

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Books

Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1962.

Silent Spring is the book written by Rachel Carson that started multiple environmental movements and caused environmental debate and awareness. In *Silent Spring*, Carson talked about DDT and other deadly pesticides such as aldrin and parathion, and I was able to understand the dangers of extreme pesticide usage. I put most of the information in her book on the “*Silent Spring*” and “DDT and Other Pesticides” pages on my website.

Government Publications

“DDT Regulatory History: A Brief Survey (to 1975).” *EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency*, archive.epa.gov/epa/aboutepa/ddt-regulatory-history-brief-survey-1975.html. Accessed 5 Jan. 2022.

This useful primary source gives an excerpt of the EPA report banning DDT in America called *DDT, A Review of Scientific and Economic Aspects of the Decision To Ban Its Use as a Pesticide*. There were many useful quotes in here; however, I chose one talking about the proponents and opponents of DDT for the “Intense Environmental Debate” page.

United States, Congress, Senate. *Interagency Coordination in Environmental Hazards (Pesticides). Give Earth a Chance: Environmental Activism in Michigan*, 4 June 1963, michiganintheworld.history.lsa.umich.edu/environmentalism/items/show/472. Accessed 7 May 2022.

This website gave me a record of one of the Congressional hearings on pesticides that Carson participated in. I got an excellent quote from Carson about public unawareness of the dangers of pesticides in this pdf file. I put the quote in the “Intense Environmental Debate” page of my website.

“Uses of Pesticides.” *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library Museum*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/JFKPOF/087/JFKPOF-087-003. Accessed 30 Dec. 2021.

This is the report that John F. Kennedy’s President’s Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) made that talks about their investigation into the claims of *Silent Spring*. The report summarizes the benefits and hazards of using pesticides, which was really helpful for my website. Also, a photo of the front page of the report is on the “Short-Term Impact” page.

Images

An American soldier demonstrating the spraying of DDT on a military soldier. 1973. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, phil.cdc.gov/details.aspx?pid=2620. Accessed 29 Nov. 2021.

This photo shows a perfect demonstration of a military soldier getting sprayed with DDT. I thought it would be great to put this photo on the “DDT and Other Pesticides” page because it shows one example of how America used pesticides.

Carson, Rachel Louise. *Silent Spring*. 40th ed., e-book ed., Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 2002.

This source is a reprint of the book *Silent Spring*, and I used the cover as a picture for my “Thesis” page. From this reprint, it also shows that Carson’s book is still being read and printed today.

DDT is good for me-e-e! 1947. Science History Institute, digital.sciencehistory.org/works/1831ck18w. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

This is an ad for Pennsalt DDT products, and it uses the motto “DDT is good for me-e-e!” to advertise to the public, showing that the hazards of pesticides were not well-known before *Silent Spring* was published. It also shows the numerous ways pesticides like DDT were used, which would be informational for the viewers of my website. I put this ad on the “DDT and Other Pesticides” page.

DDT spraying for Western spruce budworm control project in Oregon. 1955. Flickr, www.flickr.com/photos/151887236@N05/32213742634/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

This picture shows excessive spraying of DDT in a forest. DDT was used agriculturally to remove specific insects, and in this case, it was the Western spruce budworm. This picture is only one example of the DDT sprayings that occurred before *Silent Spring*, and I put it on the “DDT and Other Pesticides” page.

DDT truck spraying DDT at Jones Beach in New York. 1945. National Audubon Society, www.audubon.org/magazine/may-june-2012/is-ddt-here-stay

The public was amazed by the benefits of DDT, but they were not aware of its dangers. People started to spray places in general to remove insects, which is why I decided to put it in the “DDT and Other Pesticides” page. In this photo, Jones Beach, which was located in New York, was sprayed by DDT even though there were still children there.

"Millions Join Earth Day Observances Across the Nation" newspaper clipping. 1970. The New York Times, www.nytimes.com/2020/04/21/climate/ NYT-first-earth-day.html. Accessed 6 May 2022.

This image of a *New York Times* article contains a photo of crowds of people observing Earth Day. This shows the lasting impact that *Silent Spring* had, leading to an environmental movement with the creation of Earth Day and citizen activism. I put this photo on my “Legacy” page.

Peanuts comic by Charles Schulz referencing Rachel Carson. 1962. *Environment and Society Portal*, www.environmentandsociety.org/exhibitions/rachel-carsons-silent-spring/silent-spring-popular-culture. Accessed 22 Nov. 2021.

