

Works Cited

Primary Sources

Army photo. *Dr. Seuss' Army Career*. *US Dept of Defense*,

www.defense.gov/Explore/Features/story/Article/1769871/dr-seuss-army-career/.

Accessed 2 Feb. 2021. This is a photo of Theodor Geisel when he was an Army Major.

While in the army, Giesel was in command of the 1st Motion Picture Unit . It will be used in our project as a visual on our website along with quotes about his time in the Army during WWII.

Barajas, Joshua. "8 Things You Didn't Know about Dr. Seuss." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting

Service, 22 July 2015, www.pbs.org/newshour/arts/8-things-didnt-know-dr-seuss. This

photograph is a cartoon from the Jack O Lantern when Geisel wrote for them, showing the prolific nature and more adult humor he once had when writing and creating for others.

Bryson, John. "Children's Book Author/Illustrator Theodor Seuss Geisel Posing with..." *Getty Images*, 1959,

www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/childrens-book-author-illustrator-theodor-seuss-geisel-news-photo/50478492?adppopup=true. Photograph taken of Seuss with 3D

models of his characters, most likely for an article or cover of literature. Taken by John Bryson.

Cahill, Elizabeth N., et al. *Seuss in Springfield*, www.seussinspringfield.org/. Photographs of

Seuss at an early age, will be used in the Bio page to show the continuity of his German heritage.

Don't let them carve THOSE faces on our mountains, December 12, 1941, Dr. Seuss Political Cartoons. Special Collection & Archives, UC San Diego Library Cartoons that display

his early characters and how they showed his ideas against Germany and anti-semitism

Dr. Seuss. *Green Eggs and Ham*. Penguin Random House, 1960. A crucial book for heightening Seuss' fame and messages to larger and broader audiences.

---. *Hop on Pop*. Penguin Random House, 1963. Another book used as evidence to show the ideas and important messages Seuss illustrates.

---. *If I Ran the Zoo*. Penguin Random House, 1950. Illustrates the need for change and no tolerance on racism for old books that did not celebrate diversity or even accept it.

---. *On Beyond Zebra*. Penguin Random House, 1955. Has racist images that people are questioning in the 21st century and discouraging and ceasing the sales of these racist books.

---. *One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish*. Penguin Random House, 1971. Example of the work inspired by articles that explained the challenges of kids learning to read.

---. *Scrambled Eggs Super*. Penguin Random House, 1953. Exemplifies the need to cancel culture in today's world, even for one of the most influential authors of all time.

"Dr Seuss' - Rhymes and Reasons Documentary, Part 1 of 9." *Dr Seuss' - Rhymes and Reasons Documentary, Part 9 of 9*, uploaded by TheodorSeussGeisel, 11 June 2011, www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oj5CCl3mrg. Accessed 25 Nov. 2020. Famous celebrities use ethos to prove that Seuss is so influential with his literature.

Flesch, Rudolph. "Why Johnny Can't Read? And What To Do About It (1955)." *Ekla Data*, ekladata.com/ThfGczZHw37jk2VTZSNMP6fjJ6A/Why-Johnny-can-t-read-chap-1-A-lett

er-to-Johnny-s-mother.pdf. Piece of literature that inspired Seuss to make reading fun and assist the epidemic of children who couldn't read.

Geisel, Theodor S, and Richard H. Minear. *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. New York: New Press, 2001. Print. This book is about Theodor Geisel's career as a political cartoonist before he was a children's author. The book is written by Richard Minear, who created a catalog of Seuss' political cartoons in the UC San Diego Library. It will be used in our project to quote the experiences that shaped Geisel's children's books as a result of his involvement in WWII.

"Geisel School of Medicine - Dartmouth Names Medical School in Honor of Audrey and Theodor Geisel." Edited by Justin Anderson, *Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth*, 24 Apr. 2012, geiselmed.dartmouth.edu/news/2012/04/04_geisel.shtml. Explains the significance that Seuss had on Dartmouth, and how his college days of being an editor of the literary paper shaped his future career.

