

"If People Really Knew, the War Would Be Stopped Tomorrow": How the Press, the British State, and the Public Interacted During World War I

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"If people really knew, the war would be stopped tomorrow. But of course they don't know and can't know. The correspondents don't write, and the censorship would not pass, the truth. What they do send is not the war, but just a pretty picture of the war with everybody doing gallant deeds....The thing is horrible beyond human nature to bear" - P.M. David Lloyd George, 1917





# IN 1899...

With the printing of Britain's first widely-read newspaper, *The Daily Mail*, the British War Office noted that a mechanism would eventually be needed for wartime press control.





### UNIQUE CHALLENGES IN WWI

- A widespread lack of coherence about war aims
- A quick chain reaction that required swift mobilization
- Pressure: photojournalism, global connectedness, and an expectation of press objectivity
- Unprecedented devastation paired with greater visibility than ever before
- Every major government turned to propaganda and censorship as solutions to shaping public opinion



## HALF TRUTHS AND DISTORTIONS

Public distrust in the press

Solider disillusionment with the home front

Inaccurate national understandings of the war

Demoralized wartime correspondents

Skewed journalistic ethical norms for decades

.....Britain led the charge





"Propaganda is the task of creating and directing public opinion. In other wars this work has not been the function of government...[but in WWI], a struggle which was not of armies but of nations, and which tended to affect every people on the globe, this aloofness could not be maintained."

British Ministry of Information, 1918





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## THREE-PRONGED STATE APPROACH

I) Censor the free press

2) Employ correspondents

3) Pass legislation for enforcement of strict speech and demonstration protocol



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## TIMELINE

Defence of the Realm Act

Press Bureau and Delays

**Ernest Swinton** 

Team of Six+







LIBERTY UNIVERSITY "...above all to avoid helping the enemy. This appeared to me even more important than the purveyance of news to our own people...For home consumption—that is for those who were carrying the burden and footing the bill—I essayed to tell as much of the truth as was compatible with safety, to guard against depression and pessimism, and to check unjustified optimism which might lead to a relaxation of effort." – Ernest Swinton





## ILLEGALITY ON THE FRONT TO SIX EMPLOYED CORRESPONDENTS



### THE BATTLE OF MONS, 1914 + INCONSISTENCY

- Germany's "great demoralization and disorder"
- The Germans "retiring rapidly"
- "Mons and it's tragedy" for the British
- Germans "outwitting" the Anglo-French forces





### THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, 1916 + UNIFORMITY

Source: Getty Images; image in public domain

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#### • "The Day Goes Well"

- British "progress," "gallantry," and "success"
- "light losses"
- "Formless, lurid incoherence: 'When we started, sir, twas in a kind of a bit wood...Company bein' afore us, ye see we could see them movin' in the open, like, past the wood till the fire caught 'em, an' they went down like grass.'"

## U-BOATS AND PROPAGANDA, 1917-1918

- The press centered its efforts on "**demonizing**" the Germans Uboat activity while "**ignoring**" Britain's no-holds-barred tactics
- "Atrocity stories" became commonplace
- Successful on home front; stirred the populace against Germany when it had become apathetic





# CONSEQUENCES

The most "discreditable period" in the history of journalism; inspired a reversal in press freedom around the globe

Source: Unsplash Images; image in public domain



"I was thoroughly and deeply ashamed of what I had written, for the very good reason that it was untrue. Almost all the official information was wrong. The vulgarity of enormous headlines and the enormity of one's own name did not lessen the shame." — William Beach Thomas





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