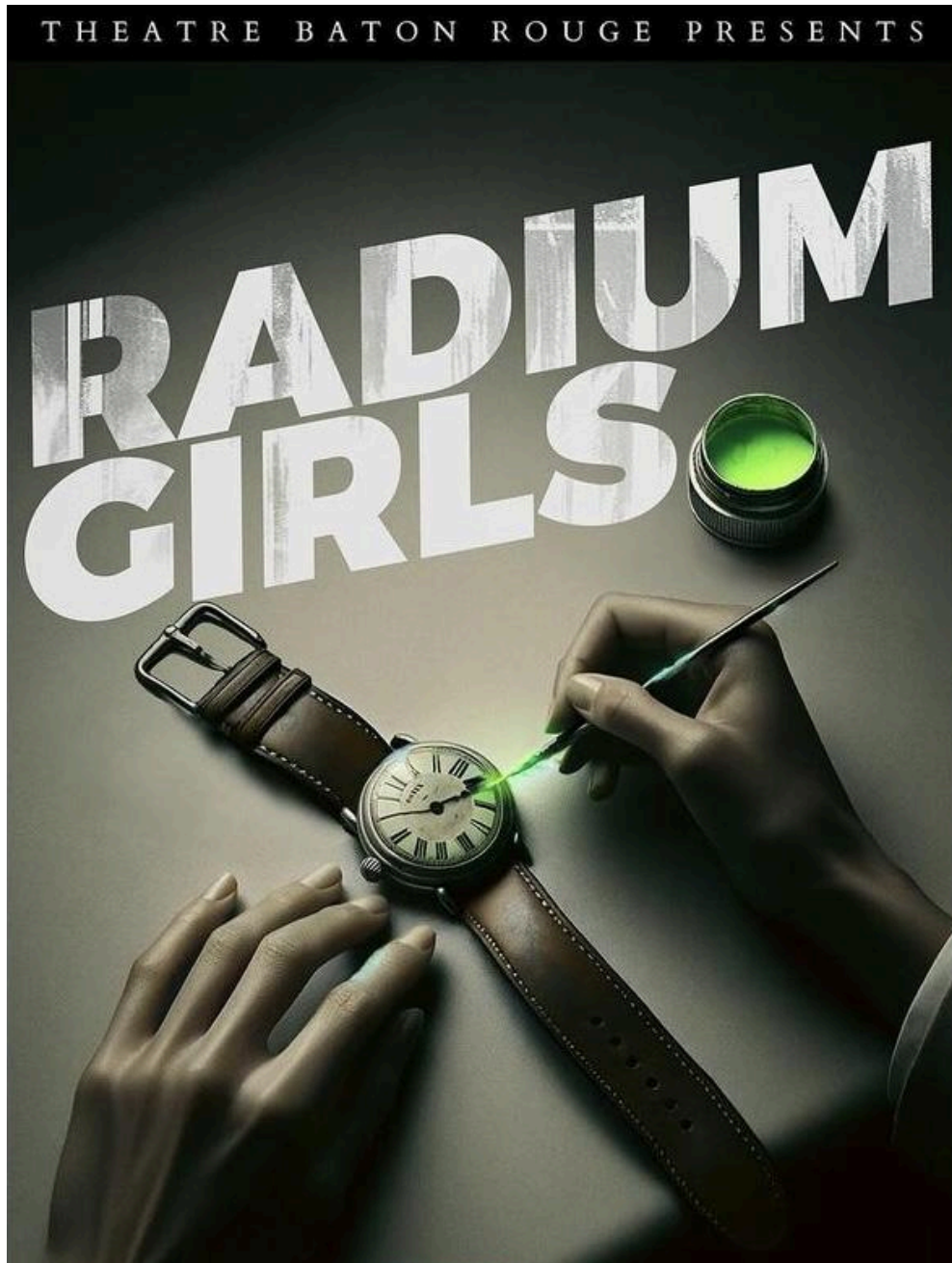


Dramaturgy Actor Packet

Radium Girls

Written by D.W. Gregory

Directed by Courtney Murphy



Compiled by Mak Secrest

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About the Playwright

Playwright: D.W. Gregory

Other Plays: *Intimate Exposures*, *A Thing of Beauty*, *Memoirs of a Forgotten Man*, *Salvation Road*, *The Other American*, *The Yellow Stocking Play*

