

PROGRAM FOR PRESENTATION OF "SENTINELS OF SAFETY"

September 10, 1938

Lunch at 12:30 P.M.

Selections	McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
Invocation	Rev. Bruce K. Blunt
Introduction of Guests	George B. Pryde Chairman
Presentation of "SENTINELS OF SAFETY" Trophy	W. H. Cameron Managing Director National Safety Council
Response	Eugene McAuliffe President The Union Pacific Coal Company
Remarks	Geo. A. Brown Superintendent Superior Mines
Remarks	Sam Dexter Member of Personnel "D" Mine, Superior
Presentation of Bureau of Mines Awards to Mr. Eugene McAuliffe	E. H. Denny District Engineer U. S. Bureau of Mines
Remarks	Norman Damon Director, Safety Activities Automotive Safety Foundation
Remarks	R. R. Knill Safety Engineer The Union Pacific Coal Company
Remarks	I. N. Bayless General Manager The Union Pacific Coal Company
Selections	McAuliffe's Kiltie Band

Photograph in front of Building
A. M. O.
SEP 12 1938

Safety Trophy To Be Presented To Superior D Mine Workers Saturday

The national "Sentinels of Safety" trophy will be presented to employees of The Union Pacific Coal company's Superior D mine at a luncheon that will be held in the Old Timers building at 12:30 p. m. Saturday. W. H. Cameron of Chicago, managing director of the National Safety Council, will present the trophy and make the main after-luncheon address.

The entire program will be broadcast by KQRS, Rock Springs broadcasting station, beginning about 1:30 p. m.

D mine won the national trophy in 1937 for maintaining the best safety record of any bituminous mine in the United States. Its record was 301,051 man-hours worked with no lost-time injuries.

This is the third time that a Union Pacific Coal company mine won the award. In 1933 the Superior B mine won the "Sentinels of Safety" with a record of 187,888 man-hours worked without a lost-time injury, and in 1934 the Superior C mine won it on a record of 225,426 man-hours worked without a lost-time injury. During the next two years the trophy went to mines in West Virginia and Kentucky, to be won again in 1937 by a Wyoming mine.

Norman Damon, director of safety activities of the Automotive Safety Foundation, will be a guest at the luncheon, and will also address the employees. Both Mr. Cameron and Mr. Damon are enroute to Los Angeles to attend the Eleven Western States Safety conference.

(Continued on Page Four)

Safety Trophy

(Continued From Page One)

Others to appear on the program will be Eugene McAuliffe, president; and George B. Pryde, vice president of operations, of The Union Pacific Coal company; E. H. Denny of Denver, engineer of the U. S. bureau of mines; I. N. Bayless, general manager, and R. R. Knill, safety engineer of the coal company; George A. Brown, superintendent of Superior mines, and Sam Dexter of the D mine personnel.

McAuliffe's Kiltie band will furnish musical selections.

Depicts Mother and Child

The "Sentinels of Safety" is a bronze statuette, designed by Begni del Piatta. It depicts a mother and child greeting the father on his "safe" return from his day's work. The mother smiles after anxious waiting and the child reaches expectantly forward to be taken by his father.

The trophy is donated by "The Explosive Engineer," a mining publication at Wilmington, Del., and is awarded annually through the National Safety competition, a yearly safety contest conducted by the U. S. bureau of mines. Rules of the contest specify that a committee comprised of seven men who hold distinctive positions in the mining or quarrying industries shall make the award.

The following mining men made the selection of the Superior D mine for 1937:

Thomas T. Read, Vinton professor of mining, Columbia university; Julian D. Conover, secretary of the American Mining Congress; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council; J. D. Battle, executive secretary of the National Coal Association; A. J. R. Curtis, assistant to the general manager of the Portland Cement association; A. T. Goldbeck, director of the bureau of engineering of the National Crushed Stone association.

The presentation of the 1937 award here Saturday will be the first time that a member of the committee has presented the winner with the trophy, Eugene McAuliffe stated yesterday.

Luncheon Program

Selections, McAuliffe's Kiltie band.

Invocation, Rev. Bruce K. Blunt.

Introduction of guests, George B. Pryde, chairman.

Presentation of "Sentinels of Safety" trophy, W. H. Cameron, managing director National Safety Council.

Response, Eugene McAuliffe, president The Union Pacific Coal company.

