The Gold Star Journal
2007

Dedication to Mrs. Electa Hoyle, "Mrs. E"

During the arduous transition from lowly knob to polished senior, we all, at some point or another, openly acknowledge that we could not have made this journey alone. A myriad of individuals mold us into persons full of character, strength, and integrity; these same individuals also lend us the necessary encouragement and support to guide us through the most difficult four years of our lives. These individuals may be our loving family, friends from afar, or professors whom we trust and respect. They all influence us in one way or another, and we try to express our gratitude for the significant roles which they play in our development.

And then, there are still others. This category refers to the people whom, both directly and indirectly, influence everyone around them in a positive manner through their daily actions. They open their warm hearts to all of those with whom they come in contact, willing to lend a hand, an ear, or an hour. Their contributions often go unnoticed while others pass by in the frenzy of everyday life. They may not even receive a thank you for their efforts. But these same people never ask for a thank you because they understand the impact which they have on those around them.

Mrs. Electa Hoyle is a member of the second category. As a devoted member of The Daniel Library staff, she works tirelessly for the benefit of all faculty, fellow staff members, and students alike. Her contributions, which are highlighted in the following paper written by Cadet Matthew Gryder, symbolize the type of person that we should all strive to be. She is, in effect, the "Grandmother of The Citadel," as she strives to make our college a home, and its members a true family.

We, the editors of the 2007 Gold Star Journal, dedicate this, the eleventh edition, to Mrs. "E". She is a truly remarkable woman who has had an enormous influence on the lives of countless cadets. Although our family may be hours away and our friends may be caught up in their daily demands, we know that we will always have a friend within reach with Mrs. "E".

Ode to "Mrs. E"

by
Matthew Owen Gryder

Amidst the everyday chaos of The Citadel, this campus houses one unique, bubbly librarian. She is a pleasantly plump old lady who is in high spirits and smiling no matter the circumstances. Her hair is short, the way all grandmothers are styling it these days. Blonde and free-flowing it gets in her face when she giggles and makes her angry in the cute, four-year-old sort of way. "Her library," The Citadel Daniel Library, gives an overpowering, professional sensation upon entering. With enormous paintings of great battles on the walls, representing The Citadel's history, the presence of significant historical figures radiates throughout the atmosphere. The ambience of the library is enhanced with immediate benevolence. "Mrs. E" stands behind the front desk, always working studiously while she waits for students to visit. Her co-workers only know her as "Mrs. E." Remaining anonymous, she always keeps her library just the way she wants it: warm and welcoming. Students must pass her desk as soon as they enter; this is when they stumble onto something that will change their spirit, mind, and attitude for the entire day.

The first time I entered Daniel Library, "Mrs. E" came to my rescue. I needed to make copies of the 2006 Citadel yearbook so I could identify the upperclassmen. "Mrs. E" helped me make the copies. Afterwards, she told me the copies were ten cents each. She saw the embarrassment flush over my face when I realized I had no money to pay for them. I would have been in a predicament as a knob if I failed to learn the faces of the upperclassmen that day. "Mrs. E" said, "Uh oh, Mr. Gryder, you're going to get yelled at if you don't have these, aren't you? I'll pay for them. I wouldn't want you to get yelled at or anything." Though I was a complete stranger to her, "Mrs. E" was nice to me for no apparent reason. She saved me from a world of grief that day, and from then on, I could tell she was an extraordinary lady.

Adjusting to my first year of Citadel life over the next few weeks, I soon realized the barracks did not offer the optimal study conditions necessary for a college student to be successful. I started going to the library to take advantage of the terrific study environment that "Mrs. E" provided. I became addicted! My frequent library visits brought more things to my attention about "Mrs. E" and what she was doing for The Citadel cadets.

On one hot and humid August afternoon, "Mrs. E" sensed the library was absorbing some of the heat. She decided to do a survey to find out how many people thought that it was too hot versus the people who were comfortable with the current temperature. She went around to everyone in the library individually and collected their welcoming input. The library's patrons, including myself, appreciated her thoughtfulness concerning the matter. After gathering the numbers, she decided it was, indeed, disturbingly hot for most of the people in the library. Taking no time at all, she immediately changed the air conditioner to a cooler setting, making the majority of the students more comfortable and in turn more productive.

As I noticed more of the small tasks that "Mrs. E" performed throughout her day, I gained even more insight into how extraordinary she really was. They were the sort of things for which she never received direct appreciation, the small things that others rarely noticed. For example, she checked the printer for paper every hour instead of waiting for a student to tell her when it was empty. No one saw this happen, but people were always satisfied when there was paper in the printer. The little things a person does when no one is looking define a person's true integrity and character. Although she may not receive open recognition for all of her selfless acts, she continually performed above the standard, The Citadel way!

Where the average person would do nothing, "Mrs. E" happily goes out of her way to help those around her. The library collected vast

amounts of abandoned water bottles during the first few weeks of the school year. From our previous conversations, she already knew that I had lost my water bottle in the library the week before. As I was studying one afternoon, she politely asked me if I would take a look in the lost and found to check for my bottle. Finding this gesture remarkably kind, I immediately followed her to the box of deserted bottles. My bottle was there all right, along with many others of the same design. She was delighted to see that it had finally surfaced. Although I was relatively certain that I had picked my original bottle from the box, there were several others of the same design. She asked with enthusiasm, "If this water bottle happened to be another cadet's, then you could get sick from their germs. I wouldn't want you getting sick, so would you mind if I clean it for you?" She seemed so thrilled to be of service that I could not refuse. Thirty minutes later, "Mrs. E" came to my table and presented the water bottle. It was cleaned, full of ice water, and labeled with my name in two places! She had a huge smile on her face when she saw my appreciation, like a nurse discharging a cured victim. Happily walking off with purpose, she continued to seek out her next patient.

She was not happy with the next cadet she sought to help; he was a bit troublesome. She caught a student using dipping tobacco in her library. Noticing this delinquent from afar, she was immediately appalled. I could tell her first thought was to punish him or dismiss him from the library. She did not act rashly on her first instinct, but instead, she sat and pondered her approach. After devising a plan, she went back to her desk and began to research information on mouth cancer. She rose from her desk twenty minutes later with a handful of printed documents regarding health concerns related to tobacco. Her printouts included the origin of tobacco, pictures of tobacco victims, and information on how to quit. "Mrs. E" calmly walked over to the young man and sat down next to him. His face turned a bright hue of rouge when she arrived. She began to inform him about the harm that he was inflicting upon himself.

While talking to him in a cool tone for ten or fifteen minutes, his attitude changed from rebellious and defiant to respectful and appreciative. The young man apologized for his actions and refrained from dipping in the future. Her unique and friendly approach seemed to influence the student in a more positive way than a harsh punishment.

I approached "Mrs. E" about the generosity which she continually exhibited towards the students in the library. She quickly responded, "I see myself as their grandmother. They sure need one here because theirs is just too far away. Someone has to take care of these young men and women, so why not me?" The picture came into focus more after hearing her say that. She has shown me how a person can exhibit an enormous amount of love through simple acts of kindness. "Mrs. E's" courteous manner has proved to be a very effective tool in all endeavors of life. Simply by the way she carries herself, she makes the people around her as comfortable as possible. This benevolent demeanor seems to keep her overwhelmed with joy and purpose. Her attitude and behavior have empowered me with a better approach to everyday living, and she has influenced me to be a greater person and a more respectful individual.
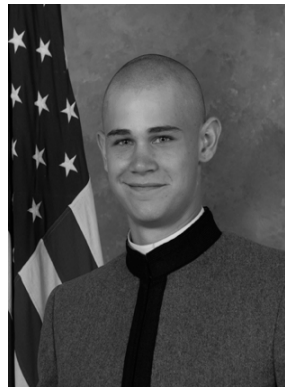
Matthew Owen Gryder is from Greenville SC. He is a proud member of Kilo company and the son of Elizabeth Council and Glenn Gryder. As a freshman studying business in the South Carolina Corps of Cadets, Gryder has earned first semester Dean's List and Gold Stars. He also is a member of The Citadel Rifle Legion and The Protestant Choir. Eager to achieve, he plans to pursue his flight training until he has earned his airplane and helicopter pilot licenses during the summer of 2007.

About the Staff

James M. Russell IV

James is a senior Business Accounting major from Holly Hill, South Carolina. He currently serves as the Fourth Battalion Academic Officer. James has earned Dean's List and Gold Stars every semester, and he was awarded a Citadel Summer Scholars Grant to study abroad in Ecuador. He has been inducted into three national honor societies: Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Delta Pi, and Beta Gamma Sigma. James also serves as the president of The Finance and Investment Club and is active in many other activities on campus. Upon graduation, he will move to New York City and begin his career at Cowen & Company as an investment banking analyst.

Jared Sullivan Newman

Jared is a junior Criminal Justice and Spanish major from Beaufort, South Carolina. He is currently the Third Battalion Sergeant Major. While at The Citadel, Jared has earned Commandant's List, President's List, Dean's List, and Gold Stars. Currently, Jared is the Vice President of Sigma Delta Pi honor society. Having studied abroad in Spain, Jared plans to attend graduate school for Spanish following his time at The Citadel.

Leon Edward Hontz III

Leon is a sophomore in F-Troop. Hailing from Atlanta, Georgia, he is a Political Science and Spanish major as well as an East Asian Studies minor. Leon is the Vice President of Public Relations for the Citadel chapter of Toastmasters International, El Cid Toastdawgs, and he is currently pursuing an Air Force contract. Leon has received Gold Stars on one occasion and Dean's List three times. After graduation, he plans on pursuing an intelligence career field with the Air Force and attending the Defense Language Institute to attain proficiency in the Chinese language.

Dr. Suzanne T. Mabrouk

Dr. Mabrouk came to The Citadel as an Assistant Professor of Chemistry in 1993. She rose to the rank of Associate Professor in 1998 and Professor in 2005. She earned her A.B. in Chemistry with a minor in Mathematics in 1986 at Wheaton College, Norton, MA and her Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry in 1994 at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. One of her favorite annual Citadel activities is advising the editors of The Gold Star Journal, which she founded in 1996 as a student-run organization. In her spare time she enjoys working with wood on the lathe and scroll saw, making personal care products, and cooking.

A Note from the Editors

Welcome to the 2007 edition of The Gold Star Journal! Since its inception in 1996 by our advisor, Dr. Suzanne Mabrouk, The GSJ has successfully presented the nonfiction, research-based papers of countless students from various academic disciplines. This, The Scholarly Journal of The Corps of Cadets and The College of Graduate and Professional Studies, provides a medium for us to showcase the exemplary work of some of our most insightful peers.

The eleventh edition of The GSJ includes the exceptional works of six cadets. These papers are as unique and engaging as the authors who contributed them for publication. Raymond Kuderka paints the portrait of a controversial icon who had a dynamic and lasting effect on America's youth in *Tupac Shakur and His Effect on American Culture*. In *The Role of New Yock City During the American Civil War*, Mark Morrison highlights the city's contributions to the war effort and uncovers some dark secrets of its past. Jared Newman discusses a growing dilemma as society attempts to reform judicial offenders in *Prisoner Reentry and the Necessity of Community Involvement*. Cody Sandquist's *Generation of Hydrogen from the Water Gas Shift Reaction and Steam Reformation of Hydrocarbons* analyzes the value of a chemical reaction which may revolutionize the way the world supplies its growing energy demands. In *How Succeeding in 4th Generation Warfare Has Increased the Need for Reciprocal Understanding in Today's Military*, Doug Schmid identifies ideological concerns which must be addressed for our twenty-first century armed forces to successfully conduct their missions. Thomas Sullivan carries us back in time with *The Gallic Wars* as he examines one of history's greatest military powers.

We, the editors of the 2007 Gold Star Journal, recognize that this publication would not be possible without the uncompromising support of several individuals and organizations across campus. Most notably, we would like to thank Dr. Suzanne Mabrouk for her continued guidance, abundance of novel ideas, and constant support. Without her, The GSJ would never make it to the presses. We also thank The Citadel Foundation for providing the necessary funds. We extend our gratitude to Mr. Casey Behrendt, Mr. Russ Pace, Mr. Kevin Metzger, Mr. Roger Brownlee, and the Print Shop staff for their unique roles in making this publication a reality. Finally, we must thank the authors of the featured papers, whose exertions and rare insights exemplify the true purpose of this publication, to showcase the excellence in academic works generated by this institution

James Marion Russell IV
Jared Sullivan Newman
Leon Edward Hontz III

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Tupac Shakur and His Effect on American Culture

Raymond A. Kuderka III
Raymond is the Company Commander of Palmetto Battery, the current Honor Guard of the South Carolina Corps of Cadets. He was born and raised in Thornton, PA. His academic achievements include Gold Stars (7th award) and Dean's List (7th award), and membership within Phi Kappa Phi. As a cadet, he serves as the Summerall Guard First Sergeant, the Ranger Challenge Commander, and is a member of the Marathon Club. He has received numerous awards including President's List, Commandant's List, Airborne Badge, Distinguished Military Graduate, the Todd L. Dorney Scholarship, and the George C. Marshall Award. He plans to enter the United States Army at the grade of second lieutenant in the branch of Military Intelligence.