This *Peanuts* comic strip was made by Charles Schulz, and it mentions Rachel Carson. In this comic, a girl has a bat with Carson’s name on it, giving a strong example of how Carson’s actions inspired women from all over the world. This was put on the “Short-Term Impact” page to also show references to her in popular culture at the time.

Protect Your Children Against Disease-Carrying Insects! 1947. *Science History Institute*, digital.sciencehistory.org/works/mg74qm295. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

This ad shows an example of how DDT was used domestically and advertises a DDT-spread wallpaper that can remove insects in children’s rooms. I put this on the “Pesticides” page because it is an example of the DDT products that were made and marketed to mothers as a way to keep their children safe.

Rachel Carson. 1962. *The Guardian*, www.theguardian.com/books/2016/jun/13/silent-spring-rachel-carson. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

I thought this picture would look good on the homepage as it shows a simple picture of Carson at her desk. I also put this picture on the “Legacy” page of my website.

Rachel Carson is portrayed as a role model in Peanuts comic. 1963. *Environment and Society Portal*, www.environmentandsociety.org/exhibitions/rachel-carsons-silent-spring/silent-spring-popular-culture. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

This *Peanuts* comic was made by Charles Schulz to express his admiration for Carson and to show that she was a “heroine” for girls. It shows how *Silent Spring* had an impact on popular culture. This was put on the “Short-Term Impact” page.

Rachel Carson testifying at Congressional hearings. 1963. *Rachel Carson Council*, rachelcarsoncouncil.org/about-rcc/about-rachel-carson/rachel-carsons-statement-before-congress-1963/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

This image shows Rachel Carson at the 1963 Congressional hearings on federal control of pesticides. I thought this image would look good on the homepage as it shows Carson taking action to get the pertinent information on pesticides across. I put this picture on the page “Intense Environmental Debate” as well.

Rachel Carson was interviewed by CBS reporter Eric Sevareid. 1962. Environment and Society Portal, www.environmentandsociety.org/exhibitions/rachel-carsons-silent-spring/silent-spring-television. Accessed 31 Dec. 2021.

This picture shows Eric Sevareid interviewing Carson in the broadcast Carson was featured in because of the debate *Silent Spring* had caused. I put this picture on the “The *Silent Spring* of Rachel Carson” page.

Rachel Carson with her mother and two siblings. 1910. Rachel Carson Council, rachelcarsoncouncil.org/washington-jefferson-college-birthplace-rachel-carsons-ethic/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

Rachel Carson is with her sister Marian, her brother Robert, and her mother in this family photo. I thought this would look nice on the “Rachel Carson” page because most of her family is in it.

Rachel Carson’s application to Johns Hopkins University. 1928. The Sheridan Libraries and University Museums Blog, 5 Mar. 2019, blogs.library.jhu.edu/2019/03/ada-lovelace-day/. Accessed 11 May 2022.

These pictures show Carson’s application to Johns Hopkins University. I put these pictures on the “Rachel Carson” page to show her educational background.

Rachel Carson's "placement file" to help her look for jobs. 1935. The Sheridan Libraries and University Museums Blog, 5 Mar. 2019, blogs.library.jhu.edu/2019/03/ada-lovelace-day/. Accessed 11 May 2022.

This picture shows Carson’s placement file, which helped her look for jobs. I put this picture on the “Rachel Carson” page on my website.

Silent Spring. 1962. NPR News, www.mprnews.org/story/2012/12/10/daily-circuit-rachel-carson-silent-spring. Accessed 3 Jan. 2022.

This picture shows what the original cover of *Silent Spring* looked like in the 1960s. This was put on the “*Silent Spring*” page to give viewers an idea of what the cover looked like back then.

"Silent Spring—I." *The New Yorker*. PDF.

This issue shows excerpts from *Silent Spring* that were serialized in *The New Yorker* before the whole book was published. I put images of the cover and the first page of this issue on the “*Silent Spring*” page of my website. This source is very beneficial because it shows actual evidence of *Silent Spring* being serialized (and how the public might have accessed *Silent Spring*), and it is a good visual overall.

St. Nicholas Magazine. 1918. *The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson*,
www.rachelcarson.org/TimelineJS.aspx. Accessed 8 Nov. 2021.

Rachel Carson liked to write stories in *St. Nicholas Magazine*, and this was the cover picture of the issue with the story she wrote when she was 11. It shows that from a young age, she was developing the writing skills she would need to clearly communicate with the public. This picture was included on the “Rachel Carson” page of my website.

Interviews

Krupp, Fred. E-mail interview with the president of the Environmental Defense Fund. 25 Mar. 2022.

I conducted an interview with Fred Krupp, the president of the EDF, through an email to learn about how Carson’s legacy impacted his organization. His response helped me have a strong example of the impact Carson made for the “Legacy” page.