Remarks, George A. Brown, superintendent Superior mines.

Remarks, Sam Dexter, member of personnel "D" mine, Superior.

Presentation of Bureau of Mines Awards to Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, E. H. Denny, district engineer U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Remarks, Norman Damon, director, safety activities Automotive Safety Foundation.

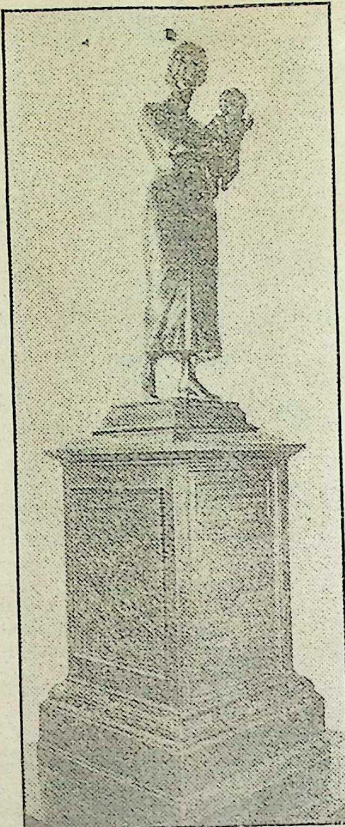
Remarks, R. R. Knill, safety engineer The Union Pacific Coal company.

Remarks, I. N. Bayless, general manager The Union Pacific Coal company.

Selections, McAuliffe's Kiltie band.

Rock Springs Rocket
9-10-38

To Be Presented
U. P. Coal Company



The Sentinels of Safety trophy, shown above, will be presented to The Union Pacific Coal company today for a national record in coal mining safety. The award was won for 1937 by the Superior D mine for its record of no lost time accidents with 301,051 man-hours of exposure. The company will retain possession of the trophy for a year.

U. P. WILL GET MINE SAFETY AWARD TODAY

The Sentinels of Safety trophy, won by Superior D mine of The Union Pacific Coal company in the annual national safety competition conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines, will be presented to the coal company at a luncheon meeting to be held at 12:30 p. m. today in the Old Timers building.

Presentation of the trophy will be made by W. H. Cameron, managing director of the national safety council and a member of the 1937 committee of awards supervising the safety competition. Eugene McAuliffe, president of The Union Pacific Coal company, will receive the trophy.

Superior D mine won the trophy for its record in 1937 of 301,051 man-hours worked without a lost time accident. It will be the third time a mine of the Union Pacific Coal company has received the trophy since 1933.

SENTINELS OF SAFETY TROPHIES PRESENTED



Listed above are the six mines which won top honors in the National Safety Competition, of 1939.

Four of these winners have been presented with Sentinels of Safety trophies in commemoration of their achievement. Presentations of trophies to the remaining two mines will be made in the near future.

This article reports some of the highlights of the Sentinels of Safety presentation ceremonies which have already taken place, and summarizes the plans of the two companies which will hold their presentation ceremonies in the near future.

These celebrations are a high point in the safety year and of themselves are valuable not only in underscoring safety to members of winning operations but also because they call the attention of every mining, quarrying, and construction operation in the country to the value of the principles that make possible the winning of Sentinels of Safety trophies.



Scranton Mine
PICKANDS, MATHER & COMPANY



No. 5 Limestone Mine
T. C. I. & R. R. CO.



Eddy Creek Mine
THE HUDSON COAL COMPANY



Port Inland Quarry
INLAND LIME & STONE CO.



Bates Mine (Iron)
THE M. A. HANNA COMPANY



Winton No. 1 Mine
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL CO.

