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

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http://dx.doi.org/10.12681/grsr.309

To cite this article:

έκαλύφθη κυρίως άπό έθνογραφικά και την μείωση τού αριθμού των κοινωνιολογικών μελετών με την ένθυνωση έξωσης του γεωγραφικού τοπικού του χώρου. Οι κύριοι τοπικοί της περιόδου ήταν ειδικά παραδοσιακή σχολή, θεωρούσαν την έρευνα κατά την οποία ήταν αναγκαία της παραμονής της πανεπιστημίου.

Το πέμπτο πεδίο του περιοδικού όποιον αρχίσει μέχρι τον τριήμερο του 1965 είχε να καλύψει το σύνολο των ρουμανικών χωρών. Τότε θα ανάγεγε δε την δημιουργία της ρουμανικής Κοινωνιολογίας, της σχολής δημιουργίας της ρουμανικής Κοινωνιολογίας, της ιστορίας της Κοινωνιολογίας ως αποτέλεσμα της προωθημένης και τους προσεγγισμένους συναγερμούς της, κατά τον δεύτερο πολεμικό έπος, την επίδραση της Αγγλοαμερικανικής επιθετικής πολιτικής.

ΓΡΗΓΌΡΙΟΣ ΓΚΙΖΕΛΗΣ, Ph. D.

'Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης ΕΚΚΕ


This is an insightful book about the US army's current difficulties and the actions the army is taking in adapting to a rapidly changing society. The author examines the chronology of the US army but in different sociopolitical and historical periods. Part II, "The US Army in Transition" contains the major thrust of his book. The author examines the chronology of events leading to what he refers to as America's Army in Crisis. More concretely, he analyzes the problems i.e., drugs, racial conflict, dissent, discipline, justice confronting the US Army and the steps the Army has taken or is in the process of taking to deal with them. The author is in a dispassionate yet intellectual and honest way marshals some evidence and suggests that there is a disjunction between the US army and American society which has brought about this crisis. This crisis, however, the author argues, is not only the Army's own making. In a more general way the problem lies in the discrepancy between the life styles and values of a basically hedonistic/pleasure seeking youth and the authoritarian and hierarchical structure of army life. More specifically, the author sees a "spillover effect"/an intrusion of social ills creeping into the army from society.

The army's inexperience and slowness in recognizing and dealing with these problems has also contributed, the author contends, to the present crisis. That this crisis was further aggravated by the Vietnam war and the US army's own share of internal problems and alienation due to corruption, war crimes and careerism committed by the unprofessional behavior of some of its officers and NCO is obvious. In particular the latter the author believes created in the public's mind the idea of a "syscard" about the army's effectiveness and professional integrity. Furthermore, the end of the draft and the introduction of an all-volunteer concept in the army at a time of a post-Vietnam disenchantment and unemployment may add to the problem of recruiting more professional problem. This problem of recruitment, the author believes, is both the mission and effectiveness of the US army.

After Algeria and Britain at "the end of the empire," the author argues that each case study is unique in its socio-political and historical milieu, he finds three broad issues—selection, isolation, recruitment, and professionalism—common to all four including the US army's present crisis.

These three issues become his major focus of analysis of the US army in his subsequent two parts. Part I discusses how and professional integrity is threatened in the book but in different sociopolitical and historical periods.

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problems facing the US army. In his last part, however, the author offers something for everybody by elaborating on what Moskos refers to as "The Emergent Military: Civil, Traditional or Plural?" in chapter 13 of the book. He discusses the role of the military in society, particularly in a world of international discord and energy crisis, and indeed of the nation. The author succeeds in blending civilian and military scholarship in his analysis. This book has some unique aspects not ordinarily found in recent books on armed forces and society. It fails to answer the question, "Where is the country going to be accountable to whom during the '80s?" while his analysis, inferences, conclusions, and recommendations may be valid, one wonders if his "America's Army in Crisis" is going to be accountable to whom during the '80s? While the author in fact advocates as the military on society, there is a political crisis, a sociology crisis, a moral crisis, a family crisis, and indeed of the nation. One would think that the basic mission of the US army and its leaders is the "fighting" the army into two parts: professional soldier and officer, professional soldier and officer, professional soldier and officer. In other words, the author relies heavily on popular reporting of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian counterparts in Western Europe. There are many things to say about professionalism and "professional soldier and officer". Perhaps the author reflects a new way of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian counterparts in Western Europe. There are many things to say about professionalism and "professional soldier and officer". Perhaps the author reflects a new way of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian counterparts in Western Europe. There are many things to say about professionalism and "professional soldier and officer". Perhaps the author reflects a new way of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian counterparts in Western Europe. There are many things to say about professionalism and "professional soldier and officer". Perhaps the author reflects a new way of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian counterparts in Western Europe. There are many things to say about professionalism and "professional soldier and officer". Perhaps the author reflects a new way of thinking among some of the younger generation of officers and his civilian counterparts in Western Europe. There are many things to say about professionalism and "professional soldier and officer".