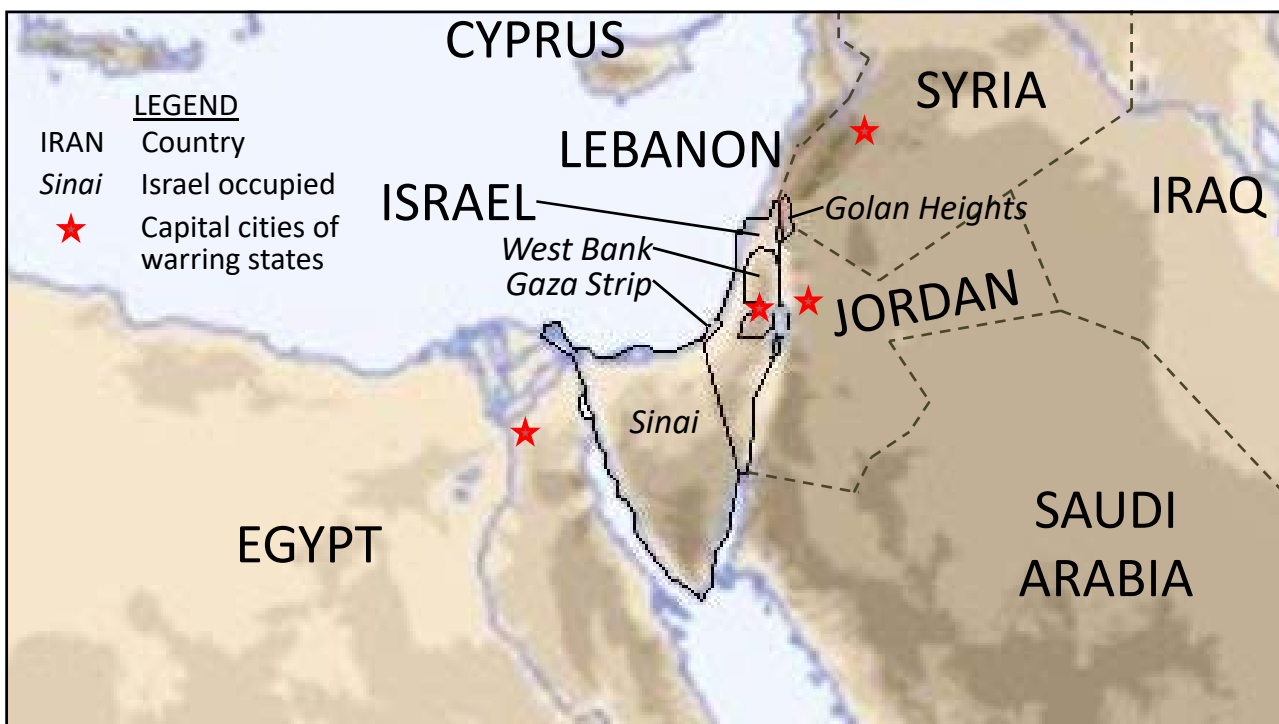
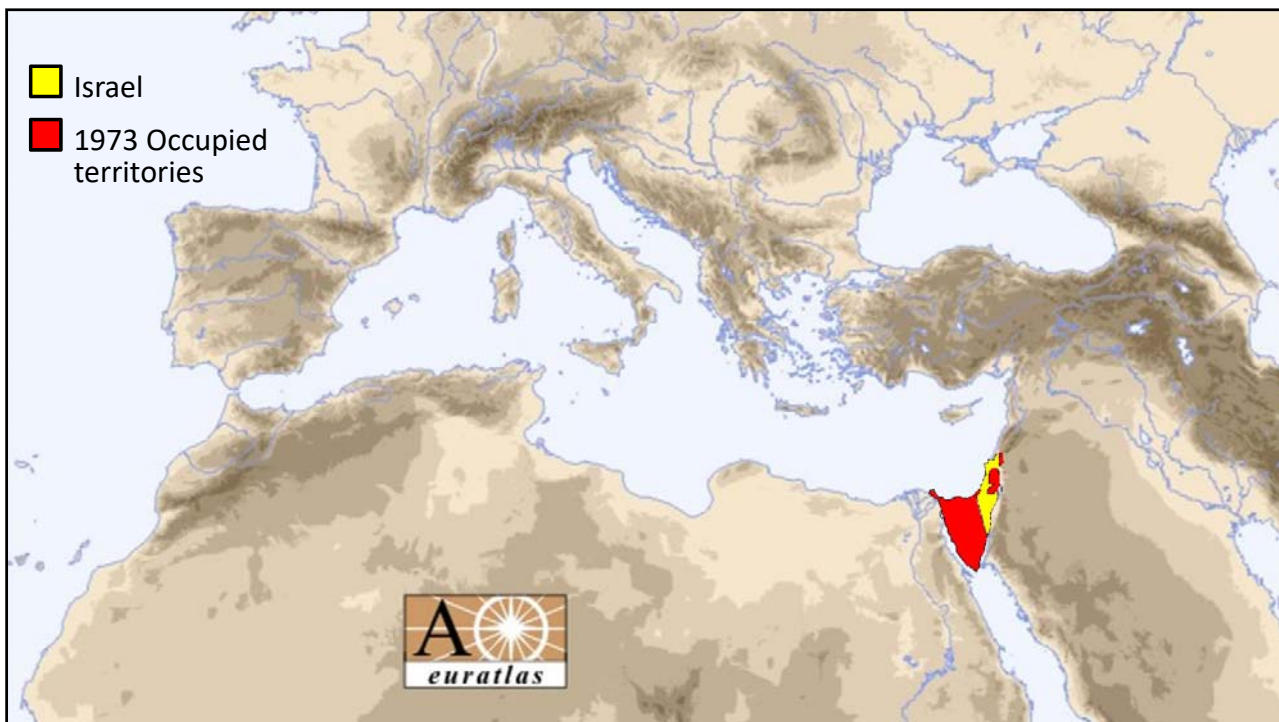


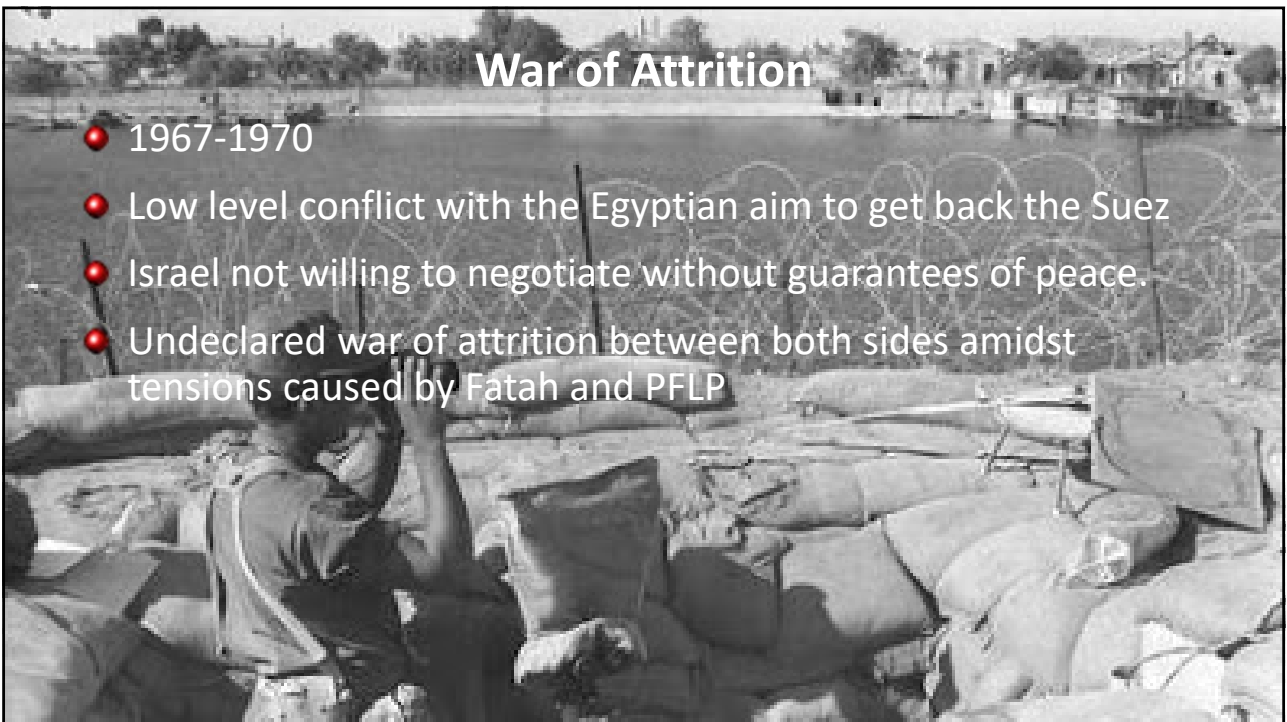




Introduction

- Known as Yom Kippur War, Ramadan War, or October War
- Presidents Sadat (Egypt) and Assad (Syria) plus others versus Israel to gain territories lost in the 6 day War (1967)
- War promised major gains for Arabs:
 - Restoration of lost Arab pride
 - Popularity, legitimacy, longevity, and large contributions from the oil kingdoms (mainly Saudi Arabia)
 - Regain territory lost in 1967





Jordanian Conflict with PLO and Syria

- Jordan, increasingly frustrated by PLO and PFLP actions (including a coup attempt against him), decided to evict the PLO. On 17 Sept. 1970, the Jordanian army surrounded cities with PLO presence including Amman and Irbid, and began shelling the fedayeen, who had established themselves in Palestinian refugee camps.
- The next day, a force from Syria with Palestine Liberation Army markings started advancing towards Irbid, which the fedayeen had declared a "liberated" city.
- On 22 September, the Syrians withdrew after heavy losses from a Jordanian air-ground offensive.
- US and Israel intervened in Jordan's support.
- Egypt stepped into make peace between Jordan and Arafat.

