

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“12 Clerks Volunteer.” *Evening Star*, 21 Nov. 1902, p. 17. *Newspapers.com*, basic.newspapers.com/image/145448680/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This describes how the process of the Poison Squad table trials will go, how the men will be treated, and what Wiley hopes to prove with the trials.

“3. General view of stockyards from livestock exchange building showing (l-r) Stock yards Autopark, motor truck cattle division, "O" Street viaduct, hog sheds, and motor truck #3. View to southeast. - South Omaha Union Stock Yards, 2900 "O" Plaza, Omaha, Douglas County, NE.” *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.ne0085.photos/?sp=3. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This photo shows the shift from rail-heavy meat transport to truck-heavy transport.

“46,900 Men to Strike To-Day.” *The New York Times*, 12 Jul. 1904. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96467135?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article gives a description of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters’ strike of 1904. It helped me understand the details of the strike. I included it in my website.

All-Star Feature Corporation. *The Jungle (1914)*. 1914. *IMDb*, www.imdb.com/title/tt0004182/. Accessed 12 May 2019.

This poster shows the lost silent film made of *The Jungle*. It shows how popular it became.

“American Meats Abroad.” *The New York Times*, 11 Aug. 1907. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96762244/942C203E3DF64580PQ/2?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This helped me understand how big the scope of *The Jungle*'s influence was. I think it was very interesting that it convinced other countries to stop importing American meats. Additionally, this was an important push for American to make legislation for food safety.

Armour, J. Ogden. *The Packers the Private Car Lines and the People*. Henry Altemus, Jun. 1906.

This book is a descriptive and explosive response defending Armour & Co. against the allegations that muckrakers, investigative journalists, legislators, and the public weighed against them. Particularly, this focused on the relationship between the beef trust and the rail trust, which was the focus of *Swift & Co. v. United States*, of which Armour was a part. Additionally, Armour supplied responses to *The Jungle* in this book, defending his company from any and all accusations of unwholesomeness or inappropriate practices.

“The Army Meat Scandal.” *The New York Times*, 1 Feb. 1899. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/95732194/7C7A8E83FE0D4536PQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

An interview with Major General Nelson Miles, the man who brought the Embalmed Meat Scandal to the media's attention, this article describes what the men found in the meat that was shipped down to them during the Spanish-American War. It also talks about the hearing that was going to occur discussing these grievances.

Bain News Service. *J. Ogden Armour*. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2014686047/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo is of one of the Big Four meatpacking owners of the time. Armour was a huge plant, and presumably, a very rich company and person.

Baker, Ray Stannard. *Chicago Stock yards*. 1900. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2012647891/. Accessed 23 Apr. 2019.

This photo shows some cattle in the stockyards.

Barnes, Charles R. *The Embalmed Muse*. 9 Jun. 1906. *The Evening World*. *Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030193/1906-06-09/ed-1/seq-3/. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This poem gives a view into not only the widespread knowledge of the events discussed, but gives a humorous slant on the occurrences.

Bartholomew, Charles Lewis. *The beef trust - don't shoot I'll come down*. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2010647198/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon shows President Theodore Roosevelt hunting for the beef trust, which is hiding on the moon. This shows Roosevelt's vigor and enthusiasm for this issue, when the evidence was presented to him.

Bartholomew, Charles Lewis. *No lack of big game The President seems to have scared up quite a bunch of octopi*. c. 1905. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a11248/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This shows President Roosevelt hunting different trusts.

"Beef Trust Loses in Supreme Court." *The Morning Press*, 31 Jan. 1905. *Newspapers.com*, cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=MP19050131.2.11&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN-----1. Accessed 11 May 2019.

This article explains the claims against the beef trust and the process of the case.

"Beef Trust Men Face Penalties." *Chicago Tribune*, 31 Jan. 1905. *Newspapers.com*, chicagotribune.newspapers.com/image/350218457/. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This article describes the penalties that the beef trust faced after having been sued.

Block, Herbert. *That guy Nader makes me sick*. 1967. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2012637604/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This political cartoon gives an ironic image of two butchers who are making sausage in squalor: a man is sweeping meat bits that were presumably from the floor, in addition to a rat, into a machine. What they are talking about is the state regulation bill, which is where the irony comes in: their practices are literally making people sick.

Bureau of Chemistry Inspectors. 1909. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/4900987603/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows the original group of the Board of Chemistry Inspectors.

“Buy Appendicitis.” *Chicago Eagle*, 17 Mar. 1906, p. 6. *Newspapers.com*,

basic.newspapers.com/image/46335871/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article discusses diseases found in meats, how city inspection isn't catching the issues, and other issues with Chicagoan meat.

Charles Patrick Neill, 1865-1942. 1912. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2003690405/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo gives a face to one of the men behind the Neill-Reynolds Report.

Chicago Daily News. *Boardwalk through corrals in the stockyards*. 1904. *Chicago History*

Museum, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/b56db0q/. Accessed 6

Feb. 2019.

This shows the corrals in the stockyards. This was where the cattle, sheep, and pigs were held before slaughter. Sometimes, other animals got mixed in and were slaughtered as well. This was common with goats, in particular.

Chicago Daily News. *Crowd of men, some carrying baskets, standing in front of a relief station*

during the 1904 Stockyards Strike. 1904. *Chicago History Museum*,

explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/p55dp4v/. Accessed 6 Feb.

