



July 2008

Mining History News

Quarterly Newsletter of the Mining History Association

To Mine or Not To Mine...

... That was an important question during World War II, when the U.S. government offered subsidies to owners or operators of marginal mining properties that had “potential” to produce strategic metals in short supply. The subsidies came in various forms: expert help from government scientists and engineers in locating and developing orebodies, and in beneficiating complex ores; guaranteed loans to open and develop good prospects; guaranteed markets for ores and concentrates; “incentive” pricing to ensure a “reasonable” profit; depreciation and depletion allowances; and tax relief from excess profits.

Subsidization of the mining industry in wartime was a hot topic, but not because it violated laissez-faire economic principles. The American government had been supporting big business in one form or another since Hamilton’s day. Yet the mining subsidies, proposed and implemented during mobilization after 1940 and broadly applied after Pearl Harbor, caused a ruckus because they offered support to the little guy in the mining business, whether or not these smaller firms produced much ore. Big mining corporations did not get the same benefits, although they got most of the government contracts. Fred Searles Jr., a Newmont official who later was production advisor to wartime “superczar” James F. Byrnes in the Office of War Mobilization, complained late in 1942 that diverting supplies and equipment to “marginal plants” would “seriously hinder the over-all war effort” by “delaying expansions like those for rubber, alloy steel, or aluminum.” Thus “more urgent construction programs” would be hurt by helping small, marginal mining operations.¹

There was still another problem with government subsidies, regardless of who benefited. As we know from Depression-era farm programs, once started they are difficult to stop. The reasons may often have more to do with politics than economics, but mining engineers could point to the practical consequences of prematurely closing a mine once opened. In the 1920s, while the nation was

still on the gold standard, Congressman L.T. McFadden, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, introduced a premium price plan to keep the gold mines operating. He was afraid they would succumb to inflation, since production costs rose above the fixed price of gold. William J. Loring, an engineer writing in support of the McFadden bill, warned that Homestake and other mines working in lowgrade orebodies were especially vulnerable. They were mining selectively just to keep alive. But drawing only the best ore in shrinkage stoping left the lowgrade behind and ruined the mine for further development.²

The McFadden bill never passed and the Homestake never closed because of inflation, although in 1942 the Federal government closed it and all other gold mines, hoping to shift miners from a “non-essential” industry into strategic metal mining, where labor was critically short. By subsidizing small strategic mining operations, however, the government may have done more harm than good. The largest mines still produced the bulk of wartime domestic metals. Some have argued that government-sponsored stimulus packages contributed to overproduction and ultimately the postwar decline of domestic mining. Others lament the environmental degradation that government incentive programs encouraged by opening up thousands of problematic deposits across the country that might just as well have been left underground.³

With the Mining History Association annual meeting this year near the heart of Minnesota’s Iron Range, it seems appropriate to consider a Midwestern mining engineer’s pragmatic perspective. During World War II Franklin G. Pardee, an official with the Michigan Geological Survey, reiterated Loring’s earlier argument during a Senate subcommittee hearing in 1943. To maximize wartime steel production, he said, iron mines “have had to exert every effort to get the iron ore out, sometimes at the expense of leaving some ore in the ground which would have helped

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larger production.” Abandoning those mines after the war would waste resources and require “great expense” to recover any remaining values after the mines have closed. The nation would be better served, he claimed, by mining and stockpiling all the ore available while the mine is open. He thought that “would be a progressive step in the conservation of our national mineral resources.”⁴

Ironically (no pun intended), Pardee’s testimony helped promote the nation’s first peacetime stockpile legislation in 1946, but iron ore was too abundant in the U.S. to be stockpiled, at least “above ground.” As E.W. Pehrson of the Bureau of Mines argued at the time, to “merely take metal out of a mine and store it above ground” was not stockpiling in the strategic sense. Like most well-trained geologists, as well as internationalists who envisioned a global economy based on reciprocal trade, Pehrson urged America to build its strategic stockpile from foreign ores that were scarce at home but available abroad at bargain prices in peacetime. That idea formed the basis of the nation’s postwar stockpile program.⁵

Ron Limbaugh, MHA President

1. Fred Searles, Jr. to War Production Board, 22 December 1942, as quoted in “Extracts from a Senate subcommittee report on a survey of the nation's critical and strategic minerals and metals program, including the National War Mineral Policy announced by the president,” (1944), reprinted in “Strategic and Critical Minerals and Metals: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Mines & Mining of the Committee on Public Lands,” House of Representatives, 80th Congress, 2nd session, Part 5 Stockpiling, Committee Hearing No. 38 (Washington: G.P.O., 1948), 1468-9, cited hereafter as “Hearings, 1948.”