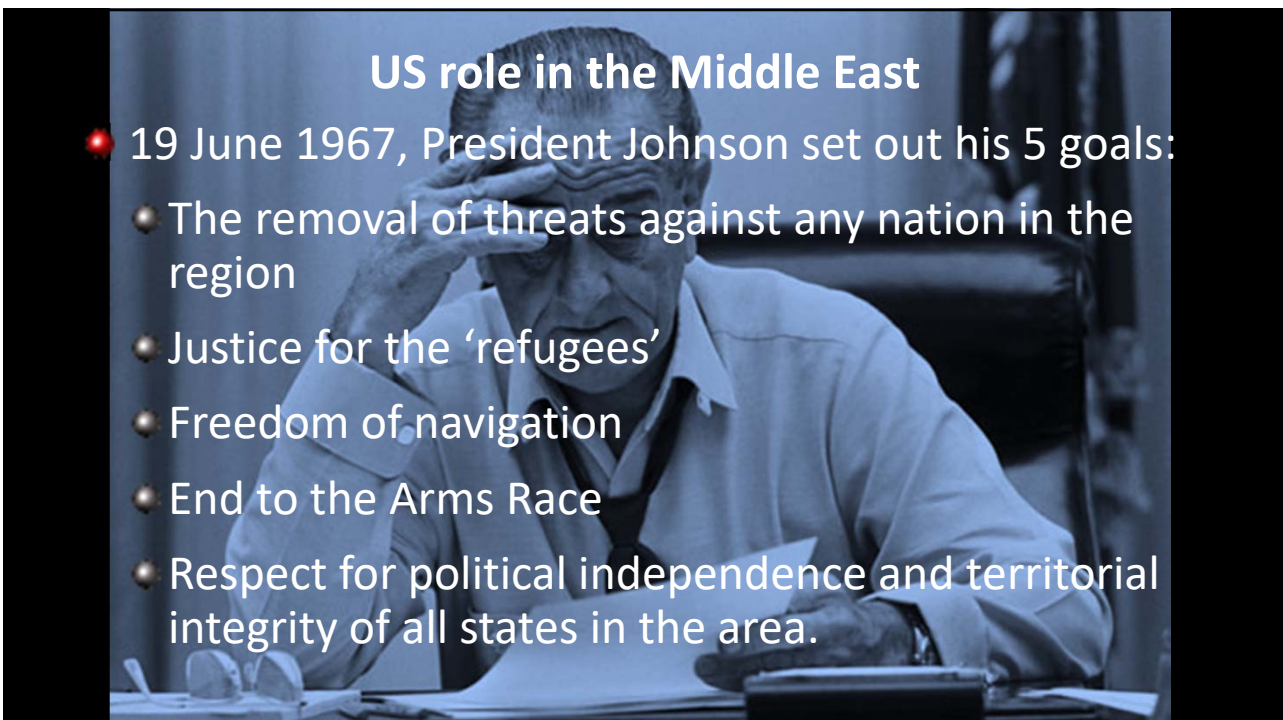
Black September

- Fatah re-group and name themselves Black September in memory of the pitched battles with Jordanian forces.
- Face-saving formula worked out with Arafat and King Hussein.
- Nasser dies on the 28th of September.
- To the end, he created contradictions: privately wanted to work with Israel yet belligerent public policy.



Anwar Sadat

- Former Speaker of the Parliament and then Vice-President of Egypt
- Not taken seriously: “gray donkey”
- He was alternately belligerent and conciliatory and sent confusing messages to the US
- Wasn't taken seriously as he was depending on USSR for arms but USA to have UN 242 implemented to regain Suez



US role in the Middle East

- 19 June 1967, President Johnson set out his 5 goals:
 - The removal of threats against any nation in the region
 - Justice for the ‘refugees’
 - Freedom of navigation
 - End to the Arms Race
 - Respect for political independence and territorial integrity of all states in the area.

UNSCR Resolution 242

- Came in the background of 3 NO's* of Khartoum Summit
- Belligerence of Arab nations but Egypt and Jordan were willing to negotiate to a return to pre-war borders
- Arab bargaining position was weak
- Israelis not willing to negotiate: talk of Eretz Israel (the Land of Israel)
- 242 Introduced by UK, was watered down to its present form
- Therefore 242 is a compromise in every way

*"No peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no negotiations with it..."



Failure of Gunnar Jarring mission

- A UN sponsored mission led by Swede Gunnar Jarring to implement UNSCR Resolution 242.
- Negotiated peace to be based on UNSCR Resolution 242
- Lasted till 1971, achieved no tangible gains
- UN had lost credibility over withdrawal of UN Emergency Force
- Significance of UNSCR Resolution 242: basis of all subsequent peace moves



Palestinian Revival

- Role of Fatah and PFLP
- Munich, Dawson's Field, Plane blown up in mid-air
- Israel's retaliation equally spectacular.... raid on Beirut International Airport



- Bombings and hijackings did much to highlight the Palestinian cause but did not help in any way to achieve its aims

Superpower role in the region

- For both Cold War leaders, USA and USSR, the key to success in future wars would be air power. Both hastily tried to rebuild air force of their client states.

- The USSR re-armed Egypt and Syria
- The USA re-armed Israel.



US: Role of Nixon

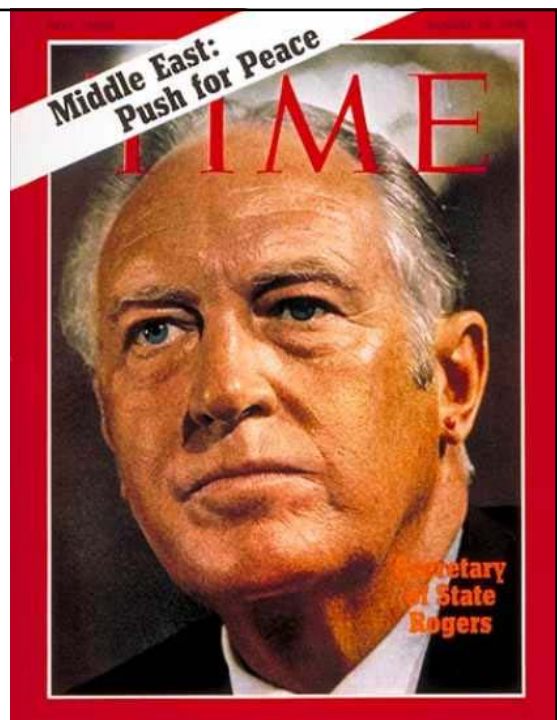
- Wanted to deal with Middle East problem as the Jarring mission was not working*
- Golda Meir refused to make compromises while Egypt and Syria were being re-armed
- Golda Meir the last of the uncompromising group of Zionists who had played a pivotal role in the creation of Israel

NOTE: * Middle East "peace" (aka "piece") is the "Holy Grail" for all US Presidents.



US: Roger's Peace Plan

- Background: Jordan willing to negotiate for peace
- Sec. of State William Rogers began to work on a peace deal based on 1967 pre-war borders
- USSR was convinced of this deal
- Announced in Dec 1969
- Almost total withdrawal from all territories except Latrun Salient (overlooking the road to Jerusalem)



Roger's Peace Plan

- **Worrying to the Israelis**
- **Reference to Palestinians rather than refugees**
- **Jerusalem should be a divided city accessible to both Israel and Jordan**
- **Israelis found it unacceptable and began to 'change the situation on the ground'**
- **Never repudiated, it became the US policy statement about how to interpret UN 242**
- **Kissinger, the US National Security Advisor, was concerned whether such a divisive plan could work**

Countdown to War

- **Sadat attempted to initiate peace agreements with Israel, which Israel rejected. By May 1971 Sadat felt war was the only option.**
- **Sadat requested weapons from USSR – began negotiating with US to pressure USSR, and expelled 15,000 Soviet personnel**
- **1967-1970: Sadat and Assad preparing for war**
- **Yom Kippur = Day of Atonement, an important Jewish holiday (Oct 6, 1973)**
- **Arab strategic surprise; complacent Israel army, thought Arabs to be weak and incapable**
- **Arab leader only told his own army of the attack on the day it happened**

Key Players

Anwar Sadat



President of Egypt
(1970-1981)

Hafez Al-Assad



President of Syria
(1971-2000)

Yasser Arafat



Chairman, PLO
(1969-2004)
Indirect impact.

