

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Ad for an MSA self rescuer for miners. *Colorado Virtual Library*,

www.coloradovirtuallibrary.org/resource-sharing/state-pubs-blog/time-machine-tuesday-mine-accidents-and-safety/. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This ad is for an MSA self rescuer, a device to help save miners from afterdamp, the carbon monoxide released after a mine explosion. I will use this in discussion of the dangers of mines, and what after damp is and how it affects people.

Baseball game at Ludlow. Colorado Coal Field War Project, Denver University,

www.du.edu/ludlow/gall1a.html. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This image shows a baseball game at Ludlow. I will use this in explaining how the strikers wanted to show their outward appearance as normal, not savages which is what the public initially thought of them. They ended up using this and placing a medical tent in the middle of the colony to show their interest in good health as well.

CIO organizing poster. Circa 1935. National Labor Relations Board,

www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/our-history/1935-passage-of-the-wagner-act.

Accessed 21 Feb. 2022.

This is an organizing poster about the recently signed Wagner act of 1935. The text reads "If I went to work in a factory the first thing I would do would be to JOIN A UNION", said by President Franklin Roosevelt. I will use this in my

discussion about the Wagner act, and how Ludlow impacted that, and use this as a way of showing that it needed to be spread.

Coal miners. Denver Public Library Digital Collections,

cdm16079.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/15845. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This image shows miners near the cage in Colorado as they are holding their lunch pails. I will use this image in discussion in canaries in coal mines, and also give insight on what miners' lives looked like.

"Colorado Supply Store Scrip." *COLORADO FUEL AND IRON: CULTURE AND INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN COLORADO,*

scalar.usc.edu/works/the-colorado-fuel-and-iron-company/media/colorado-supply-store-scrip. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This is an image of company scrip. I will use this in the discussion of CF&I scandals, including an example image of what company scrip looks like.

The "Death Pit." Colorado Coal Field War Project, Denver University,

www.du.edu/ludlow/gallery3.html. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This image shows the "Death Pit", the location where the bodies of 11 children and 2 women were found after the burning of the tent colony. I will use this in discussing the losses at Ludlow, and the events that took place afterwards.

Detail of strikers, Ludlow Tent Colony, 1914. 1914. Colorado Coal Field War Project, Denver University, www.du.edu/ludlow/gall1a.html.

This image shows strikers and their families at the Ludlow tent colony. I will use this in discussion of the creation of the Ludlow tent colony.

Livoda, Mike. Interview. Conducted by Eric, Sept. 1980.

This is a transcript of an interview of former miner Mike Livoda. Livoda explains his backstory, as well as the blatant ignoring of rules. Colorado had set an 8 hour work day for mines, but CF&I was making them work 10 hours, as well as many other companies paying \$3.25 for 8 hours, and CF&I was paying Livoda \$2.95 for 10. Livoda also accounts how CF&I only paid you on the amount of coal you got, meaning you could work on timbering and tunneling for a full day and not get your payment. Livoda also accounts for Roosevelt putting in laws to force an 8 hour work day for all labor workers like coal miners or steelworks workers. I will use this to directly support my thesis on how Ludlow heavily impacted and set a basis for modern day safety conditions and payment policies.

Ludlow Massacre. 1914. *Encyclopædia Britannica*,

www.britannica.com/event/Ludlow-Massacre#/media/1/350784/185107. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This photo shows the ruins of the Ludlow tent colony, and people scattered around looking at the damage. I will use this when discussing the aftermath of the Ludlow massacre, and it's short term effects.

The Ludlow Massacre Memorial. *Dedicated 30 May 1918*. *Research Gate*,

www.researchgate.net/figure/The-Ludlow-Massacre-Memorial-Dedicated-30-May-1918_fig3_261871490. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This image shows the Ludlow massacre memorial. This was erected by UMWA in 1918, and the text on it reads "In Memory of the Men, Women and Children Who Lost Their Lives in Freedom's Cause at Ludlow, Colorado, April 20, 1914." I will use this in discussion of the aftermath of the Ludlow massacre, and have this to represent part of the immediate impact Ludlow had.