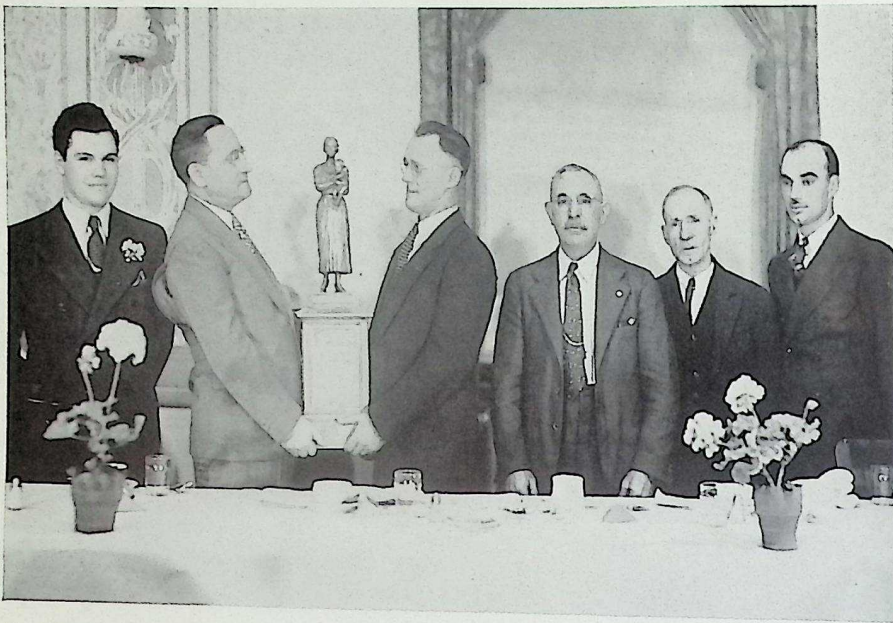
SCRANTON MINE PICKANDS, MATHER & COMPANY

THE FIRST presentation of a Sentinels of Safety trophy this year was made to Scranton Mine, operated by Pickands, Mather and Company, Hibbing, Minnesota, which won top place in the open-pit mines group with a record of 259,823 man-hours worked during the year 1939, without an accident. The presentation of the trophy was made on the night of June 21 at a banquet held at the Sons of Italy hall and was attended by more than 200 employees of Scranton Mine, officials of Pickands, Mather and Company, and their guests.

TROPHY PRESENTED BY J. J. FORBES

J. J. FORBES, supervising engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, presented the Sentinels of Safety trophy to Mike Grecula, who accepted it on behalf of the employees of Scranton Mine. This

presentation by Mr. Forbes was particularly appropriate since he was employed by Pickands, Mather and Company 24 years ago and at that time received his first incentive to engage in safety work. In his presentation speech, Mr. Forbes emphasized the necessity for first-aid instructions to provide a greater interest in safety work and the necessity of not becoming over-confident or careless as a result of the honors won. Mr. Grecula expressed his appreciation of the award and of the honor felt by the miners whom he represented. In their behalf, he thanked the officials of Pickands, Mather and Company for the interest in safety work which they maintained, making it possible for such records as this to be achieved. Telegrams were received from William Rose and J. C. Stennett, safety engineer of the National Safety Council, congratulating the Scranton



J. J. Forbes, supervising engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, presents the Sentinels of Safety trophy for open-pit mines to Mike Grecula, who received it on behalf of his fellow workers. Left to right: Nick Danculovich, J. J. Forbes, Mike Grecula, Joe Verna, George Burns, Rudolf Stiglich.

employees and Pickands, Mather and Company.

Edward Leach, formerly of Hibbing, now residing in Duluth, praised the employees for their feat and expressed his hope that they would continue the good work.

George Martinson, director of safety for Pickands, Mather and Company, a guest for the occasion, stated he knew the caliber of the men employed by the Scranton Mine and their interest in safety. He urged the older employees to encourage the younger men to follow closely in the lessons of safety and urged them not to quit since they had won the honors. "If you should happen to fall down, don't stay down—get up again and carry out the message of safety," stated Mr. Martinson.

George Murphy, employe, told of the efforts the men put forth to acquire the interest in safety work, and Louis Micka, head of the Hibbing Safety Council, said the reason that the trophy was won was due to the cooperation of the company in providing every safety device and the ability of the men to follow instructions and carry out orders.

Superintendent Fearing of the Scranton Mine, said he was both proud of and grateful for the honors that had come to the Scranton Mine—proud because the employees and employers displayed so much interest in safety work, and grateful to the operating company for the interest it has always shown in an active safety program.

L. C. David, general superintendent of the mining department of Pickands, Mather and Company, gave an outline of the significance of the award, and

congratulated the employees of Scranton Mine on their performance.

At this same ceremony, the Joseph A. Holmes safety award was made to the employees of Scranton Mine by F. S. Crawford, district engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. Crawford gave a history of the Holmes award and a list of winners in previous years.

