No Courage Soldiers Without Politics Blacks in The South African Armed Forces Perspectives On Southern Africa

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Buffalo Soldiers in Italy-Honorable B. Harper 2003-09-22 The 92nd Infantry ("Buffalo") Division was the last segregated (all-black) Army division and the only black division to fight in World War II in Europe. The few media references to the division have generally focused on its effectiveness and criticisms interviews that refute the negative impressions and demonstrate that these 11,500 black soldiers gained their share of victories under hardships no others were expected to face.

Soldiers Without Politics-Kenneth W. Grundy 1983-01-01

As this soldiers without politics blacks in the south african armed forces perspectives on southern africa, it ends bringing bravo the heated debates about the meaning of military service, manhood, and civil rights strategies within the African American community and the United States as a whole.

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Becoming American Under Fire-Christina G. Samito 2011-11 Becoming American under Fire. Christina G. Samito provides a rich account of how African American and Irish soldiers transformed the modern nation’s vision of national citizenship during the Civil War era. By bearing arms for the Union, African American and Irish soldiers exhibited their loyalty to the United States and their capacity to act as citizens; they strengthened America’s identity in the process. Members of both groups also helped to redefine the legal and political practices of American citizenship. For African American soldiers, proving manhood in combat was one aspect of their quest for acceptance as citizens. As Samito reveals, by participating in courts-martial and protesting against unequal treatment, African American soldiers gained access to legal and political processes from which they had previously been excluded. The experiences of African Americans and Irish soldiers in the military helped shape a postwar political movement that successfully called for rights and protections regardless of race. For Irish soldiers, serving in the Civil War was one of their many efforts to prove their fitness as citizens of the U.S. For both groups, incorporating the other into the nation involved a complex struggle for control over the meaning of citizenship.

Separate and Unequal U. S. Military 2017-05-01 This Air Force publication explores the subject of race relations between white and black Americans in the Armed Forces. Individuals and organizations within the black community were largely responsible for leading the movement to integrate the military, and their efforts were motivated by their desire to demonstrate their patriotism, professional skills, and qualifications. More than 180,000 African American soldiers served in the Union during the Civil War, and their service played a significant role in the nation’s struggle for freedom. In the years following the Civil War, the integration of the armed forces was a touchstone in the homefront struggle for equality—though its importance is often overlooked in contemporary histories of the civil rights movement. Drawing on a wide range of sources, from press reports and newspapers to organizational and political archives, historian Christopher T. Martin uses cultural politics as a lens through which to understand the African-American freedom struggle. In the transformative postwar period, the intersection between culture and politics became increasingly central to the African-American fight for equality. In freedom songs, in the exuberance of an Aretha Franklin concert, in Faith Ringgold’s exploration of race and sensuality, the personal and social became the political.

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Soldiers in the Army of Freedom

James T. Conant

2002-03-26

The role of the African American in American history has been written about extensively, and it is often difficult to locate the wealth of material that has been published. African-Americans in Defense of the Nation builds on a long list of early biographical works and provides a wealth of additional information on the African American experience during the Civil War. It covers the war under the Union's belief that southern blacks carried an immunity against tropical diseases. Later, in World Wars I and II, black troops were stigmatized as inferior and given menial tasks, and the medical system was never applied to experimental medical research. But at other times valued for their immunity, black men and women played an important part in the U.S. military's conception of racial, gender, and sexual equality, as evidenced by their embodiment. After the American establishment through the archive of African-American militarism, this book traces the black subjects and agents of empire as they came into contact with a world globalized by warfare.

Teaching with Documents

1985-06-27

Contingents of Empire: Khary Orme Poku 2020-04-17 From 1898 onward, the expansion of American empire and empire abroad increased radically on black labor, even as policy remained inflected both by scientific racism and by fears of contagion. Black men and women were mobilized for service in the Spanish-American Campaign of 1898-1902.

Duty Beyond the Battlefield

Lea T. Donahue 2009-01-27 This book demonstrates how African American soldiers used military service as a tool to challenge white supremacy and patriarchy.

 Equality or Discrimination?

Kimberlé Crenshaw 2009-06-09 Crenshaw argues that the concept of equality can be used to perpetuate discrimination. This book challenges the idea that equality means treating all people equally and highlights the importance of recognizing and addressing the specific experiences and challenges faced by marginalized groups.

Black in the Military-And Beyond

Gary Austin 2009-07-31 African Americans have long used the military for gaining legitimacy and the ultimate path to citizenship. In the Military and Beyond, Tatham combines innovative psychological insight with the imaginative language of a poet, from the reader to the examinee to the notion that there can exist many different kinds of males.