Golda Meir



Prime Minister of Israel
(1969-1974)

Combat Strength

Country	Troops	Tanks	APCs	Arty Un	Aircraft	Heli	Navy	AA Bty
Egypt	800,000	1,700	2,400	1,120	400	140	104	150
Syria	150,000	1,200	900	600				
· Jordan	Incl below	Incl.	Incl.					
· Iraq	Incl below	Incl.	Incl.					
· Libya	Incl below	Incl.	Incl.					
· Algeria	100,000	670	700					
· Saudi Arabia	3,000							
· Morocco	5,500	30			52			
· Cuba	4,000							
TOTAL	1,062,500	3,600	4,000	1,720	452	140	104	150

Supported by
Union of
Soviet Socialist
Republics



versus

Country	Troops	Tanks	APCs	Arty Un	Aircraft	Heli	Navy	AA Bty
Israel	415,000	1,700	3,000	945	440			
TOTAL	415,000	1,700	3,000	945	440			

Supported by
United States
of America



Egypt Plans Operation Badr¹

- Simultaneous surprise attack on the Israelis from both the Syrians in the north and the Egyptians in the south.
- Meticulously planned by top generals in Egypt and Syria.
- Egypt waged a successful intelligence campaign, feeding misinformation about Egyptian forces. For example, through:
 - a double agent codenamed by Mossad “The In-Law” (Sadat’s son-in-law), who convinced them of “The Concept” that Arab states were reluctant to attack Israel after the 6-day War;
 - a special Egyptian Army unit whose role was to play around and appear non-serious on the Egyptian front lines;
 - holding multiple mobilisation drills along the Suez Canal;
 - A drill in May that Israel mobilised for (cost \$1 million).

1. The Battle of Badr in 624 AD was Islam’s first battle. Muhammad’s 330 men (+1000 angels) defeated a much larger force of merchants.

More Operation Badr Misinformation

- Around 20,000 Egyptian troops were demobilized and allowed to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Numerous Egyptian media articles about soldiers observing Ramadan, when Muslims fast during the daylight hours.
- The key surprise was timing. The attack occurred on the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, Yom Kippur. Radio stations and newspapers shut down, soldiers went on leave, people fasted and abstained from electricity and were basically unreachable.
- Due to the holiday, Israeli defensive lines were only lightly held.
- The net result was that when Egypt and Syria launched their attacks, the Israelis were completely caught off guard.*

NOTE: *Not strictly true, but the Intelligence Officer who spotted the ruses was ignored.

Egyptian and Syrian Preparations

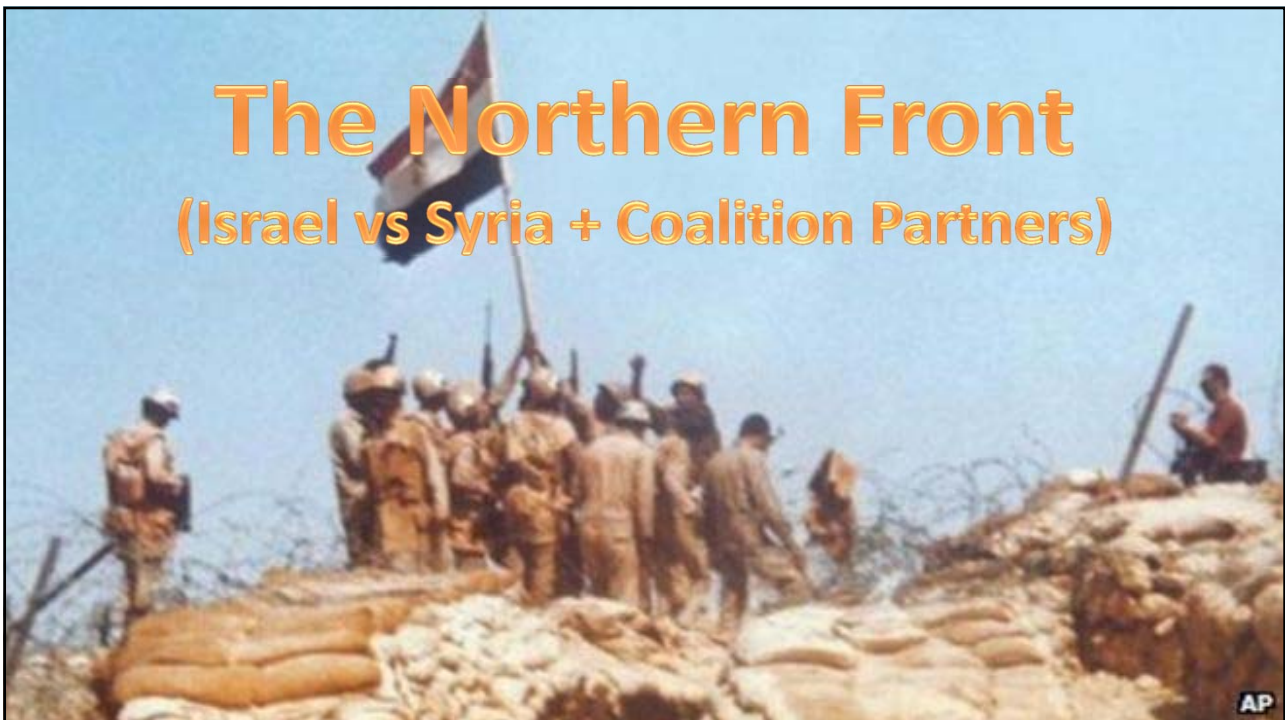
- Saudi Arabia provided the USSR with a \$100 million line of credit for Egypt and a \$100 million one for Syria to supply the latest weapons.
- Egypt devised an air defense zone along the Suez Canal and 5 miles into the Sinai using surface-to-air (SA-6 Gainful and SA-7 Grail) missiles. Israeli aircraft were defenceless against the new missiles.
- Anti-tank Infantry brigades armed with RPG-7s and portable 9M14 Malyutka (AT-3) Sagger missiles inflicted heavy losses on Israeli tanks.
- Egyptian and Syrian forces heavily outnumbered Israeli forces during the first week of the war.
- Syrian forces purchased Soviet tanks (including T-62s) with night vision (IR), which enabled them to battle at night.