2019.

This photo highlights how dedicated the strikers were: they weren't making any money during the strike, and they had little to no opportunity to get another job during the strike, as unskilled jobs not relating to meatpacking in Chicago at the time were rare.

Chicago Daily News. *Crowd, with boys in front, standing in a street during the 1904 Stockyards Strike*. 1904. *Chicago History Museum*, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/k35mk7t/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo shows people involved in the stockyards strike.

Chicago Daily News. *Effigy of a scab hung from a pole during the 1904 Stockyards Strike*. 1904. *Chicago History Museum*, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/348gn76/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This shows the dynamic between scabs and the strikers during the stockyards strike.

Chicago Daily News. *Labor Day parade, meat cutters wearing checkered overcoats marching in parade*. 1908. *Chicago History Museum*, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/js9hh69/. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This shows workers who were involved with the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Chicago Daily News. *Man in a white coat pulling an animal carcass that is hanging by a hook along an overhead pulley in the stockyards*. 1904. *Chicago History Museum*, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/3n20m0g/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This shows an inspector looking at cattle carcasses. Typically, this happened before the meat product was completed. Many inspected cattle became diseased or had transferred

germs on them before the process was over, resulting in dangerous meat products going out to consumers.

Chicago Daily News. *Parade of women and children marching along a street lined with spectators during the 1904 Stockyards Strike*. 1904. Chicago History Museum, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/4746x8s/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This is a photo of people during the stockyards strike shows how extensive the strike was.

Chicago Daily News. *Stockmen in the stockyards during the 1904 Stockyards Strike*. 1904. Chicago History Museum, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/k931c6x/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This shows meatpacking workers who were involved in the strike.

Chicago Daily News. *Three men unloading cattle off a Wisconsin Central freight car during the 1904 Stockyards Strike*. 1904. Chicago History Museum, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/jd4pw0q/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This shows scabs – people who were hired to replace striking workers – unloading cattle. Scabs were important at this time for the meatpacking industry. Many were imported from the south, and this greatly increased Chicago’s African American population.

Chicago Daily News. *Two African American men wearing work coats and carrying boxes, stand in front of a railroad freight car in the stockyards during the 1904 Stockyards Strike*. 1904. Chicago History Museum, explore.chicagocollections.org/image/chicagohistory/71/gh9bg3z/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

African Americans were brought up from other states to work in the Chicago stockyards to replace the striking population. This changed not only the demographics of Chicago, but the dynamic and focus of labor unions. After 1917, unions started to focus on racially and ethnically based discrimination in the workplace.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry: dressing beef, removing hides and splitting backbones, Swift's Packing House. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679958/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This image shows packinghouse workers doing their portion of breaking down a cow. One of the dangers of packinghouse work is that it is the same job done over and over – there is a high chance of zoning out, getting bored, or not paying attention, which is where slip ups can turn into life-threatening injuries.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry: dressing beef, slaughtering floor, Swift & Co.'s Packing House. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679959/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This shows men working on the slaughtering floor.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry: dropping hides and splitting chucks, beef dept., Swift & Co.'s Packing House. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679960/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo shows another portion of the work to break down cattle.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry - Swift & Co.'s Packing House: cutting up hogs, removing hams and shoulders. 1905. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679961/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This image shows meatpackers at work removing hams and shoulders from a pig.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry - Swift & Co.'s Packing House: great soup kettles - capacity 350,000 lbs. each. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679962/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo is of soup kettles in a meatpacking plant.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry - Swift & Co.'s Packing House: knocking cattle before slaughtering. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679965/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo shows a man about to knock a cow before it is slaughtered. The practice of knocking a cow renders it unconscious so the slaughtering process is quicker, and typically, less dangerous. However, if this is done incorrectly, the cow becomes disoriented and enraged, which is extremely dangerous on the killing floor.

Chicago - Meat Packing Industry - Swift's Packing House: pickling and curing warehouse (contains 10,000 tons of hams). 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2006679969/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This shows the pickling and curing warehouse. This was a dangerous place to work, as the acids from the pickling ate away at the workers' hands and shoes, so that their boots would have holes in them. This would let in more acid to their feet.

Churchill, Winston. "The Chicago Scandals." *The Great Republic: a History of America*. 1st ed., Random House, 1999, pp. 259-269.

Churchill's essay explores the implications of Upton Sinclair's examination of the meatpacking factories. It gave me an idea of how international *The Jungle* became.

"The death chamber." *Harper's Weekly*, vol. 4, no. 162. 4 Feb. 1860, p. 72. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c32554/. Accessed 13 May 2019.

This photo shows the process of hog slaughtering prior to the 1900s.

"Edward Morris, Packer, is Dead." *Chicago Tribune*, 4 Nov. 1913, p. 5. *Newspapers.com*, chicagotribune.newspapers.com/image/355099754/. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This article describes the life of Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co. It also includes a photo of him.

“Embalmed Beef.” *Jugend*, 1899. *Abecedarian*, www.oneletterwords.com/weblog/?id=23881. Accessed 13 May 2019.

This cartoon shows the disgust surrounding the embalmed beef scandal.

Farny, H. F. *Pork packing in Cincinnati*. 1873. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/pga.03169/. Accessed 11 May 2019.

This illustration shows how pork packing was conducted prior to the 1900s. It has very detailed descriptions.

