

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Periodicals

Brody, Jane E. "Use of DDT at a 20-Year Low, Chiefly Due to Voluntary Action." *New York Times* 20 July 1970: n. pag. Print. This article discusses how the use of DDT is in drastic decline. The general public is growing more fearful of the harmful effects of DDT, although the safety of DDT is still being examined. Farmers are now using more toxic pesticides that are less detrimental to the environment in order to replace DDT. Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin reports that the use of DDT will be phased out by the end of 1971.

"DDT Levels Held Wildlife Threat." *New York Times* 12 May 1967: n. pag. Web. 10 Nov. 2015. The public begins to realize DDT as a hazard. This article explains evidence of lethal levels of DDT found in marshes of the New York area. There are noticeable changes in the environment and wildlife is being threatened which alarms many.

"DDT Spray Called Injurious to Birds." *New York Times* 23 Oct. 1945: n. pag. Print. This newspaper article discusses the fact that DDT is a highly effective pesticide in that it kills disease-spreading insects. However, some animal species are being negatively affected and are thereby facing declining populations. Therefore, many experts are calling for further testing of the chemical to determine at what concentration levels DDT is not harmful to various forms of wildlife.

"DDT Wins the Nobel Prize." *New York Times* 30 Oct. 1948: n. pag. Print. This article reports how Dr. Paul Mueller originally synthesized DDT to eliminate pests such as mosquitoes, flies, and other insects that are carriers of infectious diseases. He won the Nobel Prize in

Medicine for his work in 1948. DDT played an important role in protecting military troops from infectious diseases during World War II.

Lee, John. "Silent Spring Is Now Noisy Summer." *New York Times* 22 July 1962. Print. This article discusses how the chemical industry is attacking Rachel Carson for her negative claims about DDT in her new book *Silent Spring*. The industry argues that she has no scientific support to back up her allegations against them. The pesticide companies believe Rachel Carson to be biased. Carson's rebuttal is that pesticides can harm not only pests but also people and the environment.

Leonard, Jonathan Norton. "Rachel Carson Dies of Cancer; 'Silent Spring' Author Was 56." *The New York Times* [New York, New York] 15 Apr. 1964, Obituary: n. pag. Print. This article announces the death of Rachel Carson, famous author and biologist. She died at age 56 in her home at Silver Spring, MD, after fighting cancer for several years. The article goes on to describe Carson's life and legacy regarding the publication of her book Silent Spring in her fight to get the use of DDT banned.

Milne, Lorus, and Margery Milne. "There's Poison All Around Us Now." *New York Times* 23 Sept. 1962: n. pag. Print. This article draws parallels between Rachel Carson and today's society. It provides details on how Rachel's research and claims were scientifically correct and how today, if the use of chemicals are not limited, there could be extreme consequences in the future.

Nancy Hicks. "DDT Found to Cause Mutations in Rats." *New York Times* 4 Aug. 1970: n. pag. Print. This article reviews the results of DDT testing on rats, which find that it causes genetic mutations. The chemical can also cause cancerous tumors. Another scientist has disputed the original research with his findings showing no mutations. However, DDT is

still considered 'guilty until proven innocent' and will slowly be removed from the market.

"Rachel Carson Book Is Called One-Sided." *New York Times* 14 Sept. 1962: n. pag. Print.

Rachel Carson receives backlash on her book *Silent Spring* with claims that it is one-sided. The American Chemical Society and the Nutrition Foundation have criticized her book and claimed there would not be enough food without the use of agricultural pesticides. These companies do admit that there have been accidents with the chemicals although they are not as common as Rachel Carson describes them to be.

"Rachel Carson Gets '63 Audubon Medal for 'Silent Spring.'" *New York Times* 4 Dec. 1963: n. pag. Print. This article describes how in December of 1963, Rachel Carson becomes the first woman awarded the Audubon Medal from the National Audubon Society. It is largely due to her book *Silent Spring's* large success and controversy. Miss Carson gives a promising speech in which she says that she will continue to fight for the preservation of nature.

Nonperiodicals

Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. 40th ed. Boston: Houghton, 2002. Print. Rachel Carson's fourth book impacts the scientific community and creates controversy about the use of pesticides such as DDT. It outlines the harmful effects of DDT using information from multiple scientific reports. She worries about the harmful effects upon future generations if pesticide use continues. The book leads to the banning of DDT in the United States in 1972.