Notable Awards and Nominations:

Best New Play in NJ, Newark Star Ledger, *Radium Girls* (2000)

Nominee, Pulitzer Prize for Drama, *The Good Daughter* (2003)

Nominee, Barrymore Award for Outstanding New Play, *Molmby's Million* (2010)



Biography:

D.W. Gregory is an award-winning playwright and teaching artist. She is mostly known for her play *Radium Girls*, which has been produced more than 2,000 times in the United States and abroad. She specializes in writing for youth theatre and intentionally creates strong roles for female-identifying actors. D.W. Gregory writes in a variety of styles and genres, but a recurring theme is the exploration of political issues through a personal lens. Unlike *Radium Girls*, many of her other works include comedic elements. The New York Times called her “a playwright with a talent to enlighten and provoke.”

On her artistic identity, Gregory has stated: “Theater for me is highly political, but in the most intensely personal way. I shy away from plays that shout ‘This is an outrage!’ Instead, I tell stories of ordinary people trapped in extraordinary circumstances. I allow my audiences to develop an attachment to certain characters, then slap them back with the revelation that their favorite is failing out of fear--a fear they share. And would their choices be any different?”

In addition to being a playwright and a member of the Dramatists’ Guild, Gregory is devoted to theatre education and has been an artist in residence at many educational institutions.

Gregory has won many awards for her new works and contributions, including the American Alliance for Theatre in Education’s Playwrights in Our Schools Award. She has also received support from the National Endowment for the Arts. Gregory currently resides in Washington D.C.

Production History

Radium Girls by D. W Gregory was first published in 2000 by Dramatists Play Service. *Radium Girls* was originally produced at Playwrights' Theatre of New Jersey, directed by Joseph Megel and produced by John Pietrowski, producing director. Gregory received numerous awards focused on new works upon *Radium Girls*' release. She was most notably a finalist at the Eugene O'Neill National Playwrights Conference and a recipient of a National Endowment for the Arts Production Grant for the work.

Since then *Radium Girls* has received more than 2,000 productions throughout the United States and abroad, including Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India, Ireland, Germany, and New Zealand. For six years in a row, Dramatics Magazine named *Radium Girls* among the 10 Most Produced Plays in American High School Theatre.



D. W Gregory on what inspired her to write the play:
"I was already aware of the Radium Girls long before I found the article. I'd heard about the dial painters when I was in elementary school, and I remember my shock at the time: How could something like this happen? How is it possible? Fast forward about 20 years and I was living in Rochester, New York. At the time, The George Eastman house sponsored a film series where filmmakers screened new work and took

audience questions afterwards. One of those films was a documentary about a dial painting factory in Ottawa, Illinois. It was called Radium City. The filmmaker, an NYU professor named Carole Langer, had produced a stunning, wrenching film about the lingering impact this factory had on the community long after it had shut down. After watching it, I went away feeling there was so much more to the story, so much more about the women that I wanted to know. So when I came across that article about the New Jersey cases, it all clicked. By then, I'd developed a working relationship with Playwrights' Theatre of New Jersey, and so it was a natural fit to pitch the play there. Which I did."

"*Radium Girls* may speak to our collective capacity for denial. But it also celebrates our individual courage."