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Our Army: Jason K. Dempsey 2009-12-07 Convictional wisdom holds that the American military is overwhelmingly conservative and Republican, and extremely political. Our Army paints a more complex picture, demonstrating that while army officers are likely to be more conservative, rank-and-file soldiers hold political views that mirror those of the American public as a whole, and army personnel are less partisan and politically engaged than most civilians. Assumptions about political attitudes in the U.S. Army are based largely on studies focusing on the senior ranks, yet these senior officers comprise only about 6 percent of America's fighting force. Dempsey provides the first random-sample survey that also covers the social and political attitudes held by enlisted men and women in the army. Uniting these findings with those from another unique survey conducted among cadets at the United States Military Academy on the eve of the 2004 presidential election, Dempsey offers the most detailed look yet at the political views of all ranks in active duty. He shows that many West Point cadets view political conservatism as part of being an officer, raising important questions about how the army indoctrinates officers politically. But Dempsey reveals that the rank-and-file army is not nearly as homogeneous as we think—or as politically active—and that political attitudes across the ranks are undergoing a substantial shift. Our Army adds needed nuance to our understanding of a profession that seems increasingly distant from the average American.

The Black Civil War Soldier: Deborah Willis 2011-01-26 A stunning collection of stoic portraits and intimate ephemera from the lives of Black Civil War soldiers Though both the Union and Confederate armies excluded African American men from their initial calls to arms, many of the men who eventually served were black. Simultaneously, photography culture blossomed—marking the Civil War as the first conflict to be extensively documented through photographs. In The Black Civil War Soldier, Deb Willis explores the crucial role of photography in creating and shaping American narrative around the conflict, pulling from a dynamic visual archive that has largely gone unacknowledged. Over with seventy images, The Black Civil War Soldier contains a broad breadth of primary and archival materials, many of which are rarely reproduced. The photographs are supplemented with handwritten captions, letters, and other personal materials. Willis not only dives into the lives of black Union soldiers, but also includes stories of other African Americans involved with the struggle—from left-behind family members to female spies. Willis thus compiles a captivating memory of photographs and words and examines them together to address themes of love and longing; responsibility and fear; commitment and patriotism; and—most profoundly—African American resistance. The Black Civil War Soldier offers a kaleidoscopic yet intimate portrait of the African American experience, from the beginning of the Civil War to 1890. Through her multimedia analysis, Willis acutely juxtaposes the importance of African American communities in the development and prosecution of the war. The book shows how photography helped construct a national vision of blackness, war, and brotherhood, while unearthing the hidden histories of these black Civil War soldiers. Willis asks us how these images might offer a more nuanced memory of African-American participation in the Civil War, and in doing so, points to individual and collective struggles for citizenship and remembrance.

The Soldier Vote: Donald S. Inhab 2016-01-26 The Soldier Vote tells the story of how Americans in the armed forces gained the right to vote while away from home. The ability for deployed military personnel to cast a ballot was difficult and often vociferously resisted by politicians of both parties. While progress has been made, significant challenges remain. Using newly obtained data about the military vote, The Soldier Vote challenges some widely held views about the nature of the military vote and how service personnel vote.

The Unarmed Army: S. Emest Jay Rayatop 2007 Although military policy makers fervently opposed the participation of black Americans in American conflicts, the need for manpower was irresistible. The most striking feature of the armed forces is the disproportionate representation of poor, black, and foreign-born recruits in the ranks. Despite their numbers, however, the armed forces have played a role in the development of democratic ideals, and their significance will be enduring. The Unarmed Army: Tracing the Black Experience in America to Plan their out-cast of the Jews; she discusses why the cruel logic of caste requires that there be a bottom rung for those in the middle to measure themselves against; she writes about the surprising health costs of caste, in depression and life expectancy, and the effects of this hierarchy on our culture and politics. Finally, she points forward to a world where America can move beyond the artificial and destructive separations of human divisions, toward hope in our common humanity. Beautifully written, original, and revealing, Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents is an eye-opening story of people and history, and a reexamination of what lies under the surface of ordinary lives and of American life today.

The Unarmed Army: Donald H. Shriver 1981 Too many American GIs in Vietnam were black. Many Americans look with approval on the growth of black participation in military service, since it often affords young blacks educational, social, and financial opportunities that constitute a bridge to a better life not otherwise available to them. But for other Americans, the opportunities are outweighed by the disproportionate imposition of the burden of defense on a segment of the population that has not enjoyed a fair share of the benefits that society confers. From this perspective, the likelihood that blacks would suffer at least a third and perhaps a half of the combat fatalities in the initial stages of conflict is immense, unethical, or otherwise contrary to the precepts of democratic institutions. Some also worry that military forces with such a high fraction of blacks entail risks to U.S. national security. A socially unrepresentative force, it is argued, may lack the cohesion considered vital to combat effectiveness. Others fear that such a force would be unable to deploy in situations where it would allocate its minority its membership. Some have even expressed concern that a large proportion of blacks may misquote the status of U.S. fighting forces, as judged by the American public, the nation’s allies, and its adversaries. The authors of this book examine evidence on both sides of the issue in an effort to bring objective scrutiny to bear on questions that for many years have been loaded with emotion and subjective reaction. They also discuss the implications for the military’s racial composition of demographic, economic, and technological trends and the possible effects of returning to some form of conscription.

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