

**WILBUR J. SCOTT,
KARIN MODESTO DE ANGELIS,
AND DAVID R. SEGAL**

MILITARY SOCIOLOGY

A Guided Introduction

“This book by renowned scholars Wilbur Scott, Karin De Angelis, and David Segal is a more than welcome contribution to the field of military sociology. In times when international affairs have put the armed forces center stage again, this is a book with a wealth of empirical studies and relevant insights. It will turn out to be a must-read, not only for (student-)officers throughout the world, but for everyone interested in international relations and the role of the military therein.”

Joseph Soeters, *Netherlands Defense Academy and Tilburg University*

“A timely and long overdue textbook focused on applying social scientific thinking to military problem sets. This book will prove useful for military professionals who want to understand the utility that social science brings to the profession of arms and will provide the motivated student with a foundational set of tools to better account for the socio-cultural complexities of 21st-century competition and conflict.”

Lt Col. Matthew Linford, *USAF, Director, USAF Information Operations Training*

“*Military Sociology* is a path-breaking textbook examining the proposition that a soldier is first and foremost a social being. The authors explore various dimensions of that assertion, examining military cultures and service cultures, and their intersection with factors such as race and sex, with additional examination of military families and veterans. Their spotlighting of seminal texts provides a terrific pedagogical springboard. Highly recommended.”

Valerie M. Hudson, *Bush School of Government, Texas A&M University, U.S.A.*

“This volume provides a tsunami of intellectual waves for scholars and students to surf their way across the shore that is military sociology and the sociology of war. Not since 1965 has such a gnarly pipeline of smart studies been compiled, synthesized, and presented into such efficient brilliance. This compendium of knowledge reveals the oft invisible institution that is the armed forces in the United States and other countries around the world.”

Morten G. Ender, *United States Military Academy, West Point*

“Now more than ever, militaries are coming into focus as the great unknown in social and political thought. Due to long-standing disciplinary neglect across the social sciences as well as the growing remoteness of military lifeworlds and practices from mainstream social life, the agency of militaries in shaping their social and political environments has been obscured. This excellent collection of important works demonstrates that, below the surface, scholars have already laid the groundwork for a resurgence in military sociology. With this book as a guide, the next generation will have a big advantage in resituating the military as among the most defining institutions of our time.”

Thomas Crosbie, *Royal Danish Defence College*



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Military Sociology

This textbook introduces the reader to the field of military sociology through narrative reviews of selected key studies in the discipline.

The book provides a *guided introduction*. In each chapter, the authors set the stage and then immerse the reader in Spotlights – that is, descriptions of essential studies that inform the discipline of military sociology. The goal is to afford readers a ready pathway into how sociologists and social scientists have thought about topics in the study of the military and war.

Topics covered in the book include:

- What is *military sociology*? What does it have to offer for understanding armed forces, wars, and societies?
- What basic tools are needed to ply *sociological*, or more broadly, *social science* perspectives for studying war and the military?
- What are the bio-social bases of war? What does the spectrum of such societally organized violence look like?
- How do societies raise and maintain formal militaries? What are variations in their social composition and in the profiles of civil–military relations?
- How and why is military organization and war changing so dramatically in the 21st-century? What does the future hold?

This book will be of great interest to students of military sociology, the armed forces and society, peace studies, and international relations.

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Military Sociology

A Guided Introduction

**Wilbur J. Scott, Karin Modesto De Angelis, and
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Cover image: Photo, taken in 2006 by Wilbur Scott on a railway footpath near the U.S.'s 3rd Infantry Division's base in Wurzburg, Germany, reminds of the social dimensions of all things military.