-The Daily Record

"A compelling new drama...the playwright lays out the facts with historical accuracy, descriptive simplicity and graphic candor. "

-Variety

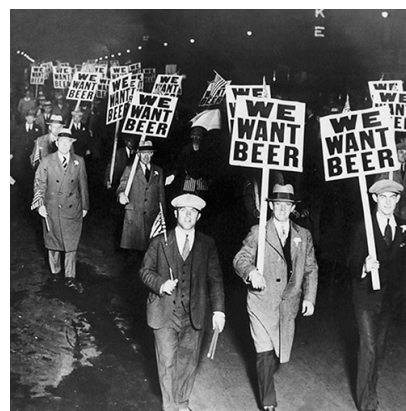
Period Context



The 1920s was characterized by economic prosperity, rapid social and cultural change, and a mood of exuberant optimism. The liveliness of the period stands in marked contrast to the historical crises on either side of it: World War I (1914–18) and the Great Depression (1929–1939). By the dawn of the 1920s, the Second Industrial Revolution had transformed the United States into a global economic power and drawn millions of

Americans to cities. With a concurrent rise in immigration, the 1920 U.S. census was the first in which the majority of the population lived in urban areas. Although World War I had strained the country's finances, the fact that the United States had entered the war late and that the fighting took place overseas helped it secure a more dominant economic position relative to its European allies.

The Prohibition Era began in 1920 when the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which banned the manufacture, transportation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, went into effect with the passage of the Volstead Act. Despite the new legislation, Prohibition was difficult to enforce. To many middle-class white Americans, Prohibition was a way to assert some control over the unruly immigrant masses who crowded the nation's cities. Drinking was a symbol of all they disliked about the modern city, and eliminating alcohol would, they believed, turn back the clock to an earlier and more comfortable time.



During the 1920s, the American economy continued to accelerate. One reason was the growing electrification of the country. The portion of U.S. households with electricity rose from 12 percent in 1916 to 63 percent in 1927, and its widening use in factories led to increased productivity. Also contributing to the economic boom was the advent of mass-production methods such as the assembly line, which spurred the growth of the automobile industry. The decade saw the number of

passenger cars more than triple. The technological and manufacturing boom ushered in a modern consumer culture. With electricity came a range of new household appliances, such as the refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, and washing machine, and the increased availability of credit made it possible for many Americans to afford them.

Women in the 1920s

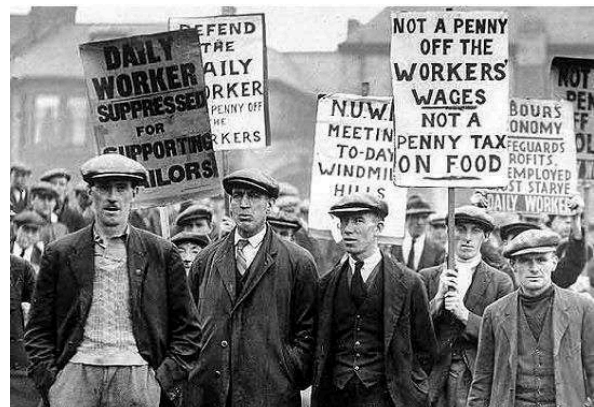


The 1920s also brought about social changes for women in the United States. Women had entered the workforce in significant numbers during World War I, filling jobs that had been vacated by men sent to war and taking new jobs that aided the war effort. Their contributions galvanized support for the suffrage movement, which culminated in the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which granted women the right to vote, in 1920. Many women remained in the workforce after the war,

especially as growing industrialization provided greater opportunities. Young women who were employed in cities enjoyed unprecedented economic independence, and the increased use of contraception (the country's first birth control clinic was opened in 1916) provided sexual freedom as well. With the first world war having debunked ideas of duty, sacrifice, and the greater good, women learned to value their individuality above the needs of others. Perhaps the most enduring symbol of the Roaring Twenties is that of the flapper, the emancipated "New Woman" who bobbed her hair, wore loose, knee-length dresses, and smoked or drank in public.

Worker's Rights in the 1920s

The 1920s saw a mix of progress and setbacks for workers, as labor movements pushed for better wages, working conditions, and hours, but faced significant opposition from employers and the government. Labor unions, which had gained strength during the war, continued to fight for better conditions, but their efforts were met with resistance. The rise of industrialization and mass production led to long hours, low wages, and unsafe working environments for many workers, especially in industries like steel, coal, and textiles. Despite some successes, like the creation of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the rise of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), union membership remained limited, and strikes were often met with violence and government intervention. The 1920s also saw the continuation of the eight-hour workday and the establishment of child labor laws, but enforcement was inconsistent.



