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Autore	Berg A. Scott
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Battle of Loos: France, October 1915 -- Assessing The Ottoman Leadership: Istanbul, November 1915 -- "A More Ignoble Sentiment": Long Island, November 1915 -- "The War Anesthesia": New York, December 1915 -- The Ford Peace Ship: Scotland, December 1915. "Some Scarred Slope": France, Winter 1916 -- Gas Gangrene: Flanders, Spring 1916 -- Washington, D.C., April 1916 -- "Baptism of Fire": France, May 1916 -- Flying over Verdun: France, June 1916 -- Broken and Mended: France, Summer 1916 -- A German Ace: France, October 1916 -- Wilson's Failures: New York, November 1916 -- A "Monument to Zero": Massachusetts, January 1917 -- "To Go Again": Winter 1917 -- Washington, D.C., January 1917 -- U-Boat Warfare: Germany, February 1917 -- Washington, D.C., January-February 1917 -- The Zimmermann Telegram: Washington, D.C., February 1917 -- The Lafayette Escadrille: France, March 1917 -- Washington, D.C., April 1917 -- "Let Europe Solve Her Problems": Washington, D.C., April 1917 -- "The Yanks Are Coming": New York, April 1917 -- Opposing Capitalist War: Missouri, April 1917 -- "A Union of Liberal Peoples": Philadelphia, April 1917 -- Feeding Belgium: April 1917 -- Bombers Over London: England, June 1917 -- Washington, D.C., June 1917 -- "The Riveting of The War-Mind": New York, June 1917 -- The East St. Louis Race Riot: Illinois, July 1917 -- "The Social Value of Heresy": New York, August 1917 -- "Moral Disintegration": New York, August 1917 -- "The War is Utter Damn Nonsense": France, August 1917 -- Black Soldiers Rebel: Texas, August 1917 -- Defending Free Speech in America: France, September 1917 -- Black Leaders for Black Troops: New York, November 1917 -- Every Woman's Struggle: New York, November 1917 -- This Nameless Man: France, Autumn 1917 -- Shooting Down a "Hun": France, December 1917 -- Wartime Work for Women: New York, December 1917 -- Washington, D.C., January 1918 -- "Stabbing Cries of Pain": France, March 1918 -- The "Will to Win": France, April 1918 -- "How Can I Be Glad?": France, May 1918 -- Battle of Belleau Wood: France, June 1918 -- Treating American Wounded: France, June 1918.

Rights and Duties: New York, June 1918 -- "The Crisis of the World": New York, July 1918 -- Refusing Black Nurses: New York, July 1918 -- Wounded at the Front: Italy, July 1918 -- Washington, D.C., July 1918 -- "Ain't It Grand?": France, July 1918 -- "Real Nobility": France, July 1918 -- Battle of Fismette: France, August 1918 -- "Hurting Like 227 Little Devils": Italy, August 1918 -- The St. Mihiel Offensive: France, September 1918 -- "Gold Is God": Ohio, September 1918 -- "Living in the War": Nebraska, Summer 1918 -- "The Hellish Thing": France, September 1918 -- Battle of the Meuse-Argonne: France, September 1918 -- The "Harlem Hellfighters" Attack: France, September 1918 -- "The Dreaded Influenza": Crossing the Atlantic, September-October 1918 -- Influenza on a Troopship: The Atlantic, September-October 1918 -- Washington, D.C., September 1918 -- "I Am Not Dead": France, October 1918 -- Surrounded in the Argonne: France, October 1918 -- Washington, D.C., October 1918 -- Setting Armistice Terms: France, October 1918 -- Waiting for the Armistice: France, November 1918 -- "The Silence Is Oppressive": France, November 1918 -- Wilson Arrives in Paris: France, December 1918 -- "After They've Seen Paree": New York, Winter 1919 -- "A Clear and Present Danger": Washington, D.C., March 1919 -- Wilson at the Peace Conference: France, March-April 1919 -- Returning Home: Germany and the Atlantic, March-April 1919 -- "Snobbishness and Caste": The Atlantic, April 1919 -- Old Trucks and New Cars: Germany, April 1919 -- Returning to "A Shameful Land": New York, May 1919 -- Confronting Injustice: Los Angeles, May 1919 -- "The Peace Feast": May 1919 -- France, May

1919 -- "The Big Men of the World": New York, July 1919 -- American Propaganda: 1917-1919 -- Washington, D.C., July 1919 -- Naming the War: Washington, D.C., July 1919.

