

Annotated Bibliography

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 shows 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 pled to 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, on 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 supporting 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 pay checks, 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 the 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.