1. Record Nr. UNINA9910814790003321 Autore Ellis Mark <1955-> **Titolo** Race, war, and surveillance: African Americans and the United States government during World War I / / Mark Ellis Bloomington,: Indiana University Press, c2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-06309-X 9786612063091 0-253-10932-9 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (349 p.) Disciplina 940.4/03 World War, 1914-1918 - African Americans Soggetti World War, 1914-1918 - United States Political persecution - United States - History - 20th century World War, 1914-1918 - Participation, African American Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 305-311) and index. Nota di contenuto Contents: Acknowledgments: Introduction: One: African Americans and the War for Democracy, 1917; Two: The Wilson Administration and Black Opinion, 1917 ...1918; Three: Black Doughboys; Four: The Surveillance of African-American Leadership: Five: W.E.B.Du Bois, Joel Spingarn, and Military Intelligence; Six: Diplomacy and Demobilization, 1918 ...1919; Seven: Conclusion; Notes; Selected Bibliography; Index; About the Author Sommario/riassunto In April 1917, black Americans reacted in various ways to the entry of the United States into World War I in the name of "Democracy." Some expressed loud support, many were indifferent, and others voiced outright opposition. All were agreed, however, that the best place to start quaranteeing freedom was at home. Almost immediately, rumors spread across the nation that German agents were engaged in "Negro Subversion" and that African Americans were potentially disloyal. Despite mounting a constant watch on black civilians, their newspapers, and their organizations, the domestic intelligence agents of the federal government failed to detect any black traitors or

saboteurs. They did, however, find vigorous demands for equal rights

to be granted and for the 30-year epidemic of lynching in the South to be eradicated.