

Jonah Berman's Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“1945 Nazi Propaganda Poster.” *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum,
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/1945-nazi-propaganda-poster>,
Accessed 8 January 2020.

This poster was made by Nazis in the later stages of the war. This poster will show me how the Nazis tried to appeal to the people when they were losing the war.

“85 million Americans hold war bonds.” *Google Arts & Culture*. Google.
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/85-million-americans-hold-war-bonds/7wGoK0LqCHtcPg>. Accessed 8 January 2020.

This poster shows a hand holding money next to the Statue of Liberty. This poster shows how propaganda artists effectively used “peer pressure.”

“Books are Weapons in the War of Ideas” *WSU Libraries Digital Collections, Washington State University*, <https://content.libraries.wsu.edu/digital/collection/propaganda/id/180/rec/17>,
Accessed 14 January 2021.

This primary source shows how the American government contrasted itself with the Nazis. I will use this to analyze the techniques Americans used.

Carlu, Jean. “America open your eyes!” *Google Arts & Culture*, Google,
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/america-open-your-eyes-jean-carlu/PAF6oj8uhErpEw>, Accessed 8 January 2020.

This poster shows a “blind” man, representing America, oblivious to the perils of war. This poster will help me analyze how Americans perceived and were told to perceive the war. I will also use it on the home page.

Dohanos, Stevan. “Bits of Careless Talk are pieced together by the enemy.” *Google Arts & Culture*. Google
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/bits-of-careless-talk-are-pieced-together-by-the-enemy-stevan-dohanos/5AF0WQJdvqXpFg>. Accessed 8 January 2020.

This source helps me analyze the techniques that the Allies used when telling people not to “talk.”

“Elmer Davis.” *Wikimedia Commons*, 5 Oct. 2011,
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Elmer_davis.jpg. Accessed 11 February 2021.

Elmer Davis was the director of the American Office of War Information (OWI). I will use this photo to illustrate one of the most important men in the U.S propaganda efforts.

Fischer, Anton. “A careless word, a needless loss.” *Google Arts & Culture*. Google
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/a-careless-word-a-needless-loss-anton-otto-fischer/tgG2jsvZIGGvfA>. Accessed 8 January 2020.

This poster depicts a dead soldier on a beach. This poster shows how propaganda was used to scare Americans and it helps me analyze the techniques that propaganda artists used.

Flagg, James Montgomery. “I Want You For The U.S. Army Enlist Now” *National Archives Catalog*. National Archives and Records Administration.
<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/513533>. Accessed 14 January 2021.

The iconic Uncle Sam poster might be the most famous piece of propaganda ever. Therefore it is essential for my project.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University,
<https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/seefahrt1.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis attempted to raise money from the people, which I can contrast with American posters attempting to sell war bonds.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University,
<https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/hj.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This poster shows a young boy with Hitler in the background. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis displayed patriotism.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University,
<https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/ewige.jpg>. Accessed 14 January 2021.

This poster depicts Jews as mysterious and evil. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis displayed antisemitism.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/tolz41.gif>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This poster depicts a mother with a German soldier. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis displayed patriotism.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/FrontundHeimat.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This poster shows multiple Germans with a swastika in the background. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis displayed patriotism.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/arbeit.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This poster reads: “work as hard for victory as we fight.” This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis encouraged hard work.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/waffenss.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This poster shows what the Nazis perceived as the ideal soldier. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis displayed masculinity.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://www.bytwerk.com/gpa/posters/pst.jpg/>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis asked people not to spy. This can be compared and contrasted with the techniques of the Americans.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/images/caricatures/k40-25b.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis used racist attitudes to their advantage.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/images/caricatures/l43-33.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis used racism in their propaganda.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive (Guide Page)*, Calvin University, <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/images/caricatures/l43-43.jpg>, Accessed 14 January 2021.

This source depicts Black people as lazy and aloof. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis used racism in their propaganda.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive*. Calvin University. <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/images/caricatures/f43-42.jpg>. Accessed 15 January 2021.

This poster depicts two men violating a likely Aryan woman. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis used racism in their propaganda.

“German Propaganda Archive.” *German Propaganda Archive*. Calvin University. <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/images/caricatures/l42-9a.jpg>. Accessed 15 January 2021.

This poster depicts two white people deriding an extremely physically exaggerated black man and using racial slurs. This source will be very valuable for my research because it shows how Nazis used racism in their propaganda.

“Goebbels - Do You Want Total War.” Discovery Channel, 28 July 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=DRmHOSnehTk. Accessed 24 February 2021.

This video depicts a speech made by Joseph Goebbels at a Nazi rally. I will use it to display his antisemitism.

Grigware, Thomas “Alaska: Death trap for the Jap.” *History Blog*. Ohio History Connection. <https://www.ohiohistory.org/getattachment/learn/collections/history/history-blog/2017/August-2017/ralphwilliams/3b48885r.jpg>. Accessed 20 February 2021.

This poster depicts the Japanese as rats approaching Alaska. This source will help me analyze the ways that the Allies used racism in propaganda.

Hanich, Bruno. "Behind the enemy powers: the Jew." *Google Arts & Culture*. Google.
https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/an-antisemitic-poster-entitled-behind-the-enemy-powers-the-jew-bruno-hanich/-AHouFMhTtW_Vw. Accessed 8 January 2020.

This poster depicts the Jew as a puppetmaster behind all evil. This poster will help me learn about how the Nazis used antisemitism to their advantage.

