

Point, Click, Shoot:  
Lewis Hine's Photographs Create a Turning Point for Child Labor

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For our National History Day project this year we wanted to find a topic that suited both our interests. Thus, we carefully evaluated multiple options to find one that sparked our excitement. Shuffling through so many possibilities to find a suitable topic was not an easy task. However, we eventually agreed on Lewis Hine, who created a turning point in child labor through his powerful photography. Once our topic was settled, we shifted our focus to uncovering the main aspects of Hine's life and career that sparked this change.

We began our research in September with secondary sources, such as books and journal articles, to build overall knowledge. One book, *Picturing Class: Lewis W. Hine Photographs Child Labor in New England* by Robert Macieski, and a *Smithsonian* article, "Lewis Hine and His Photo Stories: Visual Culture and Social Reform," provided an exceptional overview of Hine's life and long lasting work. This helped us generate a timeline of events and a conceptual idea for our project. In October, we visited the University of Northern Iowa library where we found additional journals, as well as primary source newspapers, which helped us better understand Hine's actions and people's reactions to them during the time period they occurred. Later, we acquired pamphlets and bulletins by Lewis Hine that deepened our understanding of his photographic reform mission and how it influenced public opinion against child labor. Furthermore, we gathered other important primary sources that enhanced our historical argument, such as photographs, flyers, and government documents, from online collections at the Museum of Tolerance, Library of Congress, National Archives, Hathi Trust, University of Chicago, and New York Public Library Digital Collections. Finally, we

conducted an insightful interview with Dr. Joshua Freeman, City University of New York Labor Studies Professor, renowned labor author, and son of Hine's photo captioner!

With our research complete, we began creating our project. Working together last year was a new experience for us, but it turned out to be a great one. As a result, we decided to again create a group website. We selected this category because its higher word limit allowed us to be more descriptive and use many different types of evidence to illustrate Hine's life and work, such as pictures, media, newspapers, documents, and quotes. Also, we liked that we could work on the project even if we were in different locations. We first created an outline to organize our notes and evidence and then used NHDWebCentral to create our project.

Our thesis presents a clear argument, has strong connections to this year's National History Day theme: *Turning Points in History*, and demonstrates historical significance. During the early 20th century, Lewis Hine used his camera to capture photographs of child labor nationwide. By providing visual evidence regarding the harsh realities faced by child laborers, Hine increased awareness and advocacy for change. This created a turning point for the rights of children in the workplace and society by prompting legislative action and inspired others to use photography for change.

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

#### **Bulletins:**

Hine, Lewis. W. "The High Cost of Child Labor." *The Child Labor Bulletin*, vol. 3, no. 1, May 1914, pp. 63-7.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.li3wi1?urlappend=%3Bseq=79%3Bownerid=27021597766009425-91>.

Lewis Hine authored this bulletin, which provided an eye-opening account of child labor at the turn of the 20th century in the United States. In it Hine explained the many downsides of employing children and how it didn't truly benefit society, children, families, or factory managers. This helped us better understand the negative aspects of child labor, which was a focal point of our project.

Hine, Lewis. W. "Present Conditions in the South." *The Child Labor Bulletin*, vol. 2, no. 3, 1913-1914, pp. 59-69.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/umn.31951d00578484y?urlappend=%3Bseq=407%3Bownerid=13510798899788871-415>.

This bulletin provided significant information concerning what was happening in the southern United States regarding child labor. This helped us get a new perspective on how it compared to other areas. It also helped us see the depths of child labor and how bad it really was.

Hine, Lewis. W. "Tasks in the Tenements." *The Child Labor Bulletin*, vol. 3, no. 1, May 1914, pp. 95-7.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.li3wi1?urlappend=%3Bseq=111%3Bownerid=27021597766009425-123>.

This bulletin helped us better understand the nuances of Lewis Hine's feelings toward the subject of child labor, which he spent so much time photographing. Hine explained his thoughts concerning how he felt families could get by with their kids working part-time or not at all, but it seemed not many realized it, which created a tricky situation. This helped us understand how Hine leveraged his photographs and communication mediums of the time, like bulletins, to publicize the situation, raise awareness, and prompt demand for reform.

## **Government Documents:**

United States Congress, House. *Fair Labor Standards Act*. Government Publishing Office, 25 June 1938. 75th Congress, House Document 718.

Hine's photography for the National Child Labor Committee created a turning point for children through the passage of laws that protected them, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This law strengthened protections for young workers by establishing national standards for child labor and minimum wage requirements, which is why we included it on the impact page of our website.

United States Congress, House. *Keating-Owen Child Labor Act*. Government Publishing Office, 1 Sept. 1916. House Document 249.

The 1916 Keating-Owen Child Labor act was a major development from Hine's work, which limited children's working hours and forbade interstate sale of goods produced by child labor. We included and discussed this act on the impact page of our website to show the far-reaching effects of Hine's photography on children.

United States Congress, House. *List of Manifest Alien Immigration for the Commissioner of Immigration. Family Search*, 25 Mar. 1902, [www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9T4-S91M-7?i=5&wc=4X1L-QSB%3A1600482424&cc=1368704](http://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9T4-S91M-7?i=5&wc=4X1L-QSB%3A1600482424&cc=1368704). Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. House Document 53.

This document provided a list of immigrants processed at Ellis Island when they arrived. Its purpose was to document them and show where they came from. We included and discussed this list on the background page of our website as many of the children who worked were from immigrant families who needed the money.

## **Journal Articles:**

Hine, Lewis. "The School Camera." *Chicago Journal*, vol. 6, no. 7, Mar. 1906, pp. 343-47.

This journal article explains Hine's time as a teacher and his use of photography as a tool to teach students about social change. This benefited his students who completed the assignment, which involved taking photographs at Ellis Island, and opened Hine's eyes to his camera's usefulness. We used this article on the lead-up page of our website when we explained the events that led Hine to later become the National Child Labor Committee (NCLC) photographer.

