**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906: Defending Consumer Rights

Group Website | Senior Division

Grace Wang and Abby Orler

**PRIMARY SOURCES:**

**(Books)**

Cook, Fred J. The Muckrakers: Crusading Journalists Who Changed America. 1st ed. Garden

City, NY: Doubleday, 1972. Print.

This book offered an older perspective of the time, and therefore is considered a primary source. It contains a large section focusing on Sinclair, and so we were able to incorporate arguments and quotes into the evidence supporting our thesis.

Serrin, Judith, and William Serrin, comps. Muckraking!: The Journalism That Changed America.

New York: New, 2002. Print.

Although this book was only recently compiled, the text and articles within are from the time of the Food and Drug Act. These are broadly focused on public health and the working class, but it still offers a decent amount of historical context and background on our topic.

Sinclair, Upton. The Jungle. Hardcover ed. Cambridge, MA: R. Bentley, 1906. Print.

We did not read the entire book for our NHD project, but quotes from Sinclair’s novel were highly useful because although it is a fictional story a lot of the contextual information reveals much of the actual historical situation and also Sinclair’s own opinion on the subject.

Regier, C. C. The Era of the Muckrakers. S.l.: University of North Carolina, 1932. Print.

This book was one of our most valuable primary resource for NHD, as it was very focused on the Muckrakers themselves as well as the issues they addressed. However, much of the information was too far off-topic to be directly applicable as main quotes on our muckraking pages. Although it was written a few years after the Pure Food and Drug Act, we cited it as primary because we only used quotes from the time incorporated in the book.

**(Images)**

An Interior View of the Burns Meat Packing Plant in the Early 1900s. Digital image. Historic Calgary. Glenbow.com, n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2013.< http://www.glenbow.org/exhibitions/online/historicCalgary/meat.html>.

On reading about the food adulteration in the mid-20th century, we wanted to get a visual sense of the issue, and this picture actually contained a lot of content when studied carefully. Also, the workers in the picture make the photo far more credible and useful when one looks at their relationship to the environment.

Schlosser, Eric. "Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the All-American Meal." Past as Prologue. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2013.< http://prologuebooks.wordpress.com/2011/02/25/fast-food-nation-the-dark-side-of-the-all-american-meal-eric-schlosser/>.

Although the website itself is not very relevant to our topic, halfway down the page there is a very horrific but intriguing picture of a meat industry. We found this picture early on in my research, and it engaged us into further research of the topic.

Prato, Chris, and Mike Atlas. *Meat Inspection Act of 1906*. Digital image. *The Progressive Age*.

N.p., n.d. Web. 5 Feb. 2014. <http://countafitt.tripod.com/progressive\_age/>.

This is an image that we used on our home page in the slide show to introduce the topic and surrounding events relating to the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Pure Food and Drug Act Documents. Digital image. *US Department of Health and Hunam*

*Services*. FDA, n.d. Web. 5 Feb. 2014. <http://www.fda.gov/ucm/groups/fdagov-

public/documents/image/ucm125282.jpg>.

We used this image on the FDA page just for a visual break; it portrays some early documents from the FDA and USDA which set the foundation for future acts and other publications.

*The First Scientific Regulatory Agency*. Digital image. *The USDA Bureau of Chemistry*. Life

Sciences Foundation, n.d. Web. 5 Feb. 2014.

<http://www.lifesciencesfoundation.org/printer\_events-

The\_USDA\_Bureau\_of\_Chemistry.html>.

Another image we used on the FDA page which had one of the only pictures of Charles

M. Wetherill we could find on the internet.

*Harvey Wiley*. Digital image. *Department of Chemistry*. Purdue University, n.d. Web. 5 Feb.

2014. <http://www.chem.purdue.edu/NewsFeed/newsstory.asp?itemID=189>.

An image of Harvey Wiley, used as a visual supplement to the extensive descriptions we already had in text.

A typical proprietary medicine type that utilized some particular herb or plant with presumed

medicinal qualities as the main ingredient. Digital image. *Bottle Typing/Diagnostic*

*Shapes*. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 Feb. 2014. <http://www.sha.org/bottle/labeledbottles.htm>.

