

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Articles

Bache, Rene. "Are You With or Against the Hun?" *The Wyoming Times*, vol. 11, no 12, *Wyoming Digital Newspaper Collection*, 25 Apr. 1918.

This newspaper article is promoting Liberty Bonds. It helped me understand how the CPI used anti-German propaganda to sell the bonds, and told people that if they tried to stay neutral or didn't buy a bond, that meant that they supported the Hun (Germany).

"Bar 'Hymns of Hate.': Instructions to Four-Minute Men Urge Emphasizing of War Facts." *The New York Times*, 4 Feb. 1918.

This article talks about how the CPI told the Four Minute Men to cut down on the hate speech in their talks. It helped me understand that the CPI knew this had become a problem, and wanted the public to know that hate speech was not their true intent.

Committee on Public Information. *Four Minute News Edition A*. 1917. *University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries, Archives Dept.*

This is a Four Minute Men informational pamphlet published by the CPI, which shows some of the ideas that the CPI gave to the Four Minute Men for their speeches. It helped me understand that the CPI wanted speeches to be based on truth and to stir patriotism, and warned against hate speech.

Committee on Public Information. *Four Minute News Edition B*, 1917, *Yumpu Publishing*.

This is a Four Minute Men informational pamphlet published by the CPI giving ideas, reports, and feedback to its speakers. It helped me understand that the CPI gave speakers a lot of freedom but did have firm guidelines it hoped its speakers would follow.

Committee on Public Information. *Four Minute News Edition C*, 1918, *Yumpu Publishing*.

This is a Four Minute Men informational pamphlet published by the CPI giving ideas, reports, and feedback to its speakers. It requests report cards from its speakers, to keep track of how many people were reached and where, and what the content of speeches was.

Committee on Public Information. *Four Minute News Edition D*, 29 June 1918, *Yumpu Publishing*.

This is a Four Minute Men informational pamphlet published by the CPI giving ideas, reports, and feedback to its speakers. This issue lists examples of speeches that go too far or are inaccurate, and I used a quote from it on my Four Minute Men page.

Ingersoll, William H. "Four Minute Singing." *Bulletin No. 38*. Committee on Public Information, 10 Sep. 1918.

This is a CPI publication advising Four Minute Men to lead crowds in song when they give speeches at rallies or in movie theaters, to raise patriotic feeling and emotion. It helped me understand which songs were recommended and how the CPI gave practical advice to its speakers.

Committee on Public Information. *Official Bulletin No. 259. The United States World War One Centennial Commission*, 16 Mar. 1918.

This is a digital scan of a full issue of the daily CPI official news publication. It helped me understand the content of these CPI information papers.

“Creel as a Recurrent Storm Centre: How Government’s Publicity Man Has Shown Himself an Adept at Getting Into Hot Water With Congress and the Public.” *The New York Times*, 19 May 1918.

This article talks about how George Creel made the media and Congress angry by faking stories. It helped me understand that even though Creel claimed to be honest and positive, he did lie to the press.

Ford, Guy Stanton. “America’s Fight for Public Opinion.” *Minnesota History Bulletin*, Feb. 1919.

This journal article by Guy Stanton Ford, Head of CPI Civic and Education Division and Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of History in the University of Minnesota, talks about how the CPI targeted teachers and school children with their propaganda. It helped me understand how the CPI did everything it could to reach every segment of American society.

“Francis Ferdinand, Austrian Heir, and Wife Murdered; Assassin’s Bomb Fails; Accomplice Shoots Them Down.” *The Sun*: New York, NY, vol. 81, no.302, 29 June 1914, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030272/1914-06-29/ed-1/seq-1/>

I used the headline from the front page of this newspaper issue as the header image in the Europe At War section, to illustrate the event that triggered the start of WWI.

Gannon, Ryley. “Why Pay For Comedy When We Have a Creel Committee,” *The Washington Post*, 7 Oct. 1917.

This opinion piece and cartoon criticizes George Creel and shows how the press resented the way the CPI distorted the truth when it did not match the message they wanted to convey to the American public. It helped me understand that even though Creel felt he was telling the truth to the Americans, the CPI’s messaging was in fact propaganda that was not always fully factual.