“First Series Ended.” *Evening Star*, 1 Jul. 1903, p. 17. *Newspapers.com*, basic.newspapers.com/image/146390084. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article talks about the end result of the Poison Squad experiment and includes a statement from Dr. Wiley about the safety of the trials.

“Formaldehyde Embalms Beef.” *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, 11 Apr. 1899, p. 9. *Newspapers.com*, www.newspapers.com/image/355215234/. Accessed 13 May 2019.

This article discusses the processes that made the beef in the Embalmed Beef Scandal so awful.

Genoways, Ted. “The Chain Book Talk.” New America Foundation, 20 Oct. 2014, Washington, D.C. Speech. www.c-span.org/video/?322197-1/the-chain. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This speech on C-SPAN made by Ted Genoways, author of *The Chain: Farm, Factory, and the Fate of our Food*, with Christopher Leonard, author of *The Meat Racket: The Secret Takeover of America's Food Business*, fully explores the issues in the modern meatpacking industry. Particularly, they discuss effects on the environment and ethical treatment of animals, but they also discuss America’s history with xenophobia and nativism, and how those prejudices impact slaughterhouse workers, who are today, largely Latinx immigrants.

Glackens, L. M. *The real packingtown-- if you let the packers tell it*. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2011645916/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This image depicts the meatpacking process that the meatpacking factory owners tell. It is incredibly interesting that this tells the ‘glossed-over’ story that the packers most certainly told the press and officials. The truth is that the factories and the packing process is much less humane and much more gruesome.

Gottscho-Schleisner, Inc. *Senn Manufacturing Co., Metropolitan Ave., Glendale, New York. Filling, labelling and packing IV*. 1945. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/gsc1994022882/PP/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo shows a labeling and packing process under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act.

“Government Boarders Weigh in for Meals.” *The Washington Times*, 14 Dec. 1902, p. 14. *Newspapers.com*, basic.newspapers.com/image/79886001/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article gives a description of the Poison Squad members’ health, as well as what they are going through in the trials. It also includes a menu of what the members might eat on a day-to-day basis.

Gustavus Franklin Swift, 1881-1943. 1903. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2003669739/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

Swift was another Big Four meatpacking owner, who invested in the invention of the refrigerator car.

Hassmann, Carl. *The Meat Market*. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2011645899/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon shows what meat products would say if the contents were actually written on them. From ‘Bob Veal Chicken’ to ‘Potted Poison’, many people were

purchasing diseased or contaminated products. Some had meat from horses, goats, or even humans.

Inspecting a Candy Factory. 1911. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/7039500349/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows a candy factory being inspected after new protections are enacted.

Inspecting a Grocery Store. 1912. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/8225094960/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows a grocery store being inspected after new protections are enacted.

Inspecting a Spinach Plant. 1912. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/8224220845/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 mar. 2019.

This photo shows a spinach plant being inspected after new protections are enacted.

Inspecting Dairy. 1914. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/4901388634/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows a dairy cart being inspected. Dairy had many highly dangerous additives added to it prior to legislative action.

Inspecting Eggs. 1914. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/4900801629/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows eggs being inspected after new protections are enacted.

Inspecting Fruit Juice. 1914. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/4900801211/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows fruit juice being inspected.

Inspecting Grapes. 1914. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/4900800525/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows grapes being inspected.

Inspecting Oyster Shucking. 1914. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/4900800209/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This photo shows oysters being inspected.

“James B. Reynolds.” *The New England Magazine*, 1887. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/internetarchivebookimages/14776552555/. Accessed 8 May 2019.

This image provides a visual for who James Reynolds was, an integral part to proving Sinclair correct.

Johnson, Lyndon B. “Remarks Upon Signing Bill Amending the Meat Inspection Act.” 15 Dec.

1967. *The American Presidency Project*,

www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/remarks-upon-signing-bill-amending-the-meat-inspection-act. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

President Johnson recognizes Upton Sinclair in this speech and at the signing ceremony of the Wholesome Meat Act for writing *The Jungle*, which is seen as the impetus for all food and drug legislation in America.

The Jungle Advertisement Poster. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/95521425/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This poster shows how *The Jungle* was advertised for when it was first published.

“The Jungle First Edition Cover.” Doubleday, Page, & Co., 1906. “Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle: Muckraking the Meatpacking Industry.” Vol. 24, No. 1, 2008, *Civil Rights Foundation*, www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-24-1-b-upton-sinclairs-the-jungle-muckraking-the-meat-packing-industry.html. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This image is from what I took my header image. I chose the cover as my header because it brings the focus back to *The Jungle* and it also is an image of factories, which are the main focuses of my website. This set the tone of my website design.

Kepler, Udo J. *Bribe takers both*. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.26093/. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This cartoon shows how both the big meatpacker and the little laborer are being bribed to vote, if they support people they typically wouldn’t.

Kepler, Udo J. *The only way out - fighting them with their own weapons*. 1903. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2010652269/. Accessed 12 May 2019.

This political cartoon provides a visual of the struggle that union laborers faced: their employers actively worked against them, in extremely collusive and corrupt ways in the case of the meatpackers.

Kepler, Udo J. *Ready for the Next*. 1905. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2011645677/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon shows Uncle Sam slaying the Meat Industry, with a man named Monopoly looking on. This shows how America was beginning to turn to regulation and come out of the laissez-faire era.