Hine, Lewis W. "Photography in the School." *The Photographic Times*, vol. XL, nos. Dollar per Annum, Aug. 1908.

This journal was written by Lewis Hine, in which he explained his journey to becoming a photographer for the NCLC. He discussed his idea for an assignment he gave his students and how that sparked his interest and eventually got him hooked up with the NCLC, where he used his skills to expose the conditions the children were experiencing. This provided helpful contextual information that we used to set the stage for discussing his entry into using his camera for social change, which is why we included it on the lead-up page of our website.

Kubie, Oenone. "Reading Lewis Hine's Photography of Child Street Labour, 1906—1918." *Journal of American Studies*, vol. 50, no. 4, 2016, pp. 873–97.

This journal article brings attention to certain details from Lewis Hines's work with the NCLC and how specific pictures had much meaning and different popular aspects to them. We used this to gather research on impactful pictures and how the NCLC tried to promote its message regarding child labor.

### **Letters:**

Dilling, Marshall. Letter. 20 March 1916. Child Labor, *National Archives*. Typescript.

This letter was written to protest passage of the Keating-Owen Act because the author felt it would injure the southern cotton mills. Economics were a big reason why child labor was used in the first place and also a major reason why so many were opposed to getting rid of it. We included a quote from this letter on the perspectives page of our website to represent this oppositional viewpoint.

Heber, Suzanne. Letter. 25 Feb. 1916. Child Labor, *National Archives*. Typescript.

This letter was written in support of the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act by Suzanne Heber. She discussed her observations of children who came home from their jobs but were too exhausted to play. We used this on the perspectives page of our website to show how Hine's photographs changed the hearts and minds of many Americans about child labor and caused them to push for better laws.

Smith, Hon E.D. Letter. Child Labor, *National Archives*, 1916. Typescript.

This letter, written by cotton mill operatives, argued against passage of the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act because it violated state laws and would be harmful to families and companies. We included this letter on the perspectives page of our website to show how some still supported child labor, especially people and organizations who were financially benefiting by having children work.

### **Newspaper Articles:**

"Child Labor In Factories." *The Watchman and Southron* [Sumter, SC], May 1902.

This newspaper article described the abhorrent conditions in which children worked at the turn of the century. It revealed that children as young as seven were working in factories for twelve or more hours a day, as well as how dirty and dangerous it was in their workplace. We used an excerpt from this article on the main event page of our website to explain the reasons why Hine felt compelled to take action on this issue.

"Child Victims Among Million Hurt Yearly" *New Brunswick Daily Times* [New Brunswick, New Jersey], February 07, 1916, Pg. 8,  
<https://newspaperarchive.com/new-brunswick-daily-times-feb-07-1916-p-8/>.

This incredible source included horrific stories of child labor and the health problems children suffered as a result of working in factories with dangerous machines. It included multiple stories of young children who worked for 24 straight hours or more and fell asleep on the job, which resulted in horrible injuries and deaths. We included this article on the main event page of our website to highlight the stark realities of child labor.

"Coast Canneries are Being Probed by a Committee" *Biloxi Daily Herald* [Biloxi, Mississippi], June 23, 1913, Pg. 1,  
<https://newspaperarchive.com/biloxi-daily-herald-jun-23-1913-p-1/>.

This newspaper article provided Hine's perspectives on the subject of child labor, as well the perspectives of a woman, which really showed us that many were against child labor. This opened our eyes and motivated us to learn more about people and groups in society that wanted to get rid of child labor.

"Girls making 66 cents per day have wages cut in half, GIRLS WILL STRIKE MONDAY MORNING." *The Wheeling Majority*, 12 May 1910.

We used the headline from this newspaper article on the impact page of our website to show how a group of young girls took action after their wages were cut in half. This action caused them to go on strike for better wages, as even before they were barely getting by. This was very helpful in illustrating the various methods that people used to fight child labor in addition to photography.

"New Child Labor Law Sends Many Youths Back to School." *The Scranton Republic* [Scranton, PA], 4 Jan. 1910.

This article discussed children going back to school due to a new labor law. This was one of the positive outcomes that came out of Lewis Hine's work, which showed us the impact of what he did.

"North Carolina Child Labor Conditions the Worst" *Middletown Daily Argus* [Middletown, New York], August 31, 1915, Pg. 2,  
<https://newspaperarchive.com/middletown-daily-argus-aug-31-1915-p-2/>.

This newspaper article was very informative as well as shocking. We used part of it to show how people within the general population acted toward the kids making the products they purchased. It also was influential in promoting new laws to stop child labor and for influencing the establishment of stricter rules for the betterment of children.

### **Magazine Articles:**

Hine, Lewis W. "Baltimore to Biloxi and Back: The Child's Burden in Oyster and Shrimp Canneries." *Survey*, vol. 30, May 1913, pp. 167–72.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.32044011417656?urlappend=%3Bseq=213%3Bownerid=27021597765762087-255>.

Lewis Hine wrote this account of what many children and their families experienced working for the oyster and shrimp canneries. This was only one job that many children had, but it revealed the awful conditions they experienced and that we emphasized in our project.

Hine, Lewis W. "Child Labor in Gulf Coast Canneries." *Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Science*, vol. 38, July 1911, pp. 118–22  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1011888>.

Learning that children as young as three and four-year-olds were working in factories with adults was a shocking and important aspect of our project, especially because they missed out on their educational development. This source brought to our attention the conditions children endured as well as some of the cannery managers' opinions on the subject of using small children to work.

Hine, Lewis W. "Children or Cotton?" *Survey*, vol. 31, Feb. 1914, pp. 589–92.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/umn.31951002805880w?urlappend=%3Bseq=637%3Bownerid=13510798903056187-789>.

We found many viewpoints within this Lewis Hine article shared not just from the kids themselves but also the parents, which was helpful for the perspectives page of our website. It also helped us understand the conditions these children endured during long days working with few breaks.