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**My loving family,
Carol,
Melanie/Mark, Matt/Christie,
and, of course,
Sammy, Katie, and Alex.
And my military family,
my brothers in Alpha Co., 1/14th Inf, 4th Inf Div
Vietnam, 1968–1969
(W. J. Scott)**

**My family: Tom, Luca, and Ana
whose love, support, and overall goodness make me whole.
And Colonel Edward Modesto, U.S. Army,
who will always be my hero
(K. M. De Angelis)**

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Mady and Eden,
Rhea, Roger, and Brad.
And the generations of colleagues and graduate students,
civilian and military,
who have done their best to keep me
young and relevant
(D. R. Segal)**



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Acknowledgments

This project began in 2012 when David Segal floated the idea to Wilbur Scott of writing an *Introduction to Sociology* textbook in which the material primarily would be drawn from military sociology. The intended audience was the cadets, midshipmen, and officer candidates enrolled in introductory sociology courses at U.S. and overseas service academies, taught in these institutions at the junior level or above. In response, Scott spent a semester on sabbatical leave at the University of Maryland to sit in on Segal's military sociology class. From there, the writing of draft chapters slowly lifted off the runway.

One problem quickly became apparent when using some of the early drafts in the intended course at the Air Force Academy. Cadets wanted in their first sociology course to immerse themselves in the field's novel and exotic studies, but ones dealing with anything but the military. This did not mean they were uninterested in a sociology of the military. They were perfectly willing to go there in more specialized courses – such as “Military and Society” and “Sociology of Violence and War” – so long as they could see the usefulness of social science thinking in understanding war and the military.

Another important change occurred in 2015. Looking over what Scott and Segal had written up to that point, Mady Wechsler Segal suggested we add a younger, perhaps female, coauthor to “bring in some fresh air.” Scott's colleague at the Air Force Academy, Karin De Angelis, who also is a former student of both the Segals at the University of Maryland, was the logical choice. This collaboration has been critical in producing a more diverse range of selections spotlighted in our work, particularly in the chapters on race/ethnicity, gender/sexual orientation, and military families. More importantly, the text is not the work of only one or two of us, but a blend of our inspirations, strengths, and academic biases.

The writing of the “Spotlights,” as described in the Preface, thus moved to topics and research most directly useful in courses beyond “Introduction to Sociology.” The complete reorientation of the project into a textbook on “Military Sociology” occurred in 2021 at the suggestion of Andrew Humphrys, our editor at Routledge. The book you see is the product of this evolution, and its intended audiences extend well beyond service academy students in upper division courses.

We wish to acknowledge two special sources of indebtedness. First, all three of us have been associated with active-duty militaries and military service academies, Scott and De Angelis with the U.S. Air Force Academy, and Segal with the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, and the U.S. Naval Academy. Segal also is a founder of the Center for Research on Military Organization at the University of Maryland, has spent time as a researcher at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research and the U.S. Army Research Institute, and has served as a special assistant for peace operations to the Army Chief of

Staff. Scott and De Angelis both served in the U.S. military, he as an infantry platoon leader in Vietnam, and she as a force support officer, including a deployment to Al-Udeid, Qatar, in 2004 with the Air Force's 510th Expeditionary Fighter Squadron.

These platforms have provided us with an insiders' access to the issues and concerns of all things military. It is difficult to envision how we could have acquired many of the insights expressed in the text without these advantages. Of course, nothing we say in the book should be taken as official positions of the U.S. service academies, the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or the U.S. Department of Defense. For better or for worse, the book reflects the considered opinions solely of the authors.

Our second source of indebtedness is that the three of us share a common intellectual and professional home: military sociology's major professional organization, the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces & Society (IUS). This is our base, the space within which it has been possible for decades to share ideas, be exposed to new ones, and enjoy the collegiality and support of others, both here and abroad, who share our passion for military sociology. We could list literally legions of fellow IUS members who have encouraged and sustained us.

Segal has been a member of IUS since its inception and has served as a member of its Executive Council (1974–1982) and Board of Directors (1987–1994 and 2004 to the present). He has a good excuse for his absence from the IUS's Board from 1995 to 2003: in those years, he was its President. Scott has been a member since 1987 and served on the Executive Council from 1993 to 1997, and De Angelis has been a member of the Executive Council since 2012. Segal's list of honors and awards is lengthy, but foremost on it is the Morris Janowitz Career Achievement Award, bestowed on him in 2007 for a career of excellence in the study of armed forces and society, and service to the discipline of military sociology. Scott also received this award in 2019.