This image we used on The Industry page as a graphic of the bottles used for “medicine” in the early 1900’s, and although it does not specifically show the drugs or other content it subtly reminds the audience of what the time was like through a depiction of a very every-day item.

Trichinosis is a disease caused by eating undercooked meat, which contains cysts of Trichinella

spiralis. Digital image. *Acute Communicable Disease Control*. County of Los Angeles

Public Health, n.d. Web. 5 Feb. 2014.

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/Diseases/Trichinosis.htm>.

This is an image relating to the trichinosis issues Germany and the United States had during the 1800’s. In reading the text the audience may not fully understand the disease, and this visual aids in that manner, which is partly why we incorporated it on the “German Trichinosis” page.

*Horsemeat Is Photographed at Horse Butchery in Dortmund, Germany on Feb. 14, 2013. (REUTERS/Ina Fassbender)*. Digital image. *France Suspects Firm Sold Horse Meat Labelled as Beef, Horse Meat Scandal Set to Spur More Food Testing in Europe*. Life Food, n.d. Web. 5 Feb. 2014. <http://www.stcatharinesstandard.ca/2013/02/14/france-suspects-firm-sold-horse-meat-labelled-as-beef-horse-meat-scandal-set-to-spur-more-food-testing-in-europe>.

As one of the more graphic portrayals of the time, we used this image twice, once in the home slide show and once in a later page to really emphasis the degree of food problems going on at the time the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed.

Industrial workers on high beam. Digital image. *The Development of Modern America*. Teaching

American History, n.d. Web. 08 Feb. 2014. <http://osceolatah.com/HOU\_Yr3.html>.

This picture was only used on the “Background” page, but we thought it emphasized the dangerous working conditions in the early 1900’s. That was not the focus of our particular thesis, but it definitely relates our conflict as part of the fight for our rights as citizens and as part of the industry itself.

*The FDA: Understanding The Role Of Governmental Oversight*. Digital image. *Food Safety*

*Counsel*. N.p., n.d. Web. 08 Feb. 2014. <http://www.foodsafetycounsel.com/tags/food-

regulation/>.

The image we used form this website was merely the FDA logo, but we used it for visualization on the USDA/FDA page.

*President Roosevelt*. Digital image. *Fun Facts About Our 26th President: Theodore Roosevelt*.

My Way: by a Political Enthusiast, 27 Dec. 2012. Web. 9 Feb. 2014.

<http://nickheltzelsways.blogspot.com/2012/12/fun-facts-about-our-26th-

president.html>.

This is an image of President Roosevelt, used on the “Stakeholders” page to add visualization on a page of just links.

*US Senator Weldon Heyburn*. Digital image. *Heyburn State Park*. State of Our Parks, n.d. Web.

08 Feb. 2014. <http://idahoptv.org/outdoors/shows/stateParks/heyburn2.cfm>.

We did not end up putting this image on our website, but it was a depiction of a key player in the development of the act as well as that of the USDA. Since there was little information about him, this image was highly useful in understanding his personage.

*Harvey W. Wiley, M.D.* Digital image. *Harvey W. Wiley: Pioneer Consumer Activist*. FDA: US Food and Dug Administration, Jan.-Feb. 2006. Web. 9 Feb. 2014. <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/CentennialofFDA/HarveyW.Wiley/ucm081121.htm>.

This is another image of Dr. Wiley, which depicts him with his chemistry laboratory materials.

Norris, J. F. *Samuel Hopkins Adams*. Digital image. *Adams, Samuel Hopkins*. N.p., Dec. 2010. Web. 08 Feb. 2014. http://gadetection.pbworks.com/w/page/7929893/Adams%2C%20Samuel%20Hopkins.

 This is an image of Samuel Adams, used on the Muckraking Journalists page.

*Rudolf Leuckart*. Digital image. *Rudolf Leuckart*. Wikipedia, n.d. Web. 08 Feb. 2014.

<http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf\_Leuckart>.

A photograph of Leukart on the Background page talking about the German Trichinosis incident.

*Friedrich Albert Von Zenker*. Digital image. *Friedrich Albert Von Zenker*. Wikipedia, n.d. Web.