"Horton Hears a Who!" *YouTube*, uploaded by Bridgette Walsh, 18 Mar. 1970, www.youtube.com/watch?v=87TNFs5__X0. Accessed 14 Feb. 2021. Shows the guilt that Seuss felt after his years of misconception and discovery of what Japan is really like. It's Smart To Shop At Adolf's, April 25, 1941, Dr. Seuss Political Cartoons. Special Collection & Archives, UC San Diego Library Another example of the hatred towards fascism and anti-semitism and his frustration at the war efforts.

Journal, The Asia Pacific. "The Dr. Seuss Museum and His Wartime Cartoons about Japan and Japanese Americans." *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, 2017, apjff.org/2017/16/Minear.html. Shows that he was severely apologetic for his previous actions and being so racist to Asians during wwii. Proves that the creation of Horton

hears a who was to undo his wrongs and teach children that people are people no matter what.

Minear, Richard H. *Dr. Seuss Went to War. The UC San Diego Library Catalog*, library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/. Accessed 8 Nov. 2020. This website is an archive of Giesel's collection of political cartoons that he did during WWII. He published these in the left wing New York Magazine, PM. This website has a collection of 200 of his cartoons that have not received airing or study since their original appearance. These cartoons are a key part of our project because they are primary sources that show how Giesel became a part of the war and his contribution.

"1924 Jack-O-Lantern Magazine Dr. Seuss Theodor Geisel Editor Dartmouth College."

Worthpoint,

www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1924-jack-lantern-magazine-dr-seuss-471448256.

Shows that Geisel was editor in Chief for the magazine, illustrating the passion he's always had for writing and creating content for people.

Obama, Barack. "Presidential Proclamation -- Read Across America Day, 2015." *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, 2015, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/02/27/presidential-proclamation-read-across-america-day-2015. Shows that even Barack Obama was under the influence of Dr. Seuss' words and wonders that he does with his illustrations.

Private Snafu in "Going Home." Produced by the Department of Defense. Department of the Army. Office of the Chief Signal Officer., 1944. *National Archives Catalog*, catalog.archives.gov/id/35868. Accessed 18 Feb. 2021. The Private Snafu cartoons,

created by Theodor Giesel served as a "what not to do " series for non career soldiers. It was meant to do an educational as well as entertaining form of typical soldier training manuals. In "Going Home", Private Snafu is displayed as doing all the wrong things when returning home from battle. The cartoon is made to keep soldiers engaged while they absorb valuable information. This video is beneficial to our project because it demonstrates how Giesel got involved in the war as well as the beginnings of his children's books style of writing with rhymes and limited words.

"The Private World of Dr. Seuss : A Visit to Theodor Geisel's La Jolla Mountaintop." *Los*

Angeles Times, Los Angeles Times, 25 May 1986,

www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1986-05-25-tm-7029-story.html. Dr. Seuss, although usually uncomfortable in interviews and tends to shy away from the public eye that he was in, conducted an interview with the LA times to describe the process of writing and takes an inside look into his writing.

Seuss. *Jack-O-Lantern*, 1925. Pictures of Seuss' illustrations in the literary magazine at

Dartmouth, although very publicly shy, were able to express humor and entertain people through this.

Seuss, Theodor. "McElligot's Pond." *AbeBooks*, 1953,

www.abebooks.com/book-search/title/mcelligot%27s-pool/author/seuss/first-edition/.

First book that won the Caldicott for Seuss, shows his early presence in the children's books world .

Seuss, Dr. *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*. Vanguard Press, 1937. First children's book written by Dr. Seuss, though it was rejected by publishers 27 times before it was published.

---. *Oh the Places You'll Go!* Penguin Random House, 1990. Famous and inspirational book written by Seuss expressing the idea that you can do anything you want to, and you should never give up on your dreams.

Since when did we swap our ego for an ostrich?, April 28, 1941, Dr. Seuss Political Cartoons. Special Collection & Archives, UC San Diego Library Expresses the continuity of his illustrations to the books he wrote for children.