Main Street in Trinidad, Colorado, in about 1910. Legends of America,

www.legendsofamerica.com/trinidad-colorado/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This image shows the Trinidad, Colorado streets at the time of 1910. I will use this mainly in giving a perspective view of what the town of Trinidad was like before the Ludlow Massacre.

Militia officers. Colorado Coal Field War Project, Denver University,

www.du.edu/ludlow/gall2a.html. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This image shows militia officers, a few holding their guns. I will use this image when discussing skirmishes between militia officers like these, and tent colonists. They often shot over the colony to disrupt the strikers lives, and to strike fear into the families living there.

A New York Times article headered "ROOSEVELT SIGNS THE WAGNER BILL AS 'JUST TO LABOR'." 6 July 1935. *National Labor Relations Board,*

www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/our-history/1935-passage-of-the-wagner-act.

Accessed 21 Feb. 2022.

This is an image of a New York Times article on President Roosevelt signing the Wagner bill of 1935. I will use this in discussion of the Wagner bill, as one of the impacts the Ludlow massacre had on the labor industry in the future.

"Numbers of Fatalities and Fatality Rates in the Mining Industry by Commodity, 1900-2004."

CDC, 8 Nov. 2012, www.cdc.gov/niosh/programs/mining/risks.html. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

The graph contains coal rates, coal mining fatalities, MNM rates and MNM fatalities. As the US makes attempts to respond to the conditions in mines through the several Federal Mine Health and Safety acts, we can see a difference between rates on fatalities, as pre Federal Mine Health and Safety act of 1941, there was always a higher fatality rate for coal mined. As coal throughout the years became more obsolete, so did fatalities that came from running of the mines. The changes made from the Ludlow Massacre are shown significantly here, as post 1914, there is a plummet from the American public's view of what happened at Ludlow. I am able to use this to support my evidence in claims that the Colorado coalfield strikes led to the Federal Mine Health & Safety acts in the future, decreasing fatalities significantly compared to the Federal Bureau of Mines.

Rocky Mountain Photo Company. *Coal mine, underground, Lafayette, Colo. Denver Public Library Digital Collections*,

cdm16079.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/37476. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

This image shows coal miners underground in Lafayette Colorado and shows their conditions. I will use this in discussion of coal mine canaries, and how Colorado miners used mice instead.

Sloan, John, Artist. Massacre during Colorado Coal Strike at Ludlow, Colorado / Drawn by John Sloan. New York: The Masses Publishing Company, 91 Greenwich Avenue, June.

Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2016652761/>.

I will use this in discussing the events of Ludlow, and capturing the view and how Ludlow became wide spread to the public. This will help support arguments of my thesis proving it's widespread-ness, how it achieved that, and be able to combine that with my discussion of the massacre.

Street scene, Rouse Colo. 1900-1920. Denver Public Library Digital Collections, digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll21/id/9653/. Accessed 27 Jan. 2022.

This image shows Rouse, Colorado, a CF&I company town. I will mainly use this image in showing what company towns are like, and as a showcase on the side as I am explaining a strikers life.

"SUBCHAPTER B—FEDERAL COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1969, AS AMENDED." *Govinfo*, Apr. 2010, www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2010-title20-vol3/pdf/CFR-2010-title20-vol3-chapV1-subchapB.pdf.

This is the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety act of 1969, and contains the stricter changes and requirements of coal mines onwards. The document requires

that mines must have federal inspections, 2 times a year for surface mines and 4 times a year for underground mines. These inspectors also have the authority to shut down a mine if life threatening hazards are found and ensure proper health protections for miners with black lung diseases. I will use this in supporting my arguments for my thesis as this act is a step in the protection of miners and is a result from Ludlow being the basis of future awareness of coal mine conditions.

U.S. Energy Information Administration. *Energy consumption in the United States (1776-2018)*.