Hirshman, Louis. "Careless matches aid the Axis" *History Blog*. Ohio History Connection.
<https://www.ohiohistory.org/getattachment/learn/collections/history/history-blog/2017/August-2017/ralphwilliams/3b49005r.jpg>. Accessed 19 January 2021.

This poster depicts a figure representing the Japanese lighting a cigarette. This source will help me analyze the ways that the Allies used racism in propaganda.

Hoffman, Heinrich. *Bundesarchiv Bild 146-1968-101-20A, Joseph Goebbels*. 1940.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/35/Bundesarchiv_Bild_146-1968-101-20A%2C_Joseph_Goebbels.jpg Accessed 11 February 2021.

Joseph Goebbels was the German *Reichminister* of propaganda. I will use this picture of Joseph Goebbels in order to contrast the picture of Elmer Davis.

"OWI Emblem" *Wikimedia Commons*, 18 March 2021,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OWI-Emblem.jpg>. Accessed 7 April 2021.

This is the emblem of the OWI. I will use it on my Historical Context Page.

"Powers of Persuasion" *Online Exhibits*. National Archives.
https://www.archives.gov/files/mtg-cover_0.jpg. Accessed 18 January 2021.

This source depicts an archetypically masculine man in the U.S. Navy. This source helps me learn about how the Allies used masculinity in their propaganda.

"Powers of Persuasion" *Online Exhibits*. National Archives.
https://www.archives.gov/files/warning-cover_0.jpg. Accessed 18 January 2021

This source depicts the Nazis and Japanese as evil and primal while dominating over the earth. This poster helps me learn about how the Allies used fear and racism in their propaganda.

Pursell, Weimer. "Powers of Persuasion" *Online Exhibits*. National Archives.
https://www.archives.gov/files/upwo-cover_0.jpg. Accessed 18 January 2021

This poster shows a man unwittingly carpooling with a see-through Adolf Hitler. This source helps me learn about how the Allies used fear in their propaganda.

"Reichsadler Deutsches Reich (1935-1945)" *Wikimedia Commons*, 24 July 2014,
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reichsadler_Deutsches_Reich_\(1935-1945\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reichsadler_Deutsches_Reich_(1935-1945).svg). Accessed 7 April 2021.

This was the emblem of the German Reich from 1935 to 1945. I will use it on my Historical Context Page.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "Executive Order 9182 Establishing the Office of War Information." *Executive Order 9182 Establishing the Office of War Information*. | *The American Presidency Project*, UC Santa Barbara, 14 July 2019,
www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/executive-order-9182-establishing-the-office-war-information. Accessed 7 April 2021.

This primary source will help me learn about the OWI.

Secondary Sources

Foley, Connor. "An Analysis of American Propaganda in World War II and the Vietnam War." *BSU Honors Program Theses and Projects*. Bridgewater State University. 12 May 2015.
http://vc.bridgew.edu/honors_proj/90. Accessed 15 December 2020

This source contrasts U.S. propaganda during WW2 with U.S. propaganda during Vietnam. While it is not entirely focused on World War II still provides analysis that will be very useful for my project.

Little, Becky. "Inside America's Shocking WWII Propaganda Machine." *National Geographic*, National , 19 Dec. 2016,

nationalgeographic.com/news/2016/12/world-war-2-propaganda-history-books/, Accessed 7 November 2020.

This source, in addition to providing analysis of propaganda, has two primary source documents from the Allied Powers. This site will help me with comparing and contrasting Allied propaganda, especially propaganda about staying silent.

Miles, Hannah. "WWII Propaganda: The Influence of Racism." *Artifacts Journal* // *University of Missouri*, University of Missouri, Mar. 2012, artifactsjournal.missouri.edu/2012/03/wwii-propaganda-the-influence-of-racism, Accessed 7 November 2020.

This source will provide useful information about racism in propaganda that would be more difficult to gauge if I just used the primary sources. I will use this to improve my analysis.

"MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 14 June 2018, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/ministry-of-propaganda-and-public-enlightenment. Accessed 7 April 2021.

This source provides me information on the Reich Ministry of Propaganda. I will use this source to gain information on propaganda in Nazi Germany.

Narayanaswami, Karthik. "Analysis of Nazi Propaganda." *Harvard Blogs*, Harvard, Apr. 2011, blogs.harvard.edu/karthik/files/2011/04/HIST-1572-Analysis-of-Nazi-Propaganda-KNarayanawami.pdf. Accessed 16 December 2020.

This source provides unique Axis primary sources and also provides detailed analysis of those sources. This will help with my analysis.

"State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda. United Nations.
"<https://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/EM/pdf/State%20of%20Deception%20The%20Power%20of%20Nazi%20Propaganda.pdf>. Accessed 14 January 2021.

This source, provided by the United Nations, showcases the use of Nazi propaganda and what it represented. This secondary source will help me see how the Nazis used propaganda to change public opinion.

Stout, Michael J., "The effectiveness of Nazi propaganda during World War II." *Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations*. Eastern Michigan University. 2011, <http://commons.emich.edu/theses/314>. Accessed 15 December 2020.

This source provides not only primary sources but a plentiful amount of analysis on the subject of Axis propaganda. I will use this to help shape my project by examining both the primary sources and the analysis.

Wilcott, Jennifer M., "Wartime Art: A Study of Political Propaganda and Individual Expression in American Commercial and Combat Art during World War II" *History Theses*. Buffalo State University. May 2013. https://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?1&article=1017&context=history_theses. Accessed 17 December 2020.

This secondary source analyzes the effects of American propaganda during WW2. I will use this secondary source to help me get a more nuanced perspective of the OWI and American propaganda.