"Sketches Gallery." *Seussville*, 18 Nov. 2019, www.seussville.com/dr-seuss/sketches-gallery/.

These were the early illustrations for his books. They are rough sketches for his later and more famous books, like *The Cat In The Hat*. It is a good comparison to see them next to the final sketches of his book and how much he adapted them.

Virginio Gayda Says, January 30, 1941, Dr. Seuss Political Cartoons. Special Collection & Archives, UC San Diego Library Cartoons that explain a Italian fascist journalist and how he is bad and influences Italians into believing the Fascist beliefs and getting them to support Mussolini.

We always were suckers for ridiculous hats..., April 29, 1941, Dr. Seuss Political Cartoons. Special Collection & Archives, UC San Diego Library Insulting people for believing Hitler and his ideology and illustrating how ridiculous people look for believing his racist and anti semitism ways.

Werlock, Abby H. P. "'How the Grinch Stole Christmas.'" *Encyclopedia of the American Short Story, 2-Volume Set, Third Edition*, Facts On File, 2013. *Bloom's Literature*, online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=16254&itemid=WE54&articleId=9157. Accessed 4 Nov. 2020. Dr. Seuss took his "grinchy" nickname and story from his experience in WWII and applied it to one of his most famous books.

Wood Museum . "Dr. Seuss at a Press Conference in Springfield in 1986." *Springfield Museums*, 1986, springfieldmuseums.org/. Photograph shows the working Seuss completing the illustrations for one of his books. Shows the hard work and isolation he required to do his best work, despite many people thinking he was not a very private person.

Your Job in Germany. Produced by the Department of Defense. Department of the Army. Office of the Chief Signal Officer., 1945. *National Archives Catalog*, catalog.archives.gov/id/4529712. Accessed 19 Feb. 2021. Giesel along with other filmmakers, created "Your Job in Germany" to serve as an orientation film for the soldiers who would occupy Germany after the war. This video is beneficial to our project because it is a primary source of something that Giesel helped create prior to his days as a children's author. It shows how he contributed and his role in the war.

Secondary Sources

"The Advertising Artwork of Dr. Seuss." *UC San Diego Library*, library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dsads/#intro. This website is an archive of Giesel's collection of advertisements that he did after leaving Oxford. Some companies he did ad for included Standard Oil, Ford, Flit, and GE. This was a steady income for Giesel during the Great Depression. These ads are a key part of our project because they are primary sources that give background to how Geisel become Dr. Seuss.

Amidon, Audrey. "Dr. Seuss beyond Snafu: Your Job in Germany." 13 Mar. 2014. *National Archives*, unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2014/03/13/dr-seuss-beyond-snafu-your-job-in-germany/. Accessed 9 Nov. 2020. This article gives background surrounding Giesel's film

"Your Job in Germany". He created this orientation film for the soldiers who were going to occupy Germany after the war. This article is located in The Unwritten Record at National Archives. It's purpose is to give information and discoveries on special media found throughout history. The author, Aubrey Amidon is able to give her expertise and research because her job at National Archives is to perform conservation and preservation work on motion picture records. In our project, this source can be used with the actual film "Your Job in Germany" to give information surrounding why Giesel created it and how it influenced his career as a children's author.

Blogger, Posted by Guest, and Guest Blogger. "Let's Read! Let's Move! at the White House."

ED.gov Blog, 27 Jan. 2015, blog.ed.gov/2015/01/lets-read-lets-move-at-the-white-house/.

Shows how even Michelle Obama included the works of Dr. Seuss in her own health and fitness movements in conjunction with reading.

Chase , Robert. "Introduction." *The Art of Dr. Seuss Collection, Published by Chaseart*

Companies, www.drseussart.com/bio. Information about his childhood that displayed the meaning behind his career choices and path.