Tupac Shakur. the famous lyricist, actor and civil rights advocate, was criticized and acclaimed more than any other prominent African American figure in the history of the United States. Externally, he represented the "thug life" stereotype that was placed upon many young African Americans, but within, he was a man whose legacy would never die. He was a public portrait of a hard, hungry and distraught youth, living day to day in a ravaged ghetto that many Americans chose to ignore. Tupac exemplified the epitome of the American dream in every urban slum. Having embodied the soul of the ghetto, he was a total insider and intended to remain one, together with his people. Regardless of his circumstances, their condition was still and forever his condition.[1] Tupac was the spearhead in the rise of Gangsta rap which advocated sexism, drugs, and violence, both lyrically and symbolically. He was blamed for many of the problems that plagued African American culture, and he was labeled a criminal by those who refused to look beyond his lyrics. No matter how one construes the life and work of Tupac Shakur, the fact remains that he influenced how the modern black woman is interpreted, presented a unique perspective of God, revealed the societal problems existing in the modern slum, and glamorized the thug lifestyle from the ghetto to high society.

Within the genre of rap music, the African American female is overwhelmingly presented in a degrading manner, both lyrically and figuratively. They are commonly referred to as "bitches" and "hoes" without ever presenting positive pictures of African American women. Tupac Shakur was unique in that he both praised and criticized the modern African American woman. His contradicting message regarding women is displayed in the book Holler If You Hear Me. "Tupac was certainly caught in the bitch-ho nexus in hip-hop. In "Keep Ya Head Up," he praises women for rearing children alone as he damns the cowardly fathers who flee their roosts. While in "I Get Around," he brags about sexual dalliances and celebrates his promiscuity."[2] Despite conflicting messages, Tupac's glorification of African American women was much more influential within urban communities. Tupac exposed and criticized the femiphobic tendencies within African American male culture, performed chivalrous deeds, identified with female suffering, and chastised men for harmful actions. Tupac envisioned himself as a role model committed to woo black men into respectful behavior. His message to African American women is that they must believe in themselves and not allow men to position them constrictively as necessarily secondary within society.[3]

The tumultuous life of Tupac Shakur frequently exposed him to poverty, death, and crime, which undeniably made him question morality at

a very young age. From his experiences, he developed a unique perspective of God that would become common amongst young black males living in similar conditions. According to Reverend Willie Wilson, "Tupac was the black community's preacher who brought a message that [young people] could identify with, related to what was real, that spoke to the reality of the circumstances, situations and environments that they had to deal with everyday."[4]

Tupac aimed to enhance awareness of the Divine by challenging conventional beliefs and traditional religious practices. He presented a Gangsta's God in a type of thug theology that was directly connected to the Old Testament. He saw the God of the ghetto as a violent but fair deity who would allow wrong to occur if it was to right a situation. Big Syke, Tupac's mentor and friend, summarized Thug Theology stating, "You make a pact with God, and ask him to forgive you and move on, because sometimes you get put in the path to kill…I feel I'm in cool standings with God because God is real, like me."[5] Another characteristic of the Thug Theology is a readiness to die. This sentiment is due to the intensity of the suffering that young African Americans experience on a daily basis. Suffering -as misery and unhappiness, as pain and evil observed- was a constant theme in Tupac's work.[6] For example, in the song "Hail Mary," Tupac presents a depiction of a young man driven to insanity by the hopelessness of his existence. Tupac's spiritual legacy shows how the gangster, the thug, the outlaw have adapted their spiritual beliefs in order to resemble their own upbringings.

The "White Flight," or the rise of suburbia in America, had a severe impact on urban communities. Within cities, the infrastructure started to decline due to the loss of economic growth caused by the departure of many white citizens. Neighborhoods that were once racially diverse started to become predominantly black due to the rising taxes and high cost of living. Additionally, the federal government furthered the breakdown of the urban social fabric by actions such as redlining and rezoning. As a result of the "White Flight," the modern ghetto emerged in every American city.

The work of Tupac Shakur spoke out against the societal oppression and resulting stereotypes that developed within society. He rejected the argument that other choices loomed for poor blacks in attacking social suffering- choices that were made by most poor blacks such as going to school to become upwardly mobile, attending church to boost one's faith, or protesting injustice through legitimate means. Tupac thought those were futile strategies for folk whose aspirations to excel were aborted at birth.[7] This sentiment was extremely controversial for two reasons. Foremost, it accentuated the racist culture that was present throughout American society. Tupac revealed the very real blood which boiled behind the glossy, white-smiled, and completely artificial surface of commercial America.[8] The majority of the Caucasian population looked at the problems of the ghetto as a direct correlation to the shortcomings of the African American race. For example, it was thought that poverty in the city was caused by the black man's laziness and irresponsibility. This type of rationale undoubtedly led to more stereotyping of African Americans and greater racial discrimination. Secondly, African Americans publicly blamed the government for both creating and ignoring the problems within every urban slum. Tupac believed the government was the main perpetrator of the black community's demise. In an MTV interview, Tupac spoke about politicians like Bob Dole, Delores Tucker, and Pat Buchanan saying, "Those are the people destroying the values that keep us together." He persistently questioned the government's involvement in foreign diplo-

> *The work of Tupac Shakur spoke out against the societal oppression and resulting stereotypes that developed within society.*

macy, like the war in the Middle East, while we had what he termed "a war in our streets." Tupac Shakur preached a message of profound revelation of true social awareness - burned upon the psyche of a deceived populous.[9]

The effect that Tupac Shakur had on young African Americans is logical, but the way in which he changed "White America" is truly remarkable. His glamorization of the "thug life" completely reshaped white popular culture. Prior to the emergence of Tupac, white and black popular culture was generally distinct due to the racial gap that existed between the two. Both white and black kids had certain social scripts that were expected to be followed, and, if they were not, the individual was usually ridiculed. For example, the character of Carlton in the television show "The Fresh Prince of Bel Air" is a comedic representation of an African American who demonstrates a white man's social script.

The rise of Tupac marked a shift in the way many suburban kids defined the white social script. White kids now deemed it acceptable to resemble and behave like their African American counterparts. As a result, the modern "Wigger," the white person who takes a unique social script, was born. Robin Kelly attributes the rise of this new white culture to the youth's need for an escape from the boredom of their suburban lifestyles, stating that rap music, specifically Tupac, attracts listeners for whom the ghetto is a place of adventure, unbridled violence and erotic fantasy.[10] The rise of the "Wigger" within the white population has produced a hip-hop culture of its own that, much like Gangsta Rap, has been able to breach racial boundaries. Above all others, Marshall Mathers, aka Eminem, has been the leader in the expansion of white hip-hop. The similarities between the effects of Marshall Mathers and Tupac are uncanny:

they are both the spokesmen of their cultures, they present sheer honesty that creates social action, and they are both severely misinterpreted by those who refuse to look through their rough personas. According to Crispin Sartwell, "White America" has never been so explicitly addressed in the white media by a white person, or criticized in such detail in that context.[11] In addition, Eminem has been able to break the racial boundary which has existed in the world of hip-hop since its existence. So, in essence, Eminem is the white community's Tupac.

Tupac Shakur, having achieved fame and fortune, could have escaped the ghetto but instead became its spokesman. Tupac spoke for every urban youth who did not have a voice. In the process, he became an image of freedom to the very culture that he felt was responsible for his oppression. Though Tupac's life was tragically cut short, his legacy still lives on. It transmutes grief to glory; it transforms mourning to celebration; it projects onto his body the hopes and aspirations of all those he fought to protect; and it challenges the very social fabric on which America is built. In the words of Tupac, "There's no need for you to fear me, if you take your time to hear me, maybe you can learn to cheer me, it ain't about black or white, cause we're human I hope we see the light before its ruined, my ghetto gospel." [12]

> *Tupac Shakur, having achieved fame and fortune, could have escaped the ghetto but instead became its spokesman. Tupac spoke for every urban youth who did not have a voice.*

Notes

1. Jamie Walker, "2Pac and the New Revolution," BBN, <http://seaburn.com/black-booknews/tupac_article.htm> (12 October 2006).

2. Michael Eric Dyson, Holler If You Hear Me Searching for Tupac Shakur. New York: Basic Books, 2006.

3. Lucy Morrison, "Tupac Shakur's Legacy," To.the.quick, <http://to-the-qucik. binghamton.edu/issue%202/tupac.html> (12 October 2006).

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6. Dyson, 215.

7. Teresa L. Reed, The Holy Profane: Religion in Black Popular Music. Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 2003.

8. Walker, "2Pac and the New Revolution."

9. Walker, "2Pac and the New Revolution."

10. Robin Kelly, "Kickin' Reality, Kickin' Ballistics: Gangsta Rap and Postindustrial Los Angeles." Race Rebels: Culture, Politics, and the Black Working Class. New York: The Free Press, 1994.

11. Christian Sartwell, "Wiggers," <http://www.crispinsartwell.com/longwigger. htm> (24 November 2006).

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The Role of New York City During the American Civil War

Mark Joseph Morrison

Mark Morrison is a senior and a history major from Albany, New York. While a cadet he has attended U.S. Army Basic Training and Infantry Advanced Individual Training. He has achieved Dean's List six semesters and Gold Stars three semesters. His cadet awards include the National Defense Industrial Association Award, President's List and Commandant's List. Mark is a member of both Phi Alpha Theta and the National Scholars Honor Societies and has been awarded the Class of 1967 Scholarship, the James Jones Memorial Scholarship, and a two-year Army ROTC scholarship. Upon graduation Mark will enter the U.S. Army where he will serve as an Infantry Officer.

New York City's role in the American Civil War is often overlooked and misunderstood. It would appear that the city contributed much of its resources towards the preservation of the Union. However, much of what was done in support of the Union war effort was not based on firm support of the Union or its principles. Instead, the city's contributions were a result of internal motives of personal gain or advancement. This was reflected in both the way the city raised troops and in the production of war materials. It appeared as if not an oath was sworn nor a bullet cast without some form of personal gain to be had as a result.

In the months prior to the outbreak of hostilities, several prominent citizens of New York City proposed a radical idea. Fearing that their economic interests would be threatened by the loss of southern trade these merchants advocated making New York a free city, one free from state or national control and free to trade in any sort of foreign goods.[1] Among these foreign goods would be raw materials produced by southern merchants. The supporters of this movement included the mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, who submitted a report to the Common Council advocating such a policy.[2] New York Senator Daniel F. Sickles warned Congress of the sincerity of this proposal should other states begin to secede from the Union.[3] Just how far these men were willing to go to achieve their goal of a free New York is uncertain, but rumors at the time included military takeover of harbor defenses and arsenals.[4] Those who had advocated becoming a free city finally realized that this was unrealistic with the rest of the state and region in full support of the Union. The Federal government would most likely intercede and New York City would be cut off from all trade and be hurt economically. As a result of this realization and the realization that a takeover of the arsenals and harbor defenses was impractical, the free city movement rapidly declined.[5]

At about the same time that the free city concept was being proposed, a cargo of weapons had been confiscated from a ship about to leave New York harbor for Georgia. The order for the seizure had been given by Police Superintendent John Kennedy. Believing this to be a great affront against his state, Governor Brown in turn ordered the seizure of several New York owned ships docked in Savannah. The owners and other businessmen were outraged, not at Brown, but at Kennedy for causing the incident and threatening their economic prospects. After a two month legal battle the arms were sent to Georgia and the ships allowed to return to New York.[6]

These two incidents, the proposal of a free city and the outrage at Kennedy's actions, illustrate just how little concern New York City merchants had for the preservation of the Union.

Their true concern was the preservation of their own economic interests. With the outbreak of the war, the preservation of both interests coincided. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, New York City began to shift its focus towards the Union war effort, but it never lost sight of the gains that could be made in that enterprise.

