

1983

The Yom Kippur War

Michael S. Lancaster

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Recommended Citation

Lancaster, Michael S. (1983) "The Yom Kippur War," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 36 : No. 3 , Article 21.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol36/iss3/21>

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viewed by law enforcement officers. As one former victim explained, "I was alive because they let me live . . . After it was over, and we were safe and they were in handcuffs, I walked over to them and said, 'Thank you for giving me my life back.' I know how foolish it sounds, but that is how I felt."

While the title of the book would indicate that the material is relevant to terrorist cases only, the reader will find worthwhile information useful in understanding the effects of hostile captivity on prisoners of war and criminal victims also.

It may seem far-fetched that such fate may wait any one of us, but as J. Bowyer Bell vividly points out in his work, *A Time of Terror*: "After a decade of dismal terror, there can be few left who are still innocent of the new politics of atrocity and the war waged by tiny 'armies' of fanatics bearing strange devices. All now know the long and grotesque litany of massacre: Lod-Munich-Khartoum-Rome-Athens-Vienna. Now millions are familiar with the luminous dreams of the obscure South Moluccans and the strange Japanese Red Army, with the fantasies of the Hanafis and the Symbionese Liberation Army, and with the alphabet of death—PFLP, FLQ, IRA. Carlos-the-Jackal is a media antihero, and Croatia is now found in the headlines instead of in stamp albums. Anyone can be a victim, can ride the wrong airline, take the wrong commuter train or accept the wrong executive position abroad. While opening mail, passing a foreign embassy, standing in an airport boarding line or next to a car, or attending a diplomatic reception, any of us may draw a 'winning' lottery ticket in the terrorist game."

WILLIAM R. FARRELL
Lieutenant Colonel, US Air Force
Naval War College

Allen, Peter. *The Yom Kippur War*. New York: Scribner, 1982. 310pp. \$17.95

A fairly lengthy subtitle to this book reads, "The politics, tactics, and individual actions by which Israel repelled the Arab invasions of 1973." The book lives up to its cover description with a vengeance. Pastiche can sometimes leave a reader breathless, but Mr. Allen is a disciplined writer who manages with aplomb to carry a reader from the TAPLINE on the Golan and the brute heroism of Task Force "Zwicka" to variously elegant and "civilized" corridors of power around the world. Like Walter Cronkite's "You Are There," there is veracity here that allows the book to succeed as journalism. Unfortunately, as with most journalistic pieces, all audiences cannot be satisfied.

Generally, there is never quite enough detail to satisfy a military reader looking for a discussion of tactics or of operational schemes. In this regard, the paucity of charts and maps is infuriating for a military reader; at least half the battle description is made without recourse to any map. Further, there is insufficient discussion of the political processes, either within Israel or in the international arena, for the book to serve the political-military analyst or political scientist. At best the book serves as a "blow-by-blow" for readers not yet familiar with the Arab-Israeli wars.

One very important exception to the foregoing generality is the discussion of the bridging of the Suez Canal. That operation itself gets ample discussion in General Adan's *On The Banks of Suez*, London: 1980, reviewed by this writer in the March-April 1982 edition of *Naval War College Review*. Mr. Allen, however, goes back before the war to the discussions, planning, and testing of concepts for such an operation in a chapter dedicated to "Bridging the Suez Canal."

In this planning, some additional insights into the internecine strife of the Israeli Southern Command is provided. Further, some information with regard to the various players and their positions on a Sinai strategy, *viz* the Bar Lev Line, is presented in a new light. These several nuggets are gems for Israeli General Officer "watchers."

(If someone wants to publish a book that would be fascinating to write and would be read by professionals of all stripes, no better subject could be found than the command crises in Southern Command—the politics, personal battles, and professional quarrels of about eight or so general officers that made the campaign far more difficult than it had to be.)

There is one thing about this book that bothered me immensely. The author clearly has a thesis; not one that I cannot agree with, but, nevertheless, one that sets a disturbing tone to the book. A virulent anti-Soviet cast, along with an attraction to naked power politics, runs like the major theme of a fugue, providing a constant measuring standard for the behavior of all the players. This is certainly a way to approach the informal structure of a narrative, but it must call into question the breadth of perspective of the writer. One wonders what is left out. This reviewer prefers being asked to make his own judgments rather than being, however deftly, fed so obvious an approach.

The book is well written; it is a good entrance to the Arab-Israeli conflicts. But, there are limitations to the book aforementioned. Check it out of the library and save yourself \$18.00 for *On the Banks of Suez*.

MICHAEL S. LANCASTER
Major, US Army

Christol, Carl Q. *The Modern International Law of Outer Space*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1982. 932pp. \$85

Almost 20 years ago this reviewer participated in a regional meeting of the American Assembly on the subject of outer space at which one of the conclusions reached was that the adoption at that time of a comprehensive body of law on outer space was not desirable, but that, for the most part, such law should be permitted to evolve on a case-by-case basis.

Professor Christol's magisterial volume indicates that the conclusion so reached was a valid one and that evolution has been the method by which the law of outer space has developed and expanded over the past two decades, and is currently continuing to develop and expand. This evolution began with the 1967 Principles Treaty (Chapter 2), and was followed, as the necessity in each case became apparent, by the 1968 Rescue and Return Agreement (Chapter 5), the 1972 Liability for Damages Convention (Chapter 3), the 1975 Registration Convention (Chapter 6), and the 1979 Moon Treaty (Chapter 7).

Professor Christol concludes that the "challenge of space has led to the formation of an international legal regime for space." However, this does not mean that he believes there is now extant a complete, comprehensive regime in this area. Elsewhere he has made it clear that "there is a *maturing* international legal regime respecting the international space environment, e.g., outer space, *per se*, the Moon, and celestial bodies" (emphasis added).

That one can go no further than that is fully demonstrated by some of the titles and contents of the chapters dealing with problems as to which there is, as yet, no specific international legislation: Protection of Space from Contamination