Kepler, Udo J. *The Seeds of Socialism*. 1908. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2011647281/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This interesting political cartoon describes one side's view of the negatives that Socialism could do to American society.

Kepler, Udo J. *Tweedledee and Tweedledum*. 1913. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2011649636/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This interesting political cartoon shows how meatpacking owners monopolized not only the meat market, but the farming industry too. First, the packer is telling the farmer that cattle sales are at a high, and that he would get good money if he raised cattle. Then, when the farmer returns with cattle, the packer tells him that prices for cattle are really low, but he has nowhere else to go to sell the cattle, and he must sell it for the low price to the packer. This example of monopolization is only one aspect of it – monopolization was pervasive throughout the entire meatpacking industry.

Ketten, Maurice. *An Awful Case of June Odors*. 1906. *The Evening World*. *Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030193/1906-06-09/ed-1/seq-3/. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon was included in my short-term impact. I think my topic is quite interesting, as a lot of it occurred in June 1906. This cartoon emphasizes that in particular.

Labeling cans of the "Veribest" products in Armour's Packing Plant, Chicago, U.S.A. 1909. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/89711600/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This image is particularly potent on the Embalmed Beef Scandal page. Although it is not of the same time frame that the scandal happened, imagining who made the horrendous food that sickened the army.

Lawrence, Geo. R. *Panoramic Picture Illustrating the Beef Industry*. 1900. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2007663982/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This interesting photo shows the different processes that cattle and beef go through in the meatpacking plants. This was used as a teaser on my title page to introduce the topic to the viewer.

Leffler, Warren K. *Occupational safety & health act news conf.* 1971. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2017646324/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo shows when the Occupational Safety and Health Act was announced.

The Lodger and Chicago Tinned Meat. History Revealed, www.historyrevealed.eu/cooking-related/confectionary-cards.html?start=70. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This postcard series emphasizes the international impact of *The Jungle*, as it was a British postcard circulating in South Africa. These images are very striking as they show the fear and disgust people had of Chicago's food.

“Meat Inspection Bill Passes the Senate.” *The New York Times*, 26 May 1906. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96674537/E24745A4433043BEPQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article describes the Federal Meat Inspection Act, gives a brief description of what was in it, and the process that got it passed.

“Meat Plants Here Condemned by Neill.” *The New York Times*, 30 May 1906. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96627216/983B6FD1ADF B4667PQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article describes what Neill and Reynolds said about the meatpacking plants in their report in a way that anyone could understand. They also add things that Sinclair said about them.

“Meat Strike Ended; Packers Gave In.” *The New York Times*, 21 Jul. 1904. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96408582/24AF3538F89A4F69PQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This describes how the 1904 packinghouse strike was settled between the packers and the union members. Additionally, it includes an interview with J. Ogden Armour and his opinions on the strike.

National guard and meatpacking strikers stand off at the intersection of Grand Avenue and Concord Street, South St. Paul, May 1948. 1948. “Images from the South St. Paul CIO-United Packinghouse Workers’ Strike of 1948.” *Libcom.org*, libcom.org/gallery/images-south-st-paul-cio-united-packinghouse-workers-%CC%93strike-1948. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This image shows strikes during midcentury 1900s and shows that the struggles are far from over from labor. It also shows the UPWA.

“New Pure Food Law Works Quick Results.” *The New York Times*, 12 Jan. 1907. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96712694/A579D17ED4934FF3PQ/19?accountid=39072. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This article describes the effects of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

“Old Doc. Wiley’s Sure Cure for All Adulterations Fake Foods Quack Remedies.” Food and Drug Administration, c.1906. “Food Testing in 1902 Featured a Bow Tie-Clad ‘Poison Squad’ Eating Plates of Acid.” *Atlas Obscura*, 30 Aug. 2016, www.atlasobscura.com/articles/food-testing-in-1902-featured-a-tuxedoclad-poison-squad-eating-plates-of-acid. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon shows how Dr. Wiley had a respected legacy with the Bureau of Chemistry, and later the Food and Drug Administration.

“Our Loss Australia’s Gain.” *The New York Times*, 1 Jun. 1906. *ProQuest*,
 search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96678150/FD2585284C494
 FB8PQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This talks about how countries in Europe banned Chicago’s meat, which Australia and
 New Zealand made up for by shipping in their meat products.

“Packing House Strike Involves 45,000 Men.” *The New York Times*, 13 Jun. 1904. *ProQuest*,
 search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96434899/49F4EF2978E14
 D0APQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article describes the brevity of the 1904 packinghouse strike, its national extent, and
 the reasons they were striking.

Peterson, Paul. *At Union Stock Yard Gate*. 30 Mar. 2019.

I was privileged to travel to Chicago, IL, to do extensive research in the area. This
 allowed me to not only explore the area that this event occurred. This photo shows me by
 the Union Stock Yard Gate, which I hope shows how interested and dedicated I am to my
 project.

Peterson, Paul. *At Newberry Research Library*. 30 Mar. 2019.

When I was in Chicago, I also was priveleged to handle unique primary sources first
 hand, such as a first edition of *The Pocket Library of Socialism*. The Newberry Research
 Library provided me with many interesting and unique sources, and aided my research
 process greatly.