“Men Behind Europe’s Crisis; Men Who Will Do Fighting.” *The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram*: Richmond, IN, vol. 39, no. 221, 28 July 1914, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86058226/1914-07-28/ed-1/seq-1/>

I used this newspaper article for research about how WWI started, and used a quote from it on my Europe At War page. It helped me understand the root causes of the war in Europe, and that the reasons publicly given by Germany for siding with Austria were not the real reasons.

“‘Official Bulletin’: Government is to Issue Paper of Its Own.” *The Liberal Democrat*: Liberal, KA, tenth year, no.51, 10 May 1917, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85029856/1917-05-10/ed-1/seq-1/>

Versions of this article appeared in newspapers across the country, announcing the government’s decision to publish the *Official Bulletin*, its own daily paper to communicate war news to the American people. It was interesting to me to see how the paper explains there will also be a weekly bulletin from which newspaper editors will be expected to copy as many items as possible, showing that every newspaper will be expected to be an extension of the CPI’s communications office.

Ponder, Stephen. "The Committee on Public Misinformation." *The New York Times*, 4 Feb. 1918.

This news article talks about how the CPI gave fake news to the media and the American public. It helped me understand that the CPI did exaggerate stories and that the media was very angry about it.

"Praise Four Minute Men: President Wilson Commends Work In Aiding Government." *The New York Times*, 30 Dec. 1917.

This article quotes President Wilson praising the work of the Four Minute Men, and talks about how many speakers there were and where they spoke. It helped me understand how widespread this effort was in trying to reach Americans with the CPI's message, and I used a quote from it on my Four Minute Men page.

"Silver Shell Mastered German Sub in Gunfire, Avers Paris Ministry of Marine; State Dept. Confirms Story." *The Democratic Banner*: Mt. Vernon, Ohio, no.46, 8 June 1917, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Library of Congress*. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88078751/1917-06-08/ed-1/seq-1/>>

Versions of this article were printed the same week in newspapers across the US, in a republication of the *Official Bulletin* article from June 7, 1917, called "U.S. Armed Ship 'Silver Shell' Battles with U-Boat Which is Believed to Have Been Sunk." This helped me understand how newspapers took CPI news and either repeated its verbatim or rephrased it, and ran it on their own pages.

"U.S. Armed Ship 'Silver Shell' Battles with U-Boat Which is Believed to Have Been Sunk." *Official Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 24, 7 June 1917, *The United States World War One Centennial Commission*.

This is a front page article from the CPI's *Official News* publication. It helped me understand how newspapers took CPI news and either repeated its verbatim or rephrased it, and ran it on their own pages.

"U.S. Officially at War." *The Daily Missourian*: Columbia, MO, sixth year, no. 184, 6 Apr. 1917, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89066314/1917-04-06/ed-1/seq-1/>

This is a newspaper that has the headline "U.S. OFFICIALLY AT WAR." I used this in my America Opposed section to show how Americans saw the news that the US officially joined WWI.

Ward, Larry Wayne. "The Motion Picture Goes to War." *The New York Times*, 30 July 1918.

This is a *New York Times* review of the CPI film, "America's Answer." I used a quote from it on my Movies and Music page to show the reaction of the film reviewers from that time.

Books

Cohan, George M. *Over There*. Leo Feist Inc., *Library of Congress*, 1917.

I copied some of the lyrics from this sheet music to use on my Movies and Music page. It helped me understand the kind of patriotic songs that were being sung to raise morale and encourage American support for the war.

Committee on Public Information. *How the War Came to America*. [English, German, and Spanish]. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C., 15 June 1917.

This is the first CPI War Booklet, *How the War Came to America*. I used it for research and used images of the booklets in English, German and Spanish on my Pamphlets page.

Creel, George. *How We Advertised America*. Harper and Brothers Publishers: New York, NY, 1920.

This book tells the story of the CPI from George Creel's point of view. It helped me to understand what his intentions were, and I used several quotes to tell the story in his words. It also had many useful details including explaining how the CPI produced and dropped propaganda leaflets over enemy lines.

Creel, George. *Rebel at Large*. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1947.

This book is an autobiography looking back on George Creel's career. It helped me understand how he viewed his work at the CPI.