The appreciation of the employees was expressed by Joseph Kiam, an employe of Scranton Mine, who spoke briefly on behalf of his fellow workers. Congratulations were offered by a number of the guests and other officials of Pickands, Mather and Company who were present for the occasion. These

A big feature of the presentation exercises at Scranton Mine was the banquet attended by more than 200 employees.



included M. D. Harbaugh, on behalf of the Lake Superior Ore Association; Herbert from the Cleveland office of Pickands, Mather and Company, who gave congratulations from the "other office" and praised employees for their accomplishment; William Hazleton, in charge of safety for Pickands, Mather and Company, Duluth office; Emerson McNeal, Hercules Powder Company; and Edward Smith, St. Louis County mine inspector.

Entertainment was furnished by the Josephine Butler troupe of specialty tap dancers and singers from Duluth.

A poem was written especially for the events of this day by Thelma M. Brennan, a member of Pickands, Mather and Company's safety department. This poem, which we quote below, appeared on the program card at the celebration, and was much appreciated by all concerned.

"To The Scranton

"The Scranton Mine has at last come through
And received recognition in safety that's due
For working the entire year of '39
Without a day's time lost at the mine
In hours, happiness, or even pay
So the 'Sentinels of Safety' is given this day
As a symbol of honor and a record that's best
In hours and exposure from all the rest
Of the United States pits that are in line
With a contest held by the Bureau of Mines.
We salute you today for a record so fine
And say, 'Keep It Up'—Scranton Mine!"

NO. 5 LIMESTONE MINE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY

FOR the third time since 1936, the Sentinels of Safety trophy for non-metallic mines was presented to Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's No. 5 limestone mine at Muscoda, Alabama, for its winning record of 167,712 man-hours worked during 1939 without an accident. The presentation of the trophy to the employes of the mine was made at a ceremony on the afternoon of August 12 at the mine. Prior to the formal presentation speeches, the employes of the mine, officials of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and their guests congregated at the shaft, exchanged greetings, and enjoyed free cigars and soft drinks provided by the company. Ceremonies were opened by F. R. Birchfield, chief mine inspector, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Ewing Carter, superintendent of Muscoda, congratulated his men on their splendid achievement in winning the Sentinels of Safety trophy for their excellent safety record during 1939. Miners were honored especially on this occasion by a speech from Robert Gregg, president of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Other speeches of congratulation and praise were made by E. M. Ball, general superintendent of all mines and quarries; J. A. Leonard, safety inspector; J. H. Hall, safety inspector; R. H. Bumgardner, manager of the safety and casualty bureau; C. E. Abbott, vice president in charge of raw materials; and E. J. McCrossin, chief of safety and inspection bureau, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Alabama.

The presentation of the Sentinels of Safety trophy was made by R. W. McKee, manager, Hercules Powder Company, Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. McKee reviewed the record of No. 5 limestone mine in past years. He gave a short resumé of the significance of the Sentinels of Safety award and gave his hearty congratulations to the men whose sustained practice of safety had won them this honor.

Frank Cash, district engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, presented certificates awarded by the Joseph A. Holmes Association to the employes at No. 5 limestone mine. Mr. Cash made the principal speech of the occasion, the text of which is as follows:

PRINCIPAL SPEECH BY FRANK E. CASH

THE Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, bearing the name of the first director of the United States Bureau of Mines, and being closely associated with that Federal Bureau, has had, since 1919, for one of its principal functions, recognition of safety accomplishments of various kinds in connection with individuals, groups of individuals, departments, mines, plants, quarries, and industrial companies in the mining, petroleum, and allied industries.

"These awards differ from those of the National Safety Competition, sponsored by THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER and conducted annually by the Bureau of Mines, in that the Safety Competition awards are, in the several groups, strictly on a competitive basis, while the Holmes awards are considered as individual cases of outstanding merit.

"Individual awards may be made for courage or resourcefulness, but mine,

Right: R. W. McKee, Robert Gregg, and E. M. Ball talked things over before the presentation exercises at No. 5 limestone mine.

Below: Frank Cash, district engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, congratulates miners on their safety record.

plant, quarry, or company awards may be made on various bases, such as man-hours of exposure without lost-time accidents, tons produced without fatalities, etc. All of these awards are based on the willingness of the company or individual to submit the experience for consideration.