Audiovisual

Book and Authors Luncheon: Rachel Carson, 1951. WNYC. New York Public Radio, n.d. Web.

4 Oct. 2015. <<http://www.wnyc.org/story/148408-rachel-carson-1951/>>. This is a speech from the Books and Authors Luncheon in 1951. As the keynote speaker, Rachel Carson talks about her first book *Under the Sea Wind* and previews her upcoming book. The general theme of the speech is how she overcomes obstacles as a female scientist and writer.

Cansler, Clay. An advertisement for DDT. N.d. Photograph. Phil Allegretti Pesticide Collection, Othmer Lib. This photograph helped us portray the public's view of the chemical DDT before Rachel Carson exposed the pesticide. We used this ad on our DDT page in our website.

"Loading, Please Wait ..." *Dr Robert White Stevens Declares That Claims Made.* Web. 20 Mar. 2016. This online video clip helped us support the fact that Rachel Carson encountered many forms of criticism, even from her own scientific community. We used this clip on our "Encounter" page in our website. It helped us tie the theme in and provided us with evidence to show how people thought Miss Carson was crazy.

Photograph. Rowe, Abbie. 20 July 1961. *President John F. Kennedy Signs Amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.* White House Photographs, J.F.K. Presidential Lib and Museum. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. This photograph displays President J.F.K. signing an act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. We used this photograph on our "Exchange" page in our website to show how Rachel Carson exchanged her research and knowledge with not only the American people but also the government.

Photograph. *James Heidt, entomologist spraying DDT*. 1948. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. We used this picture in our timeline to show the heavy spraying of DDT. An entomologist sprays pesticide from a truck which was commonly driven through many neighborhoods. It was sprayed up and down streets to control insects.

Photographs. Eisenstaedt, Alfred. N.d. Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images. Alfred Eisenstaedt was a photographer who captured the important subjects of his era. Rachel Carson was influential enough to be depicted in many of his images of her going about daily life or researching. We used many of these pictures in our website as they were primary pictures all found in the same place.

Photographs. *Lear-Carson Collection*. N.d. Linda Lear Center for Special Collections and Archives, Connecticut College. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. Linda Lear devoted 10 years of her life to studying Rachel Carson and creating a biography about her. This collection included many primary documents and photographs that Lear had collected during her research. The original letters in this archive were the most useful in the creation of our website.

Photographs. N.d. Jennie King Mellon Lib., Chatham University. *Rachel Carson Collection*. Web. 24 Jan. 2016. Rachel Carson is a Chatham University alumni. This archive was where we got most of our images from to use for our project. It was a crucial part of our project because it had a wide variety of images to choose from that were unique to this collection.

Photographs. *Rachel Carson Papers, 1921-1989*. American Literature Collection, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University. Web. 24 Jan. 2016. This archive held

more than just photographs but also notebooks, letters and clippings. The photos were the most helpful to fill our website with visuals to guide the reader through the project.

Primary pictures such as these are crucial to telling the story of Carson's life.

Photographs. N.d. Lib. of Cong. *Prints and Photographs Online Catalog*. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

We only used a few pictures from this archive but we found it extremely helpful. Primary sources are important to include and this archive had many to choose from. The images we used were unlike others we had found.

Web sites, e-sources

"The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1948". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014.

Web. 22 Jan 2016. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/medicine/laureates/1948/>

This webpage provided us with a quote relating to Paul Müller receiving the Nobel Prize for his discovery of the chemical DDT. We used this quote for the timeline we made.

Unpublished & other sources

Dorothy Freeman collection, Edmund S. Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library,

Bates College. Dorothy Freeman was one of Rachel Carson's close friends. They exchanged multiple letters throughout their lifetime and were released to the public after Rachel's death despite her wishes. This archive brought important insight into Carson's personal life and research.

McLaughlin, William. Personal interview. 11 Jan. 2016. Mr. McLaughlin grew up when DDT was at the peak of its use. This interview provided us with descriptive information

regarding DDT and Rachel Carson. He has experienced some of the consequences of the heavy use of dangerous pesticides, such as cancer.