Munro, Dana Carleton, et al. *German War Practices Part I: Treatment of Civilians*. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 15 Nov. 1917.

This is one of the CPI War Booklet publications. It helped me understand what the booklets looked like, how long they were, and what messages the CPI was trying to make people understand.

Images

- "1918 \$50 4.25% First Liberty Loan." Bond coupon. *Joe I. Herbstman Memorial Collection of American Finance*, 1918.
- Addison, William Ireland. "Keep the Hun Out!" Poster. New Columbus Litho, *Ohio History Connection*, 1917.
- Aliperti, Cliff. "Pershing's Crusaders (1918)." Poster. *The Moving Picture World*, 27 July 1918.
- Allen, John St. John, Brett Lithograph Company. "The Hun - His mark - Blot it out with Liberty Bonds." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.
- "An American 'Paper Bullet'." Pamphlet. James R. Mock and Cedric Larson, *Words That Won the War*. Princeton University Press: Princeton, NJ, 1918.
- "American soldiers arrive in France." Photograph. *The First World War East Sussex*, 26 June 1917.
- Bettmann. "Charlie Chaplin Addressing Crowd." Photograph. *Getty Images*, 1917.
- Bettmann. "Charlie Chaplin Speaking At War Rally." Photograph. *Bettmann*, 1917.
- Bettmann. "President Wilson and George Creel, Committee on Public Information." Photograph. *Bettmann*, 1919.
- Bressler, Harry S. "Help Uncle Sam Stamp Out the Kaiser! 3rd Liberty Loan. Buy U. S. Gov't Bonds." Poster. The United States Printing & Lithograph Co., *Boston Athenaeum Digital Collection*, 1918.
- "Brig Gen W.W. Harts, George Creel of Committee on Public Information and Rear Admiral Cary Grayson, on board the Presidential Royal Train, en route to Rome, Italy." Photograph. *Army War College. Historical Section, World War I Branch*, 2 Feb. 1919.
- Brown, Arthur William. "YMCA For Your Boy." Poster. *IMA Museum*, 1918.
- "Charlie Chaplin Making His First Speech for the Third Liberty Loan." Photograph. Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, *National Archives at College Park*, 4 Apr. 1918.
- Committee on Public Information. "America's Answer." Poster. *Pritzker Military Museum & Library*, 1918.
- Committee on Public Information. "Boy Scouts promoting war bonds." Photograph. *Getty Images, ThoughtCo*, 1918.
- Committee on Public Information, "Four Minute Men Bulletin No. 11 July 23, 1917," 23 July 1917.
- Committee on Public Information. "Four Minute Men Speaker Form." Pamphlet. *History on the Net*, 1917.

Committee on Public Information. *Official Bulletin*. Newspaper. Volume 1, Issue 68, *The United States World War One Centennial Commission*, 30 July 1917.

Committee on Public Information. "Official United States War Film. Produced by Signal Corps, U.S.A. and Committee on Public Information." Poster. *Wikimedia Commons*, 1918.

Committee on Public Information. "Read the official Bulletin...WAR Information...Ask For It Here." Poster. *National Archives and Records Administration*, 1917-1918.

Committee on Public Information. "Stand Behind the Boys in the Trenches—Buy Liberty Bonds." Poster. *National Park Service*, 1918.

Committee on Public Information. "Under Four Flags - Third United States Official War Picture." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

Committee on Public Information. "Why Germany Wants Peace." Newsletter. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

Dayal, Antar. "Yes We Can (Obama Campaign Poster)." Poster. *Museum of Fine Arts Boston*, 2008.

"Donald Trump For President 2016 Campaign Posters." Poster. *Lori Ferber Presidential Collections*, 2016.

"Every Liberty Bond is a shot at a U boat--Fire your shot today--Buy a Liberty Bond." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

Fancher, Louis. "U.S. Official War Pictures." Poster. Hegeman Print, *National War Museum and Memorial*, 1917.

Brooke, Lt. John Warwick. "The First Battle of the Marne." Photograph. *ThoughtCo*, 23 Jan. 2020.

Flagg, James Montgomery. "Boys and Girls! You Can Help Your Uncle Sam Win the War - save your quarters, buy War Saving Stamps." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1917.