Finally, we need to disclose that the authors have not received any financial support or remuneration, monetarily or in kind, for the research, authorship, or publication of this book, other than what we were paid for doing our duties at our respective institutions. We have arranged for all proceeds that may be generated from the sale and distribution of this book to go directly to IUS's general fund.

Preface

The military and war have been objects of occasional fascination since sociology's 19th-century origins. The horrors of World War I rekindled these interests and inspired systematic social science analyses of war in the 1930s.¹ However, the dust had barely settled when a follow-on world war dwarfed that first "war that will end war," turning an idealistic turn of phrase by the father of science fiction, British writer H. G. Wells, into an ironic one.²

At the onset of World War II, the U.S. Department of War – renamed the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1947 – tapped civilian psychologists, sociologists, and other social scientists, pressing them into service as researchers working in multidisciplinary teams. Foremost among them was one headed by sociologist Samuel Stouffer.³ Many more were drafted to fill the usual military ranks. World War II thus would supply a generation of American social scientists with insights born out of professional and personal experience for a new specialty, *military sociology*, under the leadership of Morris Janowitz and, later, "second generation" military sociologist Charles Moskos.

Over the years since then, the discipline has become more broadly international and comparative in scope. The "American example," as Italian general officer and sociologist Giuseppe Caforio put it, inspired a social science reawakening in Europe of all things military.⁴ It is this enterprise we are referring to in this book as *military sociology*: an approach to the study of war and the military that draws on the work of social science disciplines – sociology, political science, history, anthropology, psychology – and is carried out both in academic and civilian settings in many countries. Though some, including Caforio, use the term "sociology of the military" instead (because of the awkward way "military sociology" translates into some languages), we reserve that label for the body of work that is strictly sociological.

Despite its impressive growth and the pressing relevance of its subject matter, military sociology has hovered near the margins of sociology itself. Consider for instance a review by West Point sociology professor Morten Ender of textbooks designed for use in "Introductory Sociology" courses.⁵ Ender and his associate did a content analysis of the 31 top-selling "Introductory Sociology" textbooks from the late 1990s and early 2000s with an eye toward their coverage of the military, war, and peace. They considered the extent to which these topics were introduced and developed as concepts, received treatment as important issues in their own right, were featured in photographs or other graphics, or appeared in listings of primary and secondary references.

They found that only *one* of the 31 textbooks devoted an entire chapter to the military as a social institution or to war and peace studies. If these topics received any coverage at all, it usually was in a chapter devoted to "political sociology" or as a mention in another

of the substantive chapters (on “socialization” or “social groups,” for example). One-third of the textbooks did contain at least one reference to the works of Janowitz, Moskos, or Stouffer. The *New York Times* was the most cited source of material on war, peace, and the military.

Ender did stumble onto an unexpected feature. Military and war-related scenes appeared regularly in the textbooks’ photographs. Two-thirds of these images were of people such as servicemembers (e.g., male recruits with clean-shaven heads), victims of war or other political conflicts, and anti-war protestors. The remaining one-third of military photos consisted of famous places (the Pentagon, the Cold War-era Berlin Wall), war scenes (aerial views of planes and bombers doing their thing), or conflict-laden locations (apartheid South Africa or Belfast, Northern Ireland). The single photograph used most often was that of the lone student staring down four tanks in China’s Tiananmen Square during the 1989 Democracy Movement protests, brutally put down by the Chinese Army. Descriptions accompanying the images typically lacked contextual or conceptual explanation, this despite ample sociological work on war and militaries.

This neglect may be attributable to military sociology’s multidisciplinary nature and to the changing roles of the social sciences during the U.S.A.’s 20th-century wars. One might argue that the World War II studies helped establish the legitimacy of social science more broadly on the American scene. In contrast, the war in Vietnam and other politically imbued disputes of the day embroiled both the American Anthropological Association and the American Sociological Association (ASA) in controversy. At its annual meeting in 1965, well-known anthropologist Marshall Sahlins “delivered a scathing attack” on the discipline’s involvement in Project Camelot, a Latin American field study of revolutionary movements funded by the Central Intelligence Agency.⁶ And, in 1968, ASA’s membership voted on a resolution calling for an end to U.S. bombing in Vietnam and an immediate withdrawal of all American troops.⁷ (It did not pass.) However, these events marked an end to any easy relationship with DoD, and to a waning of military studies within these disciplines.