The History of Radium

Marie Curie, the original "Radium Woman," discovered radium in 1898, revolutionizing our understanding of radioactive materials and sparking advances in medicine. For context, the X-ray had just been discovered in 1895, and it would take nearly 50 more years for Oppenheimer's nuclear bomb to emerge. Early scientists exposed to large doses of radiation suffered severe health effects, including skin burns and hair loss. Curie herself passed away in 1934 due to complications from prolonged radiation exposure. Despite its dangers, radium was soon recognized for its potential medical benefits, particularly in reducing cancerous tumors, which led people to view it as not only safe but healthy.



This discovery sparked a craze for radium as a "wonder substance." People believed it could cure ailments like cancer, diabetes, and arthritis, leading to a booming industry. Companies promoted radium-based products ranging from lotions, cosmetics, jewelry, and toothpaste to "Radium Hand Cleaner – takes off everything but the skin." This period, known as "radium quackery," involved fraudulent marketing of radium products as cure-alls, often without any scientific basis. In stark contrast,

legitimate radiotherapy emerged, using controlled doses of radiation, including radium isotopes, to effectively target and destroy cancer cells.

By 1902, radium was successfully isolated into pure metal, thanks again to Curie's groundbreaking work. This breakthrough led to the creation of radium-treated paint, which made objects glow in the dark. Sabin Arnold von Sochocky was a chemical scientist credited for creating the world's first radium-based luminescent paint, called Undark that would be used by the Radium Girls. Although expensive, it became invaluable during World War I, allowing soldiers to read watches and instruments in the dark.



In *Radium Girls*, the characters use Radithor—water infused with radium or radon—nicknamed "Liquid Sunshine" for its supposed health benefits. One of Radithor's fans was Eben Beyers, a steel tycoon in Pittsburgh. Mr. Beyers drank 1,400 bottles of Radithor and became so seriously ill with radium poisoning that portions of his mouth and jaw were surgically removed before he died in 1931. His death, noted on the front page of the New York Times, marked the beginning of the end of the popular radium water cures. The U.S. government and medical authorities began regulating radium use more strictly by the mid-1930s, and by the 1940s, radium quackery had largely disappeared.

Public Perception of the Trial

Media outlets began picking up the story of the New Jersey Radium Girls after it was legitimized in a courtroom setting. Most of the news media dove in with a mix of sensationalism and muckraking that accelerated and expanded the controversy. The news media suddenly found the story irresistible. Headlines included: “Woman Awaiting Death Tells How Radium Poison Slowly, Painfully Kills” and “Would You Die for Science? Some Would.”

The newspapers followed the twists and turns in the case, particularly the suffering of the women, the disappearing hope for a cure and the company’s defense. One of the macabre fascinations with the “Radium Girls” story was how — assuming the women won the lawsuit — one might spend a quarter million dollars with only a year to live. Legal maneuvers took most of 1927, and the medical condition of the five women worsened considerably. The two sisters were bedridden, and Grace Fryer had lost all of her teeth and could not sit up without the use of a back brace, much less walk. At the first court hearing on January 11, 1928, the women could not raise their arms to take the oath. The Doors of Justice are barred to the “Doomed Radium Victims,” and notes explain that it is due to “statute of limitations, summer vacation, postponement,” in this May 20, 1928 New York World editorial cartoon.



By April, the women were not physically or mentally able to attend a second hearing in court. Their attorney was caustic: “When you have heard that you are going to die, that there is no hope — and every newspaper you pick up prints what really amounts to your obituary — there is nothing else,” Berry said.