President Lyndon B. Johnson and his dog, Yuki, greet Upton Sinclair. 15 Dec. 1967. *LBJ
 Presidential Library*, www.lbjlibrary.net/collections/photo-archive.html. Accessed 22
 Apr. 2019.

This photo shows the legacy of Upton Sinclair and clearly connects *The Jungle* to food purity legislation. It also shows how long the impact of Sinclair's work has on food safety legislation.

Pughe, J. S. *The socialists' theory, and how it would work out*. 1899. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2012647432/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon disparages Socialism. It shows that even under Socialism, the man who chooses not to work will end up poor. This highlights that many thought Socialism was a flawed economic theory.

Pughe, J. S. *The way of the transgressor is—*. 1905. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.25991/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This political cartoon shows how little suing the beef trust under the Sherman Antitrust Act is actually doing. This emphasizes the need for more regulative legislation.

Rascher, Charles. *The Great Union Stock Yards of Chicago*. 1878. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/90712275/. Accessed 24 Apr. 2019.

This diagram shows the stockyards of Chicago. It is interesting how much space they need to keep the livestock, and it gives a perspective for how ridiculously large the plants are.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *New Nationalist Speech*. 31 Aug. 1910. *The Obama White House Archive*, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2011/12/06/archives-president-teddy-roosevelts-new-nationalism-speech. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This speech describes Roosevelt's goals in trust busting.

Russell, Charles Edward. *The Greatest Trust in the World*. The Ridgway-Thayer Company, 1905.

This famous nonfiction muckraking serial made a lot of impact on the meatpackers and other people. It described many of the same issues that *The Jungle* covered, and more, particularly in regard to trust side. This later incensed meatpackers.

Simons, A. M. "Packingtown". *Pocket Library of Socialism*, No. 4, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1 Jun. 1899.

This publication describes many of the same issues regarding labor and Packingtown as *The Jungle* describes. A. M. Simons and Sinclair knew each other, so her work likely informed *The Jungle*. It has a lot of information regarding the Packingtown environment that the laborers lived in, in addition to the slaughterhouse environments.

"Sinclair Demands Report." *The New York Times*, 27 May 1906. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96668403/4F061D8B87474435PQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This describes how Sinclair believed that the Neill-Reynolds Report should be made public so that everyone knows the truth about the meatpacking factories.

"Sinclair Gives Proof of Meat Trust Frauds." *The New York Times*, 28 May 1906. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96650824/1B9A8BEE9D04487FPQ/1?accountid=39072. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article has an interview with Sinclair and what he saw in the factories, as well as corruption within the packing plant owners, local government, and the federal government that allowed these tragedies to happen.

Sinclair, Upton. *The Brass Check*. Self-published. Pasadena, CA. 1919.

This autobiographical muckraking exposé discusses how Sinclair felt about the reactions to *The Jungle*. It also discusses his publishing process, among other things.

Sinclair, Upton. *The Jungle*. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1906.

Sinclair's story is what this project focuses on: Sinclair's insightful and shocking observations transformed modern-day food safety in America. I took many quotes from this book throughout the website.

Sinclair, Upton. Letter. 10 Mar. 1906. *National Archives and Records Administration*, 30 Sept. 1998. www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals/meat.html. Accessed 11 May 2019.

This letter from Sinclair to Theodore Roosevelt shows how they had a communication and the reason that Neill and Reynolds were sent to Chicago for investigations.

Sinclair, Upton. *Upton Sinclair signature*. *Wikimedia Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Upton_Sinclair_signature.svg. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

Sinclair's signature was included in the footer of my website. I think it adds some originality to my website and ties my focus into all aspects of the website.

Sinclair, Upton. "Upton Sinclair Tells About the Sufferings of the Women in Packingtown." *The Evening World*, 9 Jun. 1906, p. 3. *Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030193/1906-06-09/ed-1/seq-3/. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

An interesting newspaper article, this is a first-hand account describing the horrors of women who were working in the meat-packing factories and states that Sinclair published less than a tenth of the abuse and oppression of the women he met.

Sinclair, Upton. "What Life Means to Me." *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, vol. XLI, International Magazine Company. Oct. 1906, pp. 591-595. *HathiTrust*, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015004285402;view=1up;seq=611. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This article contains Sinclair's famous quote, "I aimed for the public's heart, but my accident I hit it in the stomach". It gives more insights as to what Sinclair's intentions for *The Jungle* were. This was important for the tragedy aspect of my argument.

Skeleton Additives. 1919. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/fdaphotos/26343764929/in/album-72157624615595535/.

Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This political cartoon is both colorful and brings gravity to the page: the little high chair where a child would sit is being served poisonous additives by a skeleton. Truly, this was an issue that affected every American: from meatpacking workers, to housewives, to infants.

Strohmeyer and Wyman. *Cutting up the hogs, Armour's great packing house, Chicago, U.S.A.*

1893. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c11762/. Accessed 12 May 2019.

This image shows a process of the meatpacking factories prior to the 1900s.

Strohmeyer and Wyman. *Dressing the beeves, Armour's great packing house, Chicago, U.S.A.*

1893. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c11763/. Accessed 13 May 2019.

This photo displays meatpacking factories prior to the 1900s.

Strohmeyer and Wyman. *Filling skins, sausage department, Armour's great packing house,*

Chicago, U.S.A. 1893. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/89712084/. Accessed 6

Feb. 2019.