This is unfortunate, for its subject matter is rich, interesting, and critically important. It can inform virtually every one of social sciences’ “big questions,” and often points to respected correctives of DoD policies. Simply put, it is not possible to adequately address the nuances of war and the military without being well-grounded in the social sciences. The military and war, after all, are highly organized forms of human activity with interacting macro- and micro-dimensions. Who better to tackle all this than social scientists?

The first and only textbook devoted to a sociology of the military was published more than fifty years ago. Written by Charles Coates and Roland Pellegrin, both veterans of World War II and sociology professors at the University of Maryland and the University of Oregon, respectively, it was a thoughtful and comprehensive treatment of the World War II American military.⁸ Unfortunately, the work did not receive the exposure it deserved. Published in 1965, the year the U.S.A.’s first ground troops splashed ashore in Vietnam, the book’s impact on the field was extremely limited. Thus, present-day newcomers to military sociology are left with a series of excellent but daunting edited texts in which definitive thought-pieces and studies have been compiled, several by Caforio.⁹

The timing for a fresh text in military sociology seems ripe. Sociology programs at military academies are growing. West Point now offers a major in sociology and a minor in diversity and inclusion studies, and the Air Force Academy (AFA) has added a sociology emphasis in its Behavioral Sciences major. All three military academies have had military officers with Ph.D.s in Sociology as Department Heads of Leadership (Annapolis) and Behavioral Sciences & Leadership (West Point and AFA). And, a 2001 article in

Military Review, the professional journal of the U.S. Army, argued that every military officer should study sociology.¹⁰ The growth of sociology in American military academies has diffused to academies in other countries and to non-academy officer training programs, all of which tend to share curriculum materials.

Likewise, on the civilian front, interest in war and peace studies and the military is growing. The most recent generation of students did not directly experience World War II and the many regional conflicts that followed in its wake. Rather, they have grown up in a volatile and violent post-9/11 world¹¹ and its spate of nasty “forever wars.”¹² For many, their knowledge of this world and its dynamics is limited and their exposure to it often comes through social media and the entertainment industry. Many have been left wondering why attempts to reduce the incidence of 21st-century wars seem fraught with even more conflict.

We offer perspectives and tools for thinking about all these issues smartly. Our book is meant as a textbook for introducing the military and war by walking an intelligent but uninitiated reader through selected, “spotlighted” studies. In this sense, it is a repository of what we consider essential sociological and social science thinking and research on the military and war. This introduction to the field was written with the following readers in mind:

- **upper-division undergraduate students** at military academies and civilian universities where Military Sociology, Sociology of War, War Studies, Security Studies, Peace Studies, and such are taught in the third or fourth year;
- **instructors and students** who wish to expand or sharpen their thinking on war and the military;
- **military officers** seeking social science frameworks for thinking about military and war;
- **any and all curious others** with an interest in the whys and wherefores of organized intergroup violence and military affairs.

Two stylistic notes. The book is written so that individual chapters largely stand on their own. Of course, we feel much is to be gained by reading them all in their entirety. However, the judicious selection of individual chapters also can be a viable option for instructors, students, and others seeking perspective on some specific topic.

Two, a review of textbooks reveals strategies authors typically employ when referencing the social and behavioral science literatures. Some texts cite numerous studies and articles, giving each a rather cursory, few-sentences treatment. A less frequent approach, exemplified by Rodney Stark’s “Over the Shoulder of a Professional Sociologist” technique, focuses instead on a much smaller number of selections, each presented in detail.¹³ Stark’s “Over the Shoulder” approach starts with the events and questions that motivate a study in the first place. It then follows the study’s twists and turns, moving on to its ensuing impacts and controversies.