### **Pamphlets:**

Clopper, E.N., and Lewis W. Hine. *Child Labor in Indiana*. National Child Labor Committee. Pamphlet no. 91. 1909. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/pst.000008274328?urlappend=%3Bseq=383%3Bownerid=13510798897778052-399>

This pamphlet provided us with deep details regarding the conditions in which children worked and the injuries they suffered. It contained some revealing statistics about children who were hurt, the number who were employed that year, and how many children were working as compared to attending school. This provided useful context for better understanding the severity of the child labor problem that Hine exposed with his camera.

Hine, Lewis W. *Child Labor in Gulf Coast Canneries*. National Child Labor Committee. Pamphlet no. 158. Feb., 1911. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/gri.ark:/13960/t5fc2rs5k?urlappend=%3Bseq=103>.

We included this pamphlet in our website because it provided some useful personal perspectives from Lewis Hine himself about his objectives working for the NCLC. This was also helpful in gathering information about Hine's work and piecing together the parts of Hine's story.

McKelway, A. J., and Lewis W. Hine. *Child Labor in Mississippi*. National Child Labor Committee. Pamphlet no. 169. 1911. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/gri.ark:/13960/t5fc2rs5k?urlappend=%3Bseq=209>.

This was a very helpful source that provided interesting perspectives and quotes from Hine and others about child labor. It also discussed Hine's adventures behind the camera, what he experienced while taking photos for the NCLC, and statistics concerning the number of illiterate children in Mississippi who were working rather than going to school. This was an important source of information that contributed to the content we placed on several pages of our website.

McKelway, Alexander Jeffrey. (Photographs by Lewis W. Hine). *Child Labor in Virginia*. National Child Labor Committee. New York City. Pamphlet No. 171, 1912. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uva.x002256011?urlappend=%3Bseq=3%3Bownerid=27021597768991877-7>.

This source provided lots of great information about what the children endured working in factories, on farms, and in mines. It also provided a big view regarding many aspects of the different jobs they performed, which helped us put together our main story.

### **Photographs/Posters:**

*A child labor standards poster from the 1940s encouraging schooling and reinforcing the rules of the Fair Labor Standards Act. 1940s. U.S. Department of Labor Children's Bureau, <http://recordsofrights.org/records/111/child-labor-standards-poster>. Accessed 15 Feb. 2024.*

This poster showed how the NCLC worked to prominently display their message against child labor. This particular poster sought to emphasize enforcement of child labor laws and the necessity of schooling. This is a good example of how Lewis Hine and the NCLC brought change to the workplace for children.

*Anti-Child Labor. Fine Art America. C. 1913 [fineartamerica.com/featured/anti-child-labor-poster-granger.html?product=poster](http://fineartamerica.com/featured/anti-child-labor-poster-granger.html?product=poster). Accessed 14 Mar. 2023.*

This poster included compelling statistics, which put forth that child labor was wrong and needed to stop. It also used rhetorical questions to make people question themselves. We used this on the perspectives page of our website to show how the NCLC was trying to promote a change in people's opinions.

*Children participate in Philadelphia's 1903 textile strike.* 1903. *Peoples World*, [www.peoplesworld.org/article/the-dark-truths-about-child-labor-in-books-for-children/](http://www.peoplesworld.org/article/the-dark-truths-about-child-labor-in-books-for-children/). Accessed 28 Feb. 2024.

We used this picture of children protesting on our website to show that even kids were tired of working and wanted to go to school. This demonstrated support for the NCLC's message regarding the need for laws to regulate child labor.

*Ellis Island.* C. 1898. *National Park Service*, [www.nps.gov/elis/learn/historyculture/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/elis/learn/historyculture/index.htm). Accessed 19 Feb. 2024.

This photograph showed immigrants at Ellis Island getting off the ship from which they traveled to the U.S. We used it on the background page of our website to capture what the immigrants went through to get to this new location where they hoped to achieve the American dream. However, in reality many of them experienced great hardships, which is why they often sent their children to work.

*"Manny, Frank Addison (1868-1954)."* 1906. *Jane Addams Digital Edition*, accessed April 14, 2024, <https://digital.janeaddams.ramapo.edu/items/show/1663>.

This is a picture of Frank Manny that we used on the lead-up page of our website to show who got Lewis Hine interested in photography, which led Hine to join the NCLC. Manny was an important person who helped Hine leap forward in life that led him to his career as a photographer and social change agent.

*Graflex Camera.* C. 1901. *Digital Photography Review*, [www.dpreview.com/forums/post/63942845](http://www.dpreview.com/forums/post/63942845). Accessed 22 Feb. 2024.

We used this picture of a Graflex camera on our website home page because it was the tool Lewis Hine used to capture the nation's attention and prompt social change. This immediately established the focus of our project and provided a lens through which people could see the abuses of child labor.

*Granger. Cartoon Immigration.* 1921. *Fine Art America*, [fineartamerica.com/featured/cartoon-immigration-1921-granger.html?product=poster](http://fineartamerica.com/featured/cartoon-immigration-1921-granger.html?product=poster). Accessed 3 Nov. 2023.

This cartoon shows a flood of immigrants entering a funnel into the U.S. with Uncle Sam serving as gatekeeper and limiting opportunities. We used this cartoon on our background page to show how immigrants often struggled to achieve the American dream, which prompted them to send their kids to work.

Guss, David Lee. *Lewis Wickes Hine in WW1 uniform with camera*. 1918. *Fine Art of America*, [fineartamerica.com/featured/lewis-wickes-hine-in-ww1-uniform-with-camera-unknown-location-1918-2014-david-lee-guss.html](https://fineartamerica.com/featured/lewis-wickes-hine-in-ww1-uniform-with-camera-unknown-location-1918-2014-david-lee-guss.html). Accessed 11 Dec. 2023.

This photograph shows Lewis Hine with his camera during World War I capturing photos. We used it on the lead-up page when we talked about Hine's interest in photography.