Newspapers/Magazines

Chemical & Engineering News. Vol. 40, no. 45, 5 Nov. 1962,
pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/cen-v040n045.p004. Accessed 12 May 2022.

This source gave me examples of letters from scientists to the editor of *Chemical & Engineering News* in response to Dr. Darby’s critical review of *Silent Spring*. This source helped me because it gave real examples of letters from people at the time. I put a few pictures of these in the “Intense Environmental Debate” page of my website.

Darby, William J. "Silence, Miss Carson." *Chemical & Engineering News*, vol. 40, no. 40, 1 Oct. 1962, pp. 60-63, shipseducation.net/pesticides/library/darby1962.htm. Accessed 11 May 2022.

This source is a critical review of *Silent Spring* by the biochemist Dr. Darby. This review led to multiple letters from scientists to the editor of the *Chemical & Engineering News*. This source showed me the point of view of one of Carson’s opponents.

"Desolate Year" in *Monsanto Magazine*. *International Society for Environmental Ethics*,
enviroethics.org/2011/12/02/the-desolate-year-monsanto-magazine-1962/. Accessed 30 Dec. 2021.

“The Desolate Year” was published by Monsanto, a major chemical manufacturer, and it parodies Rachel Carson’s writing style in the opening chapter of her book. In *Silent Spring*, the opening chapter includes a vivid description of life with too many types of pesticides, but Monsanto’s parody shows a life without pesticides. I was able to get a quote from and a photo of “The Desolate Year,” and I put it on the “Backlash” page.

Grossman, Karl. "Suffolk Closeup: A pioneer in creating laws protecting the environment." *Shelter Island Reporter*, shelterislandreporter.timesreview.com/2022/01/02/suffolk-closeup-a-pioneer-in-creating-laws-protecting-the-environment/. Accessed 26 Mar. 2022.

This article includes an interview with attorney Victor Yannacone (Carol Yannacone's spouse). I did not put much information from the interview on my website, but it certainly was helpful for some background information about the actions that the Yannacones did because of a DDT spraying in Yaphank Lake.

Milne, Lorus, and Margery Milne. "There's Poison All Around Us Now." Review of *Silent Spring*. *The New York Times*, 23 Sept. 1962, archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/97/10/05/reviews/carson-spring.html?_r=1. Accessed 12 May 2022.

This book review of *Silent Spring* had a good quote about the public reaction to the book. I put the quote in the "Intense Environmental Debate" page on my website.

Speeches

Carson, Rachel. "A New Chapter in *Silent Spring*." 8 Jan. 1963. *Archives of Women's Political Communication*, Iowa State University, awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2018/01/09/a-new-chapter-in-silent-spring-jan-1963/. Accessed 6 May 2022. Speech.

This website gave me a transcript of Rachel Carson's speech called "A New Chapter in *Silent Spring*" to the Garden Club of America. I got a good quote about the public reaction of *Silent Spring*, and it also shows what Carson thinks of her critics. I put the quote on the "Intense Environmental Debate" page of my website.

Videos

"DDT in the control of household insects." *National Library of Medicine*, 1947, collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-9432127-vid. Accessed 13 May 2022.

This video shows how DDT was used to get rid of insects in military barracks. There was a part in the video which showed how to spray DDT on the wall and beds, which I thought was interesting to put into the website. I put it on the "DDT and Other Pesticides" page of my website.

"*Silent Spring* Documentary." Youtube, 6 Mar. 2020, www.youtube.com/watch?v=kVxMuQgRuzs. Accessed 10 Feb. 2022.

This original recording of the 1963 CBS broadcast of "The *Silent Spring* of Rachel Carson" was quite beneficial for me. I used a lot of the quotes from this recording on the "Intense Environmental Debate" page, and it gave me a lot of background information on pesticides from Carson herself. This source also shows me what the arguments were for using pesticides like DDT, which was extremely beneficial for my website.

Secondary Sources:

Books

Fabiny, Sarah. *Who was Rachel Carson?*. London, Penguin Books, 2014.

I learned numerous acts that were passed due to Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, including the National Environmental Policy Act. This book also gives information on Rachel Carson's early life, like how she was published in the *St. Nicholas* magazine when she was just 11 years old.

MacGillivray, Alex. *Understanding Rachel Carson's Silent Spring*. New York, The Rosen Publishing Group, 2010.