"Dr. Seuss' the Lorax (2012) - This Is the Place Scene (4/10) | Movieclips." *YouTube*, uploaded by Movieclips, 2 Mar. 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=tp1eVLXEXm8. Accessed 14 Feb. 2021. Illustrates the influential legacy of seuss' lessons and how they are still valued today.

Edited by Edward Connery Lathem, *The Beginnings of Dr. Seuss*, WILLIAM L.BRYANT

FOUNDATION,

www.dartmouth.edu/library/digital/collections/books/ocm58916242/ocm58916242.html.

Written by Dartmouth College, this piece gives insight to Seuss' early years as a student and developing artist.

Fadiman, Clifton. "Professionals and Confessionals: Dr Seuss and Kenneth Grahame (excerpt)."

Classic Fantasy Writers, Chelsea House, 2018. *Bloom's Literature*,

online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=16254&itemid=WE54&articleId=557242.

Accessed 6 Nov. 2020. Critiques and criticizes how to read Dr. Seuss' works to gain the most out of it, meaning to understand the rhyme schemes.

Gilbert, Sophie. "The Complicated Relevance of Dr. Seuss's Political Cartoons." *The Atlantic*,

Atlantic Media Company, 24 Apr. 2018,

www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2017/01/dr-seuss-protest-icon/515031/.

Pivotal to thesis statement. "But they also deploy a fierce anti-authoritarianism and humanism that runs through all of Dr. Seuss's books." "'America's first anti-Fascist children's writer.'" said by Philip Nell

"The Grinch (2018) - A Change of Heart Scene (9/10) | Movieclips." *YouTube*, uploaded by

Movieclips, 9 Nov. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=DmXp6Pm-uLI. Accessed 14

Feb. 2021. Shows the longevity of Seuss' legacy and how influential he is still to younger generations.

Hamilton, Geoff, and Brian Jones. "Dr. Seuss." *Encyclopedia of American Popular Fiction*,

Second Edition, Facts On File, 2013. *Bloom's Literature*,

online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=16254&itemid=WE54&articleId=30753. Accessed

8 Nov. 2020. This article gives a short bio about Theodor Geisel. The source is found in a reputable database, Bloom's Literature. It is beneficial to our project because it helps us

understand the life of Theodor Geisel, as well as gives us information we can quote on our website.

Hasson, Peter. "Biden Erases Dr. Seuss from 'Read Across America' Proclamation as Progressives Seek to Cancel Beloved Author." *Fox News*, FOX News Network, 1 Mar. 2021, www.foxnews.com/politics/biden-erases-dr-seuss-read-across-america-proclamation. The modern day effects of Seuss' books in society and how he is becoming a culture.

Hersey, John. "LIFE." *Google Books*, Google, books.google.com/books?id=JFMEAAAAMBAJ&lpg=PA136&dq=bog+down&pg=PA136#v=onepage&q=bog%20down&f=true. The other work that inspired Seuss to create books to teach children to read and help make it fun.

Lange, Katie. "Dr. Seuss' Army Career." *U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE*, 2019, www.defense.gov/Explore/Features/story/Article/1769871/dr-seuss-army-career/#:~:text=Seuss%20joined%20the%20World%20War,he%20joined%20the%20U.S.%20Army. Highlights significance of navy career and how it shaped his future career as a children's author

Morgan, Judith, and Neil Morgan. *Dr. Seuss and Mr. Geisel: A Biography*. New York, Da Capo Press, 1996. This book is a biography on how Theodor Giesel became Dr. Seuss, it is widely recognized as it was selected by The New York Times as a Notable Book of 1995. It is beneficial to our project because we can use the information in it to quote on our website. It includes almost every aspect of what our website includes so it gives info on what we can write about.

Nathan, Sharon Langley and Amy, et al. "Read Across America." *NEA*,

www.nea.org/professional-excellence/student-engagement/read-across-america. Shows the modern day effects that Dr. Seuss left on children and the dedication that his peers knew he had for reading.

NEL, PHILIP. "'Said a Bird in the Midst of a Blitz.. ': How World War II Created Dr. Seuss."