Hine, Lewis. *A Labor Agency On Lower West Side, New York City*. 1910. *New York Public Library Digital Collections*, [digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47d9-4dbe-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99](https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47d9-4dbe-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99). Accessed 6 Jan. 2024.

This Hine photograph shows an international labor agency in New York City in 1910 with a large number of men and boys standing outside and waiting to get in. We used this on our background page to show the crush of immigrants in search of economic improvement, which led many to send their kids to work.

Hine, Lewis. *A Little Spinner in Globe Cotton Mill*. January 1909 *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/resource/nclc.05395/](https://www.loc.gov/resource/nclc.05395/). Accessed 6 Mar. 2024.

'We used this Lewis Hine picture on the thesis page of our website because Lewis Hine took it and it shows one of the many jobs children were expected to perform rather than go to school. It also helped create an understanding of how Hine's photographs elicited an emotional response among people that increased demands for child labor laws.

Hine, Lewis. *A Typical Spinner. Mamie Lancaster Cotton Mills, S.C.* December 1908. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018674887/](https://www.loc.gov/item/2018674887/).

This is another photo by Lewis Hine of a young girl who was working hard at her job and could barely muster a smile. We used this photo in the gallery on our thesis page to again emphasize Lewis Hine's work and its message.

Hine, Lewis. *Baby Doffer*. November 1910. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018675760/](https://www.loc.gov/item/2018675760/). Accessed 29 Feb.2024.

We included this Lewis Hine photograph on our thesis page to help bring our historical argument to life. It draws attention and understanding to Lewis Hine's work and how it influenced public opinion about child labor and the need for reform.

Hine, Lewis. *Boys working in a glass factory in Indiana*. 1908. *Library of Congress*, [www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-6-the-long-nineteenth-century-1750-ce-to-1914-ce/64-transformation-of-labor-beta/a/read-child-labor-beta](http://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-6-the-long-nineteenth-century-1750-ce-to-1914-ce/64-transformation-of-labor-beta/a/read-child-labor-beta). Accessed 20 Dec. 2023.

This Hine photo shows one of the many jobs children performed in factories at the turn of the century. This one involved a job at a glass factory that exposed very young children to dangerous conditions. They were forced into including this one at the glass factory. There were multiple dangerous jobs for the young ones including this one.

Hine, Lewis. *Breaker of the Chauncy (Pa.) Colliery*. 7 Jan. 1911. *Morning on Maple Street*, [morningsonmaplestreet.com/2014/11/26/arthur-albicker-page-one/](http://morningsonmaplestreet.com/2014/11/26/arthur-albicker-page-one/). Accessed 6 Apr. 2024.

This Lewis Hine photo shows a factory in bad condition to the point it almost looks ready to topple over. We used this picture on the main event page of our website to show the horrible conditions many children were forced to work in day after day, which caused frequent injuries and deaths.

Hine, Lewis. *Capps family, Grand Rapids, Michigan*, 29 Nov. 1917. *Mornings on Maple Street*, [morningsonmaplestreet.com/2015/01/18/capps-family/](http://morningsonmaplestreet.com/2015/01/18/capps-family/). Accessed 7 Dec. 2023.

This is a Lewis Hine photo of a very large family in Michigan. It provided an example that illustrated why families sent their kids to work – they needed more money for their households.

Hine, Lewis. *Exhibit Panel*. 1913. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018676387/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2018676387/). Accessed 22 Dec. 2023.

The NCLC developed this exhibit panel about its recommendations for child labor reform, which included laws raising minimum age limits, limiting work to an 8-hour day, banning night work, and prohibiting dangerous work. The poster also recommended that people write to their congressmen and senators to support these changes. We used this poster on the perspectives page of our website to show how Lewis Hine and the NCLC promoted their message throughout society to bring about positive change.

Hine, Lewis. *Group of girls and women working in Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, S.C.* May 1912. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018676439/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2018676439/). Accessed 11 Jan. 2024.

This Lewis Hine photo shows a group of girls working in a South Carolina mill. We used this photo on the perspectives page of our website, right next to an excerpt from a letter written by girls to President Roosevelt asking for his help in improving their working conditions, to show the workers' perspective about their situation.

Hine, Lewis. *In a Children's Home.* 1909. *George Eastman Museum*, 14 June 2014, [www.eastman.org/lewis-hine](http://www.eastman.org/lewis-hine). Accessed 6 Apr. 2024.

This Hine picture shows a young boy smiling ear to ear with the caption, "In a Children's Home." To us, this seemed to signal a child who had been removed from the horrendously hard life of childhood work. That is why we included it on the legacy page of our website.

Hine, Lewis. *Josie, 6, Bertha, 6, and Sophie, 10, all shucked corn regularly in 1911 at Maggioni Canning Co at Port Royal, South Carolina.* 1911. *Mirror News*, [www.mirror.co.uk/news/gallery/haunting-faces-innocent-child-labourers-10267835](http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/gallery/haunting-faces-innocent-child-labourers-10267835). Accessed 15 Feb. 2023.

We used this photo on the main event page of our website because it showed how run down the young girls became from their grueling work in the factories. Once again this showed the effectiveness of Lewis Hine's methods that created a turning point for child labor.

Hine, Lewis. *Mart Payne, 5 years old, picks from 10 to 20 pounds a day.* October 1916. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018678453/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2018678453/). Accessed 4 Nov. 2023.

This Lewis Hine photograph shows a 5 year old boy with a cotton bag slung over his shoulder and dragging in the dirt. We used it on the main event page of our website to show the extreme demands of child labor and the absurd expectations foremen placed upon little children. This illustrates one of many examples of child labor abuses Lewis Hine sought to expose in order to spark reform.

Hine, Lewis. *Merilda Carrying cranberries*. September 1911. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018676814/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2018676814/). Accessed 30 Feb. 2024.