Mainly focused on the debate of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, this book taught me about chemical companies and scientists who were against her, like DuPont and Dr. Robert White-Stevens. This source gave me a full understanding of how *Silent Spring* impacted chemical companies, the public, and even the president at the time, President John F. Kennedy. Also, this book gave me information about some failures of *Silent Spring*, and does list some information I put in the "Long-Term Impact" page about how we still use pesticides today.

Miller, Marilyn, et al. *Words That Built A Nation: Voices of Democracy That Have Shaped America's History*. Pennsylvania, Rodale Books, 2018.

This book provided me with a quick summary of Rachel Carson's life and the response to *Silent Spring*. I learned some fun facts on Rachel Carson and *Silent Spring* as well.

Souder, William. *On a Farther Shore: The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson*. New York, Crown Publishers, 2012.

William Souder provides a lot of information about the debate surrounding Carson's *Silent Spring* in this book. It features information on DDT and other types of pesticides used during the mid-1900s as well. Souder was also featured in the documentary *Rachel Carson*.

Documentaries

Rachel Carson. PBS American Experience, 2017.

This documentary helped me understand most of the debate around Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*. Many historians were included in this documentary, including Linda Lear (creator of the website *The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson*), William Souder (writer of *On a Farther Shore the Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson*), and Naomi Oreskes, a science historian at Harvard University. Friends of Rachel Carson were also included.

Government Publications

Lewis, Jack. "The Birth of EPA." US Environmental Protection Agency, Nov. 1985, archive.epa.gov/epa/aboutepa/birth-epa.html. Accessed 3 Apr. 2022.

This article gave me a fantastic quote for the "Legacy" page on my website. It talks about how the EPA is an "extended shadow" of Rachel Carson and compares her impact with other large events in history, such as the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Images

Carol Yannacone. *Yannalaw*, yannalaw.com/about/major-litigation/agent-orange/cayvets/. Accessed 1 Nov. 2021.

Carol Yannacone was deeply inspired by Carson's actions, so she challenged DDT use in a cherished childhood lake. Her advocacy ultimately led her to co-found the Environmental Defense Fund. This picture was put on the "Long-Term Impact" page.

EDF logo. edf.org, www.edf.org/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This source provided me with a picture of the EDF logo. I put this logo on the "Legacy" page since I interviewed Fred Krupp (current president of the EDF) via email.

EPA logo. *U.S Environmental Protection Agency*, www.epa.gov/. Accessed 26 Nov. 2021.

The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) was created due to *Silent Spring* bringing attention to environmental issues. This is the picture of the logo. I included this with the paragraph I wrote about the EPA on the "Long-Term Impact" page.

Fred Krupp. *Environmental Defense Fund*, www.edf.org/people/fred-krupp. Accessed 3 Apr. 2022.

To give an enhancement to the quote from the interview with Fred Krupp, current president of the Environmental Defense Fund, I decided to put a picture of him on the "Legacy" page. The Environmental Defense Fund website provided me with a good picture of him.

Hufstader, Louisa. *Keith and Clarissa Crossland, with son Hezekiah, at a protest outside the Vineyard Haven Eversource building in the fall of 2017*. *Martha's Vineyard Magazine*, mvmagazine.com/news/2018/05/01/you-and-me-and-ddt. Accessed 10 May 2022.

This is a photo of a family protesting the use of herbicides in 2017. This photo shows that the use of pesticides is still a widely-debated issue, and that citizens are showing environmental activism. I used this photo on the "Long-Term Impact" page of my

website.

John F. Kennedy. Biography, www.biography.com/us-president/john-f-kennedy. Accessed 28 Dec. 2021.

John F. Kennedy was the president at the time of the debate. This is a picture of him. This was included in the “Short-Term Impact” page because Kennedy was the one who asked the President’s Science Advisory Committee to investigate *Silent Spring*’s claims.

Journal Articles

Berg, Håkan, et al. “DDT and Other Insecticides in the Lake Kariba Ecosystem, Zimbabwe.” *Ambio*, vol. 21, no. 7, [Springer, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1992, pp. 444–50, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4313985>.

This source described pesticide occurrence in the Lake Kariba ecosystem. It also provided me with a picture of an example of a food chain getting affected by DDT. I put this in the “*Silent Spring*” page.

Hong, Sok Chul. “The Burden of Early Exposure to Malaria in the United States, 1850-1860: Malnutrition and Immune Disorders.” *The journal of economic history* vol. 67,4 (2007): 1001-1035. doi:10.1017/S0022050707000472

This article’s information did not make it into the website; however, it cleared up some confusion I had about malaria. From this source I learned that malaria was widespread in the US, which explains why *Silent Spring* discusses that pesticides were used to decrease the high cases of it.