Flagg, James Montgomery. "I am telling you: on June 28th I expect you to enlist in the army of war savers to back up my army of fighters: W.S.S. enlistment." Poster. *Pritzker Military Museum*, 1918.

Flagg, James Montgomery. "I Want You for U.S. Army: nearest recruiting station." Poster. Leslie-Judge Co., *Library of Congress*, ca. 1917.

Flagg, James Montgomery. "Sow the seeds of victory! Plant & raise your own vegetables." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

Forsythe, Victor Clyde. "And they thought we couldn't fight - Victory Liberty Loan." Poster. Ketterlinus, *Pritzker Military Museum & Library*, 1919.

"Four Minute Men Chorus." *Library of Congress*, 1918.

"Glass Slide Projected at Movie Theaters." Poster. *History on the Net*, 1917-1918.

"Great War Ends." Newspaper. *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, 11 Nov. 1918.

Greene, Sidney Joseph. "Ten Little Hyphens." Cartoon. *New York Evening Standard*, 8 Dec. 1915.

"Gun crew from Regimental Headquarters Company, 23rd Infantry, firing 37mm gun during an advance against German entrenched positions." Photograph. *National Archives Catalog*, 1918.

Harris & Ewing. "The Censorship Board." Photograph. *Library of Congress*, ca. 1917-1918.

H.C. Miner Lithography Company. "Pershing's crusaders--Auspices of the United States government." Poster. Division of Films, the Committee on Public Information, *Pritzker Military Museum*, 1917.

"Help Re-Elect Woodrow Wilson Button. Woodrow Wilson reelection pin." Pin. *Collection of David J. and Janice L. Frent, Britannica*, 1916.

"The Honorable Four Minute Men of Knox County, Tennessee." Photograph. *Library of Congress*, ca. 1917-1918.

Hopps, Harry R. "Destroy this Mad Brute Enlist - U.S. Army." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

"Invitation to German Deserters." Pamphlet. James R. Mock and Cedric Larson, *Words That Won the War*. Princeton University Press: Princeton, NJ, 1918.

"Kaufen Sie Eine Liberty Bond Heute." Advertisement. *Tägliches Cincinnati Volksblatt*, 14 June 1917.

King, W.B. "Hold up your end! War fund week - one hundred million dollars." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

"Man buying The Evening Star from newsboy, Washington, D.C. - headline reads 'U.S. at War with Germany.'" Photograph. *Library of Congress*, 7 Apr. 1917.

Moreau, Raymond Crosby. "Don't Talk. The Web Is Spun for You with Invisible Threads. Keep Out of It. Help to Destroy It. Stop = Think. Ask Yourself If What You Were about to Say Might Help the Enemy. Spies are Listening." Poster. *Boston Athenaeum Digital Collections: Walker Lithograph and Publishing Company*, 1918.

National Savings Bank of Albany. "Buy Liberty Bonds, World War I, c. 1917." Poster. *New York State Archives*, 1917.

Nikolaki, Z.P. "Hello—This is liberty speaking - billions of dollars are needed and needed now." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1918.

Robinson, Boardman. "The hyphenated Americans—'By hier iss Neutral!'" Cartoon. *Granger Historical Picture Archive*, 1915.

Rockwell, Norman. "Over There." Music. *The New York Public Library Digital Collections*, 1917.

Sackett & Wilhelms Corp. N.Y. "Remember your first thrill of American liberty Your duty - Buy United States government bonds--2nd Liberty Loan of 1917." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1917.

"Schade / Ohio Theater (Showing Pershing's Crusaders ca. 1918)." Photograph. *Sandusky Library Archives Research Center*, 1918.

Sheridan, J.E., Heywood Strasser & Voigt Litho. Co. "Food is ammunition- Don't waste it." Poster. *Temple University Digital Collections*, ca. 1917-1918.

Strothmann, Frederick. "Beat Back the Hun with Liberty Bonds." Poster. *Wikimedia Commons*, 1918.

Time and Life Pictures. "George Creel, Head of the United States Committee on Public Information." Photograph. *Getty Images*, 1918.

Triedler, Adolph. "For Every Fighter, a Woman Worker. Care for Her Through the YWCA." Poster. *Metropolitan Museum of Art*, 1918.

