

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources:

“Fines Blanck for Locks.” *The New York Times*. September 27, 1913.  
<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1913/09/27/100407209.pdf>.

An article on Max Blanck, one of the Shirtwaist Factory owners, being fined for locking the doors of another factory several years after the fire, after the locking of doors was made illegal in the aftermath of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory.

*Garment Workers, Union Sq., Striking*. Photograph. Washington, D.C. Library of Congress. Accessed January 12, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007682973/>.

We used this photo to show how the strike of 1909 led to many other strikes across the nation, such as is this one in Union Square between 1915 and 1920. It is important to understand that in itself, the strike of 20,000 is not as important as the movement that it created.

*Group of Mainly Female Shirtwaist Workers on Strike, in a Room, New York*. Photograph. Washington, DC. Library of Congress. Accessed January 10, 2020.  
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006679000/>.

This is a photo of female shirtwaist workers on strike that was taken during the strike of 1909. I think, like the other photos it is important to use these primary sources to hammer home the demographic of the strikes, that they were female workers, many of which were not wealthy.

*Group of Striking Women - Shirtwaist Workers. NYC. 1909*. Photograph. Washington, D.C. Library of Congress. Accessed January 11, 2020.  
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007682973/>.

This is a photo showing a group of women striking out on the streets of New York City. We used it as a visual aid to the text, again just to give context.

“History of the ILGWU.” Woman sewing in a garment shop. Cornell University, 2015.  
<https://ilgwu.ilr.cornell.edu/history/>.

International Ladies Garment Workers Union patch, 1900. This image of a union patch for the ILGWU is important in understanding that at the time of the uprising of 20,000, the ILGWU was a fledgeling union, founded only 9 years prior.

“Humorous Scenes at ‘Headquarters’ During Girls’ Strike.” *The New York Times*, December 5, 1909. <https://nyti.ms/1ijuA4v>.

This New York Times article talks about the organization and management of the strike, and it is a bit critical of it, and does not take the girls entirely seriously which shows the more establishment view of the strike by many.

“Indict Owners of Burned Factory.” *The New York Times*. April 12, 1911. <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1911/04/12/104861824.pdf>.

The New York Times article which discusses the indictment of Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, with a padlocked door being evidence that the doors were locked, and that the further investigation of a trial was required. We used this in our discussion of Max Blanck and Isaac Harris.

“INTRODUCTION.” Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire. Cornell University, 2018. <http://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/story/introduction.html>.

Image of Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire on March 25, 1911. First published on front page of The New York World 1911-03-26. This is one of the most iconic images of the fire, and one of the few that was taken while it was in progress. It shows efforts by the New York City fire department to extinguish the flames.

Lemlich, Clara. “The Inside of a Shirtwaist Factory: An Appeal to Women Who Wear Choice and Beautiful Clothing.” *Good Housekeeping*, March 1912.

This is an article by Clara Lemlich which she wrote for the women’s magazine *Good Housekeeping* which talks about the conditions of the factory and how that while they may like wearing this fancy clothing there is a cost to it that they may not understand. It talks about the oppression of women in factories and how they need the help of upper class people in order to sustain their worker’s movement.

“Lochner v. New York.” Legal Information Institute. Legal Information Institute. Accessed January 16, 2020. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/198/45>.

This website provided the official ruling of the *Lochner vs. New York* case by Justice Peckham.

*Max Blanck and Isaac Harris*. Photograph. *Remembering the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University. Cornell University. Accessed December 8, 2019. <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/142.html>.

This is a photograph of Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, the two owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory, who attempted to repel the workers strikes and stop them from organizing. You can see they are dressed far more wealthy than many of the strikers.

Miller, Kristin. "The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History." The Uprising of the 20,000: On This Day, November 23 | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, November 23, 2015. <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/blog/uprising-20000-day-november-23>.

This song sung by picketers shows the socialist ideology held by many of the low class working women, often jewish immigrants from eastern europe, as well as the solidarity in their cause as a single party of waistmakers unified by the ILGWU.

Morley , Barb. *Clara Lemlich in a Shirtwaist, circa 1910*. Photograph. New York , n.d. Cornell University .

This webpage by the Jewish Women's Archive displays an image of Clara Lemlich, a union leader, taken in 1910. We used this image in our thesis page. You can note that she is wearing a shirtwaist in the photo.

"The Police and the Strike." *The New York Times*, December 21, 1909. <https://nyti.ms/1HcB4Zs>.

This anti-striker New York Times article talks about how the police were not assaulting protestors and instead just acting within their rights. It is an example of the establishment narrative about the strikers and shows the barriers they were breaking through, so many did not agree that they were discriminated against or persecuted at all, and saw their protest as a nuisance.