The Legacy of the Radium Girls

The Radium Girls' saga holds an important place in the history of both the field of health physics and the labor rights movement. The right of individual workers to sue for damages from corporations due to labor abuse was established, labor safety standards like the baseline called provable suffering were created. Industrial standards for safety improved as a result, and in 1949 congress passed a bill that decreed compensation for all workers suffering from occupational diseases. The Radium Girls' case was settled in the autumn of 1928, before the trial was deliberated by the jury, and the settlement for each of the Radium Girls was \$10,000 (equivalent to \$177,000 in 2023) and a \$600 per year annuity (equivalent to \$10,600 in 2023) paid \$12 per week (equivalent to \$200 in 2023) for all of their lives, and all medical and legal expenses incurred would also be paid by the company.

The lawsuit and resulting publicity was a factor in the establishment of occupational disease labor law. Radium dial painters were instructed in proper safety precautions and provided with protective gear; in particular, they no longer shaped paint brushes by lip and avoided ingesting or breathing the paint. Radium paint was still used in dials as late as the 1970s. The last factory manufacturing radium paint shut down in 1978.

Glossary of Terms: People

Grace Fryer (1899-1933) was born on 14 March 1899 in Orange, New Jersey, one of eleven children born to Daniel Edward Fryer and Grace Moulton Gilbert. Her father was a union representative. At eighteen, Grace took a job at the United States Radium Corporation in Orange, New Jersey. America had just entered WWI (1917), and Grace wanted to help her family financially since her two military brothers were going overseas. Grace Fryer died on 27 October 1933 at the age of 34, of a radium-induced sarcoma in the shoulder. Today, the Horological Society of New York awards The Grace Fryer Scholarship for Female Watchmaking Students, named for Fryer and the Radium Girls.



Katherine Schaub (1902-1933) was born in Newark, New Jersey to William and Mary Rudolph Schaub. At the age of 14 Katherine began working for Radium Luminous Materials Corporation. During the summer of 1923, Katherine's 21-year-old cousin Irene, who had also worked at the Radium Corp died of a "terrible mysterious illness." On July 18, 1923, days after her cousin's death, Katherine single-handedly went down to the New Jersey Department of Health and filed a report detailing that many of the women she worked with were suffering from similar ailments. In 1927, Katherine joined in a court case filed against Radium Luminous Materials Corporation and provided testimony. After her death, she offered her body to science in hopes that a cure for radium poisoning could be found.

Irene Rudolph began working at the dial painting studio of the Radium Luminous Materials Corporation with her cousin, Katherine Schaub, at age 15, in 1917. After working on and off for three years as a dial painter, Rudolf developed a toothache which progressed quickly into an infection and deterioration of her entire jaw. Her dentist reported this case to the local health department, which then called in the State Labor Department. An investigation concluded that the jaw problem was associated with exposure to radium, and, although the state investigator suggested that the dial painters be warned of the danger of radium, the state government took no action. Irene Rudolph died in 1923 at the age of twenty-one. She is the first known victim to succumb to radium poisoning in the modern industrialized era.

Arthur Roeder was born on June 6, 1884 in Pleasantville, New Jersey. Son of Adolph and Marie Roeder. He served as president of the United States Radium Corporation during the 1920's. When workers began mysteriously dying, he contacted industrial hygiene expert Cecil Drinker to investigate. When Drinker's report showed radium as the cause, Roeder insisted it wasn't true. He went on to forge the report. Upon receipt of the original research report, New Jersey's labor commissioner ruled that all of Drinker's safety recommendations be implemented, a move that led to the closure of the factory.

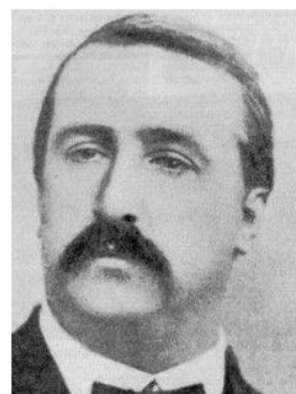


Katherine Wiley was the Director of the NJ Consumers League, an organization committed to improving working conditions for women and children. Wiley began investigating radium poisoning after a local health officer, Leonore Young, saw dial painter cases coming in. But the health department, known to be favorable to business interests, was not taking action. Wiley marshaled her resources at the NJ Consumers League to investigate and advocate on behalf of the Radium Girls. As a part of a vast national network of women activists, she drew on the expertise of her mentor, Dr. Alice Hamilton, a specialist in industrial toxicology and the first female professor at Harvard University.