Hence, this text, as the subtitle indicates, provides a *guided introduction*. In each chapter, we set the stage and then immerse the reader in *Spotlights*, that is, our descriptions of definitive studies that inform the discipline of military sociology. The goal is to afford readers a ready pathway into how sociologists and kindred social scientists have thought about and studied key topics in the study of the military and war. Among these are all-time classics most military sociologists would agree must be on the list. Others reflect our first choices and, yes, biases, in covering relevant issues for each topic. We admit there are many other highly meritorious studies which *could*, maybe even *should*, have been

included. We feel we have given the matter due diligence and are confident the reader will find the spotlighted material highly interesting, relevant, and informative.

Table 0.1 presents some relevant characteristics of the authors in our spotlighted studies. Altogether, we spotlight 48 studies. For certain topics, two complementary studies are featured together. As the table indicates, just under half of the spotlighted studies were done by a sociologist or a team of sociologists (44%). Reflective of military sociology's broad disciplinary composition, the remaining studies were conducted by political scientists (25%), an interdisciplinary team of social scientists (15%), historians (8%), or psychologists (4%). Two studies are by scholars of law.

At its inception, military sociology was a near-male-exclusive field. No longer, as can be seen in our numbers. Well over a third of the research we spotlight, 42%, was carried out by a woman or a team that included at least one female co-investigator. Finally, though military sociology began as an American venture, it is these days international and comparative. Our selection of studies, admittedly, reflects a U.S.A.-centric partiality. Still, scholars from seven nations other than the U.S. – the U.K. (8), Israel (3), France (2), the Netherlands (2), and one each from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Portugal, and Vietnam – make up 38% of the contributors.

Turning now to the individual chapters, Chapter 1 describes the advent of military sociology. Spotlighted are Samuel Stouffer's Chapter 10 of *The American Soldier*, "The Negro Soldier", and its study for the War Department on race relations in World War II's segregated American military;¹⁴ Dorothy Swaine Thomas and Richard Nishimoto's study of the Japanese American internment camps, and Tamotsu Shibutani's *The Derelicts of Company K*, a sociological account of Japanese American army draftees jaded by their experience in forced internment camps;¹⁵ and Edward Shils and Morris Janowitz's classic study, "Cohesion and Disintegration in the Wehrmacht in World War II." The latter is based on their wartime job of analyzing German war propaganda and interviewing German prisoners-of-war.¹⁶ The chapter concludes with an account of how Janowitz and others in the decades after the war molded the study of war and the military into a coherent field of study.

Chapter 2 attunes the reader to levels of social scientific theoretical thinking applied to the military and war. In the Spotlight are: Émile Durkheim's timeless classic, *Suicide: A Study in Sociology*, with applications to *altruistic* and *heroic suicide* in the military;¹⁷ Bosnia-Herzegovinian-born Siniša Malešević's *The Sociology of War and Violence*, which provides a macro-level theory to account for large-scale inter-group violence in modern wars;¹⁸ and the recent and pathbreaking work by Mary Caprioli, "Gendered Conflict" and Valerie Hudson and her associates, *Sex and World Peace*.¹⁹ Their studies show how gender issues are linked to the likelihood of war.

Table 0.1 Authors' Characteristics for Spotlighted Studies

	Male	Female	U.S.	International	Total	Percentage
Sociology	12	9	18	3	21	44
Political Science	9	3	8	4	12	25
Interdisciplinary Team	2	5	1	6	7	15
History	3	1	1	3	4	8
Psychology	0	2	1	1	2	4
Law	2	0	1	1	2	4
Total	28	20	30	18	48	
Percentage	58	42	62	38		100