"POLICE MISHANDLE GIRL STRIKE PICKETS; Torn Clothes and Bruises Shown as Evidence of Rough Treatment in Waist Strike. RIGHTS IGNORED, GIRLS SAY Want a Court

Ruling the Police Will Obey -- Yonkers Strike-Breaking Factory Shuts Up Shop.” *The New York Times*, December 10, 1909. <https://nyti.ms/1GKG78J>.

This article from the New York Times talks more about the police brutality and discrimination that these women faced on the picket line, and how little respect those in power had for them. Instead of the police protecting the protestors from the thugs hired to assault them, the police joined in on attacking the protestors.

*Preliminary Report of the Factory Investigating Commission 1912*. Albany, NY: State of New York, 1912.

<https://curiosity.lib.harvard.edu/women-working-1800-1930/catalog/45-990009349610203941>.

This is the official preliminary report sent to Albany by the Factory Investigating Commission following the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire. We used this source to show how invested New York State legislature became in promoting workers safety following the fire.

*Samuel Gompers*. Photograph. *Samuel Gompers American Labour Leader*. Washington, D.C.: Encyclopedia Britannica . Library of Congress. Accessed December 8, 2019.

This web article by Encyclopedia Britannica gives a short biography of Samuel Gompers and how he came to be an American labour leader and president of the American Federation of Labor. We used the photograph of Samuel Gompers used in the article, which is provided by the Library of Congress.

*Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Standing Outside Surrounded by a Group of Men*. Photograph. Chicago, n.d. Chicago Collections.

This photo of Samuel Gompers shows him standing surrounded by other well-dressed union men. We used it to show the union leadership of the time and to give context to why not as much ground was made in the negotiations for women after the strike ended, and that the people negotiating did not understand their problems.

Polland, Annie (Executive Director of the AJHS), interview by group, New York, NY, January 12, 2020.

This was an interview with the executive director of the AJHS, Dr. Polland, by our group, conducted over email. We asked her several questions about the strike and asked for direction in finding secondary sources and analysis for our project, which lead to her directing us to several other sources we could use. Her quotes are used throughout several pages of the cite.

“Shirtwaist Kings.” PBS. Public Broadcasting Service, 2011.  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/shirtwaist-kings/>.

Image of Max Blanck and Issac Harris, late 1890s. This image is used on our webpage to show how these businessmen, the owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory, represented the upper class of New York City.

“Strikes During Prosperity .” *The New York Times*, January 10, 1910. <https://nyti.ms/1GLxhaO>.

This New York Times article talks about strikes during times of relative prosperity. It is critical of the strike and basically says it does little to help, and that the wages are good and that it is not a fight over a “living wage” because wages are just what the market can afford.

*Strikes, Ladies Tailors*. Photograph. Washington, D.C., n.d. Library of Congress .

This image was acquired from the online catalog of the Library of Congress. This image shows two women striking. We used this image in our homepage.

Sumner, Mary Brown. “The Spirit of the Strikers.” *The Survey* 23 (January 22, 1910): 553–55.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/umn.31951002805872v>.

This is an article in the journal *The Survey* which focused on issues of social welfare. This article focused on two women who were leading organizers in the strike: Clara Lemlich, and Fanny Zinsher. It talked about Clara Lemlich’s upbringing and strong will in organization of strikes, as well as including a picture of Lemlich, which was helpful for our background on her. We also used a quote from her in our thesis page.

*The Survey*. Vol. XXIII. New York, NY: The Charity Organization Society, 1910.

The quote taken from this book, a motto often used both verbally and on signs by picketers, caught conservative unionists by surprise, who didn’t think that women were capable of effectively organizing in this manner beforehand. This helped us understand how dedicated strikers were to securing their rights.

“Waistmakers Winning In New York and Philadelphia Despite Police Persecution.” *New York Call*, December 23, 1909, 318 edition.

<https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/pubs/the-new-york-call/1909/091223-newyorkcall-v02n318-statementcallboard.pdf>.

This article in *The New York Call*, a socialist magazine talks about the persecution of the strikers by police and lists some of the brutality against them, such as the huge number of arrests and large fines given even in the early stage of the strike, as well as listing that 19 strikers were sent to forced labour.

Working for the Triangle Shirtwaist Company . *Working for the Triangle Shirtwaist Company* . History Matters. Accessed January 11, 2020. <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/178/>.

This was an interview conducted by historian Joan Morrison. In this interview she questions Pauline Newman, one of the workers at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company during the 1900s. She describes her experiences there and the conditions she and her fellow workers had to endure.