Mosaic: An Interdisciplinary Critical Journal, vol. 34, no. 2, 2001, pp. 65-85. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/44029446. Accessed 16 Feb. 2021. This journal article is about how Giesel's experience as a political cartoonist influenced his later career as a children's author. This source is beneficial to our project because it gives insight bringing together how Giesel transitioned to become a children's author.

Nell, Philip. "Dr. Seuss." *Google Books*, Google, 2005,

books.google.com/books?id=IjvHQsCn_pgC&pg=PA14&lpg=PA14&dq=dr%2Bseuss%2Bamerica%2Bfirst&source=bl&ots=Zp7ekJP4_1&sig=37XgjDYI0_4tyf97VfRCz8ilHEM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwino_Ck0urRAhUk3IMKHS5bDjc4MhDoAQgfMAE#v=onepage&q=dr%20seuss%20america%20first&f=false. Described Seuss as "anti-facist children's author" showing the continuity between his political cartoons, military animations, and his children's books.

Nell, Philip. *Dr. Seuss : America Icon*. New York, Continuum, 2004. Highlights Seuss' entire career and helps demonstrate the significance of every aspect of his life and learning how to properly read his work through the eyes of Seuss.

Radack, Maiana. "Dr Seuss The Cat in the Hat." *Vimeo*, 11 Jan. 2021, vimeo.com/187718349.

Compared to the illustrations of his preliminary drawings to show how similar his works are and how accurately the producers portrayed it in the movie.

Report, Times-Mirror Staff. "Loudoun County Public Schools Addresses Dr. Seuss Controversy; School System Hasn't Banned Seuss Books." *LoudounTimes.com*, 2 Mar. 2021, www.loudountimes.com/news/loudoun-county-public-schools-addresses-dr-seuss-controversy-school-system-hasnt-banned-seuss-books/article_8856100e-7a96-11eb-81dd-1f927a0fec15.html. The School district discourages children from reading Dr Seuss because of his racist ties.

Richardgreen2014. "Uncle Sam-I-Am: Dr. Seuss's Private Snafu." *The Unwritten Record*, 4 Mar. 2014, unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2014/03/04/uncle-sam-i-am/. Accessed 23 Dec. 2020. This article gives background surrounding Giesel's cartoon series, "Private Snafu ". He, along with others created these cartoons about the misadventures of a soldier who disobeys army protocol. They were meant to entertain and inform non career soldiers of what not to do. This article is located in The Unwritten Record at National Archives. It's purpose is to give information and discoveries on special media found throughout history. In our project, this source can be used with a clip from the "Private Snafu" cartoons to give information surrounding why Giesel created it and how it influenced his career as a children's author.

Rosen, J. (1999, Jul 03). Oh, the places he went! when dr. seuss took his whimsy to war. *New York Times (1923-Current File)* Retrieved from <https://search-proquest-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/docview/110091336?accountid=699> article in the NYT revealing to readers the significance he had on WWII cartoons and how his career shaped his children's books

Watts, Amanda, and Leah Asmelash. "6 Dr. Seuss Books Won't Be Published Anymore Because They Portray People in 'Hurtful and Wrong' Ways." *CNN*, Cable News Network, 2 Mar.

2021, www.cnn.com/2021/03/02/us/dr-seuss-books-cease-publication-trnd/index.html.

Illustrates the depth behind Seuss' books and how his true colors behind the books are emerging in today's critical world.

Wells, B.A., and K.L. Wells. "Seuss I am, an Oilman." *American Oil and Gas Historical Society*,

1 Dec. 2008, www.aoghs.org/petroleum-art/seuss-the-oilman/. Accessed 15 Feb. 2021.

This article is about Giesel's career as a cartoonist for Standard Oil. It goes into depth about the different promotions he was in charge of as well as gives the photos of those cartoons. This source is beneficial to our project because Giesel's work with Standard Oil was pivotal to his career as a children's author. Information from the article will be used to explain the importance of the different ads he created and how it led him to write children's books.