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The Military and American Society, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

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is clearly stated, and the entire book serves as an effective advocacy for the supranational European ideal of Monnet and Schuman as opposed to the more conservative Gaullist notion of a Europe of the Fatherlands. Watson, an Englishman writing during Britain's "Great Debate" over entry into the Common Market, posits that Europe today is in a "race against failure." While the bulk of today's discussion on the Common Market is economic and commercial, the long-term concerns of a growing and maturing EEC must be political. Europeans must move beyond viewing the issues simply in terms of immediate cost and short-run economic benefit and recognize that the future world role and sovereignty of Europe is at stake. The challenges posed by Western Europe's economic and technological disorganization, the loss of political sovereignty by individual European states in a world dominated by the superpowers, and the dangers inherent in West Germany's anomalous position between East and West can only be adequately addressed by Europeans within the context of a united Europe.

Europe at Risk is concerned with the proper long-term approach to problems facing Europe; it is not a blueprint for a United States of Europe. Rather it argues for an approach to problems which looks beyond the provincialism of the past.

While Watson artfully makes his point that a united Europe could yield many advantages for Europeans and non-Europeans alike, his analysis of the pitfalls which hampered earlier efforts to foster greater political and economic integration in postwar Europe leave the reader uncertain whether any more will be accomplished in the 1970's. Parliamentary democracies operating in nine different political environments and subject to a host of diverse domestic pressure groups and public opinion mobilized by sophisticated mass media are not likely to lightly cast aside old

inbred national points of view. Nevertheless, Alan Watson's *Europe at Risk* provides valuable insights into the politics of Europe since 1945 and, as such, contributes to our understanding of the forces at work in Europe today.

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Yarmolinsky, Adam, ed. *The Military and American Society, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Philadelphia, Pa.: 1973. v. 406.

The books and articles that have recently been written on the role of the military in American society are highly political and even polemical in most cases. The authors of these diverse pieces of literature have often constructed elaborate theoretical treatises upon subjective foundations. For instance, an author such as Richard Barnett in his book *The Economy of Death* bases his entire analysis upon the assumption that American foreign policy is decided by the decisionmaking elite of "the military-industrial complex." An entirely different view of the world emerges from groups such as the conservative American Security Council which bases its analyses upon the assumption that the Soviet Union is attempting to take over the world. The news media confound the picture by presenting snatches of such diverse opinions as the above in documentaries such as the recent two-part series "The American Military in the Seventies." In short, the American public is literally inundated by books, articles, and news specials concerning the future role of the American military but is only rarely presented with a broad, coherent picture of the present status and probable future uses of American military power.

A book that very effectively analyzes the twofold question of what the role of the American military should be within American society and within the international system has just been published

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by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The book, actually a single issue of the journal published by the Academy, is entitled *The Military and American Society* and edited by Professor Adam Yarmolinsky, coauthor of *The Military Establishment*. In my view, *The Military and American Society* is a better work than Yarmolinsky's earlier work and is a valuable contribution of a nonpolemical nature.

Professor Yarmolinsky has collected 14 previously unpublished essays covering diverse topics from the prospects for future military research and development to the utilization of women in the military. The authors of the essays are eminent in their respective fields; for instance, the first article is written by Harvard Professor Samuel P. Huntington and concerns the future functions of the American military in international relations. In his analysis, Huntington analyzes the importance of the end of the containment era and the implications of the new multipolar balance of power for the United States. In part, he concludes that the counterinsurgency strategy that dominated planning in the 1960's and called for American intervention in the domestic conflicts of the Third World states has now been shown to be dysfunctional to American interests and that a new strategy of "counterintervention" against the Soviet Union will be necessary in the 1970's. In this regard, Professor Huntington concludes that "naval power, and particularly naval airpower, will be of critical significance to the counterintervention mission" and furthermore, that the tendency within the U.S. Navy to stress the future role of the submarine is not justified, given his prediction of future international conflict.

In another article, "The American Dilemma in Uniform: Race in the Armed Forces," Professor Charles C. Moskos, Jr., Chairman of the Sociology Department at Northwestern University, assesses the historic tradition and

present status of race relations in the American military. Given the recent incidents aboard the *Kitty Hawk* and *Constellation* as well as the racial conflict that has occurred on various military bases throughout the world from Germany to Travis Air Force Base to Vietnam, such an analysis could hardly be more timely. Moskos reviews the racial policies of the armed services and concludes that these policies have often been a reflection of American society at large, while at other times, as in 1949 when President Truman issued his famous desegregation order to the armed services, the military has led the way toward racial equality. The recently established Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI), under whose cognizance the Navy-wide racial awareness seminars are presently being held, is viewed by Moskos as "without a doubt the most massive effort ever made by an organization to provide education in the field of race relations." Moskos' final conclusion has profound implications for the military: "If our American society is ever to realize its democratic promise, the direction it ought to take in race relations will most likely have been set by its men and women in military uniform."

Included in the 14 essays of *The Military and American Society* is an essay concerning "The Military Man in Academia" by Brig. Gen. Amos A. Jordan, USA (Ret.) and Lt. Col. William J. Taylor, USA, both of whom have taught at the U.S. Military Academy for some time. Although brief, the authors' essay is a concise analysis of the entire spectrum of officer education in the military from academy/ROTC college-level education through the senior officer, war college level. The need for postgraduate education as well as the cost is discussed by the authors. The conclusion of the article is that while future schooling of officers will require greater and greater specialization, "the military educational system of the future must also take responsibility for

creating the kind of environment that will generate innovative and creative thinking among its students." This conclusion coincides with a comment made by Professor Huntington in his article to the effect that the strategic concepts and doctrines of the 1970's must come from the military since civilian strategists such as Bernard Brodie, Thomas Schelling, Albert Wohlstetter, and Herman Kahn who were responsible for the doctrines of the sixties are not being replaced by younger counterparts. According to Huntington, a younger generation of professional military officers schooled in national security

issues must fill the void left by the retiring civilian strategists.

Professor Yarmolinsky has gathered an impressive selection of essays in *The Military and American Society*. It is a book that should be of equal interest and relevance to military officers, academic analysts of the American military, and concerned citizens alike. The essays in the book cover a wide variety of topics, and the authors are to be congratulated for their objective insightful analyses.

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When a book raises your spirit and inspires you with noble and courageous feelings, seek no other rule to judge the event by; it is good and made by a good workman.

Jean de la Bruyère, 1645-1696