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The Military Factor in Social Change. Vol. 2, The State as Revolution

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the propeller) and dramatic administrative and political reform. What shine through in this period are Cockburn's uncompromising standards; his loyalty to his service, its officers and men; and his advocacy of advancement based on performance, not patronage.

Morriss's analysis of this period will appeal to the full range of this journal's readership. By using Cockburn's life as the mechanism with which to interpret so significant and complex a period of social and political history, he gives it clarity and an original perspective. Drawing parallels between Cockburn's world and our own, Naval War College students will note the continuing importance of nurturing officers with ability and flair, capable of excelling operationally, independent in thought and action, and having the breadth of vision and intelligence to contribute on an equal basis with administrators and politicians in the world of strategy and policy.

In a society that revolved around patronage for advancement, Cockburn stands out as the perfect example of a professional who committed himself unreservedly to sixty years of public service, a man with uncompromising moral courage who judged others by his own standards of morality and self-discipline. However, as Morriss readily acknowledges, because Cockburn kept his public and private life strictly separate, he is unable to provide a glimpse of the admiral's family and the personal cost of such all-consuming dedication. In our prurient and salacious world, access to such knowledge of public figures has become second nature, and no less would have been expected of "the man who burned the

White House." With his exemplary personal and professional example, his decision to remain enigmatic over his private life is, perhaps, another lesson for us all.

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Barbera, Henry. *The Military Factor in Social Change*. Vol. 2., *The State as Revolution*. Piscataway, N.J.: Transaction, 1998. 338pp. \$49.95

Barbera's stated objective in writing this book was to provide case studies in support of the theoretical propositions offered in his earlier volume. He contends that the state, in form and function, was evident in societies preceding the modern state formation of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This volume provides substantiation for this hypothesis. In addition, the richly detailed case studies of Attika, Sicily, and Prussia help fill the void for political scientists whose grasp of historical forms of state organization is spotty.

The title of the book is a bit misleading. Rather than the single-factor explanation implied—military factors as related to social change—the author explores complex social change, *including* the military dimension, to explain social changes underlying early state formation. Barbera maintains that non-linear change from prestate (provincial society) to state (political society) was initiated by threats from neighboring societies. The response to threat was an adaptive, natural reordering of social, political, economic, and military life. In each of these areas, this restructuring

was characterized by increasing centralization, homogenization, bureaucratization, and individualization of life.

The three cases—alliteratively termed “Attika Ascendant,” “Sicily Supreme,” and “Prussia Predominant”—are presented as kinship, feudal, and estate societies that undergo social change and metamorphose into more centrally integrated state societies. In each case, change in the organization of the military reflects change in the larger social environment.

In the chapter “Attika Ascendant,” Barbera gives the reader an overview of social, political, and economic conditions of this Hellenic region from the beginning of the seventh century to the end of the sixth century B.C. He begins with a profile of village life wherein social organization was defined by kinship and supported by traditional values of duty, community, hierarchy, age, deference, cooperation, and ascribed position. As a response to war and invasion, there was a movement toward a stronger, more centralized government, the leveling of the configuration of society, and a movement to the rule of codified law. Military organization was fundamentally reordered from reliance on individual ability to hoplite phalanx warfare, supported by ideas of duty and obligation to the territorial state.

The study of “Sicily Supreme” (1053–1250) is likewise instructive. The Sicilian state developed from a dominant warrior community into a full-fledged political society. It was eventually ruled by codified, positive law, professional administrators, and a single sovereign. Loyalty to the individual or corporate group was

replaced by loyalty to the government, and the important rituals of the monarchy, church, and family were increasingly associated with the integrity and cohesion of the larger society. The mass-based and professional army and navy and the array of “villeins” that served the princes were combat ready even in peacetime. This worked to ensure not only external defense but values that supported the centrality of the state: discipline, individuality, equality, competitiveness, and merit.

“Prussia Predominant” should be required reading for anyone seeking to understand modern Germany or Poland. How did a small aggregation of relatively independent and diverse territories, languages, cultures, religions, and ethnic groups become a large, nationally integrated, and politically unified state? Using the admittedly confusing stories of the House of Hohenzollern, Friedrich Wilhelm I (1713–40), Friedrich II (1740–86), Friedrich Wilhelm II (1786–97), Friedrich Wilhelm III (1797–1840), and Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1840–61), the author traces the consolidation of state power, unification of law, nationalization of patriotism, and territorialization of individual rights.

One of the most important contributions of this volume is Barbera’s clear substantiation of the premise that nationalism, as a unique product of the past century, is not a necessary component of state building. This idea has important ramifications for those who assume that nation building, state building, or even democratization are premised on a unifying national sentiment that provides internal cohesion under a dominant ideology.

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At the end of each chapter the author provides a comprehensive list of references, and for the chapters on Sicily and Prussia he adds helpful chronologies. Not being a scholar with time or inclination to read the entire set of bibliographic references, this reader wished that references and dates had appeared in footnotes or endnotes.

Some bothersome thoughts: It is Barbera's contention that societies change in nonlinear fashion and that change is precipitated by crisis, but this is not adequately supported by these case studies. In addition, although he never implies that social change occurs in a vacuum, the author does not grapple with the ideological contagion from the great ideas spreading throughout Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that significantly impacted the development of the Prussian state.

The stories of state formation in Attika, Sicily, and Prussia are told with lucidity, fascinating detail, and eloquent prose. Each chapter left this reader wanting more—perhaps the best accolade a writer could receive.

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Centre for Defence and International Security Studies, Lancaster University, and Military Policy Research, Ltd. *Lancaster Index to Defence and International Security Literature* (CD ROM). Oxford, U.K.: 1998 (prices stated below)

The *Lancaster Index* is a CD or ZIP 100-based index that runs on a Pentium or fast 486 word processor with not less than 8 mb ram and at least 60 mb of hard-drive space. The *Index* is updated by the distribution of floppy disks throughout the year, so the amount of space used on the hard drive will grow over time. Updates can take a long time (hours) to perform, and the computer must be devoted exclusively to the process once updating has begun.

The database can be searched by category codes (for example, arms control and disarmament, inventory levels, ground forces, surveillance and reconnaissance, clandestine and special forces, climate and terrain, or military law and regulations), geographical location, keywords, title, author, or source publication. Spelling is British, and dates are given in the European style. Boolean searches are permitted, and the search engine speeds right along with little or no waiting. A major feature of the research version of the *Index* is that data records can be edited by the user. Notes can be added and records altered as desired. Search results can be saved or printed, both in useful formats.

This reviewer made some selective searches, comparing this index with the *Air University Index* and *Military Periodicals*; the differences in results were insignificant. In some cases the *Lancaster Index* had more hits than the *Air University Index*, but in no example were the numbers remarkably different. (No careful attempt was made to compare the source databases from which the two indexes had been derived.)

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