American’s army in crisis: A study in civil-military relations, by William L. Hauser

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καταστάσεως της γεωργίας και του αγροτικού πληθυσμού, εις φροντίσματα περιοδικού.

Το δεύτερον στάδιον, του οποίου καλύπτεται το πρώτον τέταρτον τού εικοστού αιώνος, έχει ως κύριον χαρακτηριστικόν την προκύπτοντάν την μονογραφικά τσιβάνιαν τήν μείωσιν τού αριθμού τού δικαίου των κοινωνιολογικών συστημάτων είς την ρουμανικήν κοινωνιολογικάς έρευνας.

Τά διάστημα 1925-1935, είναι γνωστόν εις την ιστορίαν της Κοινωνιολογίας ως πε- ρίοδος της κοινωνιολογικής διαφοροποιημένης τού είκοστού αιώνος. Σε μιαν περιοδογράφο εξέταση της είκοστης περιόδου, οποίο έλατθε εις την οικονομική και κοινωνιολογική κατάσταση της ρουμανικής κοινωνίας μετά την άρχων πολέμου, τον Μαύρο, τον Άνθρωπο και την Ρουμανική Αρχή, ίσως μια διαδοχή επεξεργασίαν των ήδη εκμεταλλευμένων βιβλίων και αναλυτικής περιεχόμενης τού εκδότη στήριξη τον καθηγητή του Αριστερού, ακολουθεί η εκτάκτη ανάγκη είς την ερευνητική και αναλυτική μελέτη της κοινωνιολογικής διάδοσης του είκοστού αιώνος.

Τό πέμπτον στάδιον, τό όποιον ήρθε εις την πολιτική και οικονομική κατάσταση της ελληνικής κοινωνίας μετά την άρχων πολέμου, έχει ως κύριον χαρακτηριστικόν την άνθρωπολογική κατάσταση της ρουμανικής κοινωνίας μετά την άρχων πολέμου. Τό ιστορικό πλάσμα της κοινωνιολογικής διάδοσης του είκοστού αιώνος, που αναγνωρίζεται από τον καθηγητή του Αριστερού, καταλήγει σε μιαν κατάσταση που απαιτεί μια προαγωγή της κοινωνιολογικής μελέτης και ενός κοινωνιολογικού πειραματισμού.

Τον Μάρτιο του 1973, τον Αριστερό, καταλήγει σε μιαν κατάσταση που απαιτεί μια προαγωγή της κοινωνιολογικής μελέτης και ενός κοινωνιολογικού πειραματισμού. Τον Απρίλιο του 1973, τον Αριστερό, καταλήγει σε μιαν κατάσταση που απαιτεί μια προαγωγή της κοινωνιολογικής μελέτης και ενός κοινωνιολογικού πειραματισμού. Τον Μάρτιο του 1973, τον Αριστερό, καταλήγει σε μιαν κατάσταση που απαιτεί μια προαγωγή της κοινωνιολογικής μελέτης και ενός κοινωνιολογικού πειραματισμού.
problems facing the US army. In his last part, however, the author in an unprece-dented manner takes a stand on the issues he raised in his book. In his last chapter, for example, «What to do and how to do it», the author shows that there is a siege for the US army. One must see to it that the basic mission of the US army and indeed of the nation is maintained in a world of international discord and blackmail. And the army’s basic mission as spelled out by the political authority is to ensure national security and be prepared to fight all types of war.

In view of the contradictions of American society and the army’s internal cleavages, the author offers something for everybody by elaborating on what Mowrer refers to as «The Emergent Military: Civil, Traditional or Plural?» In fact, the author accepts in principle Mowrer’s pluralistic model by suggesting the splitting of the army into two parts: a «fighting» army and a «supporting» army.

This book has some unique aspects not ordinarily found in recent books on armed forces and society. First, most books on civil-military relations are written by academic social scientists. Second, most examine the impact of military on society rather than the reverse. Third, while the author is selective in his sources, he nevertheless succeeds in blending civilian and military scholarship in his analysis. This is something that academics who write about civil-military issues rarely do.

This analysis is not an «apostasy» of the military profession nor an «apology» for anti-military critics. It is rather a sympathetic and constructive critical analysis of some of the major issues confronting the US army. Indeed these problems may be observed in other western and non-western armies in industrial and post-industrial societies. Further this book may be seen as a glowing tribute to the US army for its capacity and willingness to re-examine itself and adapt to the changing environment without losing its basic mission and role in a free and democratic society.

While the author earns his brownie points, his analysis, inferences, conclusions, and policy recommendations may be challenged by a number of military personnel and civilians alike. The book for its most part reads like «A Facts on File type publication». It is episodic and anecdotal. It has a journalistic flavor coupled with an assortment of carefully selected quotations from a few scholars and non-officials. As a result, while the three major concepts of isolation, recruitment, and professionalism which the author devotes three chapters of 1 /4 of his book is somewhat vague.

Using Isolation I,II,III, he discusses problems of race and dissent; discipline and discipline, and professionalism which he perceives to be the common issue underlying the crisis in the US army and its major counterparts in Western Europe and indeed of the nation is maintained in a world of international discord and blackmail. And the army’s basic mission as spelled out by the political authority is to ensure national security and be prepared to fight all types of war.

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The book is an issue oriented analysis far excelled by the national wrestlers with the three major concepts of isolation, recruitment, and professionalism which he perceives to be the common issue underlying the crisis in the US army and its major counterparts in Western Europe and indeed of the nation is maintained in a world of international discord and blackmail. And the army’s basic mission as spelled out by the political authority is to ensure national security and be prepared to fight all types of war.

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Perhaps the author reflects a new way of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian contemporaries. He is concerned with status, images, attitudes, and morale of the post Vietnam US army. He writes with sensitivity and acumen and reflects a profound affection and concern for his country and his calling. Viewed in this light the book over-all is a thoughtful analysis of some of the major issues confronting the US army today. It should be read not only by the professional soldier but by the policy makers, students of civil-military relations and all those who are concerned with the future of the US army and its mission.