“30,000 Waist Makers Declare Big Strike .” *The New York Call* . November 23, 1909. <http://www.weneverforget.org/hellraisers-journal-clara-lemlich-young-garment-worker-calls-for-general-strike-at-mass-meeting-at-cooper-union-hall/>.

This webpage created by We Never Forget for The Labor Martyrs Project features transcripts of newspapers published during the time of the strikes. We focused on one specific newspaper published on November 23, 1909, that described the events of the strike and had specific quotes from the speech given by Samuel Gompers.

### Secondary Sources:

“7. The New York Factory Investigating Commission.” U.S. Department of Labor. U.S. Department of Labor. Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/history/mono-regsafepart07>.

This article on the U.S. Department of Labor specifically detailed the official state response to the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire and how it affected legislature nationwide, helping us gather quotes about the impact of the Factory Investigating Commission and understand its legacy.

“After The Triangle Fire: State And National Workplace Safety Reforms.” After The Triangle Fire: State And National Workplace Safety Reforms | Political Correction. Political Correction, March 25, 2011. <http://politicalcorrection.org/factcheck/201103250003>.

This article contained a huge amount of information useful in understanding how New York State responded to the tragedy of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, specifically detailing the creation of the Factory Investigating Commission and why it was important.

Chappelow, Jim. “Laissez-Faire Definition.” Investopedia. Investopedia, November 18, 2019. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/laissezfaire.asp>.

This briefly explained the Laissez-Faire system and the rise of this belief during the Industrial Revolution. This was used to give context on the prevailing ideas of 19th century society and how it hindered the progress of reform movements.

“Clara Lemlich and the Uprising 20,000 of the .” American Experience. PBS. Accessed January 11, 2020. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/biography-clara-lemlich/>.

This article describes the efforts of Clara Lemlich, an extremely important figure during the 1900s that really pushed towards the Uprising of the 20,000. This article was used specifically for a quote as well as the information that she got physically abused when she was on strike, demonstrating the resistance people showed towards the strikers.

Drehle, David von. *Triangle: The Fire That Changed America*. New York City, New York: Grove Press, 2003.

This book was recommended to us by Annie Polland. Though the book is specifically about the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, one chapter of the book contains information regarding important people that influenced the strikes, both monetarily and intellectually. We used this book to refine our research, and concentrate our attention on specific people who had the biggest impact.

Gauthier, Jason. “March 2016 - History - U.S. Census Bureau.” March 2016 - History - U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Census Bureau, December 17, 2019. [https://www.census.gov/history/www/homepage\\_archive/2016/march\\_2016.html](https://www.census.gov/history/www/homepage_archive/2016/march_2016.html).

This was an article from the U.S. Census Bureau that detailed much of New York States’ response to the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire and what legislation was passed in the years following the tragedy, helping us understand the legacy the event had on labor reform.

“Factories During the Industrial Revolution .” Industrial Revolution . CB Media. Accessed January 11, 2020. <https://industrialrevolution.org.uk/factories-industrial-revolution/>.

This article describes the rise of factories during the Industrial Revolution of the United States. It gave details on specific inventions and the change from homemade goods to mass produced items in a factory. It also was used to give an overview on the conditions of the factories, the workers and how there were no rules protecting the safety or rights of workers.

Friedheim, William, Bret Eynon, Joshua Brown, and Andrea Ades Vasquez. “Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl .” *Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl* , 2007.

This viewer’s guide comes paired with the documentary called Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl and this guide contains several articles that were extremely helpful in talking about the social dynamics during the 1900s when women were preparing to strike. This was used to also form questions for Annie Polland, our interviewee.

*Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl: Immigrant Women in the Turn-of-the-Century City* . American Social History Project: Center for Media and Learning, 1914.  
<https://ashp.cuny.edu/heaven-will-protect-working-girl-immigrant-women-turn-century-city>.

This documentary/ film was about the friendship of two main characters who worked in the factories of New York and their stories. It tells the story of how these women encountered injustices in their day to day lives and how they were pushed to support the strike.

History.com Editors. “Social Darwinism.” History.com. A&E Television Networks, April 6, 2018. <https://www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/social-darwinism>.

This article gives an overview on the theory of Social Darwinism and the impact it had during the Industrial Revolution and the reform movements.

Levine, Louis. *The Womens Garment Workers: a History of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union*. 1st ed. New York, NY: B. W. Huebsch, 1924.

This book by Louis Levine details the movement of female garment workers and had a lot of useful information on them, especially on the strike leaders. It had some useful primary sources that could not be found in databases as well.



“Lochner v. New York.” Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, November 17, 2019.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lochner\\_v.\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lochner_v._New_York).

This wikipedia gave more specific details about the Lochner vs. New York case and it also gave information about the legacy of the case and other cases that the Supreme Court struck down for the excuse of being unconstitutional.

