranian Attacks on Iraqi Kurdistan Threaten a Vital U.S. Partnership](#), May 7, 2026
- Yoni Tobin, [Turning Tides: U.S. Blockade Enforcement Exceeds Iranian Evasion](#), May 1, 2026
- Hussein Aboubakr Mansour, [The UAE's OPEC Exit: Strategic Implications for the Gulf Order](#), April 29, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [Iron Dome Deployment to U.A.E. Showed Abraham Accords Defense Potential](#), April 28, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [The Iranian People: America's Most Powerful Weapon](#), April 26, 2026
- Hussein Mansour, [The Emirati Moment: The U.A.E.'s Strategic Cycle and the Iran War](#), April 24, 2026
- Blaise Misztal and Yoni Tobin, [Lebanon Ceasefire Cannot Become Iranian Leverage](#), April 17, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [In Defense of the War, And How to Finish It](#), April 17, 2026