Aside from economic motives, there were political and social reasons for supporting the war as well. As the nation rushed to answer Lincolns call for 75,000 three-month volunteers, the prominent citizens of New York saw opportunities to assert their influence and advance their social and political lives. Service in the predicted short war could be used as a platform for political advancement. With one quick campaign prominent New Yorkers could help put down the rebellion and more importantly win personal recognition and glory. Among those volunteering for service was Senator Daniel Sickles, the very same Senator who had warned of New York becoming a free city. Initially volunteering as a private, Sickles soon accepted a commission and raised first a regiment and later a brigade.[7] William Kennedy, Grand Sachem of Tammy Hall, used the political machine as a recruiting tool and raised an entire regiment from among its supporters. Even the elite 7th New York State Militia answered the call and volunteered for a thirty day service. Composed of the most wealthy and prominent citizens, the regiment was nicknamed the "kid glove" regiment and was the pride of the city.[9] The regiment was excused from the ninety day service obligation based on the reasoning that the men of the regiment did not have enough time to arrange their affairs in the rush to defend the capitol.[10] Also at the onset of the war a group of wealthy and influential citizens, including a member of the Astor family, formed a committee to organize the recruitment of and supply of New York City's Regiments.[11] This com-

mittee, known as the Union Defense Committee, played a significant role throughout the war, but most notably at its beginning.[12]

Such patriotic displays as the recruitment of regiments and the Sevenths departure for Washington were common in the early days of the war. As the war progressed however, the notion of battlefield glory and social and political advancement faded amidst the reality of war. As a result both enlistments and the support of wealthy and politically motivated citizens rapidly declined. Nonetheless, more calls for volunteers would come from the Federal government and New York City authorities, along with those in the rest of the nation, devised several methods to keep enlistments up. New York City, however, was especially adept at finding new ways to meet its recruiting quotas.

> *As the war progressed, however, the notion of battlefield glory and social and political advancement faded amidst the reality of war.*

One of the ways the Federal government sought to increase enlistments was by providing bounties for volunteers. While this was a federally encouraged system, most of the actual money for these bounties was provided at a state or local level. New York City was notorious for offering very large sums of money to perspective recruits as well as sending recruiting brokers to other cities and states. Like so many other New Yorkers in business during the war, these brokers were encouraged by chances to make large profits as they received a share of the bounty for each recruit they provided. This practice was done not only in an attempt to meet the quotas for the city, but to ensure that as few New Yorkers served in the Army as possible. This would become increasingly difficult as the Federal government's next step towards obtaining necessary amounts of recruits was a policy of conscription.[13]

Once again, New York city stepped up to the challenge and found new methods not only to obtain troops and meet its quotas, but to ensure that these men were not unwilling New Yorkers.

Perhaps the greatest force behind achieving both of these goals was an organization known as the New York Special Committee on Volunteering.[14] Backed by members of Tammany Hall, the committee obtained recruits in a variety of ways.[15] Using its substantial funds the Committee, in effect, purchased men as substitutes for drafted New Yorkers.[16] This, combined with the standard offering of large bounties to recruits, kept most unwilling New Yorkers out of the military. It also led to complaints from other regions that could not compete with New York's large bonuses. One of these complaints was from the Union League of Philadelphia.[18] The response in the *New York Times* was, "If Philadelphia feels indisposed to make this bonus a little bigger…well and good. But why should Philadelphia prevent New York from supplementing the Government allowance by a local bounty." [19] Authorities in New York realized that the truly patriotic men had already volunteered and the only way to meet its quotas without drafting New York men was to entice men with economic prospects.[20]

When it seemed that no more substitutes could be found that were currently living on American land, the committee turned to recruiting those that were arriving on its shores. Soon, recruiting stations were opened at immigrant arrival points and many immigrants filled the ranks of New York regiments.[21] Many of the regiments raised by the city in the early days of the war had been ethnically based, including the famous 69th New York State Militia.[22]

As the war dragged on the cities regiments became increasingly filled with foreign born and recently immigrated soldiers. Another method adopted by the Committee was to offer large bounties to navy and marine recruits. The Brooklyn Navy Yard had already been a site of large recruitment for naval personnel and New York City was allowed to include these recruits in their compliance with quotas. As a result of these efforts, very few true New Yorkers were drafted, or for that matter even recruited at all, in the later days of the war. It was not in the best interests of the citizens of New York to serve in a war that was becoming increasingly unpopular, but more importantly, one that offered great economic gain without the risk of death.[23]

At the onset of the war, the city's economic motives behind supporting the Union war effort rested with the quick restoration of pre-war trade.[24] This was another factor that contributed to New York's seemingly patriotic response in the initial days of the war. It was soon realized that quick restoration of trade was unrealistic as the war would take much longer than originally expected. This contributed to a shift in New York's focus from recruitment and quick suppression of the rebellion towards the manufacture and production of wartime materials. As the war continued this shift in focus was made even more prevalent by the increasing unpopularity of the war among all classes and the realization that exceptionally large profits could be gained by producing the necessary items for war. As a result New York City appeared to be at the forefront of economic support of the war. However, once again, as with its supply of manpower, the economic and material support of the war effort was largely based on prospects of personal gain.

Among the largest contributions of New York City to the war effort was that of its bankers. No other city in the Union had as large a resource of money as did the bankers of New York City.[25] As a result, early in the war, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase approached New York's bankers with a request for a $50 million loan.[26] The bankers were not able to amass the entire amount, but did agree to contribute approximately $35 million towards the sum, the rest being covered by banks of other cities.[27] The acceptance of Chase's proposition was not made solely on the prospect of aiding the Union, as it was a loan with a 7.3 percent interest rate, a rate 1-2 percent higher than any comparable rate.[28] Bankers were not the only businessmen in New York who stood poised to gain large profits by the war either.

With a pre-war Army of only 16,000 men quickly being transformed into an Army of hun-

dreds of thousands, the resources of the pre-existing clothing and equipment depots of the U.S. Army were not enough to supply the troops. As a result, the military turned to civilian contractors to provide the necessary supplies to the army. As in other cases, the greatest abundance of resources was in New York City. It was partially for this reason that the U.S. Army opened another clothing and equipment depot in New York City.[29] The officer in charge of this depot, Major David Vinton, was advised to employ several of the best firms in New York.[30] Various firms, such as Hartford and Browning, Cole and Hopkins, and Benedict Hall and Company received large clothing contracts and supplied much of what the depot needed.[31] Morgan Iron Works and Novelty Iron works were contracted to build steamships and engine parts.[32] Several other iron works, including the Novelty Iron works and Delamater Iron Works, were even contracted to build the Unions newest and most innovative warship, the ironclad *Monitor*.[33] New York also provided a substantial amount of the grain and horses used by the Union Army.[34]

All of these contracts had the potential for huge gains to be made by New York companies. Men like John Roach and James Talcott went from being minor businessmen to large scale contractors and became millionaires as a result.[35] The chance for quick profits also led to some unscrupulous practices in attempts to gain more money. In July of 1861 Congress passed an act allowing cotton trade with southern merchants.[36] Thurlow Weed, an entrepreneur with less than patriotic motives, became heavily involved in this trade.[37] More famously, future industrial giant and robber baron J.P. Morgan was involved in the sale of unserviceable weapons to federal authorities.[38] Joseph H. Williams, David Allerton, and Archibald Allerton were involved in a plot where they illegally subcontracted for a firm to deliver

The very same war that New York City merchants had oppossed based on economic concerns had in fact led to a revival of business and trade within the city.

cattle to Washington and Pennsylvania.[39] Even Brooks Brothers, a reputable firm before the war, was involved in the production of garments made from inferior materials that soon fell apart.[40] It is from this contract and other similar ones using "shoddy" materials that this term became part of every day language.[41]

Despite these less than honorable dealings, most New York businessmen maintained some sense of ethical and patriotic behavior. Even then, there were economic motives behind the increasingly large production of war materials. With so much of their companies and money now invested in the Union war effort, New York City's economic best interest lay with an ultimate Union victory. Without victory, city businessmen would not only stand almost no chance of recovering their pre-war southern debts, but could lose the money they had invested in the Union.[42] This was a major factor in New York's continued material support of the war effort. Personal advancement once again motivated the cities support of the war and kept it in place despite the decline in manpower contributions and the increase in opposition and dissent among many of the cities politicians and lower class citizens. The war was also quickly transforming New York City's economy for the better. The city on a whole benefited from economic prosperity as a result of the war.[43] Rowland Macy, who did not even directly supply the government, saw huge increases in the volume of his sales, so much so that he added more products to his inventory.[44] This was the first step in the transformation of his small store to the Macy's department store of today.[45] The economic recession witnessed in New York immediately prior to the war vanished amidst the increase in volume of sales.[46] It seemed as if New York City would benefit enormously so long as Union victory was achieved. That victory came in April of 1865 and

with it came a period of economic prosperity for much of the cities businesses.[47] The very same war that New York City merchants had opposed based on economic concerns had in fact led to a revival of business and trade within the city. This was due primarily to New York's contribution towards meeting the material demands of the war.[48] In the end, the businessmen of the city had managed to not only line their pockets but had made significant contributions to the struggle to preserve the Union. The impact of the city towards the Union war effort in this area cannot be overstated, but in terms of manpower contributions, its impact was comparatively small, and in fact was actually overstated at the time.

Figures indicate that New York City, while occupying 25 percent of the entire population of the state, contributed only 18 percent of its number of recruits.[49] Also, New York listed in its count of eligible men enrolled for the draft 116 percent of its population based on the 1860 Census.[50] This extra 16 percent being enrolled came about as a result of New York authorities registering men who worked in the city, but did not live there as well as registering recently arriving immigrants for the draft, sometimes registering men twice and even three times each.[51] These numbers reveal that even fewer true New Yorkers served in the military than the earlier figures suggest. It is estimated that of 35,000 men recruited by New York City in 1863, nearly 10,000 came from outside the city.[52] Out of 93 infantry regiments that were credited with being recruited in New York County, only 23 were entirely composed of city men.[53] These practices and figures are examples of not only New York City's attempt to keep its citizens out of forced military service but also highlight the small contribution of the city's potential manpower resources.

It was this minimal manpower contribution, when compared to its large material contribution, that best illustrates New York City's motives behind support of the Union war effort. In terms of manpower contributions the chance for profit and advancement was small and risky, but in material contributions there was potential for greater and less life threatening economic and social advancement. Politics and personal gain even played a role in the comparatively small manpower contributions the city made. Many of the volunteer and substitutes provided within the city itself made small profits from bounties. Even more so, the brokers who provided these men amassed large amounts of money as a result. Still, the economic benefits of supplying the material needed by the Union armies far outweighed those of supplying its manpower needs. Many businesses gained great profits through contracts with the New York Depot and other Federal and state agencies. Even those businesses that were not directly supplying the war effort gained large profits as a result of the cities involvement in the war and the stimulated economy that came about as a result. The economic benefits reaped by support of the war and the boom it created in inner city business lasted for some time following the war.

On a whole the post-war New York world was largely shaped by its role in the support of the Union war effort. Many New Yorkers owed their fortunes to the war and their lives to the organizations that had protected them from the draft. Even the entire nation owed New York City a debt of gratitude, as its contributions, especially in material and perhaps even in manpower had been invaluable and helped contribute to the Union's restoration. In the end motives did not matter, as both the nation and the people of New York City benefited from the city's role during the Civil War.

> *Many New Yorkers owed their fortunes to the war and their lives to the organizations that had protected them from the draft.*

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Prisoner Reentry and the Necessity of Community Involvement

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Abstract

Taking into account the multifaceted information on the overwhelming numbers of offenders returning to society; the statistics indicating high probabilities of recidivism; and the consequential strains placed on federal and correctional resources, it is ultimately necessary for the community to become engaged in the rehabilitation of ex-offenders. In conjunction with this; in implementing the involvement of community providers in the reentry effort, it is indeed imperative to establish an operational foundation for offender success by providing for cooperative efforts with businesses, pro-social support systems, and family reunification initiatives that will serve to give ex-offenders a sense of efficacy in the community as reformed, productive, and law abiding citizens.

During recent years in the United States the issue of prisoner reentry into society has become increasingly important as "…upwards of 700,000 offenders will be released annually from state and federal prisons to communities and neighborhoods across the country" (Travis, personal communication, August 23, 2001). Today, ex-offenders are returning to communities at a rate of 1,600 per day; that is "…four times the number of people who made similar journeys from prison to home a short twenty years ago" (Travis, personal communication, August 23, 2001). "President Bush even highlighted the prisoner reentry issue in his 2004 State of the Union Address—the first time anyone ever remembers a president including concern for ex-convicts in such a major speech" (Petersilia, 2004, para. 2). In the 2005 article, "Engaging Communities: An Essential Ingredient to Offender Reentry," Reginald Wilkinson, Director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, also addressed the immediacy of this issue and the consequences that it brings:

> Given the increasing number of offenders currently being supervised in the community, compounded with stagnant or declining budgets equating to fewer personnel, correctional leaders are being placed in the precarious situation of being almost dependent upon outside providers to jointly take ownership of the reentry process. (para. 2)

As it is evident in Wilkinson's aforementioned statement, "…the burden can no longer be exclusively placed upon corrections to ensure that formerly incarcerated individuals become productive citizens" (Wilkinson, 2005, para. 3). "For reentry to be a success…," Wilkinson affirms, "…communities must become engaged and empowered to work collaboratively with corrections to provide guidance and direct assistance to released offenders" (Wilkinson, 2005, para. 1). Therefore, in assessing the difficulties of reentry through an analysis of the overwhelming numbers of offenders being released; the troublingly high statistics of prisoner recidivism; and the corresponding strains placed

on correctional resources, it becomes altogether necessary to foster community support in an effort to create successful reentry programs. In implementing the involvement of community providers it is also imperative "…to establish both a conceptual and operational foundation for offender success" by providing for "…cooperative efforts with businesses, pro-social support systems and family reunification initiatives" (Wilkerson, 2005, para. 1; Dispersing Responsibility section, para. 5).