Chapter 3 turns to the biological and cultural bases of warfare. Socio-biology makes many sociologists nervous, but we offer some suggestions about how to join the conversation. Our first Spotlight is on Joshua Goldstein's *War and Gender: How Gender Shapes the War System and Vice Versa*.²⁰ He addresses this puzzle: societies vary considerably in how they have done gender and how they have done war, so, why is it that war, almost without exception, has been the exclusive domain of males? For our Spotlights on culture, we review "The Small Warship" by George Homans,²¹ who introduces social exchange theory via his experiences as a junior officer on a World War II ship at sea, and an insightful treatment of "Military Culture," or more correctly, *military cultures*, by Joseph Soeters, Donna Winslow, and Alise Weibull.²²

The military as a bureaucracy and as a profession are the topics of Chapter 4. We introduce Max Weber's classic statement on *bureaucracy* as a form of social organization, and *mass-production plants* and *mass armies* as prime examples. In the 1960s, military sociology shifted its focus from the study of ordinary soldiers to the professional officer corps. Spotlights are the studies that led the way: political scientist Samuel Huntington's *The Soldier and the State* and Morris Janowitz's *The Professional Soldier*.²³ The 1980s saw another shift with questions about the wisdom of an All-Volunteer Force, headed by Charles Moskos's "From Institution to Occupation".²⁴ The collapse of the Soviet Union produced yet another shift as new strategic realities generated studies of "post-modern" militaries. The third Spotlight features a critic of that concept. In "The Post-Fordist Military," sociologist Anthony King offers an alternative label and set of considerations.²⁵

Chapter 5 focuses on two enduring questions in the study of war: *who* fights, and *why* do soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines, and for that matter, terrorists, fight? Our first Spotlight is on David Segal's *Recruiting for Uncle Sam*, a classic analysis of the who and of the how the U.S.A. has filled its military ranks over the last 150 years.²⁶ Second is Nora Kinzer Stewart's, *Unit Cohesion in the Falklands/Malvinas War*, based upon her interviews with opposing British and Argentine officers and enlisted men who fought in the conflict.²⁷ Finally, we focus on Marc Sageman's *Understanding Terror Networks*.²⁸ A political sociologist and former Central Intelligence Agency analyst, Sageman constructed his own sampling frame to assess who is attracted to join al-Qaeda and its affiliates, and why.

Race and ethnicity are the topics of Chapter 6. We explain why race and ethnicity are important, enduring considerations in society and the military, and how these have played out on the American scene. Our first Spotlight focuses on a unique dimension of the American Indian World War II experience with the story of Samuel Holiday, *Under the Eagle: Samuel Holiday, Code Talker*, with annotations by historian Robert McPherson.²⁹ We continue with historian Ruth Ginio's *The French Army and Its African Soldiers*, a look at racist policies under European colonialism in West Africa (*racisme de type coloniale*).³⁰ We conclude with a study of the experiences of Muslims in the U.S. military after 9/11 by sociologist Michelle Sandhoff, *Service in a Time of Suspicion*.³¹

Chapter 7 explores gender and sexual orientation in society and the military. We begin with Brenda Moore's studies of African American and Japanese American women in the Women's Army Corps in World War II. Our first Spotlight features political scientist Judith Stiehm's classic on mandated gender integration at the U.S. military service academies, *Bring Me Men and Women*.³² We continue with a Spotlight on two sociological studies of women in the military, "Not Just Weapons of the Weak" by Laura Miller, and "From Loyalty to Dissent: How Military Women Respond to Integration Dilemmas" in Portugal and the Netherlands, by Helena Carreiras.³³ We close with a Spotlight on Aaron Belkin's, "Don't Ask, Don't Tell: Is the Gay Ban Based on Military Necessity?" and

Jonathan Lee's, "The Comprehensive Review Working Group and Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal at the Department of Defense."³⁴

Chapter 8 is the first of three chapters on war. When most people think of war, they have in mind "big" ones, that is, conventional wars pitting the militaries of two or more states, or maybe a nuclear one. We spotlight three studies. The first is renowned British historian Richard Overy's *Why the Allies Won*.³⁵ Overy notes that the crushing Allied victory in World War II was by no means a given. Rather, fortunate but unlikely outcomes combined to turn initial advantages of the Axis powers to dust. We follow with Helen Fein's analysis of variations in death rates for Jews by country during the Holocaust in her classic sociological treatise, *Accounting for Genocide*.³⁶ Lastly, we spotlight political scientist Scott Sagan's "Why Do States Build Nuclear Weapons?"³⁷ One obvious reason is "self-defense," but the realities and rationales are more complex than that.

