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The Palestinian Problem in International Law and World Order

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preoccupation with the Soviet Union in our strategic planning to the detriment of our capability to deal with challenges to our security arising in the Third World; the existence of "ample evidence of incomplete and slanted reporting in the media"; and the pervasive influence of the Vietnam experience on the "American psyche"—something utterly detrimental to the effective conduct of U.S. policy in the Third World. Most pointed of all, at least from the perspective of the professional military, is Sarkesian's all too apt judgment that "most conventional criteria . . . may not be true indicators of who is winning and losing," a chilling reminder of certain enduring attributes of the Vietnam experience.

All of these points are well-taken, and the relentless prospector of these gems can ferret them out. Overall, however, this book is a potpourri of inadequately developed and discursively treated topics, some important and others peripheral. The material is awkwardly organized and repetitive, with poor transition from section to section, reading almost as if it were a collection of discrete vignettes. A critical factor noted by Sarkesian is the role of "third powers" in unconventional conflicts, yet barely two pages are devoted to this subject while numerous repetitive and largely redundant intra-chapter and chapter summaries encumber the text. There is no need to restate the relationship between foreign policy and national security policy, or to discuss U.S. interests in

both chapter 1 and chapter 7. Chapter 4, "The Conflict Spectrum," is important thematically, but it should have come at the beginning of the book—if only to give the reader the *author's* definition of low-intensity conflict, which is so central to the preceding three chapters. Sarkesian's admirable commentary on the relative merits and utility of the works of Clausewitz and Sun Tzu for the United States was unfortunately "buried" in chapter 6, whereas an earlier representation of those philosophies would have been most valuable.

A solid treatment of the topic raised in *The New Battlefield* is certainly necessary. Unfortunately, insofar as this book is concerned, such a treatment remains to be done. Banalities such as: "The Third World has become the new battlefield. . . . The causes of revolution are complex. . . ."—this after the last four decades?—and "there is no sure strategy for counterrevolution except better government" do not help much. Perhaps Sarkesian, with an editor more appropriate to his considerable talents, will do better in his next book.

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Mallison, W. Thomas and Mallison, Sally V. *The Palestinian Problem in International Law and World Order*. Burnt Mill, Harlow Essex, England: Longman House, 1986. 564pp. \$39.95

The Mallisons provide the first comprehensive and balanced view of the Palestine-Israel dilemma to appear in years. In this detailed and thoroughly researched analysis, the authors suggest that international law can provide a solution via sufficient and consistent application. They point out that the unprincipled politics played in the Middle East by the major powers have papered over the fundamental causes and have dealt, at best, with the violent symptoms of the underlying violations of law. The authors further suggest that U.S. interests have not been served because our national officials are specialists in dealing with the overall context of great power relations but are distinct nonspecialists in addressing Middle East concerns. The Mallisons hammer consistently on the theme that a legal solution to the Palestinian dilemma could provide Palestinians and Israelis alike with their first real peace in more than 50 years.

The initial two chapters analyze the political-legal objectives of first the Zionist and then the Israeli leadership, while the next several chapters concentrate on the partition of Palestine, Palestinian national and individual rights, and the legal status of Jerusalem. Further discussion provides a legal analysis of the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied after 1967 and then sets forth the humanitarian law applicable to the Israeli invasion of Palestinian-held areas of southern Lebanon in 1982.

The final chapter is the most important because it proposes to resolve the Palestinian problem and finally

concludes that a partition plan providing territorial autonomy for the Palestinian people must be seriously considered and supported by the major nations.

Dr. Mallison, a former Stockton Chair holder at the Naval War College, and Sally V. Mallison have undertaken a comprehensive study which dispels myths popularly advocated by the U.S. media. This is a book that argues positions that will be sharply criticized by certain interest groups within the United States and abroad. Nevertheless, it provides invaluable and, this reviewer believes, accurate insights in its consideration of the most involved and complex conflict setting in the world today.

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Brackman, Arnold C. *The Other Nuremberg: The Untold Story of the Tokyo War Crimes Trials*. New York: Morrow, 1987. 432pp. \$19.95

In 1950 Solis Horowitz wrote in the introduction to his *The Tokyo Trial* (International Conciliation, No. 465): "Despite its importance, little is generally known about this trial." Almost four decades later the author of *The Other Nuremberg* states in his foreword: "Written material on the Japanese war crimes trial is thin, especially in comparison with that available on the Nuremberg trial." Unfortunately, both authors were entirely correct. In a preface to the Horowitz monograph, Telford