Defining and Conceptualizing Prisoner Reentry

In order to understand the necessity of community involvement in reentry, it is first important to define and conceptualize the many aspects of the philosophy and practices involved in reentry. In the article, "What Works in Prisoner Reentry? Reviewing and Questioning the Evidence," Travis and Visher (2005) of the Urban Institute affirm the foundational definition of "…prisoner reentry as the inevitable consequence of incarceration" (as cited in Petersilia, What Constitutes a Prisoner Reentry Program section, para. 2). Travis and Visher write, "With the exception of those who die of natural consequences or are executed, everyone placed in confinement is eventually released. Reentry is not an option," but, as they said before, an inevitability (as cited in Petersilia, 2005, What Constitutes a Prisoner Reentry Program section, para. 2). Offering a more operational definition, Joan Petersilia, professor of criminology, law, and society in the School of Social Ecology at the University of California in Irvine, writes in 2003 that "…prisoner reentry 'simply defined, includes all activities and programming conducted to prepare ex-convicts to return safely to the community and to live as law abiding citizens'" (as cited in Petersilia, 2004, What Constitutes a Prisoner Reentry Program section, para. 8). "This also includes, she says, 'how they spent their time during confinement, the process by which they are released, and how they are supervised after release'" (as cited in

Petersilia, 2004, What Constitutes a Prisoner Reentry Program section, para. 3). Looking at this same concept, "Seiter and Kadela (2003) in their recent article 'What Works In Prisoner Reentry'…defined reentry programs as those that: 1) specifically focus on the transition from prison to community, or 2) initiate treatment in a prison setting and link with a community program to provide continuity of care" (as cited in Petersilia, 2004, What Constitutes a Prisoner Reentry Program section, para. 5). In examining the aforementioned definitions regarding reentry and the objectives of reentry programs, it is clear that though they each assess key elements that entail the concepts and functions of prisoner reentry, they fail to address the many outlets in reentry programs that are ultimately responsible for integrating prisoners back into society. Reginald Wilkinson (2004) provides a comprehensive definition of reentry as it is geared towards operational success:

> Reentry is a philosophy, not a program… prisoner reentry begins at the point of admittance to a prison (or even sentencing) and extends beyond release. Successful reentry can only be accomplished through associations with community partners, families, justice professionals and victims of crime. Programs will cover offender assessments and reentry planning; offender programming; family involvement, employment readiness and discharge planning; offender supervision; and community justice partnerships. (as cited in Petersilia, What Constitutes a Prisoner Reentry Program section, para. 7)

Ultimately, in order to discern the dynamics of reentry given its many definitions, it is important to take information from each of the concepts as they not only correspond to one another, but also as they possess integrity by themselves.

Defining and Analyzing the Facts about

Recidivism

In understanding the philosophy and the numerous aspects that encompass the definition for successful reentry it becomes easier to assimilate the implications for its necessity. However, before delving into the needs for successful reentry programming, it is first important to address the topic of prisoner recidivism as it corresponds with the conceptualization of reentry. As a logical outcome to an increased number of individuals being released from prisons, strains are being placed on many reentry programs resulting in larger numbers of unattended offenders. "With more offenders… being released without any supervision, the safety net is rapidly diminishing to where the criminal justice system's influence on post-release behavior is tenuous…[thus,] a larger number of offenders are being returned to prison" (Wilkinson, 2005, para. 4). This phenomenon is called recidivism. A comprehensive definition of offender recidivism is presented in two parts in Volume 17, Issue 3 of The Federal Sentencing Reporter (2005):

The first, or "primary," recidivism definition targets the first occurring of any one of the following three types of events during the offender's initial two years back in the community following the federal sentence: (a) a re-conviction for a new offense; (b) are-arrest with no conviction disposition information available on the post-release criminal history record; or (c) a supervision revocation (probation or post prison supervision). The second "re-conviction only" recidivism definition limits its focus definition to re-conviction events during the two-year follow-up period. Under this secondary definition, recidivism is measured as the first occurring re-conviction for a new offense during the offender's initial two years back in the community (Maxfield, pp. 166-170).

It is important to draw from both definitions that recidivism is the re-conviction for a new offense during the offender's initial two years back in the community following the federal sentence (Maxfield, 2005, pp. 166-170).

Possessing conceptual definitions for both prisoner reentry and recidivism, it is now possible to assess the statistics of offenders returning to society as they provide for the necessity of successful reentry programs. A major problem concerning the overwhelming numbers of offenders being released is the fact that the trends in escalating reentry are positively correlated with the statistics on recidivism. In an address at the Urban Institute in 2001, Jeremy Travis, President of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, brought up "… the troubling fact that nearly two thirds of those released from prison will be rearrested in three years, [and] forty percent sent back to prison" (personal communication, August 23). Though a logical conclusion can be made from the aforementioned statement affirming the problem of offender recidivism, it is ultimately necessary to provide empirical evidence on recidivism in order to further the arguments regarding stresses on reentry. In analyzing a study on recidivism conducted in 2003 (originally presented in a report to the U.S. Sentencing Commission in 2004) as cited in Vol. 17, Issue 3 of The Federal Sentencing Reporter, it is clear that the higher the criminal history rating of an offender, the higher the incidence of recidivism (Maxfield, 2005, pp. 166-170). A portion of the study's results are presented

> *It is important to draw from both definitions that **recidivism** is the re-conviction for a new offense during the offender's initial two years back in the community following the federal sentence (Maxfield, 2005, pp. 166-170)*

in the following graph[1] (next page):

Exhibit 1
Percent Recidivating Within Two-Years (Primary Definition),
by Criminal History Category
Recidivism Sample 2003
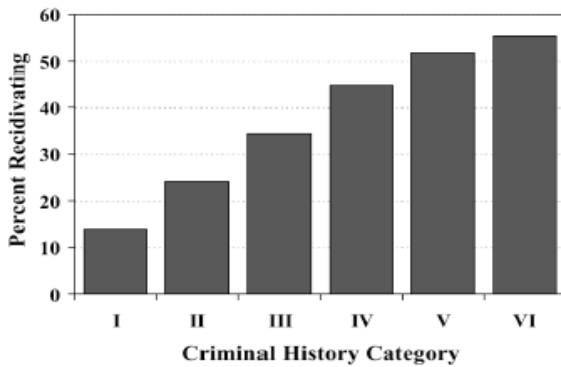
SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, FY 1992 Recidivism Sample
(U.S. census), 2003, weighted data.

In viewing the graph it is important to notice that along the vertical axis is the percentage of individuals from the sample that recidivated according to the aforementioned guidelines as cited by The Federal Sentencing Reporter as the *primary definition* of recidivism (Maxfield, 2005, pp. 166-170). "Along the horizontal axis lie six 'criminal history categories' (CHCs) designed to quantify the extent and recency of an offender's past criminal behavior…" meaning that higher the category number, the higher the risk of offender recidivism (Maxfield, 2005, pp. 166-170). From the data it is possible to discern that those individuals in Category VI with the highest criminal history rating are also the individuals who possess the highest recidivating percentages. Additionally, the same is true of those individuals in Category I; as they have the lowest criminal history rating, they are also the individuals who possess the lowest recidivating percentages.

As it becomes clear that the categories of offenders who are likely to recidivate vary based upon criminal history, it is necessary to assess some of the consequences of this issue. In an article in the Corrections Forum journal entitled: "Reducing Recidivism: The Reentry Initiative"

(2005), "The reentry of serious, high-risk offenders into communities…" is addressed as it is said to have "…long been the source of violent crime in the United States" (Anonymous, para. 1). The article states that "As more than 630,000 offenders are released from prison every year, the problem of their recidivism has become a crisis that affects all parts of a community" (Anonymous, para. 1). Returning to a point noted earlier, the article confirms that "Fewer than half of all released offenders stay out of trouble for at least 3 years after their release from prison, and many of these offenders commit serious and/or violent offenses while under parole supervision" (Anonymous, 2005, para. 1).

In addition to the assessment of adult offenders, the article, "Reducing Recidivism: The Reentry Initiative," presents a more dynamic view of offenders as it addresses the trends in juvenile crime conviction and re-conviction:

The statistics regarding juvenile offenders present a similar picture. Juveniles were involved in 16 percent of all violent crime arrests and 32 percent of all property crime arrests in 1999. Based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, an estimated 100,000 youth are released from secure and residential facilities every year and, because the length of incarceration for juveniles is shorter than for adults, a relatively greater percentage of juveniles return to the community each year. In addition, research indicates that a small percentage of juvenile offenders commit the overwhelming majority of juvenile crime. (Anonymous, 2005, para. 2)

As the situation of juvenile offenders is relatively similar to that of adult offenders, it is extremely plausible to assume that within the scope of juvenile justice, offenders possess a comparable tendency for recidivism. In analyzing each side

of the issue in the previous article it is logical to conclude that as high numbers of offenders are being released into society (both juvenile and adult), in conjunction with the high probabilities for recidivism, ultimately, much strain is being placed on communities and, in turn, on federal agencies.

Understanding the Implications for Strain on Federal and Correctional Programs

Having now conceptualized the problems of both reentry and recidivism, it is important to reassess the consequences of each topic through an analysis of the stresses they place on federal correctional systems when acting together as compounding variables. In his address, "Prisoner Reentry Seen through a Community Lens," Jeremy Travis (2001) highlights this problem in saying that such federal programs as "The probation and parole agencies that have been traditionally responsible for assisting…[offenders] in their transition from detention to freedom have suffered budget reductions, causing caseloads to rise" (personal communication, August 23). Travis affirms that "These agencies have also experienced a crisis of identity, as they struggle to simultaneously provide surveillance and services" for released offenders in order to prevent the evident problem of recidivism (personal communication, August 23, 2001). Additionally, considering that "The fourfold increase in the rates of incarceration is not evenly distributed across America's communities—[that] it is concentrated in...[the] particularly poor communities of color," it is obvious that the strain on communities reflects the strain on federal agencies (Jeremy Travis, personal communication, August 23, 2001). In providing for the validity of his assertions, Travis examines the results of a study in Cleveland Ohio conducted by J.P. Lynch and W.J. Sabol in the Urban Institute *Crime Policy Report*:

- Three percent of the county's block groups accounted for about twenty percent of the state's prisoners.

- Looking at the block groups with high rates of people incarcerated, on any given day 1.5% of the population was in prison.
- For black men between the ages of 18 and 29, the one-day incarceration rate was between eight and fifteen percent.
- Looking at the 48 block groups in Cleveland with high rates of incarceration, between 350 and 700 offenders will return home from prison to those blocks each year. (personal communication, August 23, 2001)

In giving the following data Travis also presents the results from a 1999 study in New York conducted by Eric Cadora and Charles Swartz for the Community Justice Project at the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services (CASES):

- In certain neighborhoods in Brooklyn, New York, one out of eight parenting-age males is admitted to jail or prison in a single year.
- Eleven percent of the city blocks in Brooklyn account for twenty percent of the population, yet are home to fifty percent of the parolees.
- When one calculates the cost of incarcerating these individuals, [he]…realize[s] the taxpayers of New York State spend up to $3 million a year to house and feed the young men on a single block, but the housing… [being paid] for is a prison or a jail. (Jeremy Travis, personal communication, August 23, 2001)

To sum up the points made in an analysis of his data, Travis states that "…the aggressive cycle of arrest, removal, incarceration and reentry is highly concentrated in communities that are already facing the enormous challenges of poverty, crime, disinvestment and inadequate social services" (personal communication, August 23, 2001). The facts taken from the studies of both Cleveland and New York serve to further the assessment of the

problematic elements of reentry as they present statistics that become probable components serving to increase offender recidivism. Ultimately, the data above shows concrete examples providing for the implications to strains placed on communities that, in turn, translate into strains on federal agencies.