This Hine photograph shows a very young girl carrying two pails of cranberries in a field. We used this photo on the perspectives page of our website when we shared industrialists' viewpoints on the matter of child labor. While Hine was promoting reform, industrialists were fighting back to maintain child labor because it supported their economic bottom line.

Hine, Lewis. "Newsboy asleep on stairs with papers, Jersey City, New Jersey." Feb. 1912. *The Met Museum*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000-2024, [www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/283260?sortBy=Relevance&ft=Lewis+Hine+Memorial+Collection+Committee&offset=0&rpp=40&pos=4](http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/283260?sortBy=Relevance&ft=Lewis+Hine+Memorial+Collection+Committee&offset=0&rpp=40&pos=4). Accessed 2 Mar. 2024.

This Lewis Hine picture shows a newsboy asleep on his papers in a stairwell. We used this photograph on the main event page of our website to show childrens' sheer exhaustion as a result of working long hours in dangerous conditions.

Hine, Lewis. *Newsboys Smoking*. 1910. *Fine Art America*, [fineartamerica.com/featured/newsboys-smoking-1910-child-labor-photo-colored-war-is-hell-store.html?product=greeting-card](http://fineartamerica.com/featured/newsboys-smoking-1910-child-labor-photo-colored-war-is-hell-store.html?product=greeting-card). Accessed 12 Dec. 2023.

This Lewis Hine photograph shows three young newsboys smoking. We used it at the top of the main event page on our website to show how children were often exposed to and engaged in hazardous activities as a result of working in adult jobs. Hine used these photographs to grab the attention of the American public to the problems of child labor, which paved the path to reform.

Hine, Lewis. *New York Public Library Digital Collections*, [digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47d9-4d4a-a3d9-e040-e00a180649](http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47d9-4d4a-a3d9-e040-e00a180649).

This was an amazing collection of Hine's photographs that we used on various pages of our website. It helped us illustrate the power of a picture to affect social change for children, which is how Lewis Hine's photography became a turning point for the rights of children in the workplace and society.

Hine, Lewis. *One of the spinners in Whitnel Cotton*. Dec. 1908. *The San Francisco Chronicle*, [www.sfchronicle.com/art/article/Lewis-Hine-s-photos-on-child-labor-at-Stanford-7945183.php](http://www.sfchronicle.com/art/article/Lewis-Hine-s-photos-on-child-labor-at-Stanford-7945183.php). Accessed 7 Mar. 2024.

This Lewis Hine photograph shows very young spinners in a cotton factory running dangerous machines. We used this photograph on the thesis page of our website to illustrate one of the many different jobs children worked and the dangerous conditions they were exposed to that Hine sought to expose and change.

Hine, Lewis. *Some boys were so small they had to climb up on the spinning frame to mend the broken threads and put back the empty bobbins*. 1909. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2018674998/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2018674998/). Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

We used this photograph on the background page of our website. It is from Hine's child labor collection and shows a startling example of the dangerous conditions children worked in before Hine's photographs sparked change.

Hine, Lewis. *Tenement Child*. C. 1908. *BBC*, [www.bbc.com/news/av/magazine-17673213](http://www.bbc.com/news/av/magazine-17673213). Accessed 5 Mar. 2024.

This Hine photograph shows a dirty child who lived in New York's tenement housing. The impoverished families of the tenements sent their children to work out of economic necessity in most cases. We used this photograph on the thesis page of our website to show the state of child labor at the turn of the century that Lewis Hine sought to expose.

Hine, Lewis. *Young Boy Coal Miner*. 1909. *University of Minnesota*, [wam.umn.edu/lewis-hine-young-boy-coal-miner-1909-13](http://wam.umn.edu/lewis-hine-young-boy-coal-miner-1909-13). Accessed 1 Feb. 2024.

This Lewis Hine photograph shows a young boy with coal smut smeared on his face and clothes. While obviously not very old, he appears weathered, worn, and aged beyond his years as a result of the dirty, hazardous work he was asked to perform. We used this photograph on the thesis page of our website to show the extreme conditions children experienced in the workforce, which Hine sought to change through his photographic exhibitions for the NCLC.

*Lange, Dorothea. Migrant Mother. 1936. Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/2017762891/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2017762891/). Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.*

This is an iconic photo taken by a later photographer, Dorothea Lange. Lewis Hine's success in using his camera to expose the ills of society to bring about change inspired many others throughout the next century to do the same, including Lange. We used this photograph on the lasting legacy page of our website to show the profound impact of Lewis Hine.

*Lewis Hine with Camera. Art Blart, [artblart.com/2018/09/14/photographs-climbing-into-immortality-lewis-w-hine/](http://artblart.com/2018/09/14/photographs-climbing-into-immortality-lewis-w-hine/). Accessed 15 Dec. 2024.*

This photograph shows Lewis Hine with his camera sitting on a high steel beam. It demonstrates that Hine was willing to go anywhere and put himself at risk to capture photographs of child labor. Thus, we used this photograph on the thesis page of our website, along with many other photographs that he took, to frame our historical argument.

*Lewis Wickes Hine. Legends of America, N.d. [www.legendsofamerica.com/20th-lewis-hine/](http://www.legendsofamerica.com/20th-lewis-hine/).*

This photograph shows Hine holding the camera he used to take photos of child labor. It perfectly captured the man and his method for communicating these conditions to the American public, which is why we used this photograph on the thesis page of our website.

*Lewis Wickes Hine Studying at the University of Chicago. 1900-1901. University of Chicago Illinois, [maxwellhalsted.uic.edu/home/urban-photographer/lewis-hine/index.html](http://maxwellhalsted.uic.edu/home/urban-photographer/lewis-hine/index.html). Accessed 16 Feb. 2024.*

This photograph shows Lewis Hine studying in his apartment when he was a student at the University of Chicago. There is a large photograph collection on the wall near Hine, likely taken by him, which shows how his early interest in photography soon became a tool for bringing about change. We included this photograph on the lead up page of our website when we discussed Hine's journey to becoming a photographer for the National Child Labor Commission.