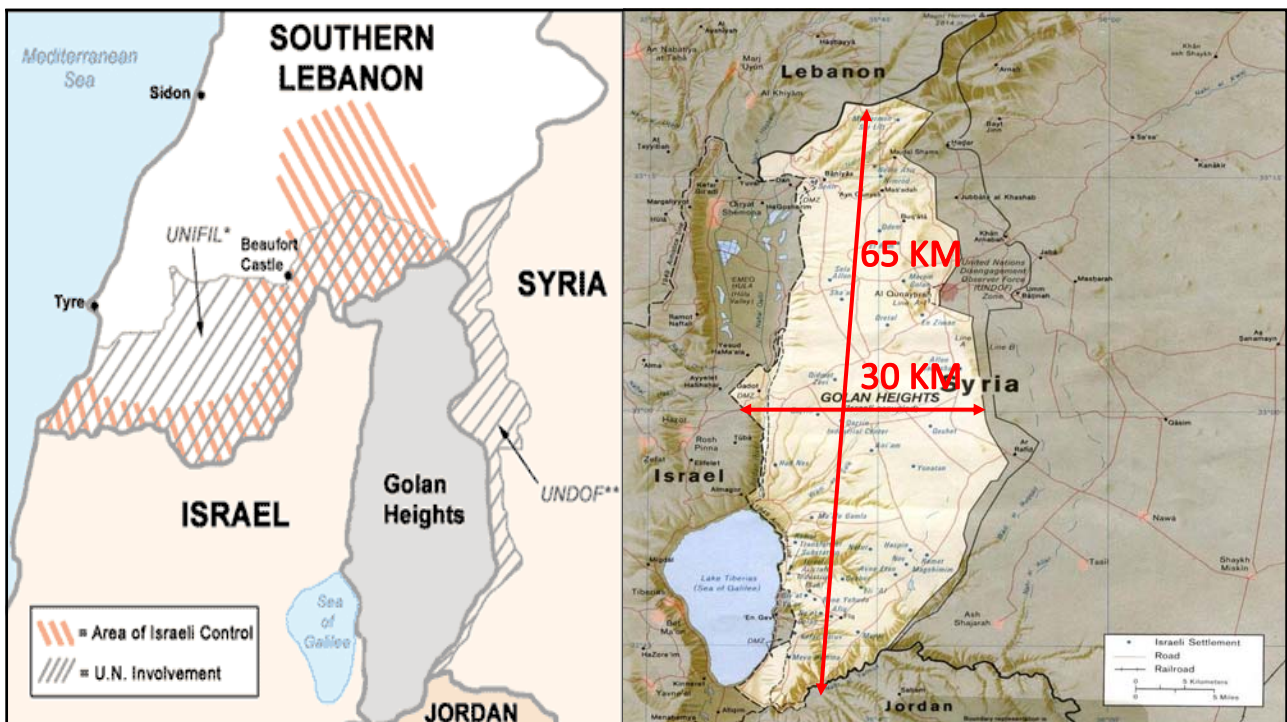
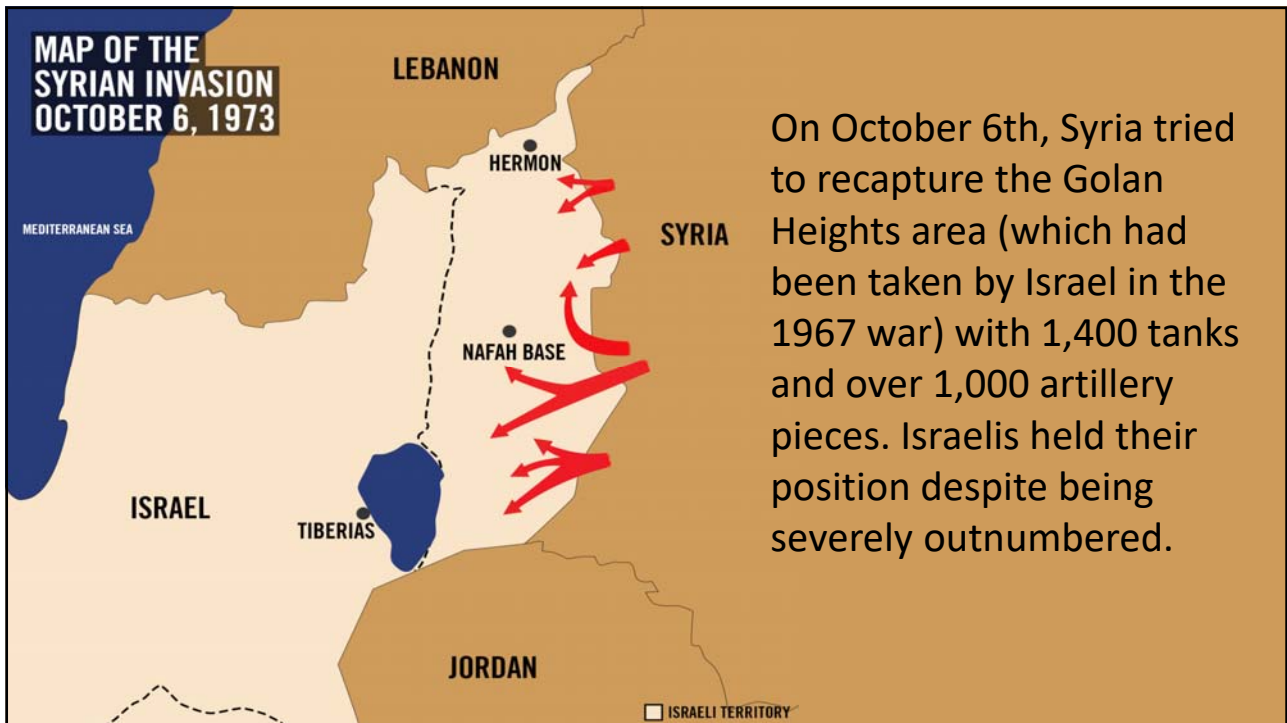
Signs of War

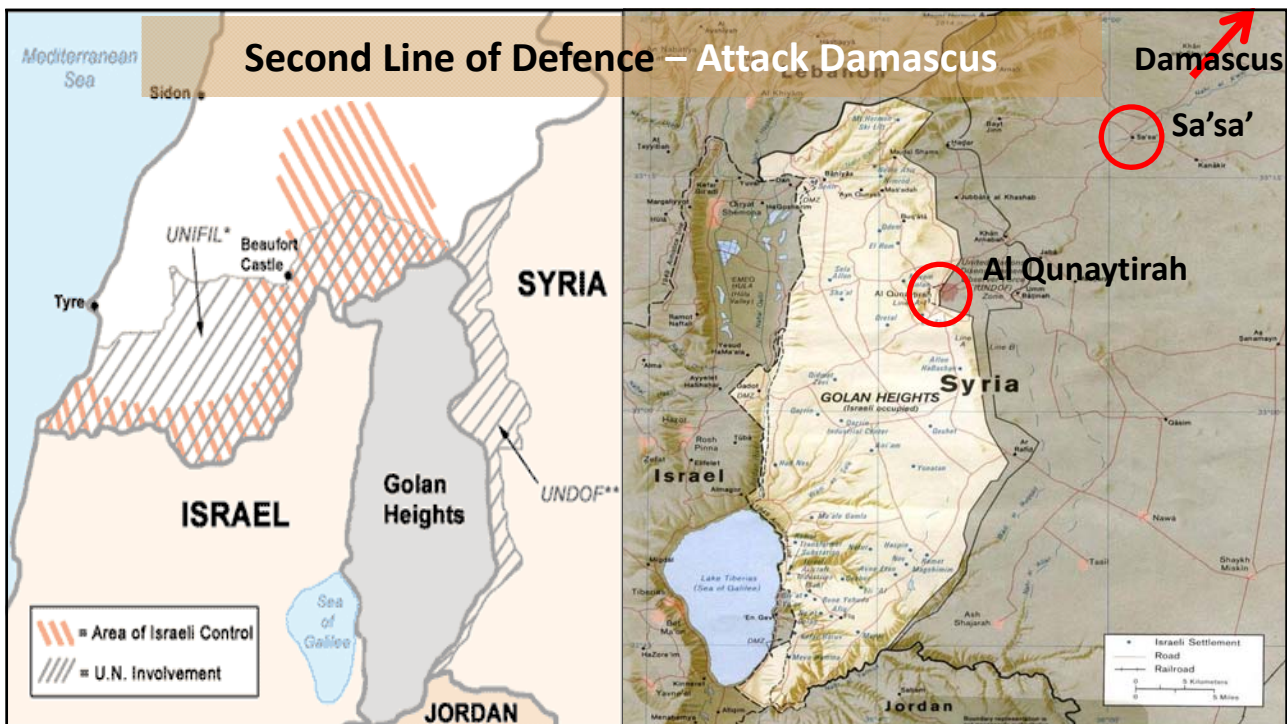
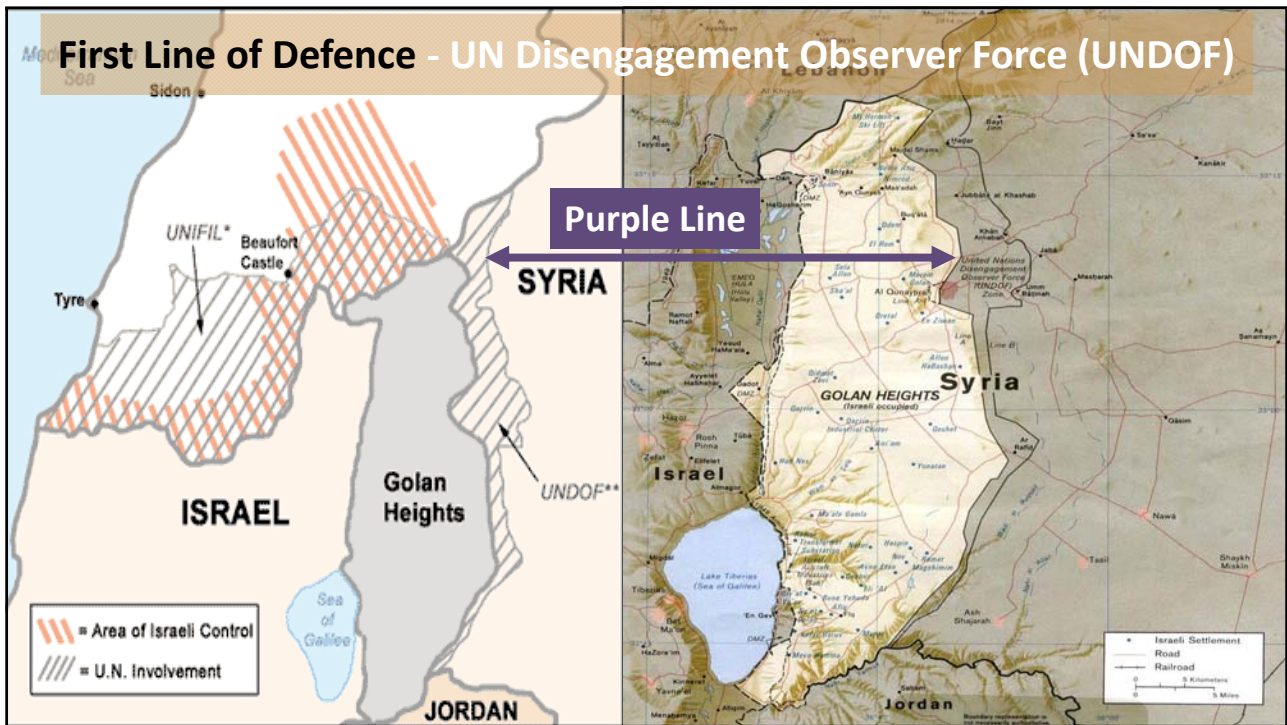
- Israelis received several intelligence reports of an imminent war with Egypt. Israelis felt that war was not an Arab option (“the Concept”).
- Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan and General David Elazar met to discuss a pre-emptive attack. Ultimately Golda Meir disallowed the attack as Israel would not receive the support it needed.
- Definitive evidence of an Egyptian attack came in only a few hours before the invasion.
- Dayan understood that Arabs didn’t actually have to win the war, just not lose it too decisively.
- King Hussein (Jordan) remarked to Meir that Syria was in its “pre-jump off positions” for an offensive war,” but was ignored.