Before moving into the discussion regarding the necessity of community involvement in the reentry process as it corresponds to each of the aforementioned topics, it is first important to assess a major confounding factor concerning the actual data on crime. Though conflicting evidence has not been constantly assessed due to the topics up to this point being predominantly definitional and conceptual in nature, the fact still stands that any argument can be undermined. It is clear that the arguments and corresponding data presented thus far have solely been addressed to exposing the fact that as more offenders return to society, there are indeed a significant number of offenders who, at the same time, return to prison. However, in examining the current crime rates of the United States it is evident that there are comparative improvements being made in the legal system as the national statistics on crime indicate a trend of steady decline since the mid 1990s. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics in their National Crime Victimization Survey (2004), "Violent crime rates [have] declined since 1994, reaching the lowest level ever recorded in 2004" (Bureau of Justice Statistics). Similarly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report shows that both violent and property crimes had decreased from 1995 to 2004 as the rates of each had fallen thirty-two percent (violent crime), and twenty-three point four percent (property crime) (BJS, 2004). The following graphical representations depict the results for violent and property crime rates given in the National Crime Victimization Survey (2004)[1]:

Violent crime rates
Adjusted victimization rate
per 1,000 persons age 12 and over
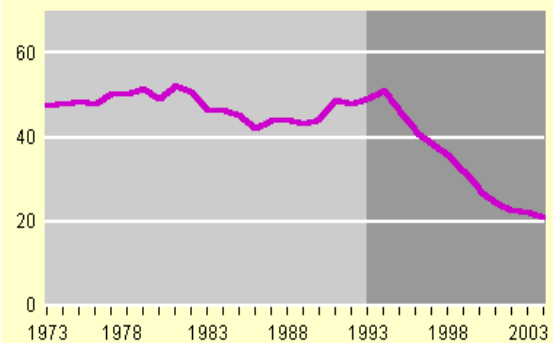
Property crime rates
Adjusted victimization rate
per 1,000 households
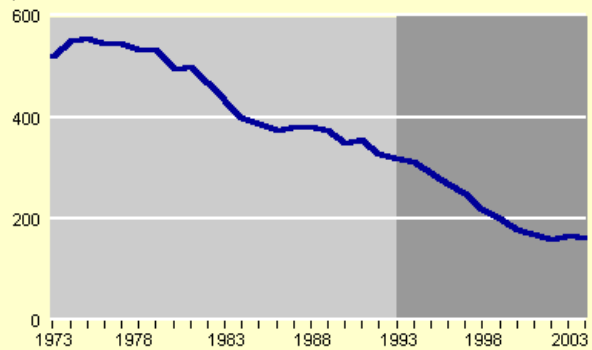
SOURCE: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/viort.htm.   (2004).
Retrieved December 4, 2005, from the Bureau of Justice Statistics National
Crime Victimization Survey.

In analyzing the graphs it is clear that as the rates of violent crime have declined since 1994, there has also been a similar trend in the rates of property crime as they have fallen dramatically since 1975, and currently appear to be leveling off (BJS, 2004). Thus, in taking the data on recent crime rates in conjunction with the cited arguments concerning reentry and recidivism, at this point it becomes vital to view both issues within the appropriate contexts of each other. Therefore, in analyzing both issues, even as the crime rates in the United States are indeed improving at record levels, it is necessary to note that "…releases from confinement continue to increase at record levels" as well. (Wilkinson, 2005, para. 1)

The Necessity of Engaging Communities to Foster Successful Reentry Programs

As it has been established in the aforementioned arguments that a multitude of strains are being placed on federal correctional agencies in light of the increasing issues of offender reentry and recidivism, "…the development, maintenance and influence of community providers in the reentry process has become more paramount" (Wilkinson, 2005, para. 1). To examine the role of communities in reentry it is important to establish what types of services are most valuable to offenders. In order to do this, an assessment must first be made inquiring as to what needs and problems the offenders' possess regarding rehabilitation and reintegration into society. In an article entitled "'Step Down Programs': The Missing Link in Successful Inmate Reentry," Dr. Ralph Fretz (2005), Director of Assessment for Community Education Centers, provides an example of the problems that offenders face as they are to reenter society:

A snapshot of offenders expected to be released in 1999 included the following alarming statistics from BJS: 83.9 percent were involved with drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense, 24.9 percent were alcohol dependent, 24.8 percent had used drugs intravenously and 20.9 percent committed the offense for money or drugs. In terms of criminal history, 56 percent of the released offenders had one or more prior incarcerations with 25 percent having had three or more prior incarcerations, 54 percent were on community supervision (parole or probation) at the time of the arrest and 33 percent had been convicted of a violent offense. In terms of other needs, 14.3 percent of the released offenders were categorized as mentally ill and 11.6 percent were homeless at the time of arrest. (Characteristics of Released Offenders section, para. 1; "Dr. Ralph Fretz," 2005)

Given the overwhelming percentages of offenders who confront such a variety of issues as addictions, extensive criminal histories, and mental or psychological problems, it is clear that there are hardly enough federal correctional resources available to allocate to reentry as it is already facing problems aside from this current issue. Thus, in order to disperse the responsibilities in providing resources to ex-offenders, extensive community involvement in reentry must be offered as a corollary to the inherent difficulties being confronted by offenders. It is ultimately necessary to utilize reentry programs that will treat specific issues as they are faced by the individual.

In another article by Reginald Wilkinson coauthored with Edward Rhine (2005) entitled, "Confronting Recidivism: Inmate Reentry and the Second Chance Act of 2005," Wilkinson and Rhine analyze The Second Chance Act as it is prevalent to the community roles in providing for the unique problems that offenders face with reentry. In their article, Wilkinson and Rhine state the purpose of The Second Chance Act and the implications it provides for the necessity of community involvement in reentry:

The Second Chance Act of 2005: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention, recognizes the many complex issues affecting individuals released from prison or jail that must be addressed to ensure that they are not rearrested after their return to the community. The legislation, which encourages state and local governments to craft solutions that span agencies and engage community-based partners, was introduced in the House of Representatives. (2005, Confronting Recidivism section para. 1)

In addition to providing its purpose, Wilkinson and Rhine state that the objectives of The Second Chance Act regarding "Reentry planning draw on a variety of risk and needs assessment tools for prioritizing programming and service delivery

as offenders move through the system" (2005, Viewing Reentry Holistically section, para. 2). This assessment of offender risks and needs is precisely the approach that needs to be taken in order to create successful reentry programs.

An Overview of Community Programming Involved in Reentry

As the implementation of need-based programming in offender reentry becomes vital to its success, it is important to cover the types of programs that help offenders avoid recidivism as they return to their communities equipped with the tools to be productive and law-abiding citizens. In assessing the key initiatives of reentry, Wilkerson (2005) makes the following statement regarding the necessity of offender re-employment:

It has been well established that providing opportunities to improve educational and work-related skills can reduce the risk of future offending. Further, some have argued that employability is related to criminal involvement considering that a significant number of offenders come to prison with poor work histories. Therefore, it is vital that correctional agencies work with community organizations whose expertise involves employment readiness, workplace culture and knowledge of job opportunities that commences at the outset of an offender's incarceration, thus preparing him or her for meaningful future endeavors. (What Works section, para. 1)

Though the integration of ex-offenders into the workplace is vital to fostering their feelings of efficacy and worth in the community, a major drawback relating to this issue is the fact that "Traditionally, many employers have been reluctant to hire former offenders due to the perceived risks and potential public backlash to the company" (Wilkinson, 2005, What Works section, para. 3). "However…," Wilkinson affirms that, "…corrections and the business community must

work together to help overcome these barriers" and make cooperative efforts to ensure the successes in offender reentry (2005, What Works section, para. 3).

"Leveraging pro-social support through the community is another venue…," Wilkerson says, "…that aids in the reentry process as offenders attempt to re-establish connections to their support systems" (2005, What Works section, para. 4). In analyzing the necessity of pro-social support, Wilkerson (2005) provides an assessment of these systems as they provide important implications for reentry:

As an increasing number of offenders begin to reenter the community, the importance of providing pro-social support through nonprofit groups or organizations, such as faith-based organizations, can help to alleviate the uncertainty prevalent in many newly released offenders. Developing relationships with community organizations to provide mentoring and peer support to offenders is an area that has shown promise and has recently gained support through the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative that includes the provision of mentoring services. (What Works section, para. 4)

Pro-social support systems ultimately provide ex-offenders with a sense of confidence in the prospects of reentry as they are able to receive guidance and support from involved members of the community. This positive reinforcement is a key element to the success of reentry programming due to the fact that "…every interaction with an inmate is a chance to teach that person something positive, whether it be how to communicate clearly, effectively interact with another person or solve problems constructively" (Gnall & Zajac, 2005, Promoting Effective Offender Assessment section, para. 2)

Finally, as it ties into the concept of pro-social support systems, it is important to assess

perhaps the most vital component of offender reintegration into society: families. As "It has become increasingly apparent that offenders have difficulty reentering the family structure they left behind prior to being incarcerated…," it is necessary to hold family reunification in the highest regard in that strong and supportive communities are based on the concept of family (Wilkinson,

> *It is necessary to hold family reunification in the hightest regard in that strong and supportive communities are based on the concept of family. (Wilkinson, 2005, Dispersing Responsibility section, para. 2).*

2005, Dispersing Responsibility section, para. 2). Wilkinson (2005) provides evidence that family reunification initiatives produce effective results:

> Research has suggested that offenders who discontinue crime are socially bonded to family and/or significant others, show characteristics that include those that are embedded in structured routines, and have used available resources and social support systems for their relationships while under supervision. (What Works section, para. 4)

In examining the benefits of familial reunification on the rehabilitation effort of an offender, it is important to assess difficulties that may derive from this concept as well. Wilkinson states that, "The adjustment back into family life for an offender can create further problems that, if left unattended and without intervention, may produce negative outcomes that make other reentry initiatives ineffective" (2005, Mending Families section, para. 2). As a logical consequence to the aforementioned assertion, Wilkerson provides for a question relating to the challenges that will be faced as reentry will inevitably propose difficulties:

> In essence, the success or failure of any single reentry initiative designed to impact a particular risk factor is not mutually exclusive to another and can determine the outcome of other initiatives geared toward the offender. In other words, if an offender is having a difficult time adjusting back into a relationship with his or her spouse or child, how engaged or encouraged will the offender be to successfully participate in an education or job skills program? (2005, Mending Families section, para. 2)

Though this is indeed one of the many challenges that will be faced by offenders returning to society, it is but a small factor in the midst of a supportive community that is geared toward success as it is engaged in every aspect of the reentry and rehabilitation process for the offender.

Taking into account the multifaceted information on the overwhelming numbers of offenders returning to society; the statistics indicating high probabilities of recidivism; and the consequential strains placed on federal and correctional resources, it is ultimately necessary for the community to become engaged in the rehabilitation of ex-offenders. In conjunction with this; in implementing the involvement of community providers in the reentry effort, it is indeed imperative to establish an operational foundation for offender success by providing for cooperative efforts with businesses, pro-social support systems, and family reunification initiatives that will serve to give ex-offenders a sense of efficacy in the community as reformed, productive, and law abiding citizens.

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Generation of Hydrogen from the Water Gas Shift Reaction and Steam Reforormaton of Hydrocarbons

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Cody is a senior Chemistry major from Camas, Washington. He is active in the Corps of Cadets and currently serves as the Fourth Battalion Athletic Officer. Cody has earned Dean's List seven times and Gold Stars twice in his time at The Citadel. He is the vice president and a captain of the Rugby Club, vice president of the American Chemical Society at The Citadel, and a member of the Summerall Guards. In the fall following graduation, Cody will be attending graduate school where he will focus on material sciences chemistry.

The water-gas-shift-reaction (WGSR) is a well established process for the generation of hydrogen that can potentially meet future energy needs. Hydrogen formed from the WGSR is currently used for the hydrogenation of petroleum and in the food industry for hydrogenation of vegetable oils and fats. Further investigation of H_2 production as a fuel is occurring for the generation of electricity in fuel cell vehicles and small portable devices. The production of hydrogen is an expensive process compared to the manufacture of hydrocarbon fuels and transportation of the explosive gas remains a considerable hazard. Although the WGSR has been around since its

conception by Italian physicist Felice Fontana in the eighteenth century, the production of H_2 is still limited largely by the energy required to break hydrogen bonds and isolate H_2 gas. Metal and metal oxide catalysts have been used successfully to lower the activation energy of the WGSR and steam reformation and further investigation into new catalysts is being conducted to develop less energy intensive processes. Carbon based matter to form the necessary CO for the WGSR can be obtained from a variety of carbon sources including natural gas, biomass, and sewage waste. Similar processes have also been developed using steam reformation for the generation of H_2 and CH_3OH for energy applications in fuel cell vehicles and can be used in fuel cells and low density batteries. Enhancing production of H_2 and CH_3OH from the WGSR and similar steam reformation processes on metal and metal oxide surfaces offers great potential for H_2 production and use as a source of energy.