2. New York Times, 26 April 1921, p. 17; William J. Loring, “The McFadden Bill,” Mining and Scientific Press, 122 (19 Feb 1921), 251-2.

3. See Alfred E. Eckes, The United States and the Global Struggle for Minerals (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, 1979), 112; L. Thomas Galloway and Karen L. Perry, “Mining Regulatory Problems and Fixes,” in Carlos D. Da Rosa and James S. Lyon, Golden Dreams, Poisoned Streams: How Reckless Mining Pollutes America’s Waters, and How We Can Stop It (Wash. D.C.: Minerals Policy Center, 1997), 202-4; Statement of Dusty Horwitt before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Thursday, September 27, 2007, reprinted by Environmental Working Group, online at <http://www.ewg.org/node/22650?t=1206129307>

4. Statement of Franklin G. Pardee, in Exhibit 22: Stockpiles of Strategic Minerals. Selected parts of hearings before subcommittee of Committee on Mines and Mining, US Senate (1943), reprinted in “Hearings, 1948,” 1079-81.

5. E.W. Pehrson, “Stockpiling; Development of Marginal Resources; Conservation and Substitution,” Address before the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, 11 February 1946; ICAF Lecture Series, Report Number: L46-028, online at <http://www.ndu.edu/library/ic1/L46-028.pdf>

Homestake Mine Photo Calendar for '09

The Adams Museum & House is pleased to announce the release of its 2009 calendar of historic photographs. “The Homestake Legacy: Building the Future on the Past” focuses on the 126 year history of the Homestake Mining Company in Lead, SD. Homestake was the oldest, largest and deepest producing gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. The calendar was created by Anne Rogers, museum educator, and Carolyn Weber, director of education for the Homestake-Adams Research and Cultural Center.

The calendar is a tribute to the legacy of the Homestake Mining Company and connects this memory to the Homestake-Adams Research and Cultural Center (HARCC) that is slated to open in 2009 in Deadwood. The HARCC will house four major archival collections: the Homestake Mining Company collection, the Henry J. Frawley legal collection, the Adams Museum collection and the archival records for the Historic Adams House. The photographic images in the calendar honor the Homestake Mine and the people whose hard work and dedication resulted in a community that was greatly enriched by exposure to quality education, as well as cultural and recreational activities.

Calendars are included as a benefit of museum membership, or are available for purchase at the Adams Bros. Bookstore, Adams Treasures Gift Shop, and at www.adamsmuseumandhouse.org. The Adams Museum, Historic Adams House and Homestake-Adams Research and Cultural Center identify, preserve, collect, interpret and promote the history and culture of Deadwood and the surrounding Black Hills for the benefit of members of the Northern Black Hills community, visitors to the area and researchers.

MHA In Your Inbox

Participate in the continuing discussion of all aspects of mining history by joining the MHA's email list! For instructions on how to subscribe, email:

MiningHistoryAssociation-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

To participate, send your message to:

MiningHistoryAssociation@yahoogroups.com

Bylaws of Mining History Association, Inc.

As amended and approved June 12, 2008

ARTICLE I OFFICES

Section 1. The principal office of the Mining History Association, Inc. ("The Association") shall be located at such place as shall be determined by the Council from time to time. Section 2. The Association shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Colorado a registered office, and a registered agent whose office is identical with such registered office, as required by the Colorado Nonprofit Corporation Act. The registered office may be, but need not be, identical with the principal office in the State of Colorado, and the address of the registered office may be changed from time to time by the Council. Section 3. The Association may have such other offices at such places as shall be determined from time to time by the Council.

ARTICLE II SEAL

Section 1. The Council shall provide a suitable seal for the Association which shall be in the charge of the Secretary.

ARTICLE III FISCAL YEAR

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

ARTICLE IV COUNCIL

Section 1. General Powers. The affairs and business of the Association shall be managed by the Council. Section 2. Membership. The Council shall be composed of seven Councilors, the immediate Past President and the Association officers: President, Vice President/President-Elect, Treasurer and Secretary, all members in good standing. Any vacancies in the Council occasioned by reason of death, resignation or any other cause, may be filled by the President until the next regular election. A Councilor elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office during the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office. Section 3. Election and Term.