*Portrait of Lewis Wickes Hine*. 1904. *Medium*,  
[medium.com/the-university-of-chicago-magazine/bodies-of-work-4d2171caaf52](https://medium.com/the-university-of-chicago-magazine/bodies-of-work-4d2171caaf52).  
Accessed 21 Jan. 2024.

We used this portrait on our home page to introduce our audience to Lewis Hine. We felt that featuring him next to a picture of his camera provided an important visual representation of our topic right from the start.

*Refugee children from England arrive in New York*. N.d. *The Boston Globe*,  
[www.bostonglobe.com/magazine/2017/09/18/would-immigrant-grandparents-and-yours-make-into-today/g3X4mldh20FY51b6H0aGYK/story.html](https://www.bostonglobe.com/magazine/2017/09/18/would-immigrant-grandparents-and-yours-make-into-today/g3X4mldh20FY51b6H0aGYK/story.html). Accessed 26 Feb. 2024.

This photograph showed immigrants arriving at Ellis Island at the turn of the century and waving at the Statue of Liberty. We used this on the background page of our website because it captured their excitement and dreams coming to the U.S. before they truly experienced the harsh aspects of American life, which included child labor. As a result, this picture provided essential historical context for understanding our topic.

Taylor, Paul S. *Photographer Dorothea Lange pictured in Texas*. *NPR*, 1934.  
[www.npr.org/2010/04/28/126289455/dorothea-lange-drawing-beauty-out-of-desolation](https://www.npr.org/2010/04/28/126289455/dorothea-lange-drawing-beauty-out-of-desolation). Accessed 15 Dec. 2023.

We used this photograph on our legacy page as an example of a later photographer who was influenced by Lewis Hine to use her creative gifts in a way that affected social change. Lange took photographs during the Great Depression to capture this important historic moment and move people to action, just as Lewis Hine did. This helped us to show the overall impact Lewis Hine had on other later social reformers.

Thomas, JD. *A poster released by the National Child Labor Committee*. 1904. *U.S. Department of Labor Children's Bureau*.

This poster posed the question of “Why” regarding child labor and put forth statistics regarding the massive number of children in the workplace. We used this poster on our lead-up page when we talked about Lewis Hine joining the NCLC and its purpose.

*U.S. Immigration*. December 1906. *History*, [www.history.com/topics/immigration/immigration-united-states-timeline](http://www.history.com/topics/immigration/immigration-united-states-timeline). Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

This 1906 photograph showed crowds of European immigrants aboard a ship arriving at Ellis Island to pursue the American dream. We used this photo on the background page of our website as historical context for our topic, as it showed one major factor that contributed to the rise of child labor in the United States.

### **Poems:**

"Carl Sandburg Poetry Collection: Child Labor." *National Park Service*, National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, 8 June 2023, [www.nps.gov/articles/000/carl-sandburg-poetry-collection-child-labor.htm](http://www.nps.gov/articles/000/carl-sandburg-poetry-collection-child-labor.htm). Accessed 5 Mar. 2024.

Carl Sandburg's poetry collection on child labor provided two poems that we used on the main story and perspectives pages of our website. These brought out aspects of child labor that were hidden and not many realized were happening. They also exposed emotions on this topic that helped us further Lewis Hine's message.

Lazarus, Emma. "The New Colossus." 1883. National Park Service, [www.nps.gov/stli/learn/historyculture/colossus.htm](http://www.nps.gov/stli/learn/historyculture/colossus.htm). Accessed 20 Dec. 2023.

Emma Lazarus wrote this famous poem, which was placed on a plaque inside the Statue of Liberty as a welcoming sentiment to immigrants. We used this poem on the background page of our website when we discussed how the rise of immigration contributed to a subsequent increase in child labor, the problem that Hine was seeking to expose.

### **Political Cartoons:**

*Northern Capital and Southern Child Labor*. 1902. *University of Arizona*, [www2.cs.arizona.edu/patterns/weaving/topic\\_political.html](http://www2.cs.arizona.edu/patterns/weaving/topic_political.html). Accessed 10 Feb. 2023.

This political cartoon helped us better understand the extent of child labor and its abuses through showing northern capitalists bidding on children. We included this cartoon on the perspectives page of our website to show how some viewed the practice of child labor as exploitation and sought to expose it, such as Lewis Hine.

Richards, Frederick Thompson, and Thomas May. *Cartoons about the perils of child labor*. VCU Libraries, April 1913. [www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins](http://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins). Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This political cartoon portrayed the exploitation of children by industrialists. It showed children working in dangerous and difficult jobs while their bosses sat around getting rich. This was a major theme of Hine and the NCLC, which is why we included this cartoon on the perspectives page of our website.

## **Secondary Sources**

### **Book:**

Macieski, Robert. *Picturing Class: Lewis W. Hine Photographs Child Labor in New England*, University of Massachusetts Press, 2015.

This book explained Hine's photo taking adventures in various settings, which provided a helpful understanding of his work. We took notes from this book, which provided content we included on each page of our website. This helped us convey the message we wanted others to take away from our website.

### **Chart:**

*Immigrants to the U.S. from 1840 to 1860*. *Historical Statistics of the United States*, [braydensantebellum.weebly.com/graphs.html](http://braydensantebellum.weebly.com/graphs.html). Accessed 2 Jan. 2024.

We used this chart on the background page of our website. It statistically represents the flood of immigrants to America in the 1800s, which contributed to the rise of child labor as a means for helping their families survive.

### **Interview:**

Freeman, Dr. Joshua. Interview by authors. 10 April 2024.

We were so excited to interview Dr. Joshua Freeman, City University of New York Labor Professor and renowned labor book author, whose mother captioned many of Hine's photos for the NCLC! Dr. Freeman provided great insight on Hine's work and its impact, which substantiated our historical argument and advanced our understanding of labor reform. We used an audio clip from Dr. Freeman's interview on our legacy page to show how Hine influenced later photographers.