Cicil Drinker was an American physician and founder of the Harvard School of Public Health. He was a professor at the Harvard School of Public Health from 1923 to 1935. He visited the factory at the request of Arthur Roeder and was appalled by the conditions there, especially by the supervisors assuring the all-female workforce that the paint was safe, and even beautifying. He was the first one to directly link the ingesting of the paint by the girls as the cause of their problems, with him issuing an official report. Thanks to his report, Radium-based paint was banned in the 1960s.

Sabin Arnold von Sochocky was a chemical scientist known for creating the world's first radium-based luminescent paint, called Undark that would be used by the Radium Girls. In 1915, Dr. von Sochocky along with Dr. George S. Willis and several other investors, founded the Radium Luminous Material Corporation, changing its name in 1916 to the United States Radium Corporation. As one of the first researchers and victims of radium poisoning, he died on November 14, 1928, at the age of 45 at his house in East Orange, New Jersey after a long and difficult illness with his front teeth gone and fingers up to the second knuckle were black as the result of radium necrosis.



Marie Curie was a Polish-born French physicist and chemist, who discovered radium and polonium in 1898 alongside her husband, Pierre Curie. Through meticulous work refining tons of pitchblende ore, she isolated radium, naming it for its intense radiation. Her research revolutionized science, revealing radium's ability to emit energy without losing mass and paving the way for modern atomic theory. Radium's medical applications, particularly in cancer treatment, transformed medicine. Curie's work earned her two Nobel Prizes—in Physics (1903) and Chemistry (1911). She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she is the only woman to win the award in two different fields. The famed scientist died in 1934 of aplastic anemia likely caused by exposure to radiation. Curie coined the word "radioactivity."

Glossary of Terms: Places

United States Radium Corporation is most notorious for its operations between the years 1917 to 1926 in Orange, New Jersey, in the United States that led to stronger worker protection laws. The company was founded in 1914 in New York City, by Dr. Sabin Arnold von Sochocky and Dr. George S. Willis, as the Radium Luminous Material Corporation. The company produced uranium from carnotite ore and eventually moved into the business of producing radioluminescent paint, and then to the application of that paint. The company processed about 1,000 pounds of ore daily while in operation, which was dumped on the site. The radon and radiation resulting from the 1,600 tons of material on the abandoned factory ground resulted in the site's designation as a Superfund site by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 1983. In 2009, the EPA wrapped up its long-running Superfund cleanup effort.



Former U.S. Radium Corp. paint application building, c.1995, in Orange, NJ



Second floor of the Paint Application Building, c.1922

Rosedale Cemetery is the resting place of various radium girls including Amelia “Molly” Maggia and Quinta Maggie McDonald. Since radium has a half-life of 1,600 years, and the girl’s remains were found to be highly radioactive, their bodies were later removed from the cemetery but their headstones can still be visited there today.