This shows sausages being made. This is where many adulterants would get into the meat, as old meat, ends of carcasses, and other adulterants were added. Rather than being smoked, they underwent a chemical process that colored the sausages to look smoked.

Strohmeyer and Wyman. *The mince meat department, Armour's great packing house, Chicago,*

U.S.A. 1893. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/89712087/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This image shows the mince meat department of a meatpacking plant.

Strohmeier and Wyman. *The sausage department, Armour's great packing house, Chicago, U.S.A. 1893. Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b43553/. Accessed 12 May 2019.

This image shows the sausage department of a meatpacking plant.

“Supreme Court Hits Beef Trust.” *The New York Times*, 31 Jan. 1905. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.ezproxy.washington.lib.mn.us/docview/96578726/D9063805C7A34C4APQ/8?accountid=39072. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This article describes in detail what the Supreme Court ruled on *Swift v. United States*, and includes interviews with key players in the event.

Swift and Company v. United States. No. 196 U.S. 375. U.S. Supreme Court. 30 Jan. 1905. *Casetext*, casetext.com/case/swift-and-company-v-united-states. Accessed 14 May 2019.

The supreme court case *Swift & Co. v. United States* was a case that shaped much of the beef trust’s relationship with the government. It shows how the approach to monopolies and laissez faire policy changes. It also defines much of the corruption of the beef trust.

Swift & Co. *Swift Advertisement*. 1893. *American Antiquarian*, www.americanantiquarian.org/Exhibitions/Food/meat.htm. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This shows a dramatized and whitewashed version of what the meatpackers did, giving a positive public image.

Swift & Co. *Swift Postcard*. 1883. *American Antiquarian*, www.americanantiquarian.org/Exhibitions/Food/meat.htm. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This is a postcard for Swift & Co, to boost their public image.

Roosevelt, Theodore. “Seventh Annual Message.” 3 Dec. 1907. *The American Presidency Project*, www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/seventh-annual-message-4. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This speech from President Theodore Roosevelt describes his enthusiasm for the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Twain, Mark, Charles Dudley Warner. *The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today*. Sun-Times Media Group, 1873.

This book is famous to have coined the phrase “the Gilded Age”. I used a quote to help describe and contextualize this era.

“Twelve Boarders at the Government’s Free Table are Eating All Manner of Food Adulterants Just to Aid Science.” *The Washington Times*, 21 Dec. 1902, p. 41. *Newspapers.com*, basic.newspapers.com/image/79889284/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This article has several pictures of the Poison Squad members and of Dr. Wiley. It also describes the members’ physical conditions, the contents of the trials, and the aim for the end result.

United States, Congress. *The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*. Government Printing Office, 1938. 75th Congress, 3rd session.

This was an important source to refer to when writing my long-term impact. I also included the title in my website content.

United States, Congress. *The Federal Meat Inspection Act*. Government Printing Office, 1906. 59th Congress, 1st session.

The Federal Meat Inspection Act gave me insight as to what the Congress thought was necessary to enforce the newly-made regulations. I included the title of this act in my website content.

United States, Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture. *Hearings on the So-Called “Beveridge Amendment” to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H.R. 18537) as Passed by the Senate May 25, 1906--To Which are Added Various Documents Bearing upon the “Beveridge Amendment.”* Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. 263-271. 59th

Congress, 1st session. *HathiTrust*,
[/babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hx7dvd;view=1up;seq=273](http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hx7dvd;view=1up;seq=273). Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This document contains the Neill-Reynolds Report. I took excerpts from it and included it on my website. I also referred to this overall when creating my short-term impact.

United States, Congress. *The Pure Food and Drug Act*. Government Printing Office, 1906. 59th Congress, 1st session.

The Pure Food and Drug Act is an integral part of my short-term impact, and thus the text of it is important to my research. I included the title of the act in my website content.

United States, Congress. *The Wholesome Meat Act*. Government Printing Office, 1967. 90th Congress.

The Wholesome Meat Act is essential to understanding the legacy of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, and in turn, *The Jungle*.

“US Reports: Swift and Company v. United States.” 1905. *Library of Congress*,
cdn.loc.gov/service/ll/usrep/usrep196/usrep196375/usrep196375.pdf. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This document describes in full the case Swift v. United States.

Watch the Professor. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2011645894/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This interesting political cartoon depicts the horrible things that go into meat products mislabeled as ‘pure food’.

Wood reefer. *Wikimedia Commons*, upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/8/83/Wood_reefer.jpg. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This photo of a Swift refrigerated railroad car is evidence of how railroads helped develop the meatpacking industry.

Secondary Sources

“2. Factory Inspection Legislation.” *U.S. Department of Labor*.

www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/history/mono-regsafepart02. Accessed 29 Oct. 2018.

This Internet article gives a history of America’s labor legislation.

“80 Years of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.” *The Food and Drug Administration*.

www.fda.gov/aboutfda/history/virtualhistory/historyexhibits/ucm612270.htm. Accessed 8 Mar. 2019.

This article provides the video titled “American Chamber of Horrors” that I clipped and put in my website. It provides a history of why the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was enacted.

“Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.” *Workday Minnesota*,

www.workdayminnesota.org/day-histories/day-1897-amalgamated-meat-cutters-and-butcher-workmen-north-america-was-born. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This article includes the pin that Amalgamated Meat Cutter members might wear during a strike.

