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Burk, James, ed. *The Military in New Times: Adapting Armed Forces to a Turbulent World*. Boulder, CO: Westview, 1994.

James Burk has done a laudable job of compiling some key articles on the dilemmas surrounding armed forces in the post-Cold War era. Linking perspectives on emerging defense strategies to the transformation of personal values, the book offers a comprehensive look at a world military establishment in transition.

Militaries in transition is the theme of the study. Characterizing the philosophical underpinning of the new world order as an escape from reason and absolute truth, militaries are portrayed as awash in the relentless waves of postmodernism. A point of view embracing relativistic truth, postmodernism constitutes the prevailing matrix within which the military must find its niche in a "multicentric" international system.

Specifically, it is argued that the strategic thinking behind military missions is in a state of flux. Gone are the days when linear based logic provided the strategic rationale for mass armies trained for frontal assaults against similarly constituted adversaries. Now are the days of manoeuver based on strategies keying on information generated through the labors of personnel grounded in technetronic era communications and systems analysis. Typically, it is argued, armed forces personnel must be both scholars and technocrats.

Strategic concepts are seen to proscribe a blurring of military and civilian roles. Progressively, members of armed forces must answer the call, not to arms, but to ministering to medical and psychological needs of friend and foe. Coming to warrant maximum attention are missions focused upon education, engineering, sanitation, counter-drug and counter-terrorism, all components of peacekeeping.

Peacekeeping's time has come. It is pointed out that the number of such operations has increased dramatically in the nineties. Several essays refer to research on the proper role of peacekeeping in the new world order. It is now appropriate, it is surmised, for major powers as well as minor ones to participate in these undertakings in crisis diffusion and nation building.

Even as forays in peacekeeping increase, nationalistic politicians are attacking their legitimacy. These nationalists are alarmed over the impending surrender of the control of national security policy to the United Nations. Along with much of their public, they are becoming a target of internationalists who seek to dilute such "cultural lag." Needed, the internationalists maintain, is the melding of an international culture more attuned to an interdependent world.

An assumption about this budding interdependent world, common to many of the writers featured in the book under review, is that war between the world's major powers is approaching the level of zero probability. The main premises offered to demonstrate this thesis center on growing economic interdependence and the presence of the big bomb. These arguments, however, finesse a time-proven truth to which many defense analysis adhere, that wars are the product of human nature and hence largely independent of external circumstances.

The less than thorough treatment of data surrounding the continuing prospects for high-level conflict is the one notable weakness in an otherwise fascinating and highly informative collection of essays. James Burk is to be congratulated for editing such a high quality book. *The Military in New Times* is a must read for scholars of US security policy.

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Dewitt, David, David Haglund, and John Kirton, eds. *Building a New Global Order: Emerging Trends in International Security*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1993.

The editors of this volume have three goals, two of which are stated clearly. First, they intend to contribute to on-going debates over national security policy by illuminating the tensions that have arisen between "old" and "new" conceptions of security. Second, by inviting the contributors to examine both unit and structural causes of behavior the editors aim to contribute to the agent-structure controversy. And third, as inferred from the tone of the volume, the editors view this work as legitimizing the (albeit tamer) notions of alternative security that have worked their way into our everyday discourse.

As with any volume of seventeen articles the degree of success achieved will vary with the reader's orientation. Policy makers and scholars will find the volume helpful as a number of articles elegantly portray the consequences of discrete decisions taken in a transforming world. As the terms of the agent-structure debate are used conventionally, theorists will be less enamored with this volume. Finally, those who long ago recognized the relevance of nonmilitary issues to security may be dismayed at the almost revelatory tone of a few articles. If the balance of strengths to weaknesses is the touchstone, however, this volume should be welcomed.

The volume is organized around two broad themes: paths to global governance, and emerging trends in security. The articles by Pentland and Kirton are the highlights of the first theme. Pentland's essay examines how transformations in European identities, national power and regional political and economic institutions have generated the need for a genuine collective security organization in Europe. His conclusion that the US (and its nuclear weapons) must play a role in this institution does not diminish his confidence in the continental nature of the arrangement. Kirton's piece on the institutionalization of the summit is both creative and stimulating. His idea is that international summits are best understood as modern Concerts. The security implications stem from the nature of power within a Concert, the common (usually economic) purpose, and the crucial fact that