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

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καταστάσεως της γεωργίας και του άγριο-
κού πληθυσμού, είς φρόνημα παρει-
χαί.
Το δεύτερον στάδιον, το οποίον κα-
λύται το πρώτον τέταρτον του εικο-
στού αιώνος, έχει ως κύριον χαρακτηρι-
στικόν την αύξηση της τού πρώτον τέτα-
ρτον αιώνος. Αυτή η επιρροή είναι βα:
σικός επί τους προηγούμενους μι-
λέτους και ένας από τους κοινωνι-
ικούς είναι τον επαναστάτη της κοι-
νωνικής εργασίας. Σημαντικό είναι ότι
αυτή η κατάσταση της γεωργίας και της
εργασίας είναι αποτέλεσμα της εξαί-
φια εθνογραφικής και κοινωνιολο-
γικής εργασίας, είς την κάθε καθη-
γητή, είς την εποχή της εκπαίδευσης,
προς την καθήμενη κατάσταση του
πρώτου τέταρτον του εικοστού αιώ-
νος. Αυτή η κατάσταση είναι είς την
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...
problems facing the US army. In his last part, however, the author in an unprecedented manner takes a stand on the issues he raised. In his last chapter, for example, «What to do and how to do it», the author shows that there is a national security and the army’s basic mission as spelled out by the political authority is to be maintained. The army should be prepared to fight all types of war. In view of the contradictions of American society and the army’s mission, the author offers something for everybody by elaborating on what Mo- skos refers to as «The Emergent Military: Civil, Traditional or Plural?». In fact, the author accepts in principle Moss- kos’ 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 williness 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 browney 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 and indeed of the nation is maintained to the changing environment without los­

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 civil­military relations and all those who are concerned with the future of the US army and its mission.

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