Secondary Sources

Periodicals

"The '60s at 50." : *Undated: Thalidomide in the U.S.* N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Nov. 2015. This article describes how Dr. Frances O. Kelley was proclaimed a heroine for her calls to end the use of Thalidomide in nausea pills for pregnant women. Dr. Kelley was praised for preventing what could have been "an appalling American tragedy," the birth of hundreds more children with birth defects.

Edwards, Dr. J. Gordon. "The Lies of Rachel Carson." *21st Century Science and Technology Magazine*. Print. Dr. J. Gordon Edwards attacks Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*. He was originally a fan of her controversial ideas, but as he reviewed her writings, he came to the conclusion that much of it was false and poorly supported by scientific evidence. As he read *Silent Spring* for the second time, he wrote page-by-page exactly what he believed was incorrect.

Eskenazi, Brenda et al. "The Pine River Statement: Human Health Consequences of DDT Use." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 117.9 (2009): 1359–1367. *PMC*. Web. 15 May 2016. This scholarly journal assisted us by explaining the harmful medical effects DDT can have on humans and animals. It provided many details outlining the toxicity of DDT. Exposure to high concentrations of DDT can lead to health problems such as breast cancer, diabetes, and spontaneous abortion.

Foster, John Bellamy, and Brett Clark. "Rachel Carson's Ecological Critique." *Monthly Review* Feb. 2008: n. pag. Print. In this review, the authors write about how Rachel Carson was

correct in her scientific findings. It goes on to describe how Carson was perceived as a radical for her time and how her work has affected many generations. The review also describes current concerning environmental issues and their long-term affects on the earth and its inhabitants.

Grossman, Elizabeth. "Rachel Carson's 'Silent Spring' Turns 50." *The Atlantic* 25 June 2012: n. pag. Web. 28 Oct. 2015. This article relates the content in Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* to modern times, showing how it is still relevant today. Carson's book was prophetic, predicting the medical side effects of DDT. Although *Silent Spring* is Carson's most influential book, she wrote many other important publications concerning the environment, and this article puts her writing in historical context with other important events going on in recent American history.

Grumbach, Doris. "The Other Rachel Carson." *New York Times* 19 Mar. 1995: n. pag. Print. This is a review of the book *Always, Rachel*, a compilation of letters between Rachel Carson and her good friend Dorothy Freeman. The letters show the private life of Rachel Carson which she hoped to keep out of the public eye. In the letters, Carson expresses how she is overwhelmed by the attention she is receiving and how she wishes to avoid it. Carson's growing fame never interferes with the two women's lifelong friendship.

Koehn, Nancy F. "From Calm Leadership, Lasting Change." *New York Times*: n. pag. *New York Times*. Web. 28 Oct. 2015. This New York Times article explains that although Rachel Carson was soft-spoken, she became the surprising leader of the environmental movement. In Carson's time, women scientists were not taken seriously, so it was difficult for her to establish herself as a respected leader in the scientific community. She felt compelled to write *Silent Spring* and so completed the book while fighting cancer.

Kramer, Randall A., Clifford M. Mutero, and Melanie L. Biscoe. "Current Policy and Status of DDT Use for Malaria Control in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and South Africa."

International Water Management Institute: n. pag. Print. This journal provided current laws being passed to combat heavy pesticide use. We used quotes from this journal in our timeline. It helps us portray the fact that DDT is still relevant to this day.

Pope, Carl. "Trashing Rachel Carson." *Sierra* 92.5 (2007): 6. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 10 Nov. 2015. This is a newspaper article. Rachel Carson is continually criticized in today's society even though her positive impact for the environment is apparent. Carson has cautioned toxicologists to ensure the safety of chemicals. With technology rapidly changing, advocates like Rachel Carson are needed now more than ever to question the safety of new technologies before they cause harm.

Souder, William. "Rachel Carson Didn't Kill Millions of Africans." *Slate*: n. pag. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. This magazine article describes how Carson did not intend for the entire ban of DDT, just scaling back the use of the pesticide. Her book, *Silent Spring* caused many to hold Carson accountable for the millions of deaths caused by malaria, especially after the pesticide companies spent so much time and money attacking Rachel. Many critics who have not read *Silent Spring* disapprove of the book and its author.

