

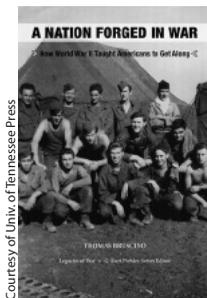
explanation of how high-drug use in combat zones exacerbates undermining public health and safety making the challenge of ending conflicts successfully even more problematic.

In the end, however, the greatest challenge *Drugs and Contemporary Warfare* finds is that drug-money used to further fuel the trade and increase profits is inevitably used to challenge law enforcement, public safety, judicial systems, and even military institutions. "Police are bribed to provide information about upcoming drug raids," Kan writes, "while soldiers are paid not to show up for duty. Prosecutors are bribed not to prosecute and judges not to convict." When the death-spiral is allowed to continue, eventually political stability shatters.

There are, of course, always ways to make a good book better. Kan dabbles with the history of drugs and wars before the contemporary era, but it is a thin history at best. Drugs and war have been sharing foxholes through the annals of warfare. That is probably a story worth telling. Modern phenomena often seem unique, perplexing, and overwhelming simply because we don't know our own past. The use of drugs in battle, for example, is anything but new. During World War II, amphetamine was extensively used to combat fatigue. Soldiers and pilots popped them like candy. We still do not fully understand how they impacted the course of the conflict.

Likewise, today neuropharmacology, how drugs affect cellular function in the nervous system, is often discussed as the next "killer-app," in future warfare with designer drugs that do everything from speeding training to building super-soldier bodies. *Drugs and Contemporary Warfare* could well have gone on to address these future challenges.

Still, as is, it is a fine book. *Drugs and Contemporary Warfare* serves as a useful introduction to the reality of narcotics on the frontline. It deserves the attention of military professionals.



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360 pages

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A Nation Forged In War: How World War II Taught Americans to Get Along

by Thomas Bruscano

Reviewed by Dr. Richard Meinhart, Professor of Defense and Joint Processes, US Army War College

This book's title captured my interest, as I recently had a discussion with my father, who is 90 and a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge, about his WWII military experiences. Thomas Bruscano, a history professor at the Army School of Advanced Studies at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, wrote this book, which is the first in a Legacies of War series. Bruscano's main premise, which is aptly supported by relevant statistical data, historical events, and, perhaps even more powerfully, veterans' anecdotes, is that the United States was remarkably changed to be more religious and ethnically tolerant because of veterans' experiences in

World War II. Words used by the author to describe this premise are: “the intolerance and bigotry of the United States in the 1920s was visceral, emotional” to “in the years after WWII almost everyone recognized that ethnic and religious intolerance decreased dramatically.” While the author credits military WWII service overall for this significant change, he focused on the Army and provided insight into the “whys” behind the growing tolerance.

The book’s efficient introduction sets the stage for the reader by briefly examining key historical events associated with varying degrees of religious and ethnic tolerance levels in the United States from 1920 to 1960. The introduction captures the reader emotionally by first telling the story of the Four Immortal Chaplains, each of a different religion, who collectively died together linking their arms and giving away their life vests during the sinking of the *Dorchester* in 1943, and describing the country’s many tributes and memorials that commemorated their sacrifice. The introduction discusses how the book will examine the nation’s and the military’s views of ethnic and religious tolerance beginning with WWI through the inter-war years leading to WWII, events associated with WWII, and finally post-WWII through the Cold War. The two seminal events the author vividly described that bookend this 40-year time period were the 1928 resounding defeat of the nation’s first Catholic Presidential Candidate, Al Smith, versus the 1960 election of John Kennedy, the nation’s first Catholic President, and how the nation’s collective religious and ethnic tolerance greatly differed in two Presidential campaigns.

To appreciate the author’s white, ethnic, and religious focus, a brief summary of key statistics discussed in the book about the nation’s diversity is warranted. Prior to WWII, more than 25 percent of the nation’s population, approximately 35 million (M), were first and second-generation Americans. Of this total, the largest numbers were Germans (5M), Italians (4M), Polish (3M) and Irish (2.5M) with Czechs, Hungarians, Swedes, Norwegians and Mexicans approximately 1 million each. The nation’s estimated religious percentages included Roman Catholics as the largest denomination at 30 percent, followed in percentage order by Baptists (16), Methodists (11), Lutherans (7), Jewish (4), and Presbyterians (4), among the 60 different religions. The issue of racial segregation of people of Black and Asian color was not discussed in any detail. The author acknowledged, however, that an opportunity was wasted, as white soldiers did not have their views challenged from training, boredom, or combat experiences with people of color.

The book’s first two chapters, aptly titled, “The America They Left Behind” and “The Ethnic Army,” provide the intellectual and somewhat analytical basis for the later chapters focused on WWII’s impact. The first chapter broadly examines the nation’s religious and ethnically intolerant character illustrated by the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, religious bias associated with Smith’s run for president, work force discrimination issues, immigration and prohibition laws, and the development of ethnic in the nation’s cities and countryside. The book’s vignettes, describing degrees of ethnic and religious intolerances and blatant biases, were much more powerful than the statistics. As WWII recruiting and

the draft reflected the nation's ethnic and religious percentages, they combined with the associated intolerance, the author establishing context that reveals the challenges facing the Army and its predominant Protestant Chaplain Corps.