The Councilors are elected to a three year term. The terms are staggered so approximately one-third of the Council is elected each year. Ballots will be distributed to all dues paying members by paper or electronic ballots by December 31. The ballots will be returned to the Association by January 31 and counted by the Secretary who will inform the President of the official tally. The membership will be informed of the election results in the March newsletter. The term for a Councilor will begin at the first Annual Meeting after their election.

Section 4. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three members, elected for three year terms. One member is elected each year at the same time as the Councilors and the Vice President/President-Elect. The nominating Committee's duty shall be to propose the names of one or more candidates for any vacancy that will occur because of expiration of the term of a Councilor or the death or resignation of a Councilor, and for the Vice President/President-Elect.

Section 5. Standing Rules. To facilitate the day-to-day operations of the Association, the Executive Committee may – from time to time and with the approval of the Council in each case—issue appropriate standing rules and/or policies not inconsistent with these Bylaws or the Association's Articles of Incorporation. Such guidelines and/or policies shall not operate to expand or diminish any of the powers and duties of the Officers or Council set out herein, and shall be timely published to the general membership upon issuance. Section 6. Meetings. An annual meeting of the Association shall be held June each year at the Association's annual conference, except as otherwise provided by the Council. Special meetings of the Council may be called at any time by the President or any five members of the Council upon four weeks' notice to each member of the Council, which notice shall state the object of such special meeting. The notice, by paper or electronic notification will be accompanied by method to confirm receipt and such notices of receipt shall be returned to the President. Section 7. Quorum. At all

meetings of the Council, one-third of the whole Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any and all business. A simple majority of the quorum will be sufficient for action by the Council. Section 8. Committees. The Council may create and the President shall then appoint such special and standing Committees as it may deem advisable. The Council may create an Executive Committee of such number of its own members to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Council. The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President. The Executive Committee shall have full supervision of the work of the Council during the interval between regular meetings of the Council, and shall have the power during such periods to act in all matters except as specifically denied to it by the Council. Section 9. Action by the Councilors Without a Meeting. Any action required to or which may be taken at a meeting of the Council, the Executive Committee of the Council, or other committee of the Council may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing or by electronic notification, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the Councilors, Executive or other committee members, entitled to vote on such action. Such consent shall be effective as of the date of the last signature thereon. Section 10. Resignation. Any Councilor may resign at any time by giving written notice to the President. Such resignation shall take effect on the day specified in such notice.

ARTICLE V OFFICERS

Section 1. Number. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President/President-Elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may, from time to time, be created by the Association at its annual meeting. Except for special interim appointments, newly-elected officers are installed, and commence their term of service, at the annual meeting of the Association. Section 2. Election and Selection.

The President and Vice President shall be chosen from among the members of the Association. The Vice President/President-Elect shall be elected by the members of the Association by paper or electronic ballots distributed to the membership by December 31. The ballots will be returned to the Association by January 31 and counted by the Secretary who will inform the President of the official tally. The membership will be informed of the election results in the March newsletter. The Vice-President/President-Elect will assume the office of the President of the Association after serving one year as Vice-President/President-Elect. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be chosen from among the members of the Association and elected at the annual meeting of the Council. Each will serve renewable two-year terms. Vacancies in any office other than President or Vice President shall be filled by the Council for the balance of the term. The Vice President shall always succeed the President and fulfill the balance of the predecessor's term as well as his or her own term. The office of Vice President, when vacant, shall be filled by recommendation of the nominating committee and election by the members attending the annual meeting. Section 3. Agents and Employees. The Council, with the approval of the annual meeting, may appoint or employ such agents or other employees as they may deem advisable and may prescribe the authority and duties of such agents or employees. Section 4. Resignations and Vacancies. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the President or Vice President in the case of the President. Such resignation shall take effect on the date specified in such notice. Section 5. Salaries. Subject to the provision of the Articles of Incorporation, the salaries of agents and employees of the Association shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Section 6. Duties of the Officers. The duties of the officers shall be such duties as

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Continued: Bylaws of Mining History Association

