

The Shortening Wars of Mid-Century America

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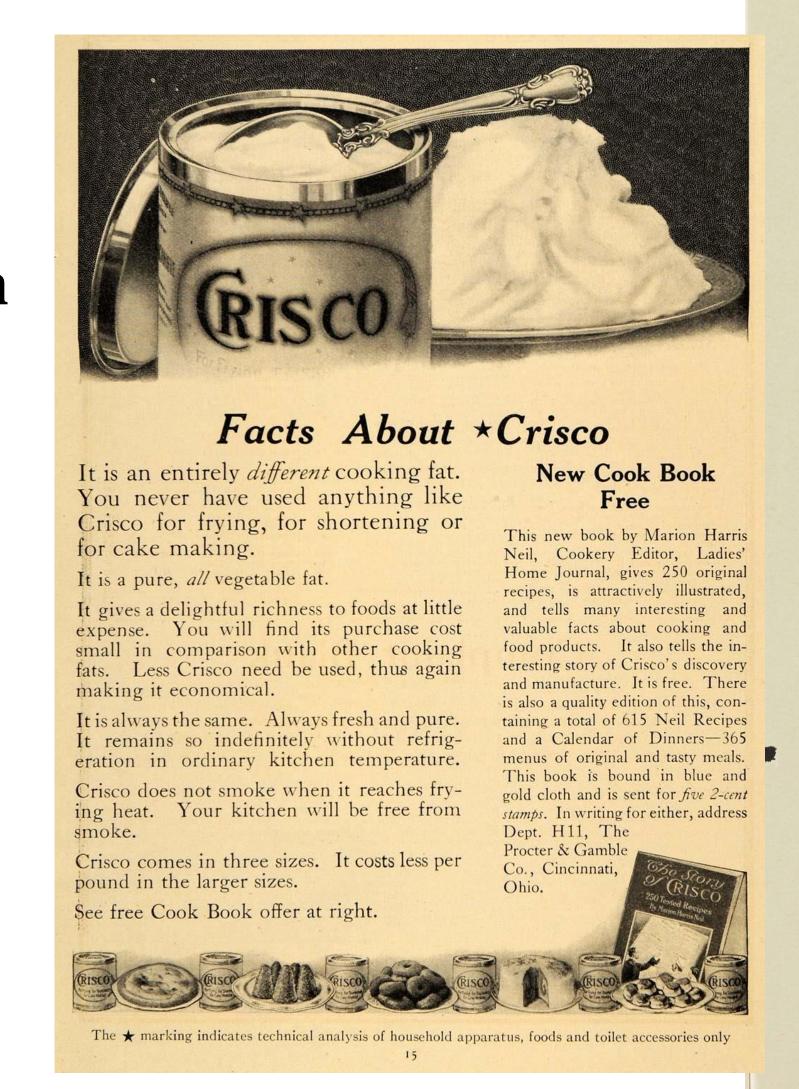
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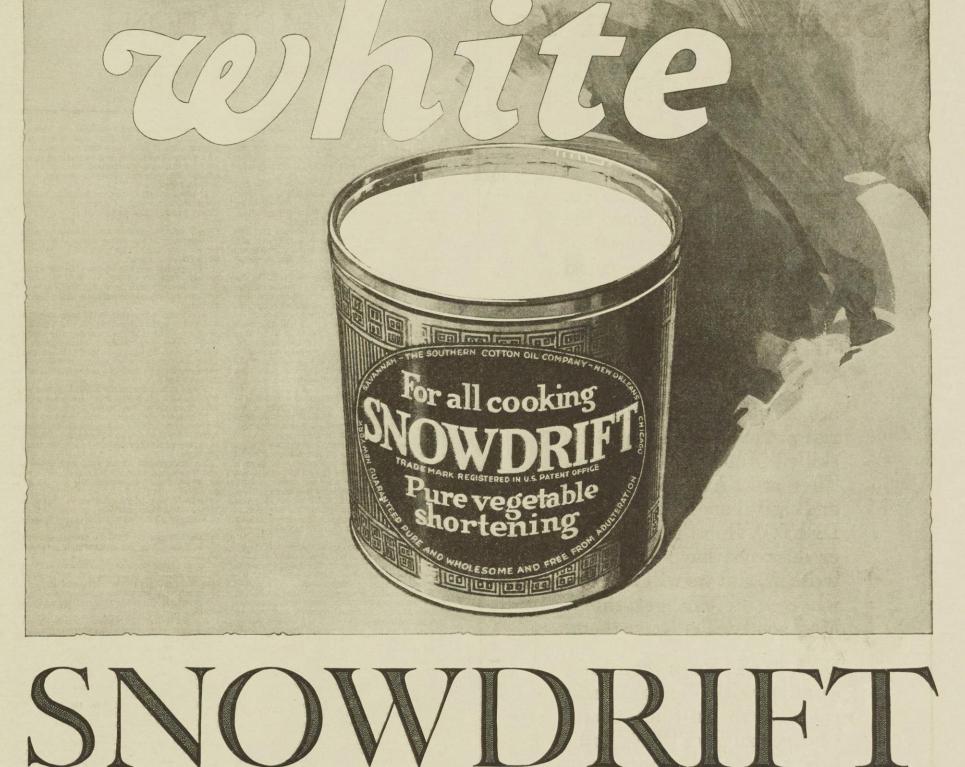
Many household goods such as flour and sugar are interchangeable, thus advertisers have created distinctions between products; devising campaigns that position brands as unique and superior to competitors.

By early in the 20th Century, advertisers linked the manufacturing of goods to modernity, positioning the family farm as old-fashioned and that from factories as symbols of progress and cleanliness. Advertising promotions pitched shortening in particular as "pure" and "clean." It is troubling that "whiteness," and "purity" were constant refrains at a time when the country was undergoing rapid change.

To sell products, corporations exploited the changes occurring in American culture. Issues of race, gender, and immigration were a few of the social forces that challenged previously perceived standards of superiority. Marketing campaigns both soothed and incited the latent fears that underpinned this society in flux. Shortening ads serve as an exemplar of this.







always sweet, fresh,

vegetable shortening

for shortening, for frying, for all cooking



Its whiteness does not make it pure, but its purity is one reason why Snowdrift is so white. Snowdrift is made by the Wesson Oil people out of oil as good as fine salad oil. It is hardened and whipped much as you beat the white of an egg, into a creamy white fat-the nicest fat you ever used for making cake, biscuit, pastry or for wholesome frying.