The WGSR was first observed by Italian physicist Felice Fontana in 1780 when he reacted CO with steam to generate CO_2 and H_2 gases.[1]

$$CO + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CO_2 + H_2$$
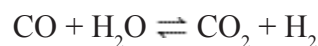
The earliest application of the WGSR was employed to produce lighter than air H_2 gas for hot-air balloons. Balloons were first used by the French late in the 18th century for military reconnaissance in the Battle of Fleurus. In the American Civil War, Thaddeus Lowe is credited with the first use of portable hydrogen generators to provide lift for air balloons in the Army Balloon Corp.[2] The hydrogen generators passed steam over coal and the gases produced lifted the balloons. Based on the WGSR, similar processes using steam were also developed including the Haber process, which uses nitrogen from the atmosphere to produce ammonia and steam reformation of hydrocarbon's to yield H_2 gas. Synthesis gas, or syngas, consists of varying amounts of CO, CO_2, and H_2 products of the WGSR. Syngas was once referred to as town gas and was used in city pipelines for

street lamps and heating as early as 1826 before electricity and natural gas became more prevalent in the 1900's.[3] The WGSR in the 20th century and in present times is widely used to generate H_2 gas for the hydrogenation of petroleum and vegetable oils and fats in the food industry. Hydrogenation of organic compounds breaks carbon-carbon double bonds and binds additional H_2 atoms to carbon to maximize the H_2 content of a molecule. The WGSR is widely used to maximize hydrogen content in gasoline and accounts for 15% of the energy in liquid fuels.

The activation energy of the WGSR and steam reformation is reduced with the use of metal and metal oxide catalysts to make production of H_2 a more feasible and less expensive process. Hydrogen and hydrocarbons containing H_2 atoms can be adsorbed on metal surfaces. There are over 50 metals capable of adsorbing H_2, mainly transition group elements. Catalysts increase the rate of reaction and decrease the enthalpy of formation of the products of the reaction. One type of catalyst is a homogeneous catalyst, which exists in one phase; typically gaseous or liquid states.[4] Most catalysts used for the WGSR and steam reformation are heterogeneous, in which the catalyst is a solid and there is liquid or gas reagents. Metal surfaces can exist as a single metal, alloys, or as metal oxides. Metal surfaces are often supported by another type of metal surface to induce favorable surface properties allowing for greater adsorption. When H_2 is adsorbed on a surface it forms weak bonds with the metal atoms and molecules will tend to bond to higher coordination sites because there are more metal atoms trying to form H_2 bonds with the molecule. The lower-occupied-molecular-orbital of the adsorbed molecule takes on electrons from the metal surface when enough energy is applied to the system, reducing the energy needed for the WGSR and steam reformation. For example, Ru supports on glycerin can produce CH_4 at 600°C during steam reformation, whereas glycerin reacting on the surface Y_2O_3 supported by Ru on lowers the temperature for the formation of CH_4 to 500°C.[5] Heavy metals can be used to catalyze

reactions industrially in a stationary application when weight is not an issue. However, light-weight metal catalysts are desired for mobile applications such as those in fuel cell vehicles or portable devices. Metals must have properties allowing high adsorption and desorption rates of H_2 for fuel cell devices, in which light metals are preferable. Catalysts must also have a low enthalpy of formation of H_2 to keep energy requirements to a minimum. Metals and metal alloys can be manufactured as thin films, as only the surface is needed for reaction. The structures of metal surfaces are closed-packed and manufacturing thin film surfaces by mechanical alloying will allow more space for adsorption and desertion of molecules.[6]

New catalysts are emerging as increased investigation for fuel cell technologies intensifies. The most common historical catalyst used in conjunction with the WGSR and steam reformation is Fe_2O_3.[5] Iron oxide and ZnO supported on Cu are both used in modern industry to catalyze the WGSR and steam reformation of hydrocarbons. Nevertheless, investigation for better performing catalysts, especially light-weight catalysts, is ongoing and has an ever increasing importance. An infamous example of an impracticable storage system for H_2 is the Fe/Ti alloy used in a Daimler-Chrysler fuel cell vehicle. The Fe/Ti alloy held an equivalent energy capacity of gasoline but was twice the volume of a gas tank and 20 times the weight of an equivalent amount of gasoline. One promising surface for fuel cell vehicle application is Al_2O_3 for its light-weight and high energy density.[6] Another potential catalyst is Mg which is widely investigated for its ability to adsorb a high percent weight of H_2 at 7.6% although Mg also requires a large enthalpy of formation to desorb H_2 due to strong hydrogen bonding.[8] An Mg alloy can offer more favorable properties to allow H_2 to desorb from a surface with a reduced enthalpy of formation. Magnesium alloys formed with Cu and Ni have a low enthalpy of formation of H_2 but also decrease the percent weight of H_2 that can be desorbed to 3.6%.[7] Magnesium combined with

noble metals that make up a small percentage of the alloys weight such as Ag, Au, Pb, Rh, Ir, and Pt can create a surface that is resistant to corrosion and is catalytically active. The activity of the noble metals generally decreases down a group on the periodic table. For example, catalytic activity in Group 10 elements decreases from Ni to Pd to Pt. Catalytic activity also depends on the reagents used in a reaction. In glycerin conversion, Ru ≈ Rh > Ni > Ir > Co > Pt > Pd > Fe, compared to the steam reformation of CH_4 where catalytic activity is similar but decreases from Ru ≈ Rh > Ni > Ir > Pt ≈ Pd >> Co ≈ Fe.

Carbon monoxide for the WGSR can be obtained from virtually any carbon source subjected to pyrolysis and gasification. Carbon monoxide is produced when carbon based matter is combusted in an oxygen deficient environment. Volatile gases are released when the carbon based matter is heated and char and tar are the remaining products in the procedure of pyrolysis. Gasification occurs when the char or tar reacts with CO_2 and steam to form syngas.[7]

$$C + CO_2 \rightleftharpoons 2CO$$

$$C + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO + H_2$$

$$CO_2 + H_2 \rightleftharpoons CO + H_2O$$
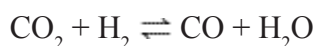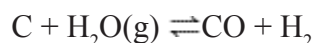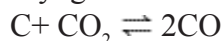
The above process is characteristic of the WGSR and the CO end product is reacted with steam for H_2 generation. Coal has historically been used in the WGSR to form syngas but biomass from agriculture and forestry as well as sewage sludge can also be used to yield CO gas. Biomass from a variety of sources including legume straw, pine sawdust, tobacco stock, apricot stone, and sewage sledge are common waste products in forestry and agriculture that can be used to generate syngas.[7] Other renewable agricultural resources such as

corn and sugarcane can also be produced in mass to meet H_2 production needs.
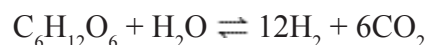
Biomass is typically composed of cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin.[8] When cellulose is combusted, tar and CO gas are the main byproducts. Cellulose's major product produced when subjected to pyrolysis is tar, which consists of levoglucosan. The levoglucosan structure consists of aldehydes, ketones, organic acids, water, and char. Hemicellulose is reduced to xylan when pyrolysis is performed and consists of mainly tar, water, and some char. A less substantial product yielded with pyrolysis in lignin, which mainly consists of char. Given the varying organic structures of different types of biomass, the gas yield will vary depending on the type of biomass source. Understanding reactions with varying amounts of tar and char is crucial to developing an efficient process to generate CO and H_2. As gas yields increase with the addition of steam, tar and char yields decrease; favoring the formation of H_2. A decrease in biomass particle size increases gas yields and decreases tar, water, and char yields. Because of the high yields of tar associated with biomass pyrolysis, carrying out the process of CO production can also be done by combining coal and biomass residues. Pyrolysis and gasification of coal are common methods to produce H_2 and the addition of biomass to coal can reduce CO_2 yields and overall reduce material costs of using coal alone.

Steam reformation is a similar reaction to the WGSR and uses steam with hydrocarbons to produce H_2. Cellulose from sugarcane consists of glucose and fructose which can be reacted with steam to form H_2 and CO_2.[8]

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons 12H_2 + 6CO_2$$

> *Coal has historically been used in the WGSR to form syngas but biomass from agriculture and forestry as well as sewage sludge can alos be used to yield CO gas.*
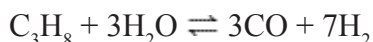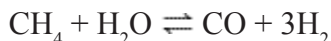
Hydrogen can also be produced from steam reformation of natural gas as it mainly consists of CH_4. Methane is the main component of natural gas and can also be produced synthetically via steam reformation. Likewise, steam reformation of a hydrocarbon such as propane also yields H_2 and CO gases.[9]

$$CH_4 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CO + 3H_2$$

$$C_3H_8 + 3H_2O \rightleftharpoons 3CO + 7H_2$$

Methanol is also produced from steam reformation of CH_4. Hydrocarbons such as CH_4 gas and liquid CH_3OH can be stored more densely than pure H_2 and provide a convenient means of storing H_2 for fuel cell vehicles.

$$CO + H_2 \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH$$

$$CH_3OH + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CO_2 + 3H_2$$
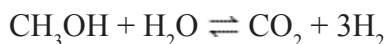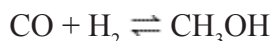
The steam reformation of CH_3OH requires considerably less energy at $50 KJmol^{-1}$ in the absence of a catalyst compared to other hydrocarbons such as CH_4 requiring $206 KJmol^{-1}$ and C_3H_8 requiring $488 KJmol^{-1}$.[9]

Hydrogen produced from steam reformation and the WGSR have potential uses in fuel cells and fuel cell micro-battery applications. Lithium ion batteries are currently the lightest mass produced batteries marketed. Nevertheless, lithium ion batteries limit the size of portable devices and energy capacity in vehicles. Conversely, pure H_2 as a fuel is limited by its low density and difficulty in storage. Hydrogen produced from the WGSR can be used in proton exchange membrane fuel cells either by storage of pure hydrogen or by a portable WGSR process. Obtaining H_2 from hydrocarbons such as CH_4 and CH_3OH is accomplished with a portable steam reforming reactor and the remaining CO gas can be used as a fuel cell micro-reactor that carries out the WGSR to produce more H_2 as well as remove inhibiting CO from a catalysts surface.[9] In the absence of a WGSR micro-reactor, a CeO_4 catalyst has a low CO chemisorption and catalyzes a reaction uninhibited by CO on its surface.[10]

Hydrogen generation is currently more expensive than an equivalent amount of energy from gasoline or electricity but offers future potential in new methods of energy generation and the high efficiency of hydrogen fuel cells. The production of H_2 can be achieved through electrolysis of water or diffusion of hydrocarbons on metal surfaces, although it is more energy efficient and practical to put electrical energy into the power grid than to produce H_2 from electrolysis. One kilogram of H_2 approximately has the same energy capacity as one gallon of gasoline and whole sales for approximately two dollars per kilogram. Motor Trend magazine suggests that H_2 on a consumer market would cost about $3.50 per kilogram while electrolysis would costs $6.50 per kilogram.[11] However, improved catalysts and improved production methods could lower the cost of H_2 to around $3 per kilogram. Futhermore, internal combustion engines operating on gasoline are limited by the Carnot Cycle and are typically 20-30% efficient whereas proton exchange membrane fuel cells are up to 40-50% efficient.[12] Production of H_2 from natural gas is the least expensive method of production followed by pyrolysis and gasification of coal and biomass.

In conclusion, the WGSR and steam reformation of hydrocarbon's are the most practical and efficient methods of generating H_2 gas. Hydrogen generation from carbon-based matter is less expensive than the electrolysis of water. Furthermore, the WGSR and steam reformation on metal and metal alloy catalyst surfaces reduces the energy to produce H_2 significantly. Current knowledge of carbon sources, both renewable and from fossil fuels, as well as further investigation of catalyst's can produce H_2 yields in comparable price ranges with gasoline for an equivalent amount of energy. The WGSR and steam reformation can be used in mobile reactors in fuel cell vehicles and portable micro-reactors to generate H_2. Additional investigation into generating H_2 will undoubtedly reduce consumption and demand of gasoline and provide more affordable means of meeting energy needs in the future.

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How Succeeding in 4th Generation Warfare Has Increased the Need for Reciprocal Understanding in Today's Military

Douglas J. Schmid

Douglas Schmid was born in Arlington, WI. After graduation from high school he departed for Marine Recruit training in Parris Island. During his time at the Citadel he has taken advantage of several non-academic educational opportunities: he worked at The Turner Foundation as an Advertising and Education Analyst, for Congressman Rob Portman of Ohio as a SC Fellow, for the Australian National University as a Research assistant, and for the Office of Force Transformation in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Doug deployed briefly to Haiti, and he will be commissioned as an officer in May. He has received numerous awards including the Truman Scholarship, and he is a member of several on-campus organizations. He currently serves as the Company Commander for Charlie Company. He looks forward to his marriage in May, and pursuing his Master's in International Relations from the Australian National University.