Underwood & Underwood. "Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks at Wall Street Bond Rally." Photograph. *The New York Times Photo Archive*, 9 Apr. 1918.

Underwood & Underwood. "Woodrow Wilson--at desk in White House." Photograph. *Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library & Museum*, 5 Mar. 1915.

"U.S. Army General John J. Pershing, center, inspects French troops at Boulogne, France." Photograph. *AP Images*, 13 June 1917.

Walsh, H. Devitt. Committee on Public Information. "4 minute men, a message from the government at Washington." Poster. *Library of Congress*, 1917.

"What Can History Teachers Do Now?" Article. *History Teacher's Magazine*, 1917.

"Wilson Political Advertisement: He Kept Us Out of War." Advertisement. *The Bridgeport Evening Farmer*, Bridgeport, CT, 2 Nov. 1916.

"Woman marching with peace sign and U.S. flag, disarmament conference, Washington, D.C." Photograph. *Library of Congress*, ca. 1914-1920.

"The world mobilizes for war." Map. "40 maps that explain World War I." *Vox*, 5 Aug. 2014.

Images from WWI were instrumental in helping me tell the story of the Committee on Public Information, through use of their posters, rally photos, pamphlets, and more. *Library of Congress*, *Pritzker Military Museum & Library*, *Getty Images*, *Bettmann*, and newspaper archives such as the *Chronicling America* and *The New York Times*, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers* were some of my best sources for finding images. I also found several images in my primary source books of items such as balloon propaganda leaflets, which I was unable to find online. Some of my most useful images were "Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks at Wall Street Bond Rally," poster, "The world mobilizes for war," which I used to show the sides of WWI, and "President Wilson and George Creel, Committee on Public Information" with George Creel and Woodrow Wilson walking together.

Letters

Ruble, W. "Comrades of Washington." *The Northwest Worker*: Everett, WA, no. 328, 26 Apr. 1917, *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88085770/1917-04-26/ed-1/seq-1/>

I used a quote from this letter to the editor printed on the front page of *The Northwest Worker*, a Socialist newspaper, right after the war started. It helped me understand that the CPI and Wilson's government were driving Socialist newspapers out of business by scaring off their advertisers so they could not afford to stay in business.

Telegram From United States Ambassador Walter Page to President Woodrow Wilson Conveying a Translation of the Zimmermann Telegram 2/24/1917. General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD. <https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/translation-zimmermann-telegram>

This is a translation of the encoded telegram sent by German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann to the President of Mexico on January 16, 1917, revealing that it will begin unrestricted submarine warfare and proposing an alliance with Mexico. This telegram is considered to have been the event that made Wilson decide to ask Congress to declare war. I used this image on my America Opposed page.

Wilson, Woodrow. *Executive Order 2594—Creating Committee on Public Information.* The American Presidency Project, 13 Apr. 1917.

This letter is a transcript of the original Executive Order 2594, which created the CPI. This document is extremely important because it shows that after the war started, Wilson acted quickly to convince the American public to get behind the war effort, sign up to fight, and help fund it.

Wilson, Woodrow, 1856-1924, "Committee on Public Information," 14 Apr. 1917, WWP21211, World War I Letters, Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library & Museum, Staunton, Virginia.

This is the unsigned draft of Wilson's Executive Order 2594, which officially created the CPI. I found this with help from the librarians at the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library & Museum, Staunton, Virginia, and used it as an image on my Selling the War page. I was unable to find a digital scan of the official signed order, despite research assistance from staff at this library, the Library of Congress, and National Archives.

Multimedia

Cohan, George M. "Over There." Audio file. *YouTube*, 1917.

This is a famous WWI patriotic song about a boy going to fight in WWI for the United States, which George M. Cohan wrote the day after the US joined WWI. I used it in the clip I created of footage from Pershing's Crusaders on my Movies and Music page, and it was one of the songs the Four Minute Men would get the crowd to sing.

"Pershing's Crusaders." Film. Division of Films, U.S. Signal Corps and Committee on Public Information, 1918. *YouTube*, [youtube.com/watch?v=B_Usu_AfAzw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B_Usu_AfAzw)

This is a patriotic movie created by the Committee on Public Information about a division of troops led by General Pershing training and going to fight the Germans. I cut a few short clips from this film and put them together as multimedia on my Movies and Music section to show what some of the official CPI war movies were like.