08 Feb. 2014. <http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich\_Albert\_von\_Zenker>.

A photograph of Zenker on the Background page talking about the German Trichinosis incident.

*Trichinae*. Digital image. *Trichinae*. Clip Art Etc., n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.

<http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/47900/47921/47921\_trichinae.htm>.

This image is not an actual photograph, but it is an excellent artist’s portrayal of the cells of trichinae. We used it on the German Trichinosis page for visual aid as to the details of the sickness.

Satirical cartoon of the embalmed beef scandal. Digital image. *Topics in Chronicling America –*

*Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906*. Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room |

Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.

<http://loc.gov/rr/news/topics/purefood.html>.

This political cartoon was a little hard to understand at first, but it is a very accurate portrayal of the general image of the food industry after scandals in the early 1900’s.

Pure Food. Securing the Federal Food and Drugs Act of 1906. James Harvey Young. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1989. xiv, 312 pp. $29.95. Digital image. Science AAAS, n.d. Web. 08 Feb. 2014. <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/248/4957/896.extract>.

 This is another image of the current FDA system which is different, but has the same values as when it was first established.

*"The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair (1906)*. Digital image. *The Progressive Movement*.

Jackiedianamarisol, n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2014. <http://jbdmmc.wordpress.com/the-

progressive-movement/>.

We used several images of the book *The Jungle* (this being on the of the colored photos), as we felt that the graphics on the cover really helped emphasize the messages behind the text of the book.

H. H. Warner (1842-1923). Digital image. *Warner's Safe Cure Blog*. HH Warner & Co., n.d. Web. 08 Feb. 2014. <http://warnerssafeblog.wordpress.com/category/food-drug-act-of-1906/>.
We took several images form this site, including another book cover of *The Jungle.*

Digital image. *Lost Washington: Norfolk and Washington’s Northland*. Washington Kaleidoscope | Past, PResent, and Culture, n.d. Web. 08 Feb. 2014. <http://dckaleidoscope.wordpress.com/2009/07/>.

 Although otherwise completely unrelated to our topic, this website had one image which was a document (primary source) which talked about clean ways to bottle beer in the 1900’s which we used on the home page as an introduction to the general topic.

**(Websites)**

"Chronicling America « Library of Congress." News about Chronicling America RSS. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 04 Dec. 2013. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>.

This source was the most credible by far, being a government-compiled collection of all the newspapers of the 19-20th centuries. Another very useful feature of the website is that although some of the papers are hard to read, the database highlights all your key search words on the document for easy identification of useful primary sources.

"James R. Mann Papers.” 2012. MS. Washington, D.C. Library of Congress. Manuscript Division Staff, Library of Congress. Web. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/mss/eadxmlmss/eadpdfmss/2012/ms012187.pdf>.

This webpage created by the Library of Congress staff compiled all of the speeches, documents, and other historical sources related to muckraker and congress representative James R. Mann, as well as information about each. James R. Mann was a significantly important figure in the Pure Food and Drug movements of 1906, because he made many speeches that supported the public opinion of reform and with his direct connections with the government helped to put such ideas of reform into action. We used this collection of Mann’s important documents to get a general idea of the flow of events that led
up to the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, as well as using it to receive information/evidence for an initial body paragraph related to James R. Mann, but we later changed this upon finding better evidence.

**(Music)**

Tally, Harry, and Billy Murray. *San Francisco's Market Street Over Popular Songs Of The Day*

*(1906)*. Wait 'Til The Sun Shines Nellie; You're A Grand Old Rag. N.d. *Youtube*. Web.

10 Feb. 2014. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t1ZeJIMSOT4>.

This is the soundtrack which we used on the home page The lyrics do not relate much to the Pure Food and Drug Act at all, but the genre as well as the feel sets the stage for an early 1900’s conflict.

**SECONDARY SOURCES:**

**(PDF Articles)**

Hamblin, James. *Adulterated Food during the 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Centuries*. N.p.: Maxine Taylor, n.d. PDF**.**

Although we did not use this entire article, it provided excellent background information for our website. One of the main benefits of this essay was the specific examples it presented and related in a detailed manner, which helped us gain a broad perspective of food adulteration around the world (mainly Europe and America).