Unsworth, John. “History of Pesticide Use.” *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 10 May 2010, agrochemicals.iupac.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Details&catid=3&sobi2Id=31. Accessed 18 Feb. 2022.

This article included information about what was used prior to pesticides. For example, farmers used plants and organic chemicals. I put this information at the top of the “Pesticides” page.

Newspapers/Magazines

“Ancient Farmers Knew Pesticides.” *The New York Times*, 1 Dec. 1975, www.nytimes.com/1975/12/01/archives/ancient-farmers-knew-pesticides-methods-used-2000-years-ago.html. Accessed 18 Feb. 2022.

This article includes a photo from a newspaper article that shows the strategies and substances farmers and agricultural users used to control insects prior to pesticides. For example, farmers used organic chemicals such as sodium chlorate. I put the information the photo contained in the “DDT and Other Pesticides” page.

Griswold, Eliza. "How '*Silent Spring*' Ignited the Environmental Movement." *The New York Times Magazine*, 21 Sept. 2012, <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/23/magazine/how-silent-spring-ignited-the-environmental-movement.html>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2022.

This article provided me with a quote from Ernest Gruening about how *Silent Spring* "altered the course of history." I put this in the "Legacy" page on my website because this quote shows the power of *Silent Spring*'s legacy.

Lepore, Jill. "The Right Way to Remember Rachel Carson." *The New Yorker*, 19 Mar. 2018, www.newyorker.com/magazine/2018/03/26/the-right-way-to-remember-rachel-carson. Accessed 5 Jan. 2022.

This article contained quotes from the "The *Silent Spring* of Rachel Carson" broadcast. The quotes were said by Dr. Robert White-Stevens and Rachel Carson. The quotes show the arguments between White-Stevens' and Carson's perspectives.

Videos

"DDT, Malaria, and the Book That Changed Environmental Debate." *RetroReport*, www.retroreport.org/video/malaria-and-the-silent-spring/.

Pesticides like DDT helped stop the spread of malaria; however, in *Silent Spring*, it is highly based on the fact that pesticides are dangerous. This video showed me new strategies to stop malaria, which use different types of technology, which was what Rachel Carson was advocating for. For example, some theories were to genetically alter fungi to produce pesticides to kill mosquitoes and to give mosquitoes a "probiotic" to protect them from malaria.

"How does insecticide resistance happen?" *Youtube*, uploaded by Malaria Genomic Epidemiology Network, 24 Sept. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=D1aU7HNh4jM. Accessed 4 Dec. 2021.

This video excerpt gives a summary of how insects gain resistance to pesticides. This was put on the "*Silent Spring*" page because Carson was trying to convey this message in her book.

"How one scientist took on the chemical industry - Mark Lytle." *Youtube*, uploaded by TED-Ed, 17 Mar. 2020, www.youtube.com/watch?v=ezVEzCmiXM4. Accessed 7 Oct. 2021.

This video gives information about how chemical companies and the government reacted to *Silent Spring*, which helped me better understand the debate around the book. For example, they incorrectly call Carson a "communist" and "a writer who has ventured into an unknown field." It also gives details on NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act), which was passed after Rachel Carson's death.

"Rachel Carson BrainPOP." *Youtube*, uploaded by Brain POP, 14 May 2021,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJ8koIHh0Sk. Accessed 7 Oct. 2021.

This video showed me how dangerous pesticides like DDT were commonly used in public spaces/the environment, and how people weren't aware of it. With this video, I can understand the debate on *Silent Spring* and how chemical companies/the government reacted to it. Chemical companies called Carson a “crazy cat lady,” showing that they slandered her misogynistically instead of using logical scientific evidence to counter her claims.

Websites

earthday.org. www.earthday.org/. Accessed 8 Feb. 2022.

This website provided me with information about *Silent Spring*'s impact. I used a powerful quote from this website and put it in the “Long-Term Impact” page.

Stoll, Mark. "Rachel Carson's Silent Spring, a Book that Changed the World." *Environment and Society Portal*, www.environmentandsociety.org/exhibitions/rachel-carsons-silent-spring. Accessed 18 Nov. 2022.

This had multiple articles about everything I needed to know, which included information about *Silent Spring*'s historical context, the debate over the book including “The *Silent Spring* of Rachel Carson” TV broadcast, and the book's impact. The website also had some very nice visuals such as comic strips which I put on my website. Overall, this was a crucial source in my research.

The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson. rachelcarson.org. Accessed 28 Sept. 2021.

This website was made by Linda Lear, a historian and biographer. It provided me with timelines, books, and research guides on Rachel Carson that I wouldn't find anywhere else.