Abstract

In western warfare it has been common practice to dehumanize one's enemy in warfare. This dehumanization has led to torture, and poor decision-making with respect to culture throughout history, simply because it is easier to cope mentally. Since the advent of ideological warfare, understanding and humanizing one's enemy has become increasingly important. The problems in Abu Ghureib, the legal black hole in Guantanamo Bay, and the basing of troops in Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield have sent up ideological exclamations throughout the Muslim world. These events have sent the United States backward in the War on Terror. Unless the Navy- Marine Corps team begins to address more adequately these ideological concerns, they will not be fulfilling their ethical commitment as human beings or their commitment to the American people to be the best fighting force possible.

"Therefore I say: 'Know the enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles you will never be in peril.'"[1]

-Sun Tsu

History of Dehumanization in Western Warfare

Expediency Western Warfare

Since the dawn of western warfare, warriors have dehumanized their enemies because it is easier on their psyches. In *The Iliad,* Achilles dragged Hector back to the Achaean ships with a leather thong threaded through his ankles to desecrate his body after killing him. The Romans marched back through the Triumphal Arch after every campaign to remind the soldiers that they were crossing the threshold of what they considered to be civilization. While in civilization, they were not allowed to act the same way that they did to their enemies in wartime. Throughout history, it has been the practice of Western armies to treat their opponents as culturally and personally inferior so that they can treat them as subhuman.

Devaluing, dehumanizing, and degrading one's enemy is understandable. Killing "barbarians" is easier than killing citizens. Dehumanization allows warriors to have a perceived moral as well as physical superiority to their opponents and

adds to esprit de corps. Since the victors write treaties and history books, this bias has post facto validation. From a commander's perspective, in warfare prior to the Mao's revolution, cultural insensitivity had pronounced advantages.

Notwithstanding these advantages, dehumanization of enemies has led to war crimes. The tragedies at Auschwitz-Birkenau were founded on a belief that Jews, homosexuals, and Gypsies were subhuman. In response to this type of atrocity, the Geneva Convention was updated to assure a minimum standard of care is provided to prisoners.

The problem of expediency is critical here. Commanders realize that it is much easier to control the outcome of the battle if their people feel they have a moral as well as technological superiority. Commanders are trying to make the best fighting force that they can. They are fulfilling the combination of Platonic[2] and Nietzschian[3] calls to make their organization the best that it can be.

Ethical Problems of Dehumanization

Ethically, dehumanizing one's opponents has always violated the ethic of reciprocity. Morally, seeing people as subhuman removes the typical Judeo-Christian constraint of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Yet, the dehumanizing does not release a warrior from the practical ethic of reciprocity. The existentialist/ethicist Sartre[4] explained this ethic by saying that in every action that a person does, he hopes that the same action could be replicated by every person within society in the same circumstances ad infinitum. For instance, if a warrior holds his opponent hostage he should believe that all of the actions that he takes with that prisoner could be duplicated by every person in that circumstance forever. Were their roles reversed, the warrior would want the same actions done to him no

> *Were their roles reversed, the warrior would want the same actions done to him no matter how he was perceived by his captor. This is ethical reciprocity.*

matter how he was perceived by his captor. This is ethical reciprocity.

Service members would want to be thought of as people with their own aspirations and dreams if they were to fall into captivity. They would hope that every right afforded to them by the Geneva Convention were practiced. No service member would want to be tortured, abused, or robbed of dignity. If those service members were again civilians and their country was invaded there is no doubt that they would hope that the conscience of the invaders would cause them to destroy no more than their mission required.

Disjoint: Ethic of Reciprocity and Drive for Success

It seems that it may be expedient for commanders in maneuver warfare to encourage dehumanization of the enemy, but it is ethically unsound. Aristotle's[5] call to make a society that will allow a person to be both a successful and a good person was not fulfilled in ideal maneuver warfare.

In maneuver warfare, what commanders ought to have done—recognized their enemies as people—was not aligned with what commanders wanted to do—relieve the problems that arise from killing other people and thinking of them as human beings.

Advent of Fourth Generation Warfare

Hammes[6] has declared that fourth generation warfare (4GW) is essentially political/ideological warfare. The first (and continuing) feature of this type of warfare is building ideological strength prior to combat. Success in this breed of warfare will no longer be defined in terms of body counts, but softer metrics such as political support and goodwill.

When building political strength, fourth

generation warriors will seize on virtually anything that can be construed as impropriety on the part of their enemies to bolster their agenda. The United States is currently engaged in an ideological conflict with the insurgents in Iraq. The media within the Muslim world has seized upon the improper behavior of service members and helped to shore up the support for the insurgents in Iraq.

The atrocities at Abu Ghureib enraged the Muslim world; the Syrian Minister for Expatriate Affairs was quoted as saying,

"It is the American administration's supercilious view of the Arabs and Muslims, particularly after the events of September 11, and the racist campaign against Islam and the Muslims in Europe … that leads to crimes of this kind."[7]

Similar sentiments are echoed from the Muslim world about the detention of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba:

"The US, in the early 21st century, reestablished a detention camp in Cuba, which is very much like the Nazi camps, and where they [incarcerate] those whom they label enemy combatants."[8]

Whether it is legally sound or not to put people in a legal black hole, the perception that Americans have moved these prisoners into isolation to torture them and the perception that Americans had a morally superior worldview of themselves has harmed the mission on the ideological front of the War on Terror.

A similar backlash can be expected from the revelation in the *New York Times* about the existence of "The Black Room:"[9] an extralegal facility outside of Baghdad International Airport used to brutally interrogate prisoners.

Clearly, the military has been set back by these actions. The military is still fighting with the dehumanization concept that it developed in maneuver warfare. Nagl's[10] description of the slow institutional learning that plagued the military in Vietnam is applicable to current 4GW conflicts. The outdated understanding of the center of gravity in warfare being physical rather than ideological has made the military less effective in 4GW.

None of the examples mentioned above broach the issue of the dearth of proactive capabilities in the military to fight ideological warfare. All of the Marine Corps Civil Affairs units and most of the Marine Corps Psychological Operations units remain in the reserves. These units are the only units currently trained to focus on the ideological center of gravity.

Commanders still undoubtedly want their forces to be as successful as they can be, yet to be effective in 4GW conflicts, forces cannot be culturally uninformed.

Solutions

The military must understand the cultures that it will face. This will reduce the likelihood of war crimes, mitigate the loss of political support, create more sensitive rules of engagement, and aid future commanders in operational planning, showing them that the enemy's current critical vulnerabilities may be cultural rather than physical. Proactive ideological warfare should not be restricted to Civil Affairs.

Every combatant in Operation Iraqi Freedom, and in every 4GW conflict in the future, should have a working knowledge of the language, culture, religion, and local pubic officials in their area of operations.

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The metrics for success on this issue should be soft. When commanders no longer hear the Iraqis referred to colloquially as "camel-jockeys," and "towel heads" they will know that these efforts have been successful.

A seminar-style educational experience should be used to educate senior commanders and senior non-commissioned officers in which they are encouraged to educate their charges without trying to teach to the test.

Conclusion

Clearly, malingering maneuver warfare biases have led to setbacks on the ideological front in the War on Terror. Because of 4GW, what western warriors ought to do (recognize their enemies' humanity) has aligned with what commanders want to do (make the best fighting force possible). Ethical behavior was now aligned with what needs to be done. A systemic commitment from the Navy-Marine Corps team and a personal commitment from the officer corps to must be made to fulfill Sun Tsu's maxim, "Therefore I say: 'Know the enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles you will never be in peril.'"

Notes

[1] Sun Tsu. *The Art of War*, Trans. Griffith. New York City. 1963 Pg 84

[2] Plato, *The Republic,* Book III Trans. Tschemplik, 2000

[3] Friedrich Nietzsche, *The Gay Science*, Aphorism 55 Trans. Kaufmann, 1974. New York City

[4] Jean-Paul Sartre, *Being and Nothingness: An Essay on Phenomenological Ontology* Trans. Hazel E. Barns 1956, New York City Pg. 555

[5] Aristotle, *Politics,* Trans. Barker and Stalley, 2000 New York City, Book III Chapter 2, 4, 6-7

[6] Thomas X. Hammes. *The Sling and the Stone On War in the 21st Century*. St. Paul, 2004

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The Gallic Wars

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Abstract

In the years 58 to 50 B.C., one of history's most powerful and effective military leaders, Julius Caesar, led a military campaign in Gaul. Through this conquest Caesar would not only Romanize Gaul and its people, but initiate the decline of the Roman Republic and the birth of the Roman Empire. In addition, the conquest also brought light to a section of Europe that until then had been unknown to the Mediterranean. Gaul had become a powerful and advanced civilization; one that until Caesar's arrival had remained relatively untouched by Roman conquerors. Caesar's conquest in Gaul opened an entire civilization to Roman influence, demonstrated a new level of military campaigning, and provided a crucial stepping stone in Caesar's rise to power.

Early History of Gaul

The land of Gaul consisted mostly of modern France, Belgium, the Rhineland, and a portion of the Netherlands and Switzerland (Brogan, 2). In Caesar's famous book relating his conquests in Gaul, The Gallic War, he stated that "Gaul as a whole consists of three separate parts; one is inhabited by the Belgae, another by the Aquitani and the third by the people we call Gauls, though in their own language they are called Celts." (Caesar, 17) During the third century B.C., the Celts presided over 800,000 square miles of Europe, from Ireland to the Black Sea (Jimenez, 28). They were divided into tribes, each with their own distinct personality and dialect of a common language, Gallic. In fact, there were actually sixty tribes in outer Gaul, called Gallia Comata (Brogan, 66). During the La Tene period, from 450 B.C. until the Roman campaigns in the first century, the Gallic peoples had adapted the type of open settlement called the *oppida*, or town, which often covered hundreds of acres. The advanced Celtic society also placed a large emphasis on the rights and importance of women in their society, something quite foreign to the other 'more civilized' cultures of the time. Through the excavation of burial sites historians have learned that Celts during the La Tene period took part in unique artistic developments in both metal forging and poetry (Cunliffe, 19). But the heart of Celtic life is understood to be "grounded on relationships of family, clan and tribe, and on obligations based on economic needs and personal loyalties" (Jimenez, 32-34). The Celts were a civilization that had grown throughout Europe because of their loyalty to each other and ability to grow and adapt to their environment. These barbarian peoples managed to create a widespread and advanced culture very different but comparable to that of Rome's.

The most important characteristic of the Celts in Caesar's eyes was not their cultural identity, but their skill on the battlefield. Although the Celts often fought battles in the typical phalanx formation, they were also excellent horsemen. The Celtic cavalry had been recruited by the Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians because they knew that the Celts' superior ability would give them a unique advantage in battle. Celtic tribes made

excellent use of the chariot as well. In fact, the war chariot, *carrum* in Latin, is also believed to have come from the Celts (Jimenez, 34-35). Romans had purposefully avoided the Celts because of their warrior mentality as well as advanced weaponry and tactics until the arrival of Caesar. A Gallic tribe called the Senones had even sacked Rome in 386 B.C. (Jimenez, 28). Two hundred years later in 192 B.C. the Romans defeated a Gallic tribe for the first time, therefore claiming the rest of northern Italy, also called Nearer Gaul. The Roman victory of 146 B.C. in the Punic War had much to do with this movement because Rome had defeated Carthage and made Spain a Roman Province. Rome had already formed ties with the Gallic port city of Massilia, but wanted more land in order to broaden their area of trade and in 123 B.C. Rome established its first stronghold in Gaul, the *castellum* (fort) Aquae Sextiae. Rome also founded its first colony, Narbo Marius (Narbonne), and its first road, the Via Domitia, in the transalpine province in 118 B.C. (Brogan 4-5). Although this was an important step for the Romans, this settlement had little impact on the Celts. That would all change with the arrival of Caesar.