"This Murky Covenant": Washington, D.C., August 1919 -- "The New Negro Has Arrived": New York, September 1919 -- Colorado, September 1919 -- "Free Trade in Ideas": Washington, D.C., November 1919 -- Departing Radicals: New York, December 1919 -- "Walked Eye-Deep in Hell": England, Spring 1920 -- Measuring Psychic Wounds: 1919-1920 -- Recalling Wartime Deception: 1917-1920 -- A Dissenting Professor: Ohio and New York, 1914-1921 -- Arlington, November 1921 -- CODA -- Ernest Hemingway: Soldier's Home -- E. E. Cummings: my sweet old etcetera -- John Dos Passos: The Body of an American -- Chronology -- Biographical Notes -- Note on the Texts -- Notes -- Index.

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## Sommario/riassunto

For the centenary of America's entry into World War I, A. Scott Berg presents a landmark anthology of American writing from the cataclysmic conflict that set the course of the 20th century. Few Americans appreciate the significance and intensity of America's experience of World War I, the global cataclysm that transformed the modern world. Published to mark the centenary of the U.S. entry into the conflict, *World War I: Told by the Americans Who Lived It* brings together a wide range of writings by American participants and observers to tell a vivid and dramatic firsthand story from the outbreak of war in 1914 through the Armistice, the Paris Peace Conference, and the League of Nations debate. The eighty-eight men and women collected in the volume--soldiers, airmen, nurses, diplomats, statesmen, political activists, journalists--provide unique insights into how Americans of every stripe perceived the war, why they supported or opposed intervention, how they experienced the nightmarish reality of industrial warfare, and how the conflict changed American life. Richard Harding Davis witnesses the burning of Louvain; Edith Wharton tours the front in the Argonne and Flanders; John Reed reports from Serbia and Bukovina; Charles Lauriat describes the sinking of the *Lusitania*; Leslie Davis records the Armenian genocide; Jane Addams and Emma Goldman protest against militarism; Victor Chapman and Edmond Genet fly with the Lafayette Escadrille; Floyd Gibbons, Hervey Allen, and Edward Lukens experience the ferocity of combat in Belleau Wood, Fismette, and the Meuse-Argonne; and Ellen La Motte and Mary Borden unflinchingly examine the human wreckage brought into military hospitals. W.E.B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, Jessie Fauset, and Claude McKay protest the racist treatment of black soldiers and the violence directed at African Americans on the home front; Carrie Chapman Catt connects the war with the fight for women suffrage; Willa Cather explores the impact of the war on rural Nebraska; Henry May recounts a deadly influenza outbreak onboard a troop transport; Oliver Wendell Holmes weighs the limits of free speech in wartime; Woodrow Wilson envisions a world without war. A coda presents three iconic literary works by Ernest Hemingway, E. E. Cummings, and John Dos Passos. With an introduction and headnotes by A. Scott Berg, brief biographies of the writers, and endpaper maps.

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Autore	Dicker Susan J
Titolo	Languages in America : a pluralist view // Susan J. Dicker
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Clevedon ; ; Buffalo, : Multilingual Matters, c2003
ISBN	1-280-82822-6 9786610828227 1-85359-653-1
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Collana	Bilingual education and bilingualism ; ; 42
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Soggetti	Multilingualism - United States Cultural pluralism - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 323-347) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Language and identity -- The melting-pot mythology -- Common misconceptions about language learning -- Languages in the schools -- The modern official-English movement -- Challenges to language restrictionism -- Lessons in multilingualism beyond the United States -- The possibilities of a pluralistic, multilingual America.
Sommario/riassunto	The United States is and has always been an immigrant country. However, it has always demonstrated a marked ambivalence towards newcomers. In some circumstances, they are seen as welcomed contributors to a multifaceted society; in others they are viewed as interlopers usurping depleting resources which should be going to the country's citizens. A major part of this ongoing debate centers on the languages which immigrants bring with them. For some, these new languages add to the country's diversity; for others the new languages are seen as an inherent threat to English and the American way of life. Languages in America: A Pluralist View is a vigorous response to this perspective by a sociolinguist and professor, Susan J. Dicker. Drawing on knowledge from the fields of linguistics, history and sociology, Dicker presents a cogent argument for language diversity in the United States. She explores the role language plays in personal and public identity. She debunks the mythology of America as a melting pot. She tackles common misconceptions about second-language learning,

reveals the nativist roots of the official-English movement, and describes how other countries nurture language pluralism. Finally, Dicker asks her readers to imagine America as an open, pluralistic society in which language diversity plays an important part.

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