## Journals:

DeLaat, Sonya. "In Then Out of the Frame: Lewis Hine's Photographs of Refugees for the American Red Cross, 1918–20." *Journal of Humanitarian Affairs*, vol. 3, no. 2, 2021, pp. 5–17.

This journal article focused mainly on Lewis Hines's life and mapped out all Hine did through his photography to reform child labor. This helped us to select pertinent experiences in his life related to child labor and his photography for our project.

Pace, Patricia. "Staging Childhood: Lewis Hine's Photographs of Child Labor." *The Lion and the Unicorn (Brooklyn)*, vol. 26, no. 3, 2002, pp. 324–52.

This article was a good source that provided useful information for our impact page. It helped us more fully realize the effect Lewis Hine had on child labor reform and provided information that helped us profile his transformative accomplishments.

Seixas, Peter. "Lewis Hine: From 'Social' to 'Interpretive' Photographer." *American Quarterly*, vol. 39, no. 3, 1987, pp. 381–409.

We used this article to gather lots of background information about our topic. Not only that, it also helped confirm some of the important parts of this story we wanted to explain and show how much of a turning point it was.

Smithsonian American Art Museum. "Immigration in the Early 20th Century." *SAAM*.

This online article helped us learn more about immigration and informed our decision about what content to include on the background page of our website. This was useful in better understanding the factors that contributed to the rise of child labor and the need for Hine and the NCLC to intervene.

Smith-Shank, Deborah L. "Lewis Hine and His Photo Stories: Visual Culture and Social Reform." *Art Education*, vol. 56, no. 2, 2003, pp. 33–37.

This source had multiple sections that discussed Lewis Hine's story. We used details from it to help tell his story through our eyes. This helped us gather information we thought was most important to add to our website.

## Map:

*Migration to America between 1840-1920. Research Gate,*  
[www.researchgate.net/figure/Migration-to-America-between1840-1920-http-ennet-tsworldblogspotcomtr\\_fig1\\_316327909](http://www.researchgate.net/figure/Migration-to-America-between1840-1920-http-ennet-tsworldblogspotcomtr_fig1_316327909). Accessed 17 Dec. 2023.

This is a map showing European migration patterns to the United States between 1840 and 1920. We used this map on the background page of our website because it provided important historical context concerning the growth of child labor, which was sparked by the dual trends of industrialization and immigration.

## Newspaper Article:

Contrera, Jessica, and Gillian Brockell. "These Searing photographs helped ban child labor in America — until now." *The Washington Post*, 1 May 2023,  
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/history/2023/05/01/child-labor-laws-lewis-hine/>.

Contrera and Brockell's recent article provided an excellent retrospective examination of Hine's work and legacy, and helped us understand that some of the good he achieved has been undone by recent laws loosening child labor restrictions. This article contributed useful ideas for the main event and impact pages of our website, as well as a quote by former NCLC director Jeffrey Newman that we used on the legacy page of our website that emphasized the extent of Lewis Hine's efforts to protect children.

## Photograph:

*Ellis Island. The telegraph,* [www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/north-america/united-states/new-york/articles/history-of-ellis-island-125th-anniversary-a-living-monument-to-the-land-of-the-free/](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/north-america/united-states/new-york/articles/history-of-ellis-island-125th-anniversary-a-living-monument-to-the-land-of-the-free/). Accessed 24 Nov. 2023.

For the background page of our website, we used this recent picture to showcase Ellis Island and how it might have felt for immigrants to arrive there. Also, this helped us realize that the immigrants truly didn't have anything when they arrived, which helped explain why families were willing to send their children to work.

## Video:

"Children at Work." *Youtube*, NBC New Learn,  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=TQPBged\\_wUg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TQPBged_wUg). Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

This was a great source of information for the main event page of our website, as it provided viewpoints from workers that gave a first-hand account of their experiences. We included an excerpt from this video because it gave a historic overview of child labor and discussed the conditions in which children worked that Hine sought to expose.

## Websites:

"Child Labor during the Industrial Revolution." *Handout*, Museum of Tolerance  
[www.museumoftolerance.com/assets/documents/children-who-labor-handout-2.pdf](http://www.museumoftolerance.com/assets/documents/children-who-labor-handout-2.pdf) Accessed 9 Feb. 2024.

This website provided excellent information about the different jobs at which children worked. It also introduced us to working conditions and injuries children suffered on the job. Additionally, it provided statistics regarding hours children worked and the amount they got paid, which provided useful content for our website and helped us understand why Hine felt so strongly about his work.

"Child Labor in the United States." *History of Knowledge*,  
<https://historyofknowledge.net/2017/05/01/sources-child-labor-in-the-united-states/>. Accessed 15. Mar. 2024.

This website was very useful as it provided perspectives and powerful quotes about child labor we used on our website. This helped us convey the thoughts of children, parents, industrialists, and Hine regarding child labor.

"Dorothea Lange + Migrant Mother." *The Kennedy Center*, Kennedy Center Education Digital Learning, 2024, [www.kennedy-center.org/education/resources-for-educators/classroom-resources/media-and-interactives/media/media-arts/dorothea-lange-migrant--mother/](http://www.kennedy-center.org/education/resources-for-educators/classroom-resources/media-and-interactives/media/media-arts/dorothea-lange-migrant--mother/). Accessed 13 Mar. 20.

We used this website to bring to light another photographer who was influenced by Lewis Hine. Dorothea Lange captured emotions, and deep ideas through her pictures, which is the aspect of some of Hines's work. Lange was famous for her photos during the Great Depression.

Elshaikh, Emma M. "Child Labor and Reform Movements." *Khan Academy*, [www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-6-the-long-nineteenth-century-1750-ce-to-1914-ce/64-transformation-of-labor-beta/a/read-child-labor-beta](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-6-the-long-nineteenth-century-1750-ce-to-1914-ce/64-transformation-of-labor-beta/a/read-child-labor-beta). Accessed 25 Dec. 2023.