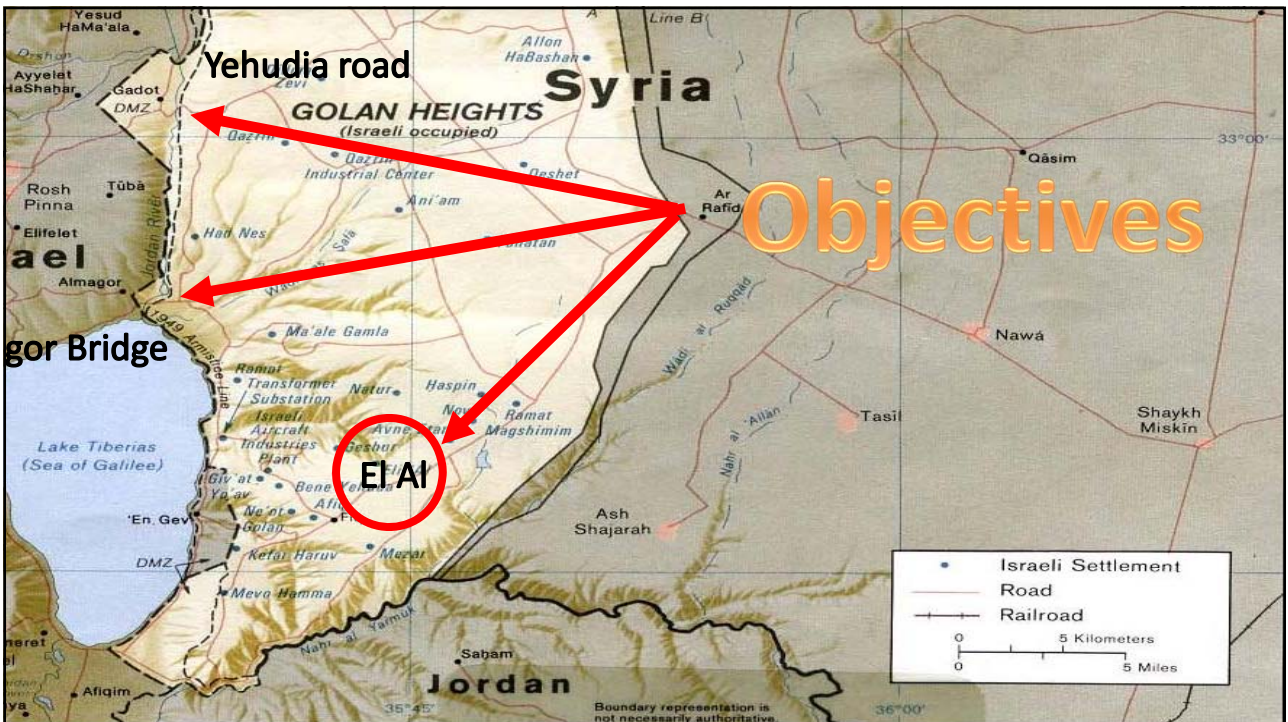
Morning of Oct 6

- Knowing that US support would be crucial, Israel could not be seen as the aggressor. Troops were not mobilised.
- Syria and Egypt were prepared for war (Egypt had been practicing crossing Suez Canal for months). Forces were positioned for attack under the hollow ruse of “exercises”.
- Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated attack at 1400 on positions along the Suez Canal and in the Golan Heights.







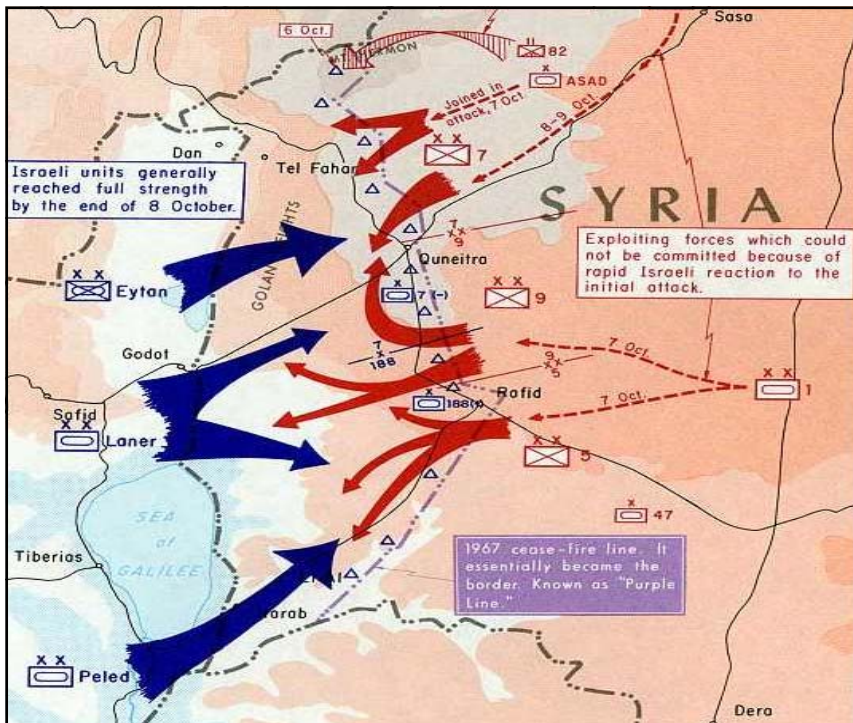


The Battle for the Golan

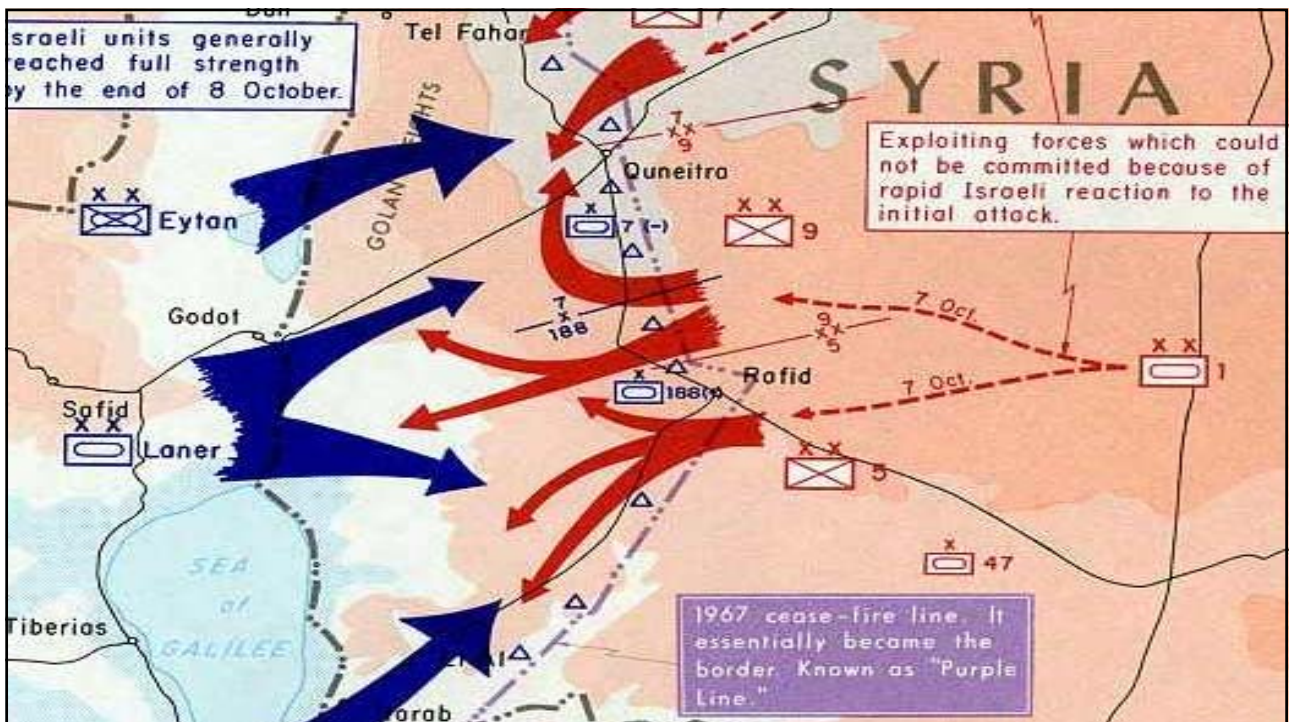
- Biggest tank battle since WWII
- Oct 6: Syria launched surprise attack at Mt. Hermon against IDF's electronic intelligence gathering.
- IDF used IAF jets as flying tank killers
- IDF thought Syrian SAMs were ineffective, launched air strike to destroy them but failed.
- Towards end of battle: almost all surviving Israeli tanks were w/out ammo and the men exhausted.
- Syrian troops were in better conditions than Israeli, but they didn't know this; they retreated first.