Watson, Bruce. "Sounding the Alarm." *Smithsonian* Sept. 2002: 115-17. Print. This article discusses how DDT was used indiscriminately to wipe out mosquitoes and other disease-spreading insects. The man who created DDT was even given a Nobel Prize for his work. When Rachel Carson wrote *Silent Spring* to combat the use of DDT, she did not intend to spark the environmental movement but only felt compelled to act against the threat to wildlife. Carson's claims were thoroughly debated, but she still prevailed ultimately with

the ban of DDT in 1972. She not only impacted how pesticides are used, but she awakened our environmental consciousness.

Wilson, Gregory. "DDT and the American Century: Global Health, Environmental Politics, and the Pesticide That Changed the World by David Kinkela." *Journal of World History*: 250-53. Print. Author Gregory Wilson recognizes Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* in this publication. He writes about the background history of the pesticide DDT and how the nation initially viewed it. This publication supports Carson's works and explains both the consequences and benefits of DDT being used.

Zimmer, Carl. "Answers Begin to Emerge on How Thalidomide Caused Defects." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 15 Mar. 2010. Web. 11 Nov. 2015. This article from the New York Times provides answers on how Thalidomide caused defects in children whose mothers took nausea pills containing the chemical. It describes how almost half of those children today are living with chronic pain. If the chemical was not banned as soon as it was, the consequences could have been detrimental.

Nonperiodicals

Ritchie, Joy S. *Available Means: An Anthology of Women's Rhetoric(s)*. Print. This written by Joy Ritchie, reviews influential women over the years. Rachel Carson is compared to Harriet Beecher Stowe because she is recognized as a pioneer for the environmental movement. This book includes information about Carson's early childhood and her road to infamy in the eyes of the chemical companies. The excerpt concludes with Chapter 1 from her book *Silent Spring*.

Sigerman, Harriet. *The Columbia Documentary History of American Women since 1941*. New York: Columbia UP, 2003. Print. This book is a review of important women scientists over the years. Rachel Carson is noted as a key leader in the environmental movement and is recognized for her hard work in the fight against DDT. It also includes an excerpt from her book, *Silent Spring*.

Souder, William. *On a Farther Shore: The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson*. New York: Crown, 2012. Print. This publication by William Souder reveals more about Rachel Carson's private life and puts her life and legacy into historical context with important past events. The biography goes on to describe her fight against the chemical companies once *Silent Spring* had been published as she was battling breast cancer.

West, Brian R.. "DDT." *Animal Sciences*. 2002. *Encyclopedia.com*. 29 Nov. 2015<<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>. This article outlines some of the dastardly effects of DDT on humans and animals alike. DDT passes down the food chain and threatens many species of birds and fish which feast on the insects targeted by DDT. Although there have been various studies on the harmful effects of DDT, it is still used today around the world to help fight malaria.

Audiovisual

"Banned Pesticide DDT with Lingering Residues Again Linked to Obesity and Diabetes - Beyond Pesticides Daily News Blog." *Beyond Pesticides Daily News Blog*. 2014. Web. 24 Jan. 2016. This webpage provided us with a digital image of the structure of the infamous pesticide DDT. We used this picture on our website on our page dedicated to DDT.

Doval, Valero. Aa abundance of colors expressing nature. *The New York Times Magazine*. N.p., 21 Sept. 2012. Web. 20 Mar. 2016.

<<http://mobile.nytimes.com/2012/09/23/magazine/how-silent-spring-ignited-the-environmental-movement.html?pagewanted=all>>. This illustration caught our eye because of the intriguing colors and beautiful plants; just the way Rachel Carson saw nature. We decided to use it as our background for our entire website to create very attractive looking pages and to intrigue the reader.

Photograph. Laumann, V. N.d. "DDT Production, Use and Stocks." *Pestizid Aktions Netzwerk Germany*. N.p. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. This image shows which countries still use DDT to fight malaria. Mostly poverty stricken countries still use the product while in many other countries, the product's use is nonexistent. We used this image in our conclusion to provide a visual demonstrating that DDT is still in use.

"The Power of One Voice - Rachel Carson - Trailer 2." *YouTube*. YouTube. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

This is a trailer for the movie "The Power of One Voice", a 50-year perspective on the life of Rachel Carson. We placed this video in our website to show how Carson explored the chemicals harming her beloved world.