This website had excellent information about Lewis Hine that helped us tell the story of his photographic journey, which drew attention to the issue of child labor. It had some excellent photographs and posters, too, that pointed us to the sources so we could investigate further and use them on our website. Also, it provided a great quote from a doctor concerning how kids working in factories experienced horrible health effects, which we used on our main event page.

Grossman, Johnathan. "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938: Maximum Struggle for a Minimum Wage." *U.S. Department of Labor*, [www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/history/flsa1938#:~:text=Generally%2C%20the%20bill%20provided%20for,outside%20of%20mining%20and%20manufacturing](https://www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/history/flsa1938#:~:text=Generally%2C%20the%20bill%20provided%20for,outside%20of%20mining%20and%20manufacturing). Accessed 16 Jan. 2024.

We gathered useful information about the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 from this website, its impact, and how it helped eliminate the abuses of child labor. This was helpful as it showed the impact of Lewis Hines's photos. We also used two quotes from this online article on the perspectives page of our website.

Govan, Jennifer. "Today In History: Immigration Act of 1917." *Columbia University*, 5 Feb. 2024, [library.tc.columbia.edu/blog/content/2024/february/today-in-history-immigration-act-of-1917.php](https://library.tc.columbia.edu/blog/content/2024/february/today-in-history-immigration-act-of-1917.php). Accessed 1 Feb. 2024.

Govan's article discussed immigration laws passed in the United States that limited their number and put it into the context of overall immigration. We obtained a quote from this source from President Wilson who discussed the value of diversity and immigration as a tool to unite, which we used on the background page of our website as historical context for our topic.

"Immigration Quotes from Great Americans." *Citizen Path Immigration Forms Made Simple*, [citizenpath.com/immigration-quotes-great-americans/](https://citizenpath.com/immigration-quotes-great-americans/). Accessed 2 Nov. 2023.

This website had lots of good information about immigration as a whole throughout history and today. It also included a useful quote by Luis Gutierrez that we used on the background page of our website about why America needs immigrants.

Koziel, Roman. "Photography as Activism." *Medium*, 1 May 2020, <https://medium.com/@rjkoziel/photography-as-activism-21ada9634822>. Accessed 1 April 2024.

Koziel's online article discussed Lewis Hine's work for the NCLC and how he used photography to educate, agitate, and organize people for change. This was useful in framing Hine's work and getting a greater sense of how he leveraged photojournalism to attack one of the ills of society.

"Labor Beyond Their Years." *Metro Washington Council, AFL-CIO*, 17 February 2017, <https://www.dclabor.org/home/labor-video-beyond-their-years>. Accessed 4 April 2024.

The Metro Washington Council of the AFL-CIO had a slideshow concerning Lewis Hine and child labor on its website that was very informative about the types of labor children engaged. It also provided a quote we used on the legacy page of our website about how Hine brought the darkness into light through his photography.

"Lewis Hine 1874 - 1940." *International Photography Hall of Fame and Museum*, [iphf.org/inductees/lewis-hine/](http://iphf.org/inductees/lewis-hine/). Accessed 13 Mar. 2024.

This website provided good information about Lewis Hine's life when he was growing up and went to college. We used most of this information in the lead-up section of our website. This helped us better understand how Hine got interested in photography.

"Lewis Wickes Hine." *University of Chicago*, 2017, <https://maxwellhalsted.uic.edu/home/urban-photographer/lewis-hine/index.html>. Accessed 10 Feb. 2024.

This University of Chicago website had excellent information about Hine's life and career that included photographs and excerpts from Hine's writings. We learned a great deal about Hine's mentor Frank Manny from this source and it also provided a quote we used about him on the lead-up page of our website.

Paul, Catherine A. "National Child Labor Committee." *Social Welfare History Project*, 2017, [socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/programs/child-welfare/child-labor/national-child-labor-committee/](https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/programs/child-welfare/child-labor/national-child-labor-committee/). Accessed 16 Mar. 2024.

We used this source to get a deeper understanding of what the NCLC was all about and how the organization worked. It also helped us to better understand the organization's message and what they were trying to promote in regard to child labor.

Schuman, Michael. "History of child labor in the United States—part 1: little children working." *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2017, <https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2017.1> Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.

This source provided us with great overall information concerning topics throughout our website. Not only did it have statistics to help us understand the extent of children working in different areas of the U.S., it also discussed the research behind why children need to be in school.

"Teaching With Documents: Photographs of Lewis Hine: Documentation of Child Labor." *National Archives*, [www.archives.gov/education/lessons/hine-photos](http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/hine-photos). Accessed 7 Jan. 2024.

This website provided excellent information on child labor reform as a whole and Lewis Hine's role in that process. It also contained numerous links to different primary source photographs and documents that aided our continued research. Additionally, it had a great quote that we included on the perspectives page of our website.

Turgeon, Julia. "Why are even children not in school? Industrialization and the Need for Child Labor." *En Compass*, [library.providence.edu/encompass/rhode-island-and-the-industrial-revolution/primary-sources/child-laborers/#:~:text=Child%20labor%20was%20common%20practice,places%20and%20caring%20for%20machinery](http://library.providence.edu/encompass/rhode-island-and-the-industrial-revolution/primary-sources/child-laborers/#:~:text=Child%20labor%20was%20common%20practice,places%20and%20caring%20for%20machinery). Accessed 19 Feb. 2024.

This was a helpful source we used for our perspective page where we included some important viewpoints about children and what they should be doing during that stage of life. It also was a great source to get some background information on child labor and the acts passed.

Wilson, P. "Lewis Hine." *TimeToast*, [www.timetoast.com/timelines/lewis-hine--2](http://www.timetoast.com/timelines/lewis-hine--2).  
Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.

This source was helpful in learning the most important aspects of Lewis Hine's life. It provided us with a timeline of events that helped us effectively plan and organize our website and the ideas we wanted to include.