Spiekermann, Uwe. *Dangerous Meat? German-American Quarrels*. Washington D.C.: German Historical Institute, n.d. PDF.

This article was only applicable to one of our pages, and even though it contained a lot of detailed data and analysis of the issues with trichinosis, we did not want to over-emphasize the background when the purpose of those pages was to understand the conflict. However, this source was very credible and definitely a good source of valuable information not found elsewhere.

**(Online Books)**

"Trichinosis in Germany. Pt. I. General Remarks on Trichinosis in Germany." *Trichinosis in Germany. Pt. I. General Remarks on Trichinosis in Germany*. Cornell University Library, 1901. Web. 03 Feb. 2014. <https://archive.org/stream/cu31924000281224#page/n3/mode/2up>.

This book was a bit hard to access, as we did not have time to read the entire text. However, the introduction contained information similar to that which we wanted to include in our website—thus we were able to use a few quotes both on the actual page and to understand the topic as we analyzed certain passages.

**(Websites)**

"Embalmed Beef Scandal." *William McKinley*. N.p., n.d. Web. 03 Feb. 2014.

<http://www.katiebelldesign.com/final/mckinley.html>.

This website does not look like to be the most credible source, but after some research we verified most of the content and were glad to use it as one of our sources as it contains some information lining McKinley to our topic directly which no other website did.

"Industrial Revolution Quotes." BrainyQuote. Xplore, n.d. Web. 03 Feb. 2014. <http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/keywords/industrial\_revolution.html>.

 At first we were planning on using this website for quotes about the Industrial Revolution, but after finding the information to be not verified we used it to discover important stakeholders in the Industrial Revolution. The layout and organization of the website is clean, but as we had time to do more credible research we did not use this page much in the construction of our own website.

Taylor, Jr., Dr. Quintard. "Primary Document: Pure Food and Drug Act." Primary Document: Pure Food and Drug Act. UNiversity of Washington History Department, n.d. Web. 03 Feb. 2014. <http://faculty.washington.edu/qtaylor/documents\_us/pure\_fda.htm>.

 This website gave us the full transcript version of the Pure Food and Drug Act. While the document was very length and not applicable for many quotes, it is a primary source which increases the validity of the action taken by the government during the 1900’s.

Carpenter, Daniel P. "Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)." Encyclopedia.com. HighBeam Research, 01 Jan. 2004. Web. 04 Feb. 2014. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Food\_and\_Drug\_Act\_of\_1906.aspx>.

 Encyclopedia is not a very credible source, and so this website was used for preliminary research, as it directed us to other, more reliable sources which we did not find directly on the internet. The information is well-organized, and gave us some general knowledge of the topic.

"Florence Kelley." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, 21 Jan. 2014. Web. 02 Feb. 2014. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence\_Kelley>.

 This website contained information we used on the Women Involved page, and while we could not rely solely on it for accurate information it led us to another page which contained a very valuable quote (primary source) from Florence Kelly who is a relatively obscure figure to the general public.

"About FDA." FDA History. N.p., n.d. Web. 04 Feb. 2014. <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/Origin/ucm054819.htm>.

 This website was essentially the same layout as the other pages from the United States FDA online database. The content is definitely very credible, but very detailed—to a degree that we found a lot of it to not be applicable to our specific topic. However, we used many quotes form this website, especially the little sections which present more opinion than fact which is not common to most government regulated websites.

"Facts About Trichinosis." Animal Health History. USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, n.d. Web. 04 Feb. 2014. <http://members.bellatlantic.net/~vze4hqhe/history/trichino.htm#incidence>.

 As the title of this website suggests, the focus of the page was more on the effects of trichinosis on animals than humans, which is not mentioned on our website. However, because this is a credible source, we were able to utilize its content as a way to verify the general background information on the disease which we had earlier explored on more applicable but less credible sources.

"William McKinley Quotes." *MIdnight Flyer*. Webring, n.d. Web. 4 Feb. 2014.

<http://www.scmidnightflyer.com/mckinley.html>.

We did not end up using any of the quotes, but this website’s content helped us understand McKinley’s perspective. For us, the goal was not only to construct a good entry but also to fully understand the topic in different ways, and this helped us break from conventional paragraphs of information.