U.S Energy Information Administration, 1 July 2019,

www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=40013. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This graph contains energy consumption in the United States between 1776-2019, but the period that I will be using is 1850-1950, this century where coal is thriving and is used the most. This shows coal as an item needed, due to it's high consumption, and proves its importance to America. This helps support reasoning for supporting arguments for my thesis, as it proves coal is essential and needed and the only way to get it is to own mines and hire miners.

"Wage Scale Adopted by Special Convention, Colorado Mine Workers, held in Trinidad, Colorado, 16 September 1913," in U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations, *Final Report and Testimony* (Washington,D.C.: G.P.O., 1916), p. 7025.

This document is the demands of Colorado coal mine strikers, and discusses the need for joining and creating unions, wage increases, 8 hour work days, making sure the coal weigher is legitimate, and finally for CF&I to abide by Colorado's

existing mine safety laws. I will use it in supporting arguments of my thesis to prove that change was needed, and in discussion of miners requests.

Women's March in Trinidad. Colorado Coal Field War Project, www.du.edu/ludlow/gall2c.html.

Accessed 11 Feb. 2022.

The photo showcases 5 women, protesting at Trinidad over the strikes. Their sign is entitled "Mother Jones HAS NOT DONE ANYTHING WE WOULD NOT DO". Mother Jones was an early strike supporter, despite her old age and appearance. I will use this in my discussion of early striking, and explaining the significance and importance of Mother Jones to all mine strikers, and her impact in the future and past.

Wright, Fred. *The Ludlow Massacre. ULS Digital Collections*,

digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt:ue13.1.0627. Accessed 20 Feb. 2022.

In this cartoon, There are three panels. The first panel showcases strikers with signs up walking around next to a "Rockefeller Colorado Fuel & Iron Co." railroad. They seem annoyed and angry. The next panel shows a big sign saying "LUDLOW", and people walking out, with lying children in their arms, dead. They are shocked, sad, and angry as they walk out. The last one shows a court, in which a person is most likely accusing or defending something, as the jury and plaintiff seem slightly shocked at the claims made. I will use this in discussion of Rockefellers response to the massacre.

Secondary Sources

Adams, Sean Patrick. "The US Coal Industry in the Nineteenth Century." *EH.net*, Economic History Association. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This webpage contains the economic value and history of coal mining throughout US history, and transitioning from imports to in-nation mining of coal. It preludes the strikes of post 1900s, by showing the industries development, problems, and struggles through the past. I will use this to support my argument of coal being an essential commodity for the US and to show attempts in the past that were used to fix ever rising issues in the industry.

"Controversial Topic: Labor Unions." *Academic Influence*. Accessed 21 Feb. 2022.

This article contains the controversy of labor unions in the US today, and their influence on the American public. "In 1983, 17.7 million Americans were affiliated with unions. By 2019, that number was 14 million," though this number is still huge, and holds some power through the US. It also highlights the labor unions political complexity in today's society. I will use this in discussion of the debate and diplomacy of the impact of the Ludlow Massacre.

Denver Public Library. 29 Apr. 2020. Accessed 19 Feb. 2022.

This article contains information on the use of mice rather than canaries in Colorado coal miners. It highlights how mice have good hearing, and were able to hear timber starting to snap or a cave in was imminent. I will use this article in supporting how coal miners' lives were dangerous, and methods used to overcome the situation.

"A History of the Colorado Coal Field War." *Colorado Coal Field War Project*, Denver University. Accessed 11 Feb. 2022.

This webpage contains a brief overview of the Colorado Coal Field Wars history, exposing points like Colorado mines having twice the national average of fatalities in America. This page also explains the Ludlow massacre in a manner based on time and precise figures in the massacre, while intertwining casualties. This webpage helped in the development of my base event for my thesis, and shows in a statistical manner that the strikes of southern Colorado were necessary.

THE INVESTOPEDIA TEAM. "Labor Union." *Investopedia*, 30 Aug. 2021. Accessed 21 Feb. 2022.