Michels, Tony. “Uprising of 20,000 (1909).” Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Historical Encyclopedia. Jewish Women's Archive, March 20, 2009.  
<https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/uprising-of-20000-1909>.

This article from the Jewish Women’s Archive provided us with a large amount of dense information on the strike, particularly through the lense of Jewish Women and their impact on the strike and role in labor unions and the WTUL.

“National Women's Trade Union League.” Social Welfare History Project, November 11, 2019.  
<https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/organizations/labor/national-womens-trade-union-league/>.

This article is from VCU Libraries for the Social Welfare History Project. This article gives an introduction to the Women’s Trade Union League and the important people involved. This source gave us a basic overview on the relationship between the American Federation of Labor and the Women’s Trade Union League.

Orleck, Annelise. *Common Sense and a Little Fire*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1995.

This book by Annelise Orleck was extremely important in our understanding and interpretation of the events of the strike. It discusses the impact of the women on the strike and of their background before it. It was used to find quotes and primary sources as well. It also had a lot of information on Clara Lemlich which we used in our page on the strike.

Orleck, Annelise. "Rose Schneiderman." *Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Historical Encyclopedia*. 20 March 2009. Jewish Women's Archive. Accessed December 8, 2019  
<https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/schneiderman-rose>

This article from the Jewish Women’s Archive Encyclopedia of Jewish Women on Rose Schneiderman talks about her dedication towards workers and women’s rights for the entirety of her life. This article was used to give an overview of Rose Schneiderman’s commitment to activism in order to preface her involvement in the Uprising of 20,000.

Poindexter, Matthew. "The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire: March 25, 1911." UNC Press Blog. University of North Carolina Press, July 1, 2010.  
<https://uncpressblog.com/2010/03/25/triangle-shirtwaist/>.

This blog post by a University of North Carolina Press intern was helpful because of the way it emphasized the effect the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire had on labor history. It also helped us find other useful sources to research with, and mentioned authors like Annelise Orleck who are considered to be experts on the topic as it relates to the long term struggle of women's rights.

Portanova, Joseph J P.h.D. "Anne Morgan and the Shirtwaist Strike of 1909-1910." *The Price of Fashion*. New York University, 2010.  
<http://www.nyu.edu/projects/mediamosaic/thepriceoffashion/pdf/portanova-joseph.pdf>.

This essay for an NYU website on women's labour in the early 1900s in NYC had information on Max Blanck and Issac Harris, and their hiring of thugs and prostitutes who would beat up labourers or take their place during strikes.

Santoro, Lisa M. "Tracing the Origins of an Early Labor Union's NYC History." *Curbed NY*. Curbed NY, August 31, 2016.  
<https://ny.curbed.com/2016/8/31/12733250/labor-day-history-international-ladies-garment-workers-union>.

This article spoke about the role of labor unions and specifically the ILGWU in New York after the 1910s, helping us understand further the legacy of the uprising of 20,000.

Shavelson, Clara Lemlich. "Remembering the Waistmakers General Strike, 1909." *Jewish Currents*, November 1982.

This article by Clara Lemlich is about her remembering her time as a worker during the strike and has details about her life as a young worker and her beginnings as an organizer in the shirtwaist factory, as well as the adversity she faced while doing this.

Strum, Nathan. "Learning from the Triangle Shirtwaist Office Fire." *Allied offices*. Allied Offices. Accessed January 13, 2020.  
<http://www.alliedoffices.com/articles/learning-from-the-triangle-shirtwaist-office-fire.html>.

This article detailed the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire through the lense of office safety, and was used for quotes about the legacy of the fire and how legislation passed in response, like the Sullivan-Hoey Fire Prevention Act, had an enormous effect on office safety.

“The Supreme Court . Capitalism and Conflict . Landmark Cases . Lochner v. New York (1905): PBS.” The Supreme Court . Capitalism and Conflict . Landmark Cases . Lochner v. New York (1905) | PBS. Accessed January 16, 2020.  
[https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/supremecourt/capitalism/landmark\\_lochner.html](https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/supremecourt/capitalism/landmark_lochner.html).

This article gave an overview of the Lochner vs. New York case. This article was used to detail the Lochner case and the impact it had on future reform movements because of its controversial ruling.

*1909 N.Y. Shirtwaist Workers . 1909 N.Y. Shirtwaist Workers Strike*. American Experience, 2011.  
<https://ny.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/amex24.socst.ush.triangle/1909-ny-shirtwaist-workers-strike/#.XhEqghdKiu4>.

This documentary was an episode of the American Experience series. This was used to give an overview on the events leading up to the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire as well as extensive information on the fire itself. This was useful in describing the conditions of the factories and the hardships the women had to go through when working in these factories.