As amended and approved June 12, 2008

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usually attach to such offices and, shall include, without limitation, the following: **(a) President.** The President shall be the principal officer of the Association, and, subject to the control of the Council, shall in general supervise and control all of the business affairs of the Association. He or she shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Council and Association. He or she may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the Association thereunto authorized by the Council, documents or other instruments which the Council or the Association has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Council, Association in annual meeting, or these By-Laws to some other officer or agent of the Association, or shall be required by law to be otherwise signed or executed. In general, the President shall perform all duties incident to the office of President of the Association and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Council from time to time. **(b) Vice President/President-Elect.** The Vice President/President-Elect shall, in the absence of the President or in the event of his or her death, inability or refusal to act, perform all duties of the President; and, when so acting, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. The Vice President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Council. **(c) Secretary.** The Secretary shall: (a) keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Council and the annual meetings of the Association in one or more books provided for that purpose; (b) see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws or as required by law; (c) be custodian of the Association records and of the Seal of the Association and see that the Seal of the Association under its Seal is duly authorized; (d) keep and maintain current names and addresses of each member of the Association; (e) sign, with the President or Vice President, documents or instruments which require the signature of the Secretary of the Association and which have been authorized by resolution of the Council or vote of the annual meeting of the Association; (f) have general charge of the minute books of the Association; and (g) in general, perform all duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Council. **(d) Treasurer.** The Treasurer shall: (a) have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all funds and securities of the Association; (b) receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the Association from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such monies in the name of the Association in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as shall be selected in accordance with these By-Laws; and (c) in general, perform all of the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Council.

ARTICLE VI DUES

The Council shall regulate the payment of dues and the discipline for nonpayment thereof. The Council may, with justification, grant extensions in or exemptions from the payment of dues. The payment of the annual dues will confirm one's status as a member in good standing of the Association and entitle one to a vote in the annual election of officers, and service as an officer or committee member of the Association.

ARTICLE VII CONTRACTS, CHECKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Contracts. The Council may authorize any officer, agent or employee of the Association to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of the Association, and no officer, agent or employee shall have the power or authority to bind the Association by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable financially for any amount without such authorization,

except in the ordinary course of business and within the ordinary scope of his or her authority. **Section 2. Funds.** All funds of the Association shall be deposited to the credit thereof under such conditions as in such depositories as the Council may designate, and for the purpose of such deposit any person or persons to whom such power is designated may endorse, assign and deposit checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of funds payable to the order of the Association. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money issued by the Association shall be signed by such person or persons as may, from time to time, be designated by the Council.

ARTICLE VIII AMENDMENTS AND GENERAL PROVISION

Section 1. Notices. Whenever any notice is required to be given by these By-Laws, or otherwise for any meeting of the Council or Association, such notice shall be deemed to have been waived by any Councilor or Association member attending such meetings in person, and any meeting of the Council or Association shall be a valid and legal meeting, without any notice thereof, if all of the members of the Council or Association, respectively, shall be present thereat or shall at or after such meeting sign the minutes thereof. All notices required shall, unless otherwise specifically provided herein, be in writing or electronic notification and shall be deemed effective when actually delivered to the physical or electronic address of the designee for such notice respectively. **Section 2. Amendment.** These By-Laws may be amended, altered or repealed, in whole or in part by a majority of all of the members of the Council or of those Association members in attendance at any regular meeting or at any special meeting, provided such notice of such special meeting sets forth the proposed amendment.

ARTICLE IX INDEMNIFICATION OF TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS

Section 1. To the extent permitted or required by the Colorado Nonprofit Corporation Act and any other applicable law, if any Councilor, officer, employee or agent of the Association is made part to or is involved in (for example as a witness) any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, and whether formal or informal, because such person is or was a Councilor, officer, employee or agent of the Association, as the case may be, the Association (i) shall indemnify such person from and against any judgments, penalties, fines (including but not limited to ERISA excise taxes), amounts paid in settlement and reasonable expenses (including but not limited to expenses of investigation and preparation, and fees and disbursements of counsel, accountants or other experts) incurred by such person in such action, suit or proceeding, and (ii) shall advance to such person expenses incurred in such action, suit or proceeding. The term "Councilor" or "officer" shall mean (i) a Councilor or officer of the Association, as the case may be, and (ii) an individual who, while a Councilor or officer of the Association, is or was serving at the Association's request as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee or agent of any corporation, partnership, joint venture trust, other enterprise or employee benefit plan, and (iii) such broader definition as may be provided in the Colorado Nonprofit Corporation Act as in effect from time to time. The foregoing provisions for indemnification and advancement of expenses are not exclusive, and the Association may at its discretion provide for indemnification or advancement of expenses in a resolution of its Council, in a contract or in its Articles of Incorporation. Any repeal or modification in the foregoing provision of this Article for indemnification or advancement of expenses shall not affect adversely any right or protection stated in such provision with respect to any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such repeal or modification.