The grave of Amelia “Molly” Maggia at Rosedale Cemetery



The grave of Grace Fryer at Restland Memorial Park

Glossary of Terms: Things

Word	Definition	Quote	Pg. #
“Sob Sister”	an American term in the early 20th century for reporters (usually women) who specialized in newspaper articles (often called "sob stories") with emphasis on the human interest angle using language of sentimentality.	“May 17, 1921. Nancy Jane Harlan here for the New York Graphic!” - Sob Sister	16
Marie Curie Radium Club	Marie Curie was a Polish and naturalized French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. After discovering Radium, she freely shared all information about the extraction process and often gave radium away so that cancer patients could be treated. In 1920, Marie Curie shared with a reporter named Marie Meloney that she could no longer afford to acquire the expensive substance. The price of 1 gram of radium in 1921 was \$100,000, about \$1.3 million today. Meloney then started the Marie Curie Radium Fund and rallied numerous prominent women academics around the cause. The Radium Fund, largely supported by American women, was able to raise more than enough money for the cause in less than a year and on May 20, 1921, Marie Curie was presented with one gram of radium by President Warren Harding.	“Purchased for her by the members of the Marie Curie Radium Club-an association of one hundred thousand American women.” - Reporter	16
Standard Chemical Company	the first successful large-scale commercial producer of radium. SCC operated the radium refining mill from 1911 to 1922 on a 19-acre plot of land. The company supplied radium to the United States Radium Corporation for use in their watch dials and provided the one gram of radium awarded to Marie Curie for medical research.	“And Standard Chemical owns it.” - Lee	19
Capsule Report	a brief, concise, and summarized report that contains only the most essential information.	“But with capsule reports to save the doctors time.” - Roeder	19
American Medical Association	an American professional association and lobbying group of physicians and medical students founded in 1847. The organization was founded with the goal to raise the standards of medicine in the 19th century primarily through gaining control of education and licensing. AMA educated people about the dangers of patent medicines and called for legislation regulating their production and sale.	“Every doctor in the American Medical Association.”- Lee	19
Valentino	nicknamed the “Latin Lover”, an Italian actor known as one of the most popular international stars of the 1920s and a heartthrob of the silent film era. He is best known for his work in <i>The Sheik</i> and <i>The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse</i> . These films were noted for extravagant costumes and heavy makeup, and all highlighted Valentino’s “exotic” good looks. His early death at the age of 31 caused mass hysteria among his fans, further cementing his place in early cinematic history as a cultural film icon.	“Ya make it out like it was some Valentino picture.” - Irene	20

Syphilis	an infection caused by bacteria that most often spreads through sexual contact. Without treatment, syphilis can damage the heart, brain, or other organs and become life-threatening. Syphilis has been associated with shame and stigma for centuries. In the 16th and 17th centuries, some people believed that syphilis was a punishment for sin and that people with the disease didn't deserve treatment. In the 1920s, no effective treatment had been found and those infected were often treated with the use of toxic metals, such as arsenic and mercury.	"All because Amelia upped and died from syphilis!" - Irene	23
"Hit the Roof"	to become very angry, and usually show your anger by shouting at someone.	"It's your father who hit the roof over it." - Mrs. Fryer	28
"Eyeteeth"	an informal expression that means you want something very much and would do anything to get it. It's thought that the phrase "give an eye tooth" came from sayings like "to give one's eye" or "to give one's right arm" for something of value.	"Most girls would give their eyeteeth for a job like that." - Mrs. Fryer	28
"Whistling Dixie"	to engage in unrealistic, hopeful fantasizing. This idiom alludes to the song "Dixie" and the vain hope that the Confederacy, known as "Dixie", would win the Civil War.	"Sure. I'll be whistling Dixie." - Tom	31
Italian Americans in the 1920s	Between around 1880 and 1924, more than four million Italians immigrated to the United States, the majority fleeing grinding rural poverty in Southern Italy and Sicily. Expecting their stay in America to be brief, Italian immigrants lived as inexpensively as possible under conditions that native-born families considered intolerable and were willing to take physically laborious and undesirable work. Because Italian immigrants often lacked formal education and competed with earlier immigrants for lower-paying jobs and housing, significant hostility developed toward them. Italian immigrants were portrayed in parts of the media as ignorant, lazy, and prone to crime and faced discrimination in housing and employment.	"Italians. The conditions they live in! Ten, twelve people in three rooms. It's a wonder they don't all die of one infection or another." - Lee	33
Larceny	the unlawful taking of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it permanently.	"Then we reward him for his larceny." - Roeder	35
Radithor/Radium Water	an "energy drink" of distilled water with traces of radium, marketed as a universal cure for all diseases that could prolong life. A number of water sources (such as bottlers or artesian hot-spring spa hotels) rebranded themselves as "radium water" or radium springs to capitalize on the craze. The time of Radithor and radioactive elixirs ended in 1932, with the premature death of one of its most fervent users, Eben Byers, an American golfer.	"Could radium water pose a cure for crippling arthritis? Scientific studies suggest a connection." - Reporter "Then Mrs. Michaels tried Radithor!" - Sob Sister	36, 37
Rheumatism	a general term for a group of conditions that cause chronic pain and inflammation in the joints, muscles, tendons, ligaments, and bones.	"They said it would help my rheumatism, so I drank a bottle a day for a month." - Mrs. Michaels	37