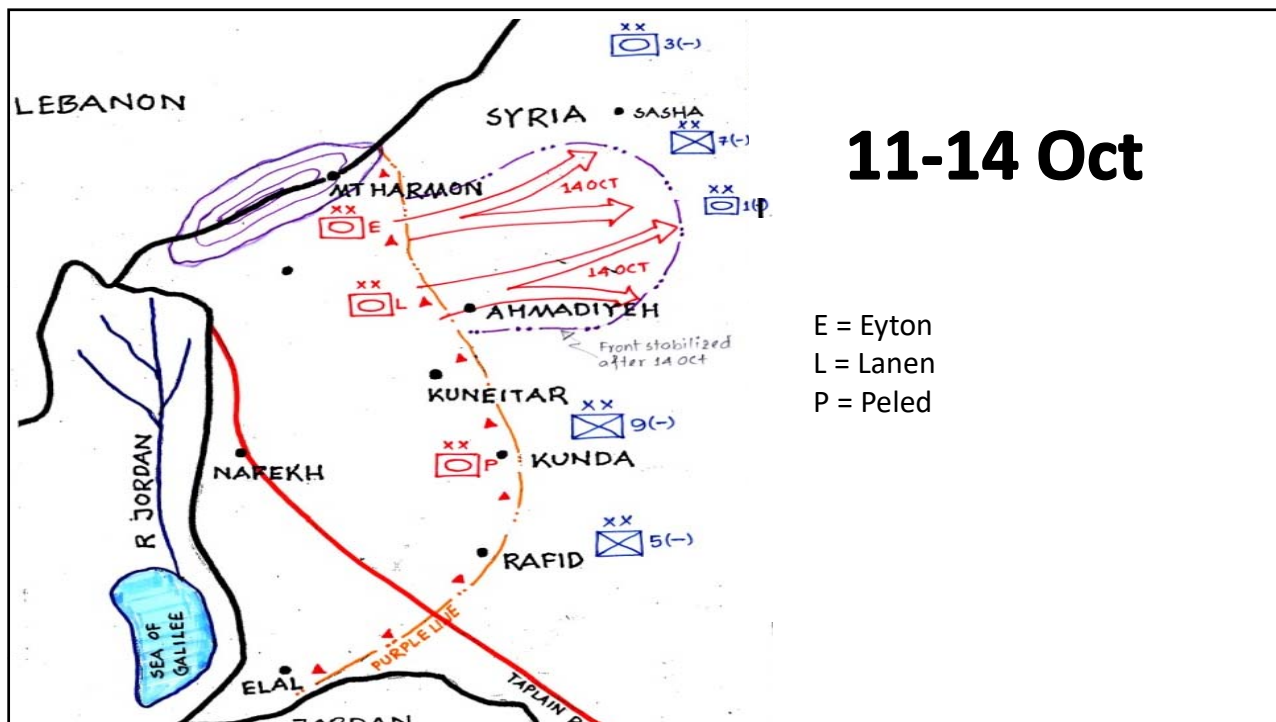
The Battle for the Golan

- Oct. 11-13 - Israel attacks Syria from Golan Heights.
- Oct. 14 - In one of the largest tank-to-tank battles ever fought, Israel is estimated to have lost 10 tanks, the Egyptians anywhere from 250 to 300.
- Oct 14: Israel conquered 20m² in Bashan and were barely 20mi from Damascus
- Oct. 20-21- Israeli forces reach within 10 miles of Damascus. Israeli forces encircle the Egyptian Third Army.
- Oct 21: last battle, IDF recapture Mount Hermon
- Oct. 22- Israel overtakes all Syrian positions on Mt. Hermon. The United Nations calls for an immediate cease-fire.



Israeli Deployment





Reasons for Syrian Failure

- Lack of discipline.
- Lack of flair for battle in senior ranks.
- Soviet doctrine didn't translate well to the Golan Heights battlefield
- The momentum of attack bogged down.
- Tank madness.
- Tactical lapses.
- Influence of 1967 Defeat.
- Suspicious of Jordan.

The Southern Front (Israel vs Egypt)

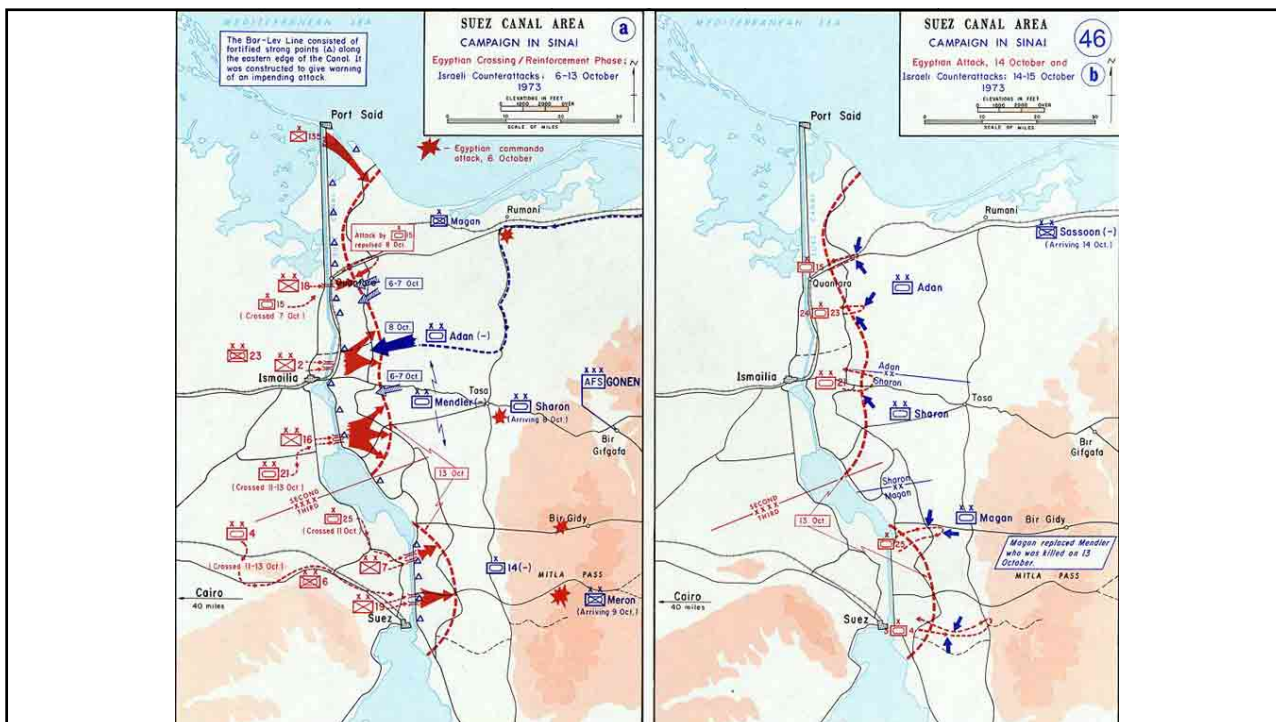




**Egyptian troops capture
Israel's Bar-Lev Line.**

Southern Front

- Bar-Lev line held by IDF along Suez Canal
- Oct 6: air assault against IDF camps, radar installations, MI bases
- Dayan: "Syrian army was breaking through the Golan [and IAF had to stop it] Sinai is sand. The Golan and Jordan Valley are home"
- Oct 8: IDF counter attack on bridgeheads Oct. 8 - Israel launches its first counterattack against Egypt, which is unsuccessful. The Soviet Union supplies additional arms to Syria and Egypt.
- Oct 9: Israel retreats