Chapter 9 considers "small" wars, that is, armed conflicts between very unequal militaries or between state-based militaries and non-state paramilitary groups. The first Spotlight is on historian Alf Heggoy's *Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Algeria*, and on officer-turned-scholar David Galula's *Pacification in Algeria, 1956–1958*.³⁸ Heggoy documents the problematic use of torture by the French army, while Galula's work reads as a textbook example of how the French military could have, probably should have, proceeded. The second Spotlight features two contrasting books on the Vietnam war: political scientist and activist Trúóng Nhú Tàng's *A Viet Cong Memoir*, and Lt Colonel John Nagl's *Learning to Eat Soup with a Knife*.³⁹ We conclude with two studies of the euphemistically termed "Troubles" in Northern Ireland by political scientist Richard English, *Armed Struggle: The History of the IRA*, and Sandhurst security studies professor Aaron Edwards, *UVF: Behind the Mask*.⁴⁰

We conclude our three-part look at war in Chapter 10 with a look at 21st-century "new" wars. We begin with two studies of recent violence in Israel and the Palestinian territories: Richard Davis's innovative study, *Hamas, Popular Support, and War in the Middle East*, and *Rethinking Contemporary Warfare* by Israeli anthropologist Eyal Ben-Ari and his associates.⁴¹ Davis links cycles of violence by Hamas with public opinion polling data from the Palestinian West Bank. Ben-Ari et al. offer new theoretical concepts for analyzing the violence they observed during the *Al-Aqsa Intifada* and adaptations to it by the Israeli Defense Forces. We then spotlight work by British security and legal analyst, Jack McDonald. *Enemies Known and Unknown: Targeted Killings in America's Transnational War* assesses the *individuated warfare* associated with drones as remote killing platforms.⁴² We conclude with a discussion of cyber and information warfare, highlighted by Russian security analyst Keir Giles's *Handbook of Russian Information Warfare* doctrine.⁴³

Chapter 11 turns to military families, a special group intimately connected to and affected by all this. We begin with a Spotlight on one of the all-time classics in military sociology, Mady Wechsler Segal's "The Military and the Family as Greedy Institutions," and an update of it by Karin De Angelis and Mady Segal, "Transitions in the Military and the Family as Greedy Institutions."⁴⁴ The second Spotlight presents Meytal Eran-Jona's survey of the Israeli Defense Force's spouses, "Married to the Military," who finds the heavy demands on military personnel create family arrangements that deviate from the norm in Israeli-Jewish life.⁴⁵ We conclude with two studies, one by Manon Andres and René Moelker, "There and Back," of children in Dutch military families during and after deployments by one of their parents to Bosnia or Afghanistan, the other by Edna Hunter-King, "Children of Military Personnel Missing in Action in Southeast Asia."⁴⁶

Our Chapter 12 examines the issues surrounding another special group: veterans. Author Wilbur Scott provides a personal and research account of the experiences of French veterans of the war in Algeria in contrast with those of American veterans of Vietnam. The first Spotlight turns to the work of cultural historian Timothy Ashplant and his associates, *The Politics of War Memory and Commemoration*.⁴⁷ We follow with analyses of perceptions of veterans in the U.K. and then the U.S.A., the first by Rita Phillips and her associates, “Exploring the Victimization of British Veterans: Comparing British Beliefs about Veterans with Beliefs about Soldiers,”⁴⁸ and the second by Meredith Kleykamp and her associates, “Who Supports U.S. Veterans and Who Exaggerates Their Support?”⁴⁹ Finally, we address the issue of war trauma with a Spotlight on a study by Natalie Purcell and her associates at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Health Care System, “Healing from Moral Injury.”⁵⁰

We conclude with several “threat pictures” and their likely impact on future topics in military sociology. Of course, Russia’s recent invasion of Ukraine has cast a large shadow on these projections.