Lethargy	a state of feeling tired, drowsy, or lacking energy, along with a reduced ability to concentrate or perform simple tasks.	"I myself was the picture of lethargy before I discovered the amazing, vitalizing qualities of radium water." - Bailey	37
Phossy Jaw	also known as phosphorus necrosis of the jaw, was most commonly seen among match workers in the 19th and early 20th centuries – famously, the "London matchgirls," whose strike of 1888 brought the problem into the public eye. In those days, matches were made with white phosphorus, and prolonged exposure to the vapor of the substance caused deposits to form in the victims' jawbones. Throbbing toothaches, extreme swelling of the gums and abscesses in the jawbone followed. The afflicted bones would also take on a green-white tinge, while severe brain damage also lay in wait for those already suffering. The only known treatment was to surgically remove the jawbones; if it were left unchecked, organ failure and death would result. The disease also caused tremendous pain and disfigurement, and the rotting bone tissue emitted a putrid-smelling discharge. Phossy jaw did not begin to decline until 1906, when the use of white phosphorus was officially banned.	"He said she might have phossy jaw." - Kathryn	38
Woman's Club Movement in the United States	a social movement that took place throughout the United States that established the idea that women had a moral duty and responsibility to transform public policy. While women's organizations had existed earlier, it was not until the Progressive era (1896–1917) that they came to be considered a movement. These clubs, most of which had started out as social literary gatherings, eventually became a source of reform for various issues in the U.S. Both African-American and white women's clubs were involved with issues surrounding education, temperance, child labor, juvenile justice, legal reform, environmental protection, library creation and more. The clubs allowed women, who had little political standing at the time, to gain greater influence in their communities. As women gained more rights, the need for clubs to exercise political and social influence became less important.	"Don't you women have a social club for things like this?" - Roeder	44
Tailings	a by-product of mining, the waste materials left after the target mineral is extracted from ore.	"The entire back yard is filled with tailings." - Lee	49
New Jersey Consumer's League	established in 1900 as an affiliate of the National Consumers' League by a group of middle-class women seeking to improve the working conditions of women and children in industry through public education and legislative action. It sought reform through child labor laws, through minimum wage and maximum hour laws and through legislation regulating factory, retail, household and migrant working conditions, including mandated improvements in workplace health standards and safety.	"And thanks to the New Jersey Consumer's League for another job well done!" - Society Woman	54

Histrionics	exaggerated dramatic behavior designed to attract attention.	‘Mr. Berry! I must object to this kind of histrionics.’ - Markley	61
Chancery Court	also known as an equity court, a court authorized to apply principles of equity rather than principles of law to cases brought before it. These courts originated from petitions to the Lord Chancellor of England and primarily heard claims for relief. In the early years of the United States, some states followed the English tradition of maintaining separate courts for law and equity. Others combined both types of jurisdiction in their courts, as the US Congress did for federal courts. United States bankruptcy courts serve as an example of a US federal court that operates as a court of equity. A few common law jurisdictions, such as the U.S. states of Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Tennessee, continue to preserve the distinctions between law and equity as well as between courts of law and courts of equity.	“The chancery court will come to a different conclusion.” - Berry	62
“For the love of Mike!”	an expression of surprise or exasperation that is meant to replace "for the love of God." Similar to the phrase “for Pete’s sake”. Pete and Mike are names that serve as euphemisms for God.	“For the love of Mike!” - Tom	66
Fiduciary Duty	the legal responsibility to act solely in the best interest of another party. “Fiduciary” means trust, and a person with a fiduciary duty has a legal obligation to maintain that trust.	“I have a fiduciary duty to the company.” - Roeder	78
Galleys	a preliminary version of a book or article that is used for review and editing before final publication.	“I just glanced at the galleys.” - Roeder	101