“America’s Gilded Age: Robber Barons and Captains of Industry.” *Maryville University*.

online.maryville.edu/business-degrees/americas-gilded-age/. Accessed Feb. 4 2019.

This article helped me expand my background section, particularly focusing on the capitalists of the era and how they took advantage of the workers.

Bachelder, Chris. “The Jungle at 100.” *Mother Jones*, 2006,

www.motherjones.com/media/2006/01/jungle-100/.

This article describes in detail the process that Sinclair went through to write and publish *The Jungle*.

Barrett, James R. *Upton Sinclair: The Jungle*. University of Illinois, 1988.

This book gave some extra information about details included in *The Jungle*.

Barrett, James R. *Work and Community in The Jungle: Chicago's Packinghouse Workers 1894-1922*. University of Illinois, 1990.

This book describes the social aspect of the Back of the Yards neighborhood both during and after *The Jungle*, and explains connections between *The Jungle* and the community. It focuses on the immigrants that worked in the slaughterhouses.

Blum, Deborah. "How Upton Sinclair's 'The Jungle' Kickstarted American Food Laws." *The Daily Beast*, 29 Sept. 2018, www.thedailybeast.com/how-upton-sinclairs-the-jungle-kickstarted-american-food-protection-laws. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

Deborah Blum describes the public's response to *The Jungle*, and she focuses on Congressmen's responses and how it led to the creation of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Blum, Deborah. *The Poison Squad: One Chemist's Single-Minded for Food Safety at the Turn of the Twentieth Century*. Penguin Press, 2018.

This biography had extensive information about the Poison Squad, Upton Sinclair, and many other aspects of my project. Blum's annotated bibliography had many helpful primary sources. Her thorough research and knowledge is why I requested an interview from her.

Blum, Deborah. "Re: Interview Request Pertaining to 'The Poison Squad'." Received by Abigail Peterson, 7 Jan. 2019.

I interviewed Deborah Blum due to her expertise on the topic. This interview helped me hone my argument. She described Sinclair's intentions, the public's reactions, and the federal government's intentions for legislative changes.

Brody, David. *The Butcher Workmen: A Study of Unionization*. Harvard University Press, 1964.

This book gave some insight on the union portion of the argument.

Can't Take No More. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Durrin Films, Inc., 1980. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/gov.osha.censored.3#. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This brief documentary describes OSHA, America's labor legislation history, and the rights that workers have under OSHA. It also has primary source footage of workers, legislators, and the president.

Clarkson, Janet. *Food History Almanac: Over 1,300 Years of World Culinary History, Culture, and Social Influence*. Vol. 1. Rowman & Littlefield, 2014.

This book has a quote from a medical officer during the Embalmed Beef Scandal that I included in my website.

Cohen, Andrew Wender. "Labor Law". *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, The Chicago Historical Society, 2005. www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/700.html. Accessed 29 Oct. 2018.

This article describes Illinois' labor history. It has good information about the history of Chicago's meatpacking plants.

Dell, Floyd. *Upton Sinclair*. George H. Doran Company, 1927.

Floyd Dell was a biographer of Upton Sinclair. This significantly expanded my perspective on Sinclair's ideas and motives, in addition to the process that he went through to write the book.

Derstine, Henry W. *Military Food Inspection: Its History and Its Effect on Readiness*, U. S. Army War College, 1986, Pennsylvania.

This report details the Embalmed Beef Scandal, a critical build-up point to the creation of *The Jungle*.

“Explore Immigration Data.” *Scholastic*,

teacher.scholastic.com/activities/immigration/immigration_data/region.htm/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2019.

This website compiled data from the U. S. Department of Homeland Security showing immigration rates over time from different countries. This had the data that allowed for me to make the immigration chart on immigration rates.

Fischer, Jack C. “Dr. Wiley and the Pure Food Law.” *American Council on Science and Health*, 17 Jul. 2003. www.acsh.org/news/2003/07/17/dr-wiley-and-the-pure-food-law. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This article describes the efforts that Wiley went to for passing the Pure Food Law. It also mentions the Embalmed Beef Scandal, which became a big part of my build-up. It also talks about his legacy with food purity, which was a part of my long term impact.

Halpern, Rick. “Packinghouse Unions.” *The Encyclopedia of Chicago*, The Chicago Historical Society, 2005. www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/804.html. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This explains the history of labor unions in relation to the meatpacking industry. It is from this encyclopedia entry that I discovered the American Federation of Labor’s Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, their unsuccessful 1904 strike, and subsequent unions and strikes.

Hanna, Hilton E., and Joseph Belsky. *Picket and the Pen: The Pat Gorman Story*. Literary Licensing, 2011.

This gives a story of the history of the the National Federation of Labor’s Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. It describes their efforts both early on and later, after the slaughterhouses moved rural.

“Jack London’s letters to be published.” *UPI Archives*, 1 Oct. 1988,

www.upi.com/Archives/1988/10/01/Jack-Londons-letters-to-be-published/4462591681600/. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This article provides the quote that Jack London said in one of his letters describing his opinion of *The Jungle*. His comment that he thought *The Jungle* would create change tragically proves to be incorrect.

Janega, James. “Top Chicago Innovations: Meatpacking.” *Chicago Tribune*, 8 Aug. 2014,

www.chicagotribune.com/bluesky/series/chicago-innovations/chi-meatpacking-top-chicago-innovations-bsi-series-story.html. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This article describes the change from getting meat from local sources to nationally- and internationally-sourced food. It describes refrigeration and refrigerated railroad cars. It also explains the roles of the Big Four in Chicago’s meatpacking industry, which was an important part of my background.