A Brief History of Block Caving

William Hawes

With the Annual Meeting in the heart of the Iron Range (Hibbing/Chisholm, Minnesota) just over, I feel it appropriate to offer a brief history of the development of Block Caving. This widely used method was mainly developed in the Iron Range, yet there was virtually no mention of this fact.

Block Caving is one of the widely used methods for mining large ore deposits too deep to mine by open pit. It is a method suitable for mining large, relatively weak ore bodies. Most engineers credit the Pewabic Mine (located in the Menominee Range of Michigan) as being the first mine that developed a method of Block Caving. Here a "block" was 200-250 feet long, as wide as the deposit (approx. 200 feet), and about 100-125 feet high, and had drifts and crosscuts driven at its base. The resulting pillars were then blasted at the time of the winter shutdown. During the winter, the ore caved. When the mine reopened in the spring, drifts were spiled through the caved ore on about 25 foot centers to the limits of the caving. A couple sets would be blasted down and drawing the ore would start. (Drawing the ore meant hand mucking into ore cars.) When waste showed, the miners would retreat a couple sets and repeat the process. As we learned at the conference, during these early days, labor costs were so low that labor saving efforts didn't warrant much consideration.

From the method developed at Pewabic, a modification was developed at the Tobin mine, in the same area. Here, raises with chutes were driven up from a network of drifts and crosscuts to the level where the ore block was undercut, as was done at Pewabic. This method saved a lot of hand mucking. (Remember, this was before the day of Jack Findley's invention of the mucking machine, one of which was on display at the museum in Chisholm.) The Pioneer mine, which was visited on Sunday's tour, had yet another modification of block caving, where pear shaped raises were used to initiate caving.

Out west in Utah, the Cornish introduced a small scale caving method they had brought from Cornwall, which used branch raises for collecting the caved ore. This method was refined in the Bingham Canyon area at both the Ohio Copper Company and at Utah Copper, where it was used for early production. (Had Utah Copper not been able to take over Boston Consolidated Copper, they would have been unable to use steam shovels and would have had to rely on block caving.)

Felix McDonald, who developed the caving system at Ohio Copper, went to Arizona as Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company's mine superintendent and developed Inspiration's mine, which claims several firsts in block caving. John McDonald (possibly a brother?) who developed Utah Copper's system was sent by Daniel Jackling to Ray, Arizona to develop that mine, another successful block caving operation. Later, in the mid 1920's, F. W. MacLennan, manager of Miami Copper Company vastly increased the height of the ore block caved, from the 25 to 100 feet as was common, to 250 feet or more.

Still later modifications came where the ground was harder, such as at Climax, Colorado, where a method was developed using short raises to the undercut. These raises dumped muck into a concrete reinforced slusher drift which ran at right angles and immediately above the haulage drift. Later, as diesel powered Load-Haul-Dump (LHD) equipment was developed (around 1970), another modification of block caving was developed using LHDs for pulling muck out of the raises to the undercut.

While this is a really brief narrative of block caving, those who attended the annual conference should remember the important role that the Iron Range played in one of the most important mass mining methods.

Minnesota Iron Range Maps For Sale

New maps of the Iron Range are now available from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. These maps were displayed at Ironworld throughout the MHA conference. For more information, contact Julie A. Oreskovich, DNR Division of Lands and Minerals, 1525 Third Avenue East, Hibbing, MN 55746; phone: 218-231-8466; email: julie.oreskovich@dnr.state.mn.us

Mine Lands and Magnetic Taconite Resources of the Mesabi Range: \$50.00

Central Iron Range Underground Mine Mapping Project: \$30.00

Duluth Complex Mineral Deposits: \$20.00

NEEMARC Preserves Sources For British Coal Mining History, 1550-1985

Stuart Howard

North east England can not be understood outside of an appreciation of its coal mining tradition. Although only a handful of small scale pits now exist, for over four hundred years the region led the world in the scale and advancement of its coal mining industry. It was with good reason that a famous poet declared the north east to be "England's Peru."

The industrial and social impacts that have been made by coal mining have shaped profoundly the nature of industrial development in north east England and have permeated almost every aspect of the region's social and cultural development, from regional dialect to the aesthetic of the regional landscape. Indeed, the region's distinctiveness and heightened sense of identity is constructed from political, institutional and cultural forms and traditions that articulate north east England's long and extraordinary experience of deep mining.