"About FDA." *Background*. US Department of Health and HUman Services, n.d. Web. 04 Feb. 2014. <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/ResearchTools/Background/default.htm>.

 This website was most certainly one of our most credible, being a government-regulated source. The information was very dense and “dry” (without pictures), but it provided well-organized and in-depth history of the FDA.

"Industrial Revolution in America: The American Industrial Revolution." *Industrial Revolution*

*in America: The American Industrial Revolution.* N.p., n.d. Web. 04 Feb. 2014.

<http://industrialrevolutioninamerica.com/>.

This was another website detailing events during the Industrial Revolution, and although it did not contain much unique information it helped verify some content from other sources.

"CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOUNDATION Bill of Rights in Action." *BRIA 24 1 B Upton*

*Sinclairs The Jungle: Muckraking the Meat-Packing Industry*. N.p., n.d. Web. 03 Feb.

2014. <http://www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-24-1-b-upton-sinclairs-the-

jungle-muckraking-the-meat-packing-industry.html>.

A unique presenting of the history, this website combined political and public media perspectives in a new fashion.

"20 Quotes About GMO Foods." *20 Quotes About GMO Foods*. Oasis Advanced Wellnes, n.d. Web. 04 Feb. 2014. <http://www.oasisadvancedwellness.com/learning/quotes-about-genetically-modified-foods.html>.

 We only used quotes from this website as the other content was not very credible, but the ones we did use contained excellent opinion from a variety of sources. The author did a very good job organizing the quotes, as well as compiling a diverse collection.

"Erowid Psychoactive Law Vault : Pure Food and Drug Act." Erowid Psychoactive Law Vault :

Pure Food and Drug Act. The Vaults of EROWID, 29 Apr. 2009. Web. 24 Nov. 2013.<

http://www.erowid.org/psychoactives/law/law\_fed\_pure\_food\_drug\_act.shtml>.

This website was most useful for understanding exactly what the Act was about. It gives most clauses of the legal document, and although it is a very “dry” read, it does offer detail like no other source does about what the Pure Food and Drug Act is really about, thus providing a very useful primary source. However, the quotes are during the conflict, and therefore we used several throughout our website.

"Pure Food and Drug Act: A Muckraking Triumph." Pure Food and Drug Act: A Muckraking

Triumph. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2013.< http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h917.html>.

The title of this website does seem to be the same as our thesis, and it was interesting for when we were picking my most important factor in the issue. However, much of the content is focused on the actual content/legal requirements which is mandatory knowledge to understand, but was not directly applicable to the content of our website.

Sewell, Chanda, Della Gibson, and Robert Cowley. "Pure Food and Drug Acts." History of

Eating in the United States. WordPress, n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2013.<

http://historyofeating.umwblogs.org/pure-food-and-drug-acts/>.

Although this website appears at first to be a less-serious, content driven page, it actually proved to be very useful as the focus of the site is on eating and the history of food—and therefore contained a lot of information on the food acts on which my paper is focused. From this site we also obtained one of our most useful primary sources/explicit references (a quote by Wylie).

US Department of Health and Human Services. "About FDA." History. U.S. Food and Drug

Administration: Promoting and Protecting Your Health., 29 May 2013. Web. 21 Nov.

2013.< http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/History/default.htm>.

As the home page of the of the FDA, the website does go into some detail about the history and context of the Pure Food and Drug Act, although it is more focused on legal details about the actual administration. While it was not very useful for background knowledge, the text was tooo dense to be directly applicable for the analysis we focused on regarding the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Whitley, Peggy. "1900-1909." American Cultural History. Lone Star College-Kingwood Library,

1999. Web. 7 Feb. 2011. <http://kclibrary.lonestar.edu/decade00.html>.

This website is not really related to our topic, but it offered a good timeline and general idea of the early 1900’s. We used it mainly just to get a sense of when the event occurred and what was happening, specifically in the United States, at the same time and in the brief periods before and after 1906.

"Samuel Hopkins Adams." Oxford Index. Oxford University Press, n.d. Web. 1 Dec. 2013.

<http://oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095349895?rskey=CCt

9Hv&result=0&q=adams samuel hopkins>.