Pershing, General John J. "From the battlefields of France." Audio File. *Library of Congress*, New York: Columbia Graphophone Co., ca.1918.

This audio recording of General Pershing, Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in WWI, helped me understand how the United States military stayed connected with the American people to encourage them to support the war. I used this speech for research.

Purdy, Richard A. "Third Liberty Loan." Audio file. Nation's Forum, New York, NY, 1918. *Library of Congress*.

Richard A. Purdy was a Four Minute Man and gave public speeches for the CPI. I used the audio of this speech on my Four Minute Men page, against a background video I created using images and clips including Four Minute Men speeches, crowds at rallies, and Liberty Loan advertisements.

Wise, Stephen Samuel. "What are we fighting for?" Audio file. Nation's Forum, New York, NY, 1918, *Library of Congress*.

This is audio of a Four Minute Man speech by Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise. I used a quote on my Four Minute Man page, as it helped me highlight how their speeches emphasized the importance of the war.

Speeches

Baker, Newton D. "Being the informal address of Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, at a dinner given to Mr. Creel in Washington, November 29, 1918." Speech and foreword. George Creel, *How We Advertised America*. Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1920.

This is a transcript of a speech given by Secretary of War Baker in 1918, describing the role of the CPI in promoting American involvement in WWI. It was also published as the foreword to George Creel's book *How We Advertised America*, and I used a quote from this on my America Opposed page.

Secondary Sources

Articles

Allen, Leola. "Anti-German Sentiment in Iowa During WWI." *The Annals of Iowa*, vol. 42, no. 6, Fall 1974, pp. 418-429.

This article talks about the pressure put on Americans to buy war bonds, and it helped me understand how German-Americans were pressured and discriminated against.

Andrews, Evan. "The Secret History of the Zimmermann Telegram." *History*, 20 Nov. 2018.

This is an article about the Zimmermann telegram, which was the telegram sent by the Germans (and intercepted by the Allies) announcing that they were going to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. It helped me understand how the Americans decided it was time to declare war on Germany.

Beauchamp, Zack, et al. "40 maps that explain World War I." *Vox*, 4 Aug. 2014.

This article uses maps to tell the story of WWI and how it unfolded. It helped me understand the layout of the war, and I used a map on my Europe at War page to show the Entente and Central Powers were placed and who their allies were.

Brancaccio, David and Candace Manriquez Wrenn. "How American Government Propaganda Was Born." *Marketplace*, 21 Oct. 2020.

This is a print interview talking about how the CPI used mass persuasion on the American people. It talks about how people need to look out for fake news, be more media literate, and look out for disinformation.

Cull, Nicholas J. "Master of American Propaganda: How George Creel sold the Great War to America, and America to the world." *American Experience, WGBH Educational Foundation*, 1996-2021.

This article is an overview of what the CPI did in WWI. It helped me understand how George Creel asked President Wilson to form a plan to spread positive publicity instead of censorship.

Daly, Christopher B. "How Woodrow Wilson's Propaganda Machine Changed American Journalism." *The Conversation*, 27 Apr. 2017.

This article talks about how the Wilson administration and the CPI created modern management techniques in government-media press relations. It helped me understand that although what they did was effective, a lot of it was violating freedom of the press.

DeBauche, Leslie Midkiffe. "Film/Cinema (USA)." *International Encyclopedia of the First World War*, 29 June 2017.

This article talks about the role the CPI played in the US movie industry during WWI. It helped me understand how movie theaters did what the CPI asked, including showing CPI films and allowing the Four Minute Men to speak in theaters. This was so they would be patriotic and stay on the good side of the government.

Erskine, Hazel. "The Polls: Is War a Mistake?" *The Public Opinion Quarterly*, vol. 34, no. 1, Spring 1970, pp. 134-150. Oxford University Press.

This journal article cites a Gallup poll from 1937 that reported 64% of Americans felt that becoming involved in WWI was a mistake. This helped me illustrate how Americans were increasingly isolationist after WWI, before they became interventionist in the lead up to WWII.

Fischer, Nick. "The Committee on Public Information and the Birth of US State Propaganda." *Australasian Journal of American Studies*, vol. 35, no. 1, July 2016, pp. 51-78. The State and US Culture Industries.

