

## Read More about Mining Disasters

Andrews, Thomas G. *Killing for Coal: America's Deadliest Labor War*. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 2008. Print. HD5325.M63 1913 C736 2008

A strike that began September, 1913 by workers in Colorado and the United Mine Workers of America escalated to warfare and massacre with the Colorado state militia. On April 14, 1924, 20 were killed, mostly women and children who were trapped in flames in a tent colony where 1,200 workers lived.

*The Buffalo Creek Flood: An Act of Man: and, Buffalo Creek Revisited*. Dir. Mimi Pickering. Appalshop, 2006. DVD. (71 min.) Reserves TC557.W42 B84

Focuses on the Pittston Coal Company, and the disaster which occurred in 1972 when a coal waste dam burst, leaving 125 dead and 4,000 homeless. The first part discusses the disaster through interviews with survivors, union leaders, citizens, and company officials. The second part, filmed ten years later, explores survivors' efforts to rebuild the community and the difficulties they faced from the government and the Pittston Coal Company.

Casner, Nick. "[Monongah Mining Disaster](#)." *Boise State University*, n.d. Web. 24 Apr. 2009. Student perspectives on historical catastrophes.

Crissman, James K. "Mining Disasters and Death." *Death and Dying in Central Appalachia: Changing Attitudes and Practices*. Urbana: U Illinois P, 1994. 183-199. Print. GT3206.5 .C75 1994

Death and dying are an integral part of every culture. The author is a sociologist who has researched the topic and interviewed more than 400 coal miners and their families. Chapter 10 specifically examines the hazards for miners and the mining companies' role when accidents do happen there is a strong tradition of family and "neighborliness."

[Faces of Black Lung](#). Prod. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2008. NIOSH Publication No. 2008-131. Web. 12 Aug. 2009. Online video. (13 min.)

Each year, approximately 1,000 miners in the U.S. die from coal workers' pneumoconiosis, or "black lung disease," a preventable illness caused by exposure to coal mine dust. The video features two miners who share their stories and provide insight on how their lives have changed due to this devastating disease.

Gates, Richard A. "[Report of Investigation, Fatal Underground Coal Mine Explosion, January 2, 2006, Sago Mine, Wolf Run Mining Company, Tallmansville, Upshur County, West Virginia](#)." United States. Dept. of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Coal Mine Safety and Health, 2007. Web. 12 Aug. 2009.

McAteer, J. Davitt. *Monongah: The Tragic Story of the Worst Industrial Accident in US History*.

Morgantown: West Virginia UP, 2007. Print. TN313 .M338 2007

On December 10, 1907, an underground explosion killed 362 men and boys at the Monongah Mine in Marion County, West Virginia. McAteer has worked in mine safety for years, and researched this book over a 20 year period. His family immigrated to West Virginia in 1847 and many still live in the area.

"[Senate Holds Hearings on Mine Safety -- January 23, 2006](#)." *Online NewsHour*, Web. 24 Apr. 2009.

Streaming video and the transcript of a Senate hearing investigating deaths from the Alma 1 Mine and the Sago Mine deaths in West Virginia.

Stern, Gerald M. *The Buffalo Creek Disaster: How the Survivors of One of the Worst Disasters in Coal-Mining History Brought Suit Against the Coal Company-- and Won*. New York:

Vintage, 2008. Print. KF228.P75 S7 2008

Stern describes his three years of work as lead counsel for the victims of the Buffalo Creek disaster. The account describes the effort from the beginning to the final judgment of 13.5 million dollars.

United States. Cong. House, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, [TVA Kingston Ash Slide](#). 27 July 2009. Web. 12 Aug. 2009.

This is an announcement of a hearing held July 28 2009 to hear testimony about the clean up after the December 2008 failure of a retaining wall at a coal ash retention pond at the TVA's Kingston Fossil Plant in Tennessee resulting in the release of 5.4 million cubic yards of ash and 327 million gallons of water onto land adjacent to the plant and into the nearby Clinch and Emory Rivers. A clear map helps explain the spill. Check the [Committee's website](#) for updates of the testimony as they become available.

United States. Cong. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. [Improving Mine Safety](#). 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. 1<sup>st</sup> sess. Washington: GPO, 2008. Web. 28 June 2009

Y 4.AP 6/2:S.HRG.110-464 Online

This hearing was held one year after the accidents at Sago and Alma.

---. *Mine Disaster at Quecreek: Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations*. 107<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. Washington: GPO, 2003. Web. 12 Aug. 2009.

Y 4.AP 6/2:S.HRG.107-876 Online.

In July of 2002, 77 million gallons of water poured into a Pennsylvania mine, and three days later they were miraculously saved.

---. [Sago Mine Disaster and an Overview of Mine Safety: Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations](#). 109<sup>th</sup> Cong. 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. Washington: GPO, 2006. Web.

28 June 2009. Y 4.AP 6/2:S.HRG.109-534 Online

Causes of the accident at Sago, a deep mine in West Virginia, where 12 of 13 trapped miners died.

---. [Utah Mine Disaster and Preventing Future Tragedies](#). 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. 1<sup>st</sup> sess. Washington:

GPO 2008. Web. 28 June 2009. Y 4.AP 6/2:S.HRG.110-471 Online

An investigation of the 2007 Crandall Canyon Mine in Utah that trapped six miners.

United States. Cong. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. [Current](#)

[Mine Safety Disasters](#). Washington: U.S. GPO, 2009. 28 July 2009.

Y 4.L 11/4:S.HRG.110-730 Online

A hearing chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy after six miners and 3 rescue workers were killed in the Crandall Canyon, Utah mine about 16 months after The Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 ([MINER Act](#)) was passed to increase safety.

West Virginia Division of Culture and History. "[Buffalo Creek](#)." *West Virginia State Archives*.

2009. Web 12 Aug. 2009.

A history of the Buffalo Creek disaster, the background, the flood, the aftermath, and the politics.

[You Are My Sunshine](#). Prod. Spokane Research Laboratory. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2002. NIOSH Pub. No.: 2002-132d. Web. Online video. (68 min.)

12 Aug. 2009.

Tells the story of the Sunshine Silver Mine Disaster of 1972 in Idaho through the eyes of 27 people who lived through it. The video explores what happened, what went wrong, and what lessons were learned. The Sunshine fire was the catalyst for the Metal/Nonmetal Health (MNM) and Safety Act of 1977, which put in place the regulations we currently have in this country. This video describes in vivid detail what happened during this tragic and historic event which cost the lives of 91 miners.