Notes

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- 4 Giuseppe Caforio (ed.), 1998, *The Sociology of the Military*, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Edward Elgar.
- 5 Morten G. Ender and Ariel A. Gibson, 2005, “Invisible Institution: The Military, War, and Peace in Pre-9/11 Introductory Sociology Textbooks,” *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, 33 (Winter): 249–266.
- 6 Herbert S. Lewis, 2012, “The Radical Transformation of Anthropology – Herb Lewis’ Review of Dramatic Changes in Anthropology,” Association of Senior Anthropologists, posted on <https://asa.americananthro.org>, 28 January 2012.
- 7 ASA Press Release, 2003, “Sociological Association Takes Position on Iraq,” Washington, D.C.: ASA, 1 August. The ASA membership passed a resolution in 2003 calling for “an immediate end to the war against Iraq.” The resolution clearly stated that favoring this policy in no way indicated support for “Saddam Hussien’s [prior] dictatorship.” The release went on to contrast this 2003 resolution with the earlier one during the Vietnam war which did not pass. A subsequent poll of members revealed that most favored the policy stated in the resolution but most also did not view its passage as “consistent with the role of a professional, scientific organization.”
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- 9 Caforio, op. cit., and Guiseppi Caforio, 2009, *Advances in Military Sociology: Essays in Honor of Charles C. Moskos*, Vols A and B, Bingley, England: Emerald Publishing Group.
- 10 Scott Efflandt and Brian Reed, 2001, “Developing the Warrior-Scholar: The Role of Sociology in Military Leadership,” *Military Review*, 4 (Jul–Aug): 82–89.
- 11 “9/11” refers to 11 September 2001, the date on which civilian jetliners, hijacked by al-Qaeda operatives, crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. (and a final one in a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania).
- 12 The term “forever war” may be traced to a 1974 military science-fiction novel by Joe Haldeman (*The Forever War*, New York: St. Martin’s Press) and the more recent nonfiction memoir by reporter Dexter Filkins (2009, *The Forever War*, New York: Vintage Books), known for his coverage of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- 13 Rodney Stark, 2001, *Sociology*, 8th edition, Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth/Thompson. See this website’s description of Stark’s approach: www.thomsonedu.com/thomsonedu/instructor.do?topicid=5E8E&sortby=copy&type=all_radio&courseid=SO18&product_isbn=0495093440&disciplinenum=14.

- 14 Stouffer, op. cit., Chapter 10.
- 15 Dorothy Swaine Thomas and Richard S. Nishimoto, 1946, *The Spoilage: Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement during World War II*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press; and, Tamotsu Shibutani, 1978, *The Derelicts of Company K: A Sociological Study of Demoralization*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- 16 Edward A. Shils and Morris Janowitz, 1948, "Cohesion and Disintegration in the Wehrmacht in World War II," *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 12 (Summer): 280–315.
- 17 Émile Durkheim, [1897] 1951, *Suicide: A Study in Sociology*, trans. by John A. Spaulding and George Simpson. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe.
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- 25 Anthony King, 2006, "The Post-Fordist Military," *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, 34 (Winter): 359–374.
- 26 David R. Segal, 1989, *Recruiting for Uncle Sam: Citizenship and Military Manpower Policy*, Lawrence, Kan.: University of Kansas Press.
- 27 Nora Kinzer Stewart, 1991, *Mates and Muchachos: Unit Cohesion in the Falklands/Malvinas War*, Washington, D.C.: Brassey.
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- 32 Judith Hicks Stiehm, *Bring Me Men and Women: Mandated Change at the U.S. Air Force Academy*, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London: University of California Press.
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- 37 Scott Sagan, 1996–1997, "Why Do States Build Nuclear Weapons? Three Models in Search of a Bomb," *International Security*, 21 (Winter): 54–86.

- 38 Alf Andrew Heggoy, 1972, *Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Algeria*, Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press; and Lt Colonel David Galula, [1963] 2006, *Pacification in Algeria, 1956–1958*, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation.
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