This article talks about the CPI's activities and legacies. It helped me understand how the CPI's overselling of the war made the American public less trusting of the government, and more isolationist in the 1920s and 1930s.

Keckeisen, Sara J. "The Cost of Conscience Part 1: Coming of the Night Riders." *Kansas Heritage*, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2004.

This article describes vigilante violence against ethnic European immigrants in America during WWI. It helped me understand the discrimination that many faced if they opposed the war for any reason, even religious, and if they did not enlist or buy Liberty Bonds.

"Liberty Bond." *Museum of American Finance, an Affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution*, 2021.

I used this article for information about how the Treasury sold Liberty Bonds, and how they were priced. It also helped me understand what some Liberty Bonds looked like.

"Liberty Bonds." *Federal Reserve History*, 4 Dec. 2015.

I used this article for information about the Liberty Bonds campaign. It talks about how the idea for Liberty Bonds was developed, how they were structured, how they were advertised, and how they were sold. It helped me understand how important the CPI was to the funding of the US involvement in WWI.

Maxwell, Chloe. "George Creel and the Committee on Public Information 1917-1918." *Tenor of Our Times*, vol. 4, article 8, Spring 2015.

This journal article talks about the formation of the CPI and its role in the war, including the Four Minute Men. It helped me understand why they decided to go with Creel's suggestion not to pass a censorship law, and why Wilson picked Creel to head the CPI.

McNamara, Robert. "Committee on Public Information, America's WWI Propaganda Agency." *ThoughtCo*, 23 July 2019.

This article gives an overview of what the CPI did and talks about the short-term and long-term impacts it had. It also directed me to some primary sources that talked about how the Four Minute Men were asked to tone down their hate speech.

Mould, David. "Washington's War on Film: Government Film Production and Distribution 1917-1918." *Journal of the University Film Association*, vol. 32, no. 3, Summer 1980, pp. 17-29. University of Illinois Press: Champaign, IL.

This article helped me understand how hard the CPI Film Division made sure their films were positive and showed good conditions for the soldiers, so it did not depress the public or make them worry about their loved ones fighting in Europe. It also made me realize that the CPI was censoring war movies made by private film studios to make sure they matched the CPI messaging.

Neumann, Caryn E. "Committee on Public Information." *The First Amendment Encyclopedia*, 2009.

This article talks about the CPI's role in WWI. It also helped me understand certain details of the work it did, including how many newspapers a week published CPI content.

O'Toole, Patricia. "When the U.S. Used 'Fake News' to Sell Americans on World War I." *History*, Updated: 21 Oct. 2019, Original: 22 May 2018.

This article gives a history of the CPI and says that what they created was fake news. It showed me how their propaganda caused discrimination and violence against Germans and other ethnic and religious groups.

"Raising National Patriotism and Recruitment." *The United States World War One Centennial Commission*. n.d.

This article talks about how the CPI used music to make people feel patriotic. It helped me understand how they did this and the kinds of songs they used.

Rosenberg, Emily. "War and the Health of the State: The U.S. Government and the Communications Revolution during World War I." *The Presidency and Public Opinion in the American Century*, pp.48-66, University Press of Florida: Gainesville, FL, 27 June 2010.

This essay talks about how Wilson used the CPI not just to communicate his messaging and propaganda, but also to censor speech and suppress dissent. It helped me understand that even though the CPI claimed to be focusing on positive patriotic encouragement, it also played on fear and created a hateful environment towards ethnic Germans. I used a quote from this on my Short-Term Impact page, about how the CPI's focus on Americanism was effective for war support but bad because it promoted discrimination and hate speech.

"WWI Commemoration Task Force: The Liberty Loan Drives in Arlington." *Arvlingtonva.us*. n.d.

This article talks about Liberty Loan drives in the Washington, DC area. I used an image of a Liberty Loan billboard that was on this website, as an example of how the CPI used advertising to sell the bonds.

"WWI Liberty Bonds and the Culture of Investing." *National Bureau of Economic Research*, no. 11, Nov. 2020.

This article talks about how Liberty Bonds worked. It helped me understand that they had lasting impacts on the US financial system and capital markets.