The next three chapters—"Introduction to the Army, Hours of Boredom" and "Instants of Excitement and Terror"—capture ways the Army dealt with this diversity. The author describes how the Army "literally stripped down the recruits to their essentials" through induction processes, close quarters, and a tough physical regimen. This was followed by developing individuals in teams from initial training and stateside service that slowly allowed soldiers to see themselves and their cohorts differently. The author provides examples of how Army leaders did not ignore ethnic and religious issues and purposely enacted policies to unite individuals with a pragmatism and idealism through the effective use of print and motion picture media. The insight on how boredom enabled soldiers to deeply bond as they developed friendships across ethnic and religious barriers that lasted well beyond service was important and informative because most earlier works dealt with bonding through combat. The chapter on combat captured a different intensity as it illustrated how soldiers dealt with anxieties, formed brotherhoods, and embraced prayer in a foxhole. The vignettes depict how performance and the resultant comradeship helped to set aside negative ethnic and religious beliefs.

The final two chapters—"Coming Home, Taking Over" and "The New Consensus and Beyond"—followed by a succinct conclusion provides insight on how WWII veterans were welcomed home but not necessarily reintegrated into their neighborhoods. A key point was that many veterans did not go back to their ethnic neighborhoods or farm communities. Instead, they traveled across America and developed what is now called the suburbs, with greater ethnic and religious diversity. The GI Bill fostered home ownership and education opportunities for returning veterans in record numbers and helped ensure the nation's economic and intellectual growth. Most importantly, the author identifies how Americans in general began to listen more to these veterans' views in word and deed. Bruscano traces the veterans' political influence in Congress as well as their startling, positive social advocacy roles and growth in inter-ethnic and inter-faith marriages.

The book's strength is the effective manner in which it efficiently describes the social and political events, and the statistical data supporting the various vignettes, all designed to capture the reader analytically and emotionally. The extensive bibliography and over 75 pages of endnotes provide the intellectual rigor to support the author's views while giving the reader excellent sources for further research. The book's one weakness is that it should have discussed racial segregation in more detail, as well as integrating Marine and Naval anecdotes and statistics. One can certainly learn from historic events, the author's insight provides the everyday citizen and nation's leaders ways to think about and address some of the ongoing religious and ethnic challenges. Growing up as the child of a second-generation American and World War II veteran from a Catholic Hungarian neighborhood in a diverse ethnic and

religious Pennsylvania city, this allowed the reviewer to connect with many of the author's revelations. If this book is any indication of the quality of the *Legacies of War* series, look forward to the upcoming releases.



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The Scientific Way of Warfare: Order and Chaos on the Battlefields of Modernity

by Antoine Bousquet

Reviewed by Kevin J. Cogan, COL (USA Retired), a former General Broehon Burke Somervell Chair of Management, US Army War College

If you like neither science nor military history, stop here and skip to another review. If you are still here, then first there is a little test: Jomini, Sun Tzu, von Moltke, Clausewitz, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Boyd, Gell-Mann, Chomsky, Gödel, Mandelbrot, von Neumann, Lorenz, Schrödinger, and Shannon. If you are comfortable with the first six or seven names but started to fade with the latter names on the list, then reading this book will not extend your knowledge of warfare, but you will learn more about science. And if you were comfortable with the last half of the name list but not the beginning, then you will enhance your military acumen when reading this book. And if you are familiar with all the names on the list, you are not as likely to learn more about science or warfare, but rather you will modify your view of the world and its future in both domains.

The author organizes his book not by date, but around metaphors to describe modern battlefields: the clock for the mechanistic warfare era, the engine to introduce thermodynamic war, the computer to express cybernetic warfare, and the network to reveal the future vision for chaoplexic warfare. The reader is fortunate to have a common familiarity with the clock, the engine, the computer, and (maybe) the network (network in the sense of social networking, not routers and servers). From this familiarity, it is easy to see the impact that science has on warfare, not from a technical sense, but rather in the cultural way that society adopts its new technology and then manifests its acceptance of it throughout society including warfare. There are two primary points that the author makes: first, society has to eventually accept the new technology where acceptance is the internalization in everyday life of the science that has been wrought; second, with attribution to Alvin Tofler, “nations make war the same way they make wealth.” This latter point is expressed somewhat late in the book and the reader is left wondering when the philosophical underpinnings will emerge, and when they do, he finds that Bouquet's sentiments toward the United States are not very flattering. Be that as it may, it is amusing to associate the clockworks of the 16th century with the mechanistic way of war—structured, organized, precise, cause and effect. Armies march in step, obey predetermined orders, obey the “clockmaker” and hope that it worked when the smoke cleared.