Web sites, e-sources

Bailey, Ronald. "Biotech Crops Use Less Pesticide: Study Rebuts Perennial Anti-GMO Activist Lie." *Reason.com*. Reason Foundation, n.d. Web. 20 Mar. 2016.

<<http://reason.com/blog/2014/11/06/biotech-crops-use-less-pesticide-study-r>>.

Genetically Modified Organisms have been replacing harsh pesticides such as DDT. Rachel Carson may be for or against these new crops which is why we included the

information from this article in our conclusion. This article defended the use of GMOs and provided us with different studies representing both sides of the argument.

"The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act." *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. Bald and Golden Eagles were affected by DDT. This website provides information on acts that protect the eagles in other ways, not regarding DDT. We also used an image from this website of a bald eagle.

"Bald Eagle Fact Sheet." *The Fish and Wildlife Service*. 1 June 2007. Web. 6 Sept. 2015. In this publication, the writer tells how the bald eagle was at risk of extinction forty years earlier, mainly due to the use of DDT. The subsequent ban on DDT saved the bald eagle species. Furthermore, in 2007, the bald eagle was taken off the endangered and threatened species list.

"DDT." *EPA*. Environmental Protection Agency. Web. 4 Oct. 2015. DDT was banned in the United States in 1972. This article answers some frequently asked questions about DDT. It explains the pesticide, its harmful environmental effects, and possible health problems.

"The DDT Story." *The DDT Story*. Web. 4 Dec. 2015. This webpage gives a detailed description on the pesticide DDT. The entry gives background information on the pesticide, its long-term effects, and the remaining use of it.

"The DDT Story." *Pesticide Action Network North America*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Jan. 2016. This article outlines the story of DDT and how it still impacts us today. DDT was a largely used pesticide until the dangers of using it so often were revealed. Even though the cons of using DDT outweigh the pros, it is still used to fight malaria in some countries.

Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT/DDE). *Breast Cancer Fund*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. This webpage informs readers about the harmful contents of the pesticide DDT. It outlines studies done on DDT that link the use of it to breast cancer.

"Effective and Affordable Alternatives to DDT." *World Wide Fund For Nature*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. This article provided us information we used in our conclusion. There are different ways to ward off malaria listed on this site. DDT is harmful to nature and humans so the World Health Organization is exploring ways to phase out its use.

"Facts About Herbicides." *Public Health*. U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, n.d. Web. 28 Oct. 2015. This is a fact sheet concerning the herbicides used for military tactics, specifically Agent Orange. Agent Orange was used during the Vietnam War to remove the foliage which concealed the enemy. The harmful dioxin TCDD is considered a carcinogen and is a by-product of these herbicides.

Gartner, Carol. "Rachel Carson Chronology." *Rachel Carson Chronology*. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co. Web. 27 Sept. 2015. This timeline highlights Rachel Carson's life and achievements. It describes her education, family life, and scientific career as both a writer and a biologist.

Graham, Frank, Jr. "Since Silent Spring: Reflecting on Rachel Carson's Legacy." *audubon.org*. National Audubon Society, n.d. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. This webpage entry written by Frank Graham Jr., supports Rachel Carson's writings and refutes the attacks the chemical companies and pesticide owners made against Carson. Graham writes about his sequel to Carson's book *Silent Spring*. He describes how the pesticide industry hated insects and wanted to eliminate them entirely while Carson was justly looking out for the environment as a whole and not solely insects.

"Invisible Monsters: 5 of The Most Common Pesticides & Their Impact on Your Health - Organic Authority." *Organic Authority*. 2011. Web. 15 May 2016. This web page provided information on pesticides being used currently in agriculture. We used this information on our conclusion page to show other pesticides that are being used today instead of DDT.

"LibGuides at The University of Iowa Libraries." *Home*. Web. 28 Nov. 2015. This webpage provides information on the relationship between Rachel Carson and one of her closest friends and advisors in the fight against DDT, Shirley Briggs. It shows how Briggs supported Carson extensively before and after her death in 1964.

"The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson." *The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson*. Web. 6 Sept. 2015. This website provides background information on Rachel Carson as well as her impact on society. The website also includes a timeline of her life. Linda Lear, the website's creator, has devoted 10 years to researching Carson's life and work.