On this website that creates biographies for many historical figures, we found a plentiful supply of information about Samuel Hopkins Adams, who was a famous journalist that wrote articles for several magazines and newspapers in the early 20th century, advertising the fraud of production companies. Because Samuel Hopkins Adams was such an important figure in my topic, we used the biography given on this website to give evidence about the great impact of his writing in the form of an explicit reference in our website.

"Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906." Encyclopedia.com. HighBeam Research, 01 Jan. 2005. Web.

Jan.-Feb. 2013.

< http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3437703602.html>.

Although we were not sure if this website is a very credible source in some senses, this is where we first read about the topic of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, and here we got a bit of general information about many of the people that had an influence on the passage of the act. For instance, this website is where we first found information about Samuel Hopkins Adams.

Hamblin, James. "Why We Took Cocaine Out of Soda." The Atlantic. The Atlantic, 31 Jan.

 2013. Web. 20 Nov. 2013.

 < http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2013/01/why-we-took-cocaine-out-of-

 soda/272694/>.

This online newspaper about the use of cocaine in soda products in the late 19th century and early 20th century contained topics that we never actually brought up in our website, but found useful throughout the writing process. In the beginning, we planned to use Coca-Cola as an example of a company who was not entirely honest with their customers about the content of their products. Because this article contained several good primary sources and quotes about such an example, we thought it would be a great one to use in my paper. However, as we were writing we realized that we would not have enough room to include even a short point about the Coca-Cola reforms of the early 20th century, but we hope to do so if we move on to state competitions.

**(Articles)**

Kantor, Dr Keith. "GMO's-- Pros and Cons." (n.d.): n. pag. Web.

<http://www.blueribbonfoods.com/my\_health\_info/GMOs\_-\_pros\_and\_cons.pdf>.

Although we did not directly use any of this information in the website, the information on the GMO’s used in food products today helped me further understand how the food industry continues to deceive the consumer and relate the current event to my paper. The source is from a credible college essay, and will definitely help me in my website with supporting facts on modern connections.

**(Videos)**

Ag Minute: USDA History. Perf. Kristen Oaks. Youtube, 25 Mar. 2011. Web. 10 Feb. 2014.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vYU-abWywuo>.

This was a nice introduction to the USDA as well as some history. We used it on the FDA page to engage multimedia into our presentation form a credible source.

The Progressive Era. Prod. United Learning. Youtube, n.d. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-ztBdclkYU>.

In researching the Pure Food and Drug Act, we were interested by the question, why did such a movement for consumer awareness come about. This video explained how America came to be one of the most consumer-friendly countries, and the Progressive Movement’s impact on our society in general. We found it to be very organized and content-driven (as well as visually appealing with good footage) and thus used clips to help give the same affect to our website.

**(Interviews)**

Casserly, Dr. Brian. "History of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906." Personal interview. 24

Jan. 2014.

This interview was not a primary source, but it was by far our most important secondary source, as talking in person with a professor who has studied and taught your topic from different perspectives over the years is truly a valuable experience. Dr. Casserly is also an NHD judge himself, and gave us tips and other advice in that manner as well as towards the supporting of our thesis with throughout the interview.

O'Mara, Margaret. "Pure Food and Drug Act Political Views and Analysis." E-mail interview. 31

Mar. 2014.

The interesting thing about this interview was that Professor O’Mara was not only an expert of American history in the early 1900’s but she is also very knowledgeable about both capitalism and political science, and thus her analysis of causes and events were very unique. Because our topic is less controversial than many others, the varied perspective she was able to give us was very valuable in terms of making our content more engaging.

Smith-Howard, Kendra. "Factors and Effects of the Pure Food and Drug Act." E-mail interview.

 26 Mar. 2014.

This interview with Professor Kendra Smith-Howard of the University of Albany was one that we performed over e-mail. Our communication with Professor Smith-Howard, both a beneficial experience and an efficient process, was highly related to our research on the aftermath and conclusion of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. Although quotes from the interview were not used within the informational pages of the website, Professor Smith-Howard's words gave us another supporting opinion on our topic, and the evidence and details she provided greatly influenced our own perspective on the conflicts of the early 1900's throughout our research and website-building