This website explains what a Labor union is. By its definition, "A labor union is an organization formed by workers in a particular trade, industry, or company for the purpose of improving pay, benefits, and working conditions." I will use this when discussing the Wagner Act of 1935, and how Ludlow's attempts to allow Labor unions ultimately succeeded through this.

Kratz, Jessie. "'You Can't Dig Coal With Bayonets.'" *Pieces of History*, National Archives, 11 July 2018. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This website contains info about the relations between coal and the second world war. While many mine workers pledged a no strike pledge during the second world war, John L. Lewis, the president of the UMWA told the president that his men were working in unsafe conditions and wouldn't adhere to this. Although President Roosevelt's attempts were made, in April 1943, 500,000 miners went on

strike. This helps my discussion of energy consumption through 1850-1950, proving and supporting the coal drop in the 1940 era.

Larsen, Natalie. "Conditions at the CFI Mines of the Colorado Coalfields." *Intermountain Histories*, Charles Redd Center for Western Studies. Accessed 11 Feb. 2022.

This webpage explains how the scrip system works, and shows conditions and lifestyle of southern Colorado miners at the time. This helps support arguments for my thesis by showing lifestyle issues and CF&I avoiding Colorado laws. Although attempts by the government were made, miners needed to do something.

Ludlow Massacre. Directed by Julie Speer, produced by Donna Sanford and Mariel Rodriguez-McGill, Rocky Mountain PBS, 2013. *Public Broadcasting Service*. Accessed 11 Feb. 2022.

This documentary showcases and takes the stand of Ludlow strikers being a starting point for changes in the labor industry. While not initially changing that long, they argue that in the future Ludlow is one of the reasons people get paychecks, 2 day weekends and 8 hour work days. I can use this documentary to further propel a point of Ludlow causing changes in the industry through the future, directly supporting my thesis.

Martelle, Scott. *Blood Passion: The Ludlow Massacre and Class War in the American West*. United Kingdom, Rutgers University Press, 2008.

I used this book mainly in it's epilogue, where it discusses Ludlow's political impact. The massacre ended up having Governor Ammons and the attorney

general were swept out of office by a state electorate who was horrified by how the situation was handled. It also discusses Ludlow's little to no physical impact on the mines at the time, in a short term scheme. I will use this in proving my thesis as it shows certain aspects of the Ludlow massacre's impact, and also includes it's lack of mine impact at the time.

Mauk, Ben. "The Ludlow Massacre Still Matters." *The New Yorker*, 18 Apr. 2014. Accessed 18 Feb. 2022.

This article contains the impact of Ludlow on future coal miners, in specific how Ludlow affected future union forming laws. The Wagner act of 1935 was directly influenced by the Ludlow Massacre, and this article also depicts Rockefeller's reaction and statements to the event. I will use this in direct support of my thesis proving the Colorado coalfield strikes heavily impacted future laws to protect future miners' lives.

"Mining Feature: Coal Mine Explosion Prevention." *The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)*, CDC, 9 Dec. 2011.

This webpage contains the process of mine explosions happening through methane gas coming in contact with a heat source. It also provides how to reduce methane gas in the air and explains coal dust explosions compared to methane gas explosions in mines. I will use this in showcasing how mines are dangerous, and use this article as the key point for "after-damp" and methane build up while talking about it.

"1935 passage of the Wagner Act." *National Labor Relations Board*. Accessed 18 Feb. 2022.

This website from the National Labor Relations Board showcases the Wagner Act of 1935 and explains what it was and its motive. The Wagner act allowed for workers to make and join unions freely and was signed by President Roosevelt in 1935. I will use this in proving supporting arguments, as it contains information on what the Wagner act was, and this ties into how the Ludlow massacre directly influenced the making of this bill.

Rees, Johnathan H. "Colorado Fuel & Iron." *Colorado Encyclopedia*. Accessed 12 Feb. 2022.

This website contains information on CF&I's history, I will be particularly closing in on its discussion on CF&I's history with their response to the Ludlow Massacre, and its mass growth as a company from when it was first established. I will use this in support of coal being essential, and a background of CF&I's growth in Colorado.