Lockitch, Keith. "Still Waiting For Scientific Evidence Against DDT." *Business Journal (Central New York)* 18.37 (2004): 12-14. *Small Business Reference Center*. Web. 10 Nov. 2015. This article from a business journal discusses how DDT helps prevent millions of deaths from malaria. Its author claims that there is no factual evidence to prove DDT is unsafe. Proponents of DDT accuse Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* to be full of false information and exaggerations.

McLaughlin, Dorothy. "Silent Spring Revisited." *PBS.org*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Nov. 2015. This web page cites former U.S. Vice President Al Gore as one of Rachel Carson's many admirers. Gore says that she is one of the main reasons he has taken greater concern for

the environment. No matter how many people attempted to discredit her work, Carson remained a headstrong advocate for environmental change.

"The Pop History Dig." *The Pop History Dig*. Web. 22 Mar. 2016. This web page provided us with pictures of Carson along with some of the illustrations that accompanied her books. We used these photos and illustrations to express Rachel Carson and to show how she explored harmful pesticides and their effects on nature and humans alike.

Rose, Jonathan. "What We Can Learn From Silent Spring." *The Autism File RSS*. Autism Publishing Group, LLC. Web. 4 Oct. 2015. This web page draws parallels between the past controversy over the harmful effects of DDT and the present claims that vaccines can cause autism. The chemical industry ensured the safety of DDT, but Rachel Carson, with the help of significant media attention, exposed its harmful effects. Now the pharmaceutical industry is bad-mouthing anti-vaccine advocates while ensuring the safety of vaccines; however, the media is giving little attention to this debate. Neither controversy has a simple resolution.

"Sixties 1960-69." *Environmental History Timeline*. WordPress, n.d. Web. 16 Dec. 2015. This timeline helped us when creating our website. It provided us with information about the progression of environmental science during the span of Rachel Carson's life.

Stoll, Mark. "Rachel Carson's Silent Spring, A Book That Changed the World." *Environment & Society Portal*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Mar. 2016. This was a secondary source which lead us to find many other primary sources used in our website. It describes the timeline of Rachel Carson's life and her novel *Silent Spring's* success and influence. The exhibition also revealed the numerous impacts Carson had on society today.

"The Story of Silent Spring." *Silent Spring Summary*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Nov. 2015. This publication entails details on Rachel Carson's life and works. It explains how dedicated Carson was in the fight against the use of the pesticide DDT. This webpage displays how Carson knew how much controversy her book *Silent Spring* would cause and the extensive research she did on her scientific claims.

"The Water Quality Act « DC Bureau." *DC Bureau*. Web. 24 Jan. 2016. This webpage provided us with information concerning the environmental progress after Rachel Carson died. The webpage was helpful and provided us with a quote for the timeline we constructed.

Weyler, Rex. "Rachel Carson--And the Birth of Modern Environmentalism." *Green Peace*. Green Peace, 27 Sept. 2012. Web. 28 Oct. 2015. This website discusses the fact that DDT is harsh on the environment. Many species were being negatively affected by DDT at the peak of its use in the United States. Many bird species were on the verge of extinction, and *Silent Spring* became their voice for revival. This website shows how different studies confirm Carson's research linking DDT to cancer.

"Why Bringing Back DDT to Fight Zika Mosquitoes Could Backfire." *Time*. Time. Web. 15 May 2016. This webpage contains information on the deadly Zika virus and the measures being taken to fight it. DDT is being considered as a way to combat the disease. We used this information on our conclusion to show how DDT is being used today.

"Zika Virus: Is DDT an Option?" *CNN*. Cable News Network. Web. 15 May 2016. This webpage describes the deadly Zika virus and the measures being taken to fight it. DDT is being considered as a combatant to fight the disease. The suggestion to use DDT to fight Zika is raising questions once again about how safe the pesticide really is and if exposure to it is really a good idea.

Unpublished & other sources

Madison, Mark. Personal interview. 19 3 2016. Mark Madison is a chief historian for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Mr. Madison told us of his encounters with Rachel Carson and how she would regard the scientific advances that are made in today's society. We used this very helpful interview in our conclusion.

Price, Jenny. Personal interview. 23 Nov. 2015. Ms. Jenny Price is a writer and Research Scholar at the UCLA Center for the study of Women who has studied Rachel Carson. She told us of her connection to Rachel and provided us with insight on Rachel's views. This interview helped us piece together Carson's story.