Caesar's Early Conquests

Caesar's first military encounter in Gaul was in March of 58 B.C. with the Helvetti tribe. The Helvetti tribe inhabited the area of Gallia Comata that bordered the land of the Germans. The German advance, lead by Ariovistus, had persuaded the Helvetti to migrate south and at this point they wished to cross through the Roman Province (also called Provincia) in order to move westward in search of new land to settle (Jimenez, 45-46). Caesar saw this as an excellent opportunity to protect the land and people of Rome as well as prove his military prowess in Gaul. When the Helvetti tribe first brought their proposal

> *When they returned for an answer, Caesar stated, "I made it clear that if they attempted to force their way through, I should stop them." (Caesar, 20)*

to Caesar, he told them to come back on the thirteenth of April. In the meantime Caesar built up a substantial defense system. Archaeological evidence found in the 1860's by Napoleon III's excavations show that Caesar built a large ditch with a wall behind it sixteen feet high to defend against the Celts (Jimenez, 49). When they returned for an answer, Caesar stated, "I made it clear that if they attempted to force their way through, I should stop them." (Caesar, 20) The Helvetti did of course try to break through. Caesar used the element of surprise and the cover of night to ambush the Helvetti tribe as they were crossing the river Saone. Following this, Caesar continued to pursue the escaping Helvetti by crossing the river in only one day. It had taken the Helvetti twenty days. Realizing the type of army that they were up against, the Helvetti surrendered and offered to settle in the land of Caesar's choosing.

Caesar did not concern himself with their settlements, so he decided to take hostages as a sign of superiority and let the Helvetti go freely. However; the Helvetti did not comply and decided instead to break camp and move out along a different path (Caesar, 22-23). As the Helvetti moved out, Caesar followed. The Helvetti took a tougher route through the mountains to the west while the Roman Army followed in pursuit. Finally, Caesar had to divert his troops to the town of Bibracte, a town of the allied Aedui tribe, in order to gather more supplies. The Helvetti saw this as an opportunity and turned to attack. However, Caesar maintained organization and control and was able to defeat the Helvetti with little effort. Accepting their surrender, Caesar decided to send the tribes back to their native land as a buffer against an even greater concern, the Germans (Jimenez, 52). The Helvetti were a formidable force but it was the Germans that the Romans truly feared.

The Germanic tribes from the north, under the leadership of Ariovistus, created a severe threat to the surrounding Gallic tribes, many of which turned to Caesar for help. Caesar hoped to use this victory as a lever back in Rome because the Germanic tribes had always been a threat to the Roman Republic. Caesar tried to hold a conference with Ariovistus, but he was a bit more aggressive than expected and "invited Caesar to attack, adding that no one had ever fought him without being destroyed." (Jimenez, 58) It is here that Caesar displays his most impressive display of troop movement and his mastery of logistics. Caesar wanted to beat the Germans to the hilltop fort Vesontio and he did this by moving all his force of twenty-five thousand men and supplies more than 120 miles in 5 days (Jimenez, 59). It was this unparalleled logistical feat that brought respect from his men as well as admiration from the people of Rome who were kept well aware of Caesar's progress in the barbarian lands. When he reached Vesontio, Caesar, feeling quite ambitious, tried to provoke an attack, but the Germans were unresponsive because of the superstition that they would be unsuccessful if they fought before the new moon. Caesar used this to his advantage and forced an all-out battle (Brady, 25). The psychological edge combined with superior military strategy and organization left the Romans victorious. These two early campaigns were crucial to the development of Caesar's expertise and motivation. The Germans were viewed as the antithesis of the Roman military. However, they were also the most feared. Their defeat was a milestone in Roman military history and it drew the attention of Roman leaders. Caesar needed these victories not only as political leverage back in Rome, but as experience for the battles to come.

Caesar's next challenge came in 57 B.C. against the Belgae tribe who were suspected of raising a large army to challenge the foreign Roman invaders. Caesar described the Belgae as the 'toughest' of the tribes, but felt ready by this time to deal with a more formidable force. Caesar, with the help of the local Remi tribe, once again gained the high-ground. However, the Belgae knew enough about the Caesar's skill in defensive warfare not to attack the camp directly (Jimenez, 68). Instead, they waited until the next day and tried to penetrate the rear of the camp using a bridge. However, the Romans caught them on the bridge and with their advanced cavalry surrounded the Belgae. Once surrounded, the Roman infantry and archers took control and slowly ate away at the Belgae (Jimenez, 69). Caesar easily defeated the majority of the groups that dispersed after the battle, but one group remained. Ramon L. Jimenez, author of Caesar Against the Celts, states that this group, the Nervii, were known as the "least civilized and the most warlike people of the Belgae" and refused to ever surrender (71). This time the Romans went on the offensive, but when they reached their camp, the Nervii came out of hiding in the dense forests and ambushed them. The Nervii knew where the Romans excelled and took advantage of their consistent strategy. What had been the Roman legions' strong point, its organization, was destroyed (Jimenez, 72). Caesar was once again able to organize and mobilize his legions in the heat of battle and drive the enemy across the river thereby occupying the high-ground and control of the battlefield (Jimenez, 73). This was just another example of Caesar's ability to pull his men and execute orders in any situation. Although this mistake did not reflect well on Caesar back in Rome, Caesar's ability to correct the situation quickly reassured his men of his leadership and dedication.

Late Consolidation

During the next two years, Caesar fought in many smaller campaigns and time after time proved victorious. In 55 B.C. Caesar also took an expedition to Britain and faced much opposition at first, but eventually formed a bond in trading and communication between the Romans and the Britons. Most of all, the expedition to Britain served as an excellent move in public relations. Britain had been undiscovered by the Mediterranean culture with the exception of

Pytheas in the early 4th century B.C., whose work does not even exist today, thus, this was a major step in Roman conquest (Cunliffe, 3). However, upon his arrival back in Gaul in 54 B.C. Caesar faced his first defeat. When Caesar returned he had to disperse his legions for winter amongst the land of the Belgic tribes due to lack of grain. When the Belgic chief, Ambiorix initiated a revolt, the Roman legions had to assemble quickly. Because of a lack of communication and the circumstances of the placement of the legions, there was much confusion. As a result, the forces of the two Roman generals Sabinus and Cotta became vulnerable to ambush and were destroyed (Caesar, 99). This kind of defeat was all that the Gauls needed to regain confidence. They had already shown the persistence and ferocity required to do battle with Caesar, and now they were highly motivated. This motivation spread throughout Gaul and lead to what would be the largest barbarian rebellion yet and eventually the deciding battle of the Gallic Wars.

Caesar returned to Italy in 52 B.C. to settle political affairs, setting aside his conquest of Gaul for a short time. Caesar did not necessarily put down his guard but believed Gaul to be secured for the time. So, Caesar decided to focus on public relations and his political ties in Rome. That same year, the group of Gauls called the Carnutes took the opportunity to devise a plan that would cut Caesar off from his troops and allow for the Gauls to destroy them. This revolt began when the Carnutes massacred the Roman citizens in a settlement called Cenabum. Now that there was a spark to the flame, the Celts needed a leader to harness it and use it once and for all to defeat the Roman invaders. This leader was Vircengetorix. For the first time, one man was able to join virtually all the tribes of Eastern Gaul and convince them to give him supreme command (Caesar, 136). When Caesar heard of

Julius Caesar had done more than just conquer Gaul; he had set a new standard of military execution and strategy.

this news, he secured all his business in Rome and immediately left for Gaul. For months Caesar and Vircengetorix fought battle after battle for strategic positions. However, Vircengetorix's continuous defiance against Caesar's forces drew a significant amount of support. Even the once-loyal Aedui tribe turned to Vircengetorix. This did not help Caesar at all because to an audience that was so accustomed to victory, a challenge was now a sign of weakness. At one point, Caesar realized that his cavalry was inferior to the Gauls and sent for German reinforcements from Provincia (Caesar, 161). Caesar knew that he needed any support available for the task ahead.

Vircengetorix saw this as a retreat by the Romans and rallied his army to attack them on the run. However, the superior German cavalry was once again able to secure the high positions and drive back the Gauls. Vircengetorix had no choice but to retreat and regroup his forces, which meant marching to the safe hilltop fort in Central Gaul known as Alesia. The Gauls were once again no match for the German cavalry and they were forced to find shelter within the walls of the fort (Caesar, 163). Now was the time for the true test of leadership, determination, and strategy for the two great generals.

While Vircengetorix was inside Alesia trying to organize his men and send for reinforcements, Caesar constructed a complex system of defense mechanisms and siege weapons such as towers, ditches, and palisades (Caesar, 165-166). This made another attack by the Vircengetorix almost impossible. At the first sight of relief forces, the able fighters within Alesia broke out and began fighting (Caesar, 172). All day and night the Gauls tried to break the Romans but gave no ground. Eventually, the Gauls retreated and became the victims of Caesar's well-trained cohorts and excellent cavalry. Vircengetorix finally surrendered himself over to Caesar. He

also waited six years as a prisoner of Caesar before being a subject in Caesar's triumph, serving as living proof of Caesar's superior authority before he was strangled to death in Rome (Brogan, 16). The people of Gaul had finally been conquered by the hand of Julius Caesar.

Julius Caesar had done more than just conquer Gaul; he had set a new standard of military execution and strategy. Caesar performed unimaginable logistical feats, invented new methods in siege and defensive warfare, and most of all created a bond between his men and himself that was the foundation for such an effective army. Suetonius said of Caesars troops that, "Throughout the long struggle not one of his soldiers deserted, and many of them, when taken prisoner, refused to preserve their lives when offered pardon on condition of serving against Caesar." (Brady, 179) Organizationally, Caesar created legions that consisted of 10 tactical units called cohorts with about 480 men each, whom were all trained together under his supervision (Caesar, 91). Caesar also incorporated cavalry into his legions, generally as much as he could because they were essential in fighting the mounted Gauls. A key to his cavalry was the integration of Gallic and Germanic horsemen, especially the Germans. Caesar believed that "as warriors they are superior to the Gauls…they [the Gauls] do not even compare themselves in point of valor with the Germans." (Dyck, "Gaius", 66-69) Because Caesar was such a dynamic leader, he was able to adopt enemy troops and make them the heart of his army. This was an excellent strategy that was relatively new at the time, but became as important to future military campaigns as it was to Caesar's. Caesar used both his individual skill as well as the joint effort of Roman and foreign soldiers to conquer Gaul.

> *Caeser performed unimaginable logistical feats, invented new methods in siege and defensive warfare, and most of all created a bond between his men and himself that was the foundation for such an effective army.*

Roman Gaul

The next goal for Rome's leaders was to do to Gaul the same thing that had been done to so many other civilizations: Romanize it. The first step and probably the most profound was the transition from the *oppida* of the La Tene period to a more compact grid-based *civitas* (city) with Roman characteristics such as *insulae* (apartment homes), a forum, and *basilicae* (city halls). (Woolf, 118) This evolution from timber and thatch to stone and tile was complete by the beginning of the first century A.D. (Woolf, 124). Many of these new cities were in new locations, but archaeologists have found that some such as Bourges and Paris were founded directly upon the former *oppida*. (Woolf, 114) The Romans used this as a way to administer a structure and government in Rome. The ultimate motive for this was not to control the Gauls, but to rather take advantage of their resources and incorporate the skilled Celtic warriors into the Roman army. Other than this, the only true cultural developments were in dress, culinary tastes, and education (Woolf, 11). These were relatively shallow changes and ones that were not even widespread, for much of Gaul was extremely rural and although under the control of Rome, found itself very distant from its impact.

The religious evolution in Gaul was a relatively smooth but slow change not in methodology but rather in appearance. In conjunction with the new design of cities came the new design of monuments and temples dedicated to Roman gods, built by the Gallo-Roman elite, and appealing to the both the rural customs and the new order. The style of these structures was of course Romanesque, but they were on a scale that appealed to the very religious Gallic peoples, large and easily acceptable. (Woolf, 225) The reason

that there was not major religious reformation was that the pagan worship of the Gauls did not differ much from that of the Romans. In fact, Caesar even admired the druid priests for their dedication and wisdom. (Woolf, 220) The differences that did exist between the two religions were not immediately dissolved, for human sacrifice was not banned until 97 B.C. (Woolf, 221). The Romans did not completely change the religion of Gaul, but just assisted in its evolution into a more organized and Romantic form of worship.

Conclusion

In the end, the impact of the Gallic Campaigns was even greater on Rome than it was on Gaul itself. Gaul was Caesar's masterpiece in which he displayed his unmatched leadership ability. At every triumvirate the people of Rome, commoners and patricians alike, praised Caesar for the riches, power, and glory that he brought to their great state. With every victory, Caesar not only created a more effective war-machine, but also a group of soldiers who would each give their lives for their great leader. It was at the head of this army that Caesar would cross the Rubicon in 49 B.C. and declare himself Emperor of Rome. Caesar had accumulated enough power through his ambitious political career and successful military endeavors to send Roman civilization into a new era, the Roman Empire.

The Gallic Campaigns were a significant turning point in the history of Western Civilization. They were more than a series of battles; they represented not only the opposition between men, but also the opposition between cultures and ideals. The outcome of the Campaigns cannot be viewed as simply the success of Rome and the failure of Gaul, but rather the complete evolution of two different civilizations. It is because of this that the Gallic Wars have proved to be one of the most intriguing and influential events in history.

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