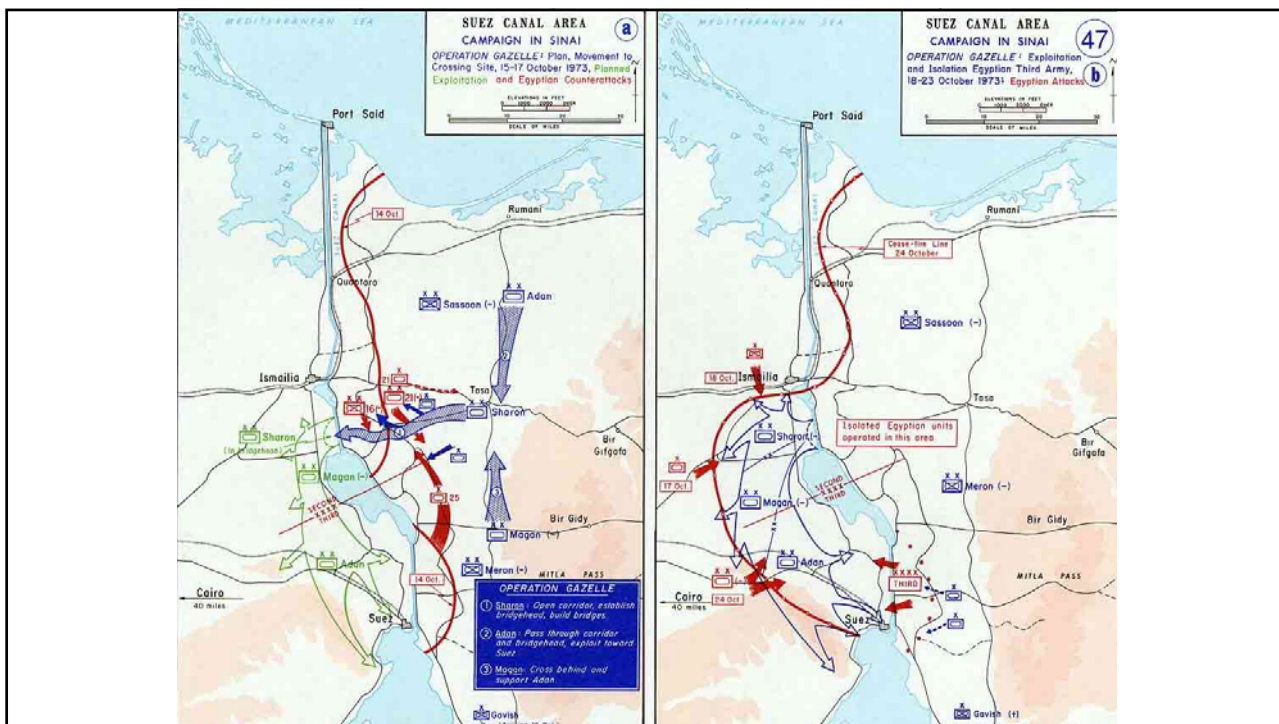




Israeli tanks passing SA-6 anti-aircraft missile emplacements west of the Suez Canal



Egyptians celebrating breach of the Bar-Lev Line



Southern Front

- Oct. 10 - Washington authorizes sending supplies to Israel after the Soviet Union sends additional arms to Egypt. Israel successfully attacks Egyptian troops. Israel has recaptured most of the territory in the southern Golan.
- Oct 14: Egypt launches second stage of offensive, disperses geo- and chronologically = turning point in war
- Oct 16: Israel counterattack
- Oct. 17- Ten Arab member-nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries place an embargo against Israel.

Southern Front

- Oct 19: main battle: Israel presses northward across the canal's West Bank toward Ismailia to cut off Egypt 2nd army
- Oct 21: Resolution 338 (violated by both sides)
- Oct. 23 - Fighting continues despite the cease-fire. The United Nations Security Council restate the cease-fire and called for the dispatch of U.N. observers to the area.
- Oct 24: Israel sets to take Suez Canal, but fails
- Oct. 24 - Fighting continues between Egypt and Israel.



Southern Front

- As a result, the Soviet Union threatens the United States that it will send troops to support the Egyptians. The US puts its nuclear forces on a higher alert. The Soviet Union withdraws its threat.
- Oct. 28 - Israeli and Egyptian military leaders meet to implement the cease-fire. It is the first meeting between military representatives of the two countries in 25 years
- Resolutions follow.



Naval Battles of the Yom Kippur War



Israeli Navy Sa'ar class
missile boats firing Gabriel
sea-to-sea missiles



By ניר מאור מוזיאון ההעפלה וחיל הים חיפה, ניר מאור מוזיאון ההעפלה וחיל הים חיפה

Soviet-provided Egyptian and Syrian Missile Boats

Soviet Osa-class Missile Boat



Project 205 Moskit (*wasp*) missile boats

Type: Fast attack craft
Displacement: 171.5 tons standard
Length: 38.6m; Beam: 7.64m; Draft 1.73m
Power: 3x 4,000hp M-503G diesel engines
Speed: 38.5 knots
Range: 3,300 km @ 14 knots; 930 km @ 35 knots
Crew: 4 Officers and 24 other ranks
Arms: 2x AK-230 twin 30mm CIWS (2000 rounds)
4x P-15 Termit (SS-N-2 Styx) anti-ship missiles

Soviet Komar-class Missile Boat



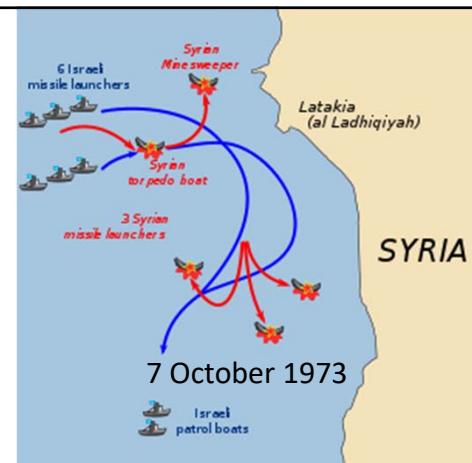
Project 183R Komar (*mosquito*) missile boats

Type: Fast attack craft
Displacement: 66.5 tons standard
Length: 25.4m; Beam: 6.24m; Draft 2m
Power: 4x 1,200hp M-50F diesel engines
Speed: 44 knots
Range: 600 nm @ 32 knots
Crew: 3 Officers and 14 other ranks
Arms: 2x 25mm 2M-3M guns in twin gun mount (1000 rounds)
2x P-15 Termit (SS-N-2 Styx) anti-ship missiles

The **Battle of Latakia** between Israel and Syria was the first naval battle in history between surface-to-surface missile-equipped missile boats using electronic deception. Israel set out to destroy the Syrian Navy's Soviet Komar-class and Osa-class missile boats. Syrian Styx missiles had twice the range of the Israeli Gabriel missiles.

Five Israeli Navy Sa'ar class missile boats headed towards the Syrian port of Latakia in two parallel columns at 2200.

- At 2228 hours the Israelis engaged and sank the Syrian K-123 torpedo boat with 76mm cannon fire.
- They then saw a 560-ton Syrian T43-class minesweeper and sank it using four Gabriel anti-ship missiles.
- At 23:30 they contacted two Syrian Komar-class and one Osa-class missile boats. The Syrians fired missiles at long range, but they were decoyed by chaff missiles. When they got in range, Israelis fired five Gabriel missiles, sinking one Komar and the Osa immediately and damaging the second Komar. Trying to escape, the Komar ran aground in shallow water and was destroyed by 76mm cannons at 0026.
- During this naval clash outside Latakia, moored Syrian missile boats launched missiles but only hit two anchored foreign merchant vessels in their engine rooms.
- The Syrian Navy remained bottled up in its home ports for the rest of the war.



The **Battle of Baltim** between Israel and Egypt took place off the Nile delta, between Baltim and Damietta. On 8 October, the IDF launched a counterattack to push the Egyptian Army back across the Suez Canal. IDF Sa'ar class missile boats were sent to engage Egyptian ships leaving the Port Said harbour. The counterattack failed and Egyptian boats stayed in port.

Trying to drum up business, the ten IDF boats shelled coastal targets. Radar detected targets to the west at 2100, so the flotilla charged at 40 knots, but the radar reading was false.

Checking his ten boats, the four that came from the Latakia battle were very low on fuel and were sent back to Haifa. As the commander was transferring to one of the fueled boats, four Osa-class missile boats were detected coming out of Alexandria.



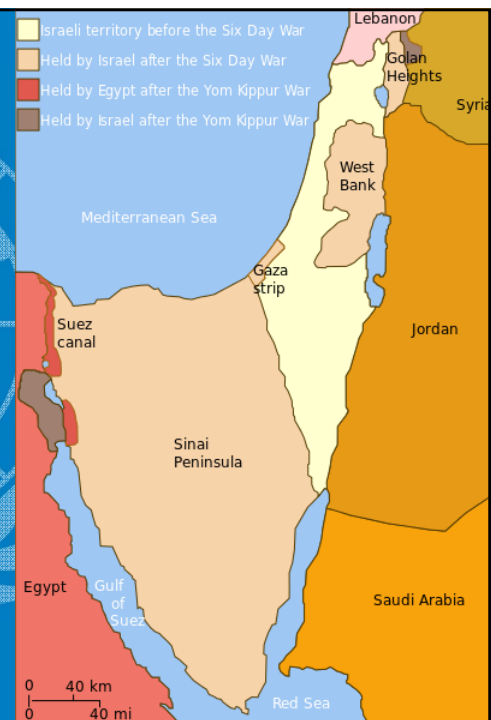
Forming his six boats in three pair, they moved west in parallel lines. At this point, the Osas had disappeared. At midnight, the southern two boats went to shell targets at Damietta, but ESM detected something off Baltim. The northern pair were ordered to fire chaff and the four Egyptian Osa class missile boats from Alexandria fired Styx missiles, missed, and begun withdrawing to Alexandria. The Israelis began gave chase, sank two Osas within 10 minutes and a third 25 minutes later. The fourth made it back to base.

Superpower Involvement

- Superpowers played major roles in battle from politics to military supply and eventually, to cease-fire.
- After 19 days of combat both sides needed supplies:
 - USSR: sent Egypt the biggest airlift in history on Oct 10.
 - USA: sent Israel an even greater airlift on Oct 13.
- Oct 22: UNSCR Resolution 338 calling for cease fire passes unanimously.
 - Egypt requests a dispatch of a joint Soviet-American force to assure ceasefire.
 - Israel quietly refuses to back down until it recaptures all lost ground.