Books

Axelrod, Alan. *Selling the Great War*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.

This book is a history of how George Creel and the CPI sold America on war with their publicity campaign. It was useful to me because it helped me understand how their new techniques changed the advertising industry, and how their propaganda techniques are still used today.

Conolly-Smith, Peter. *Translating America: An Ethnic Press and Popular Culture, 1890-1920*. Smithsonian Books, 6 July 2010.

This book about how German-Americans became Americanized through popular culture gave me insight into how the CPI approached hyphenated Americans with their message. I also used a quote from Bertram Nelson, head of the CPI's Four Minute Men Division, about how they tried to reach people who did not read the English-language media.

Cornebise, Alfred E. *War as Advertised: The Four Minute Men and America's Crusade 1917-1918*. The American Philosophical Society, 1984.

This book focuses on how the CPI's Four Minute Men helped spread pro-war propaganda, and it helped me understand the kinds of speeches they gave and the tactics they used to persuade people. I also used a photo from this book of Allies sending propaganda balloons over enemy lines in my Pamphlets section.

Freedman, Russell. *The War to End All Wars*. Clarion Books, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010.

This overview of WWI helped me get a basic understanding of the conflict, including the lead up, the different fronts, and the technology that was used to fight. There are many large photographs which helped me get a visual idea of what it was like fighting in WWI.

Kazin, Michael. *War Against War: The American Fight for Peace 1914-1918*. Simon & Schuster, 2017.

This book focuses on the peace activists who tried to keep America out of WWI, and how the government punished them for this, in what marked the beginning of the modern-day surveillance state. It also helped me understand how they helped prevent Congress from increasing the size of U.S. troops in Europe in the middle of the war.

Link, Arthur S. *Wilson, Volume III: The Struggle for Neutrality, 1914-1915*. Princeton University Press, 2015.

This book helped me understand how the sinking of the *Lusitania* was a major event that changed public opinion from being against getting involved in the war, to thinking it might be something they had to do.

Maxwell, John Hamilton. *Manipulating the Masses*. Louisiana State University Press, 2020.

This book was one of my main sources, since it has a huge amount of source material from 150 archives relating to the CPI, and covers the entire CPI life cycle. I found the epilogues especially useful and interesting because they talked about what happened to CPI members after the war, which helped me understand the CPI's legacy.

Mock, James R. and Larson, Cedric. *Words That Won the War*. Princeton University Press, 1939.

This book is about the tactics that the CPI used in order to successfully gain support for WWI. I used this book in my initial research to learn more about my topic.

Roetter, Charles. *The Art of Psychological Warfare 1914-1945*. Stein and Day Publishers, 1974.

This book helped me understand that psychological warfare is used in wartime and peacetime for propaganda purposes, and talks about how the Allies and Central Powers tried to convince America to join WWI on their side. It helped me understand that the sinking of the *Lusitania*, followed by reports of German atrocities against Belgium, were the tipping point for American public opinion about joining the war.

Vaughn, Stephen L. *Holding Fast the Inner Lines*. The University of North Carolina Press, 1980.

This book is a history of the CPI. It was extremely useful to me because it included reproductions of many original CPI flyers and advertisements, which gave me a good idea of the kind of messages the CPI produced and who they targeted.

Zieger, Robert H. *America's Great War: World War I and the American Experience*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000.

This book helped me understand the American viewpoint of WWI and how it changed life and culture in this country. It also helped me understand how the CPI fit into the bigger picture of the government's war campaign, and how it not only generated its own propaganda but also coordinated propaganda efforts for other agencies.

Multimedia

“How WWI Changed America: Selling the War.” *National WWI Museum and Memorial*, 5 Aug. 2020, [youtube.com/watch?v=qU9zOLIPjdl](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qU9zOLIPjdl)

This is a video about the tactics that the CPI used to “sell the war.” I used several of their primary source video clips in my Four Minute Men speech video, because I was unable to find the original primary source footage elsewhere.

“Propaganda.” *American History Rules*, 3 Mar. 2009, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rRpuOZoMtLc>

This video talks about the role of the CPI in WWI. I used it for research and for video clips and screenshots of images, to provide visual background for Richard A. Purdy’s 3rd Liberty Loan speech.