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## From the Editor

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### **In This Issue . . .**

General Montgomery C. Meigs uses the medium of the Kermit Roosevelt lecture series to heighten our awareness of the need for a "new" operational art. His penetrating analysis of two cardinal questions--"What is immutable in operational art and must be preserved?" and "What must we do to open the way for a new paradigm for the art of operations?"--provides the reader with far-reaching insights affecting the future of warfare.

Jeffrey Record reviews the age-old debate as to when and why we exercise the use of force. Should it be exercised only for the defense of US interests or to promote American values? His examination of the "realist" versus "idealist" philosophical platforms undertaken by the nation's leadership leaves the reader pondering--is it an either-or debate, or are values and interests inextricably linked?

Richard J. Dunn III warns that we have trod the transformation road before. The author looks at specific aspects of transformation based on historical precedents to determine that in the real world of the Army's bureaucratic-political process, change may have little chance for success against well-entrenched traditional interests.

Robert P. Haffa, Jr., and James H. Patton, Jr., are renowned in the world of wargaming. They have used their expertise to provide a riveting analysis of the gaming process and warn the reader, "The services are winning their wargames but losing the opportunities to shape the armed forces of the future."

William J. Bayles examines the ethics associated with attacks in cyberspace. The author attempts to adjudicate between factions arguing that computer network attack does not even qualify as a use of force and those believing such actions equate to attacks with weapons of mass destruction. A doctrine and strategy must be developed, he concludes, that will permit the United States to police this dimension as well as defend our national interests.

Donald E. Schulz presents the first of two articles examining the future of democracy in Latin America. His analysis of the historical precedent of the military in Latin American government highlights the need for greater sensitivity and training to ensure a more appropriate role for civilian leadership in the formulation of defense policies.

Jeffrey F. Addicott and Guy B. Roberts analyze specific aspects of Southern Command's plan for legal engagement in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. They determine there is a dire need for democratic support at every level, but most critical is the need to define the proper role for the military in these burgeoning democracies.

Ali A. Jalali draws on his vast experience to explore the history of the war in Afghanistan and its legacy. His foreboding analysis leaves the reader with the realization that at a minimum it will take an end of foreign intervention, the disbanding of local militias, the reestablishment of state government, and a major effort to rebuild the Afghan economy before any semblance of normalcy can be realized in the country.

David H. Carstens makes the case for incorporating objectives that reflect the deteriorating state of regional economies and the global environment in our national security strategy. The author contends that if the inequalities brought on by regional globalization and exacerbated by economic, labor, and environmental problems are left unresolved, they will continue to fuel regional crisis throughout the 21st century.

Timothy S. Boylan and Glenn A. Phelps take a retrospective look at the War Powers Resolution to determine the resolution (act) failed in making Congress a legitimate partner with the executive for matters involving the US military in hostile settings. The authors contend that the plan has become something never envisioned by its proponents: a shield from and a substitute for substantive action.

Carl Cavanagh Hodge tells us the idealism of that Presbyterian professor-President, Woodrow Wilson, lives in the influence of internationalism throughout eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Lenin is dead, but Wilson lives on as possibly the most vital force affecting international relations.

**"Not to Promote War, But to Preserve Peace--A Century of Educating Strategic Leaders"**

That motto represents the theme for the US Army War College's centennial celebration in 2001. For anyone associated with the college, the first eight words in the motto are readily recognizable as the college's purpose and mission statement. First uttered in 1903 on a cold February morning at Washington Barracks (now Fort Leslie McNair) by then-Secretary of War, Elihu Root, these rather directive and militant words belied the mild-mannered man whose reputation was built in the arenas of law and international relations.

Since its inception the college has been faithful to Root's mantle and in responding to his charge "to study and confer on the great problems of national defense, of military science, and of responsible command." Although the college has experienced four distinct periods in its 100-year history, it has continued to address each of Root's three "great problems." The "first Army War College" spanned the period from 1901 to 1917, from its founding until the beginning of World War I. The "second Army War College" emerged during the period 1919 to 1940 and was focused on correcting the lessons learned from "the war to end all wars." The "third Army War College" spanned the period 1950 until 1990 and was focused on Cold War relations with the Soviet Union. It was during this period that the contemporary war college relocated to its present home in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The "fourth Army War College" emerged in the aftermath of the Cold War and continues into the 21st century. Regardless of the period, the US Army War College has served as the institution where our Army's leaders develop the intellectual and strategic skills required for success in the complex global environment. Built on the firm foundation provided by its founder Elihu Root, the US Army War College continues to provide today's leaders with the education to meet tomorrow's challenges.

This centennial year of celebration provides everyone with the opportunity to reflect on the college's past contributions while supporting the institution's vision for the future. Those having questions regarding the celebration or wishing to participate should contact Lieutenant Colonel John Murray, USA Ret. (project officer) by e-mail at [John.Murray@carlisle.army.mil](mailto:John.Murray@carlisle.army.mil). -- RHT

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Reviewed 12 February 2001. Please send comments or corrections to [carl\\_Parameters@conus.army.mil](mailto:carl_Parameters@conus.army.mil)