UNSCR Resolution 338

- Was passed at the UNSC meeting by 14 votes to none. Adopted Oct 22, 1973.
- Called for ceasefire in the Yom Kippur War in accordance with a joint proposal by the United States and the Soviet Union, to take effect within 12 hours of the adoption of the resolution.
- Calls upon all parties concerned to start immediately the implementation of UNSCR Resolution 242 (1967).



Superpower Involvement

- Oct 23: UNSCR Resolution 339 calling for **immediate** cease fire passes unanimously.
- USSR places seven divisions in Eastern Europe on standby for “peacekeeping duty.”
- Israel continues as above.
- The USA waits and watches.
- Oct 24/5: The USSR orders two Soviet airborne divisions in the Black Sea region to board aircraft to implement the ceasefire.

UNSCR Resolution 339

- Was passed at the UNSC meeting by 14 votes to none. Adopted Oct 23, 1973.
- Reaffirmed all conditions of UNSCR 338.
- Includes a request from the United Nations Secretary-General to undertake measures toward the placement of observers to supervise the cease fire.

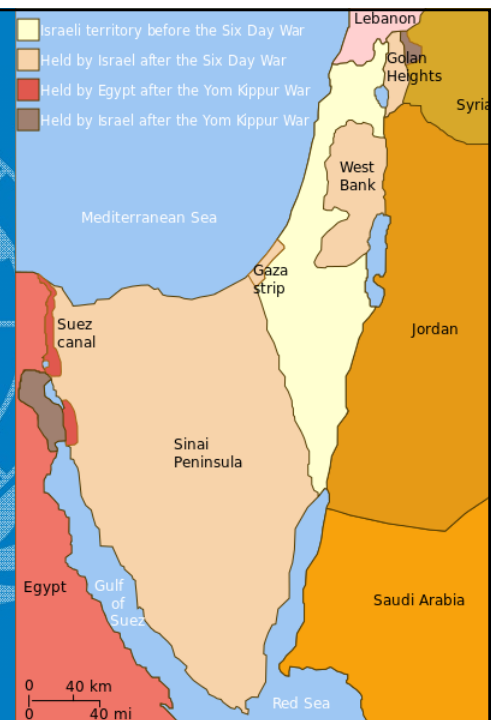


Superpower Involvement

- Oct 24/5: The US responds by going to DEFCON 3, placing all US forces, including nuclear forces, on ready alert.
- The USSR deplaned its paratroopers, declaring, “We shall not unleash the Third World War.”
- Oct 25: UNSCR Resolution 340 demands **immediate** cease fire. It passes unanimously.
- Israel commits to the ceasefire.

UNSCR Resolution 340

- Was passed at the UNSC meeting by 14 votes to none. Adopted Oct 25, 1973, after both 338 and 339 failed.
- Demanded immediate and complete cease fire and return to the positions occupied by them at 1650 GMT on 22 October 1973.



Outcomes of the War

- Security Council resolutions 339 and 340 signed Oct 23-25 called for an immediate ceasefire.
- Prime Minister Alexia Kosygin of the Soviet Union convinced Sadat to accept a cease fire and meet with Israel for peace settlements.
- Detente between the United States and the Soviet Union reached the most dangerous moment of the Cold War since the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. The priority for both became to preserve relations and prevent the crisis from escalating.
- Set off a chain of events culminating in the 1978 Camp David Accords, the landmark peace treaty between Egypt and Israel
- OPEC went on to declare the Oil Embargo of 1974, the world's first energy shock.
- Arab successes and Soviet support for Egypt persuaded Nixon that the advantage had swung too far their way so he agreed to supply arms and intelligence planes (the SR-71 Blackbird) to the Israelis.

Negotiating positions

- Israel was in a strong position after the war, but was not willing to make any concessions in negotiations.
 - The war was a surprise for Israel, so at first their main motivation was defense.
 - Israel didn't want to sacrifice any of the land it had gained in the previous war, especially the Suez Canal.
- The failure of the Arab states in the previous conflict meant that they were hesitant to try to make peace in their weak position.
- In the 1967 war Israel had taken much land that previously belonged to Egypt. Egypt went to war to make up this land and persuade Israel to make peace on more agreeable terms.
- Palestinians came to the realization that the "liberation" of Palestine was not in the Arab states' interests. Thus Palestinians became more independent taking that goal

Arab Successes

- armed forces broke psychological barrier, wiping out shame of defeats
- conquered two strips of territory
- End of Israeli invincibility in the region
- Return of the Sinai to Egypt
- First time Arab and Israeli officials meet for public discussion after war. Last time they met was after the 1948 war
- Sadat had a stronger image and became more popular because of the successes of the war
- Eased Arab bitterness after the failures of the 6-day war

Arab Shortcomings

- Fell to pressure from the US and the Soviet Union and could not win the war.
- The Arabs grew overconfident after their initial successes, during the Israeli counterattack in October 12. Instead of carefully maneuvering their forces (as they had done during Operation Badr) they expended them in a head-on attack against the waiting Israeli brigades.
- The impressive surprise attack by Arab forces did not translate into large territorial advances.

Israeli Successes

- The Israeli forces concentrated on defending the Golan Heights first, since it was closer to population centres. This allowed for the quick mobilisation of the Citizens' Army, who were mobilised faster than Syrian predictions.
- Although considered the "black sheep" of Israeli services, the Navy was the most successful in October 1973. The use of small and fast missile boats, equipped with surface-to-surface missiles, gave decisive victories against Egypt (Battle of Baltim) and Syria (Battle of Latakia) on the sea.
- Despite losses in the first few weeks, the Israelis were able to reverse their fortunes with successful counter attacks in mid-October.
 - The indomitable courage of Israeli unit leaders and soldiers in contact.
 - They outmanoeuvred Egyptians and took territory west of Suez.
 - Mobile artillery proved effective against the Syrian advance.

Israeli Shortcomings

- The Arab attacks caught Israel by surprise due to:
 - Intelligence failures
 - Political failures
 - Military overconfidence and complacency
- **Intelligence Failures:**
 - There was a fundamental failure in Israeli intelligence: it failed to decipher the true intentions of Egypt or Syria and were caught by surprise.
 - The simultaneous attack by Egypt and Syria split the attention of the Israeli Air Force.



Israeli Shortcomings

- **Political Failures:**
 - Over-reliance on “The Concept” that Arabs would not attack.
 - Dependence upon the USA forcing political second-guessing.
 - Infighting amongst politicians.
- **Military Overconfidence and Complacency:**
 - Overconfidence pervaded the Israeli military hierarchy, which caused them to misinterpret Arab actions and caused them to have a lax sense of security.
 - Overconfidence was shown in an Israeli saying: “Damascus is only one hour's drive away, and Cairo perhaps two.”
 - Infighting amongst generals.

Overall Outcomes

- The Arab military achieved total surprise in the opening phase of the war, a stunning success for Egypt and Syria.
- However, as Israel reorganised, the dominance of the Israeli military displayed itself once again. Although the Israelis made meaningful gains in the West Bank and had an overlooking position on Damascus, the Arabs were in the position to use oil as a means for America to put pressure on Israel.
- In the end, both Egypt and Israel could claim victory.
- Syria was left licking its wounds and blaming Egypt.
- In April 1974 the report of the Israeli inquiry into the war led to the resignation of Golda Meir.

Casualties

 Country	KIA	WIA	CIA	Tanks	Aircraft	Navy
Israel	2,800	8,800	293	1,063	303	0
 Country	KIA	WIA	CIA	Tanks	Aircraft	Navy
Egypt	14,699	34,025	8,372	2,300	514	19
Syria	3,500	W/above	392	W/above		
· Libya	W/above	W/above				
· Algeria	W/above	W/above				
· Saudi Arabia	W/above	W/above				
· Morocco	W/above	W/above	6	W/above	W/above	
· Cuba	W/above	W/above				
· Jordan	23	77		W/above		
· Iraq	278	898	13			
Total Arab Coalition	18,500	35,000	8,783	2,300	514	19

Compare

Source: (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

1 Herzog, Encyclopaedia Judaica, Keter Publishing House, 1974, p. 87.

2 Rabinovich. The Yom Kippur War. p. 497.

3 "Ministry of Foreign Affairs". Mfa.gov.il. Retrieved October 22, 2011.

4 Rabinovich. The Yom Kippur War. p. 496-497.

5 Herzog, Encyclopaedia Judaica, Keter Publishing House, 1974, p. 260.

6 Herzog, War of Atonement, p. 269.

Lessons Learnt

- Deception plan is a prerequisite for successful attack
- Surprise must be achieved to fight against a superior army.
- Wage war at the most improbable (least expected) time.
- Super strong but static nature of defense should not be blindly relied upon.
- Rapid mobilization can save the sovereignty of a nation.
- No army is invincible whatever may be their strength.
- Intelligence failure can handicap a superior force.
- Initial success must be exploited.
- Need for improvisation.