

including laying the groundwork for the United Nations, for a return to traditional gender roles, and for a religious boom in the 1950s.

This well-researched, lucidly written book would be a good addition to a graduate or seminary course reading list on twentieth-century American religious history. It reads easily, but the author uses terms like "dispensationalist" and "neo-orthodoxy" with an expectation that readers will be familiar with them. For instructors teaching courses on World War II, this book is a valuable resource on the significant wide-ranging roles and impact of America's churches on the home front largely absent from other historical works. I also recommend it as an important addition to any university library.

Boise State University

Jill K. Gill

Maggi M. Morehouse. *Fighting in the Jim Crow Army: Black Men and Women Remember World War II.* Latham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2000. Pp. xviii, 247. Cloth, \$24.95; ISBN 0-8476-9193-4.

Most historians who study World War II have focused on Tom Brokaw's "Greatest Generation." This was especially true with the popular HBO series, *Band of Brothers*. Anyone watching the program should have noticed the absence of African Americans in the film, but many might not realize that the U.S. Army was segregated. Few historians have come forward to correct that historical injustice; however, Maggi Morehouse has done her part to rectify that glaring deficiency in the historiography of World War II with her book *Fighting in the Jim Crow Army*, an account of the two all African-American combat divisions, the 92nd and 93rd, during the war.

Morehouse, whose father was an officer with the 93rd, writes with passion as she recounts the stereotypes and racial prejudices that the men of the 92nd and 93rd had to endure. Many of the troops believed that they were being prepared for combat. However, because of preconceived notions of racial inferiority, many white officers did not believe that African Americans could be trusted at the front. Consequently, many of the proud black warriors were reassigned to jobs in the rear. Although Morehouse might lack an understanding of army terminology and a feel for military operations, she makes up for it with an enthusiasm for her subject. In places, she ventures beyond her topic to describe the state of race relations in wartime America that influenced perceptions of African Americans in the military.

Still, Morehouse covers a field of inquiry that has been overlooked for far too long as she chronicles the combat record of the 93rd Division, which was sent to the Pacific and conducted mop-up operations against the Japanese on Morotai, Biak, and Mindanao. On the other hand, the 92nd was sent to the European theater and fought in Italy. Stemming from poor leadership on the part of the division's white officers, partially driven by General Ned Almond's own racial aversion, the 92nd never

performed as well as many African Americans had expected. Still, by drawing upon personal correspondence, interviews, and official documents from the army and the National Archives, Morehouse presents the reader with a rare glimpse into the African-American experience during the war.

But *Fighting in the Jim Crow Army* is more than a simple military history, since the author also focuses her attention upon how the conflict altered future racial relations at home. Never again, the author believes, could African-American GIs accept a return to their previous status after their arrival at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Harry Truman, perhaps better than many others, realized the changing circumstances and began the process that ended segregation of the armed forces in 1947. *Fighting in the Jim Crow Army* helps readers discover, for those who forgot, when the first steps were made along the long road to racial equality.

The book is an important source for those teaching African-American history, World War II (particularly if the instructor seeks to offer a component concerning race relations), and ethnic studies. High school students and undergraduates will find this a worthy source for research papers or in a junior or senior seminar. Unfortunately, the book is only available in a cloth edition; however, it will be a valuable addition to any college or public school library.

Emporia State University

Christopher C. Lovett

Paul W. Winters, ed. *The Civil Rights Movement*. San Diego: Greenhaven Press, Inc., 2000. Pp. 287. Paper, \$14.96; ISBN 0-7377-0216-8.

Thomas Siebold, ed. *Martin Luther King, Jr.* San Diego: Greenhaven Press, Inc., 2000. Pp. 224. Paper, \$14.96; ISBN 0-7377-0226-5.

These two anthologies from Greenhaven Press focus on the modern civil rights movement. *The Civil Rights Movement* focuses on the period from 1954 to the present, and *Martin Luther King, Jr.* on the impact of Martin Luther King, Jr. on that movement. Both anthologies work to provide some useful information on civil rights for a high school or introductory-level college audience.

The Civil Rights Movement is part of Greenhaven Press's "Turning Points in World History" series that analyzes pivotal past events. In this anthology, editor Paul Winters has sought to show the evolution of the United States's civil rights movement through the present day. To this end, he provides an introductory chapter to the anthology entitled "A Brief History of the Civil Rights Movement" that places the modern movement in the larger context of Reconstruction, Jim Crow, Homer Plessy's case against segregation, the founding of the NAACP, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as well as other seminal events and legal battles. Following Winters's brief history, the book is broken down into four chapters, each containing a set of easy-to-read secondary source essays that fit within the theme of the chapter. The four