Jensen, Carl. *Stories That Changed America: Muckrakers of the 20th Century*. A Seven Stories Press 1st ed., Seven Stories Press, 2000.

This collection contains a concise biography of Upton Sinclair and the impacts his book *The Jungle* had on the world. It quotes many primary sources and led to the discovery of more information.

“Labor Movement.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 19 Sept. 2018.

www.history.com/topics/19th-century/labor. Accessed 10 May 2019.

This article eloquently explains the history of labor movements, unions, and America’s attitude towards unionism at the time. It specifically mentions the shortcomings of meatpacking workers’ unions and why they were unsuccessful.

“Meatpacking.” *The Encyclopedia of Chicago*, The Chicago Historical Society, 2005.

www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/804.html. Accessed 4 Oct. 2018.

The Encyclopedia of Chicago is a great source of which I read many articles. This article gives an in-depth view of the history of the meatpacking plants of Chicago from when they began. It mentions *The Jungle* and details different legislations that came to regulate meatpacking. It also describes labor strikes involved with the meatpacking industry.

Mitchell, Andrew. *Embalmed Beef, Poison Squads, and Polish (Workers') Sausage: Teddy Roosevelt, Harvey Wiley, Upton Sinclair, and the Passage of the Pure Food & Drug Act*. Grove City College.

www.visionandvalues.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Mitchell_Andrew.pdf.

This essay discusses the Embalmed Beef Scandal and Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, and its build-ups and short-term impacts. It was especially helpful as it mentioned many political aspects of the topic that I was not aware of at the time. It was because of this essay that I thought Dr. Mitchell would be a viable source for an interview.

Mitchell, Andrew J. Personal interview. 7 Jan. 2019.

Interviewing Dr. Mitchell was extremely helpful as it gave me significant information for my build-up and short-term sections. He described some of the reasons that the government chose not to regulate the harmful working conditions, how the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and later the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, were the first federal actions to protect all workers. He also talked about the development of the Bureau of Chemistry. All of these details helped develop my argument even more.

Pacyga, Dominic A. *Slaughterhouse*. University of Chicago Press, 2015.

This book gave a ton of background knowledge on the topic.

Rachleff, Peter. Personal interview. 23 Apr. 2019.

Interviewing Professor Peter Rachleff was very insightful. He provided me with many useful sources.

“The Railroads: Expansion and Economic Transformation in the Midwest.” *American Eras. Encyclopedia.com.*

www.encyclopedia.com/history/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/railroads-expansion-and-economic-transformation-midwest. Accessed 3 Feb. 2018.

This article describes how railroads shifted the Midwest from a frontier to a hub of distribution and trade. It mentions Chicago in particular. This led to some development in my background.

“Refrigerator Car (Reefers).” *American-Rails.com*, www.american-rails.com/reefers.html. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This describes the history of the refrigerator car and its importance.

Reiger, Cornelius C. *The Struggle for Federal Food and Drugs Legislation*. Duke Law Scholarship Repository.

scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1686&context=lcp, Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This essay describes in depth the Congressional history of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act, and the factors that went into those bills becoming laws. This gave me a good idea of the political history of these pieces of legislation.

Schlosser, Eric. “‘The Chain,’ by Ted Genoways.” *New York Times*, 21 Nov. 2014.

www.nytimes.com/2014/11/23/books/review/the-chain-by-ted-genoways.html. Accessed 22 Apr. 2019.

This article explains two modern meatpacking muckraking books that explore issues in today’s meatpacking industry. It is incredibly interesting and relevant, and makes my topic more connected to the current time. It gives a brief overview and summary of the two books that it discusses.

Slotnik, Daniel E. “Upton Sinclair, Whose Muckraking Changed the Meatpacking Industry.” *The New York Times*, 30 Jun. 2016,

www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/cp/obituaries/archives/upton-sinclair-meat-industry. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This article is a description of Sinclair's life and explains his successes – and perceived shortcomings – with *The Jungle*. It also talks about his legacy afterward, and how he continued to work with both food and workers' safety.

“Socialist Newspapers and Periodicals 1900-1920.” *University of Washington*.

depts.washington.edu/moves/SP_map-newspapers.shtml. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This map shows the growth of socialism throughout the twentieth century. It is from the data that this map provided that I created my own interactive map of socialist newspapers. It also highlights the original audience of *The Jungle*.

“Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*: Muckraking the Meatpacking Industry.” Vol. 24, No. 1, 2008, *Civil Rights Foundation*,

www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-24-1-b-upton-sinclairs-the-jungle-muckraking-the-meat-packing-industry.html. Accessed 4 Feb. 2019.

This gave an in-depth look into Packingtown. It also gives information about what happened after *The Jungle* was published and its legacy.

Zarrelli, Natalie. “Food Testing in 1902 Featured Bow Tie-Clad ‘Poison Squad’ Eating Plates of Acid.” 30 Aug. 2016,

www.atlasobscura.com/articles/food-testing-in-1902-featured-a-tuxedo-clad-poison-squad-eating-plates-of-acid.

This interesting article showed how the Poison Squad tied into the success of the Food and Drug Administration. This encouraged me to do primary source research and include it in my website.