

Naval War College Review

Volume 32
Number 2 February

Article 16

1979

Black Americans in World War II

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Recommended Citation

Osur, Alan M. (1979) "Black Americans in World War II," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 32 : No. 2 , Article 16.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol32/iss2/16>

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marine of some 550 ships and growing continues to rely on a coastal navy more suited to a form of guerrilla war at sea than a traditional sea control role. In this case, fiscal and technological constraints also may play a role, although the implication is that they are not dominant. There are signs of change, but any new direction must await the results of the current internal debate on modernization. What grows on the reader is a perception of East Asian interest in a continued U.S. naval presence in the Western Pacific to guarantee what they are unwilling or unable to protect.

The second thread is a sense of a regional naval balance in which each of the navies, less the Philippines, is evaluated as being effective in defending its own home waters while posing no credible offensive threat against any other. One gets an eerie feeling of 1922 naval ratios achieved by happenstance rather than agreement. What this means, of course, is that the dominant naval forces in the area are those of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Soviet Pacific Fleet. This issue is handled in a lead essay, written by the editors, that provides a rather gross comparison of the two forces and postulates how they might interact with each other and with the navies of the region. This chapter seems rather shallow with too many caveats. Had it been placed at the end of the section as a wrap-up, rather than a lead-in, it would have proven far more effective. Such statements as "The size of the U.S. Navy will increase in the future, as the growth in U.S. shipbuilding appropriations, initiated in the early 1970s, results in greater numbers of new ships, while the Soviet Navy, facing a worsening obsolescence problem in submarine and major warships, will become smaller," will cause a raising of eyebrows.

On balance, *Guide to Far Eastern Navies* achieves its stated purpose of providing a dynamic view of the navies of East Asia rather than the typical snapshot. It remains to be seen whether it is the forerunner of a series of regional

guides and how such volumes may be kept current. For now, this one is worth the readers' attention.

J.S. HURLBURT
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Buchanan, A. Russell. *Black Americans in World War II*. Santa Barbara: Clio Books, 1977. 148pp.

World War II profoundly affected black Americans. In spite of the racism, segregation, discrimination, and frustration that blacks experienced, the war engendered a racial awareness and brought about great changes in their status. Many of the advances of the Civil Rights revolution began during the war. This story of promise, challenge, and change is the subject of A. Russell Buchanan's short, descriptive volume, *Black Americans in World War II*. Although derived mainly from secondary sources, the book does show the author's research in the papers of the NAACP and National Urban League. Those papers, however, are sometimes used to the exclusion of such other equally important sources as the black press. During the war the black press had an important influence on both black and white America, in spite of Buchanan's contention that it did not reach the masses, and this point demonstrates one of the major problems when an author depends too heavily on too few primary sources.

Black Americans in World War II contains nine topic chapters and a summary but there is little continuity between chapters, and each is without any significant introduction or conclusion. Still, the chapters do relate a rather interesting and exciting history, pointing out the different racial conditions in the north and south, the March on Washington Movement, violence in 1943, black women, the unique situation in the military, and the Double V campaign. The work contains little analysis or interpretation, being pri-

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marily a summary of progress which occurred during the war. Perhaps this reviewer's main criticism is the location of the discussion of the Double V, which is the last chapter before the conclusion. To understand fully the essence of black feelings and protest during the war, one must comprehend the concept of the Double V—victory over fascism abroad and racism at home. Blacks understood this idea much better than whites and used it effectively. Thus, any study of blacks during World War II should follow an early analysis of the Double V. (The *Pittsburgh Courier* was the main force behind the Double V but Buchanan does not mention this fact, another indication of the overuse of NAACP papers.)

The three chapters on blacks in the military are good summaries, although the account of World War I is somewhat muddled and there is an overuse of Ulysses Lee's *The Employment of Negro Troops*. Blacks participated in the war effort but had to face difficulties that whites never did. Progress in the services owed much to pressure by the black community and a perseverance by black members of the armed forces. Real progress was slow indeed, but the result by the end of the war was a more receptive military establishment ready to move toward integration.

In spite of many weaknesses and a high price (\$14.95), this study is a basic introduction to and summary of the changes which occurred in the black community during World War II. It offers a good concise history for the general reader.

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Buckley, Alan D., ed. "International Terrorism," *Journal of International Affairs*. Spring/Summer 1978. 163pp.

It is somewhat unusual for a journal number to be the subject of a book review, but when a journal treats one topic at book-length, it offers the reader

the equivalent of an edited book and it probably should be treated as such. "International Terrorism" is a solid, well-edited collection of articles that treats the problem of terrorism from a number of interesting perspectives.

Richard Shultz offers a useful, if not definitive, typology of political terrorism that distinguishes three basic types of the phenomenon—revolutionary, sub-revolutionary and establishment—and then proposes that these three types be examined by variation according to cause, environment, goals, strategy, means, organization and the nature of participants. The value of the proposal is that it offers some basis for hope that the study of terrorism can move somewhat beyond the descriptive and journalistic treatments that are currently in vogue.

Bard O'Neill of the National Defense University applies the Schultz typology (with refinements) in a competent and provocative essay treating the Palestinian Resistance Movement. After providing a straightforward reconstruction of the development of Palestinian-Arab nationalism, O'Neill attempts to explain the emergence of fedayeen terrorism. He finds that Palestinian terror has been resultant of long-term causes—ideology and relative deprivation—and a short-term factor that he calls "capacity reduction." Capacity reduction is said to be the product of bad fedayeen strategy, poor physical and human conditions for insurgency, poor organization, effective counterinsurgency, and limited assets. Capacity reduction in turn helps explain terrorism.

There are a few problems with O'Neill's argument that really demand attention. If the article were insignificant, we could ignore these criticisms, but it is a good contribution to the literature and accordingly demands our attention.

First, Schultz offers a typology (i.e., a "systematic ordering and classification of empirical data"). To the extent that