The past twenty years has seen the slow disintegration of the regional coal industry and its associated heavy industrial base. This process represents the most important economic and social discontinuity in the modern history of north east England and presents the region with a raft of new challenges. If north east England is to move on it must not become a prisoner of its past, but the region should not, indeed can not, abandon its historical legacy. In this sense the project of preserving the record of the region's history as a resource for future generations presents as one of the most pressing items on the contemporary cultural agenda.

North East England Mining Archive and Research Centre (NEEMARC) is a partnership between key institutions of

the coal industry, Durham Miners Association (formerly National Union of Mineworkers, Durham Area), North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Durham Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers (Retired Members Group) and the University of Sunderland. We believe the records of the mining institutions noted above are the richest sources about mining in north east England in existence. The aim of NEEMARC is to catalog and preserve these records and make them available to the public.

This archive represents a key source for those researching aspects of the coal industry, the single most important industry of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The importance of the relationship between coal and global economic and social development is not disputed and will continue to stimulate research and scholarship on both the national and international stages. As much contemporary research and literature demonstrates, the significance of north east England to the development of the coal trade and the rise of industrial society, as producer and exporter, will render the NEEMARC collections an asset to national and international scholarship particularly in the fields of history, sociology, economics, politics and industrial relations.

With a physical presence at the University of Sunderland and an active online presence, www.neemarc.com, we can ensure access to local and national historians, interested members of the public, and international interested parties.

NEEMARC is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

International Mining History Congress Planned for Cornwall in 2009

The Eighth International Mining History Congress will be held June 12-15, 2009, in Great Britain. Sessions will be held in Redruth, at the center of the once large and highly influential copper and tin mining industry of Cornwall and West Devon. From here labor and mining expertise was exported to the world, and much of the surviving landscape has recently been accorded UNESCO World Heritage status. This Congress follows on previous meetings, the first of which was held in Australia in 1985, then Germany in 1989, the United States in 1994, Mexico in 1998, Greece in 2000, Japan in 2003, and India in 2007. The Congress is being organized under the auspices of the University of Exeter in Cornwall and the Geevor Mining Museum. For additional information, please visit the conference website:

<http://www.huss.ex.ac.uk/history/imhc/index.php>

Call for Presentations

20th Annual Mining History Association Conference

**June 5-6, 2009
Creede, Colorado**

The program sessions chair Bill Culver invites proposals for individual presentations or complete sessions (including chair) on any topic or aspect of mining history. Sessions normally include three papers of twenty minutes each. There are no temporal or geographic limits. Presentations tied to the Creede mining district are especially welcome. Ed Raines is the program local arrangements chair.

Proposals should include title of presentation, an abstract (not to exceed one page) for each presentation, plus biographical information about each presenter, including mailing/email address. Please note, speakers must register for the conference in order to give their presentations. Please send the written proposals to the program sessions committee chair by November 30, 2007. Submission by email attachment is preferred.

**Bill Culver, Program Sessions Chair
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First Class Mail

Upcoming Events

48th Annual Western History Conference

October 22-25, 2008
Salt Lake City, UT
<http://www.umsl.edu/~wha/>

20th Annual Mining History Conference

June 4-6, 2009
Creede, CO
<http://www.mininghistoryassociation.org>

2009 Vernacular Architecture Forum: "Mining Metropolis: An Island in a Stockmen's Paradise"

June 10-13, 2009
Butte, MT
<http://www.vafweb.org>

8th International Mining History Conference

June 12-15, 2009
Redruth, Cornwall, Great Britain
<http://www.huss.ex.ac.uk/history/imhc/index.php>

10th Cultural Heritage Symposium on Mining, Metallurgy, and Geosciences

September 29-October 2, 2009
Freiberg, Saxony, Germany

The *Mining History News* is published quarterly by the Mining History Association. It is sent to MHA members who also receive the annual *Mining History Journal*. MHA is an organization of individuals interested in the history of mining and metallurgy. Submissions for the newsletter are encouraged and should be sent to Eric Nystrom at the MHA address or by email: eric.nystrom@rit.edu.

Deadlines: March issue: February 15
 June issue: May 15
 September issue: August 15
 December issue: November 15

Change of Address: Please send all address changes to Diane Dudley, Membership Chair, at:

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