"In 1934, the ore-mining division of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was awarded a Holmes certificate for operating without a fatality from October 28, 1931, to March 6, 1933, during which period it produced 1,351,877 tons of ore and stone, and for operating without a fatality from March 8, 1933, to February 4, 1934, with a production of 1,311,032 tons of ore and stone.

"In 1939, an award was made to the Dolonah Quarry for operating from January 15, 1937, to February 6, 1939, and continuing, without a lost-time accident, working 458,624 man-hours and producing 1,030,259 tons of stone; and to No. 5 limestone mine for oper-



The Explosives Engineer

October, 1940

ating from April 6, 1935, to February 7, 1939, and continuing without a lost-time accident, with 409,521 man-hours' exposure and producing 517,509 tons of stone.

"The Sentinels of Safety trophy has been awarded three times to No. 5 limestone mine in recent years; in 1939, there were 27 competing mines in the contest won by No. 5 limestone mine.

"At the annual meeting of the Holmes Safety Association, held in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1940, after consideration of submitted experiences, 11 medals and 4 certificates were awarded to individuals for their efforts in saving lives; 126 certificates were issued to mining and petroleum companies, mines, plants, and quarries for good safety records; and 43 certificates were awarded to individuals for long-time employment in mining without an accident to themselves, or for skill in supervising the work of others. Fifteen of these awards came to our district, or the 8 Southeastern states; 9 came to Alabama; 5 of them to the ore-mining division of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

"Congratulations to the ore and stone mining and quarrying division of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

"There is such an occurrence as an unavoidable accident, and there may be occasional "trade-risk" accidents, but they are few and far between. Though the injured person often is partly responsible for his injury, and sometimes entirely responsible, too often the responsibility is placed on the victim.

"I am one of those who believe that accidents in the mining industry can and should be materially reduced. This can be done through scientific "job planning," adequate supervision, thorough training of employes, and the proper coordination of planning, supervision, and training.

"The safety record that this meeting today recognizes certainly establishes the fact that an underground limestone mine can be operated safely.

"Here are nearly 100 men who have worked in and around No. 5 limestone mine since April 5, 1935, more than 5 years, and who have mined approximately 700,000 tons of stone without a lost-time accident. This accomplishment has been nationally recognized by the J. A. Holmes Safety Association through a certificate of honor, which reads as follows:

"For operating without a lost-time

accident from April 6, 1935, to January 31, 1940 (and continuing), employing an average of 91 men and producing 635,179 tons of limestone in 685,912 man-hours of exposure (underground and surface).

"It is gratifying to all concerned that this record is being maintained.

"It is with pleasure and tions that I present to you, ter, superintendent, Muscoda Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, on behalf of the J. A. Holmes Safety Association, this certificate of honor for this outstanding safety achievement."

Top: Robert Gregg, president of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, told his men that he was proud of their achievement.

Bottom: The headframe and limestone plant at the mouth of Muscoda No. 5 ore slope. Sentinels of Safety presentation speeches were made from the ramp at the headframe on the extreme right.



EDDY CREEK MINE HUDSON COAL COMPANY

HUDSON COAL COMPANY's Eddy Creek Mine, which won the Sentinels of Safety trophy for anthracite mines with a record of 626,456 man-hours worked during 1939, with a severity rate of 0.54, will receive its award on October 12. The presentation will be made in a celebration to be held at the Olyphant High-School auditorium. These exercises will be distinguished by the presentation of the trophy to Eddy Creek Mine by Eugene McAuliffe, president of Union Pacific Coal Company. Approximately six hundred certificates of honor will be presented at this time by the U. S. Bureau of Mines to the employes of Eddy Creek Mine. Exercises will begin in the afternoon of October 12 in the auditorium, and will be followed by a dinner that night. Present at the dinner in a joint meeting with trophy winners will be members of Hudson Coal Company's safety key organization, consisting of about sixty mine foremen who have earned distinction for outstanding safety records at their operations, and whose organization has gained wide recognition for the excellent safety principles for which it stands.

Present, also, for this occasion will be members of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, officials of the Pennsylvania State Department of Mines, officials of

Hudson Coal Company, and their guests.

The Olyphant Shaft Mine (part of the Eddy Creek Colliery) was opened before the Civil War in 1860 and has been worked continuously since that time. Coal is worked from seven beds, which vary in thickness from three to nine ft. Employed in the mine today are 110 miners, 227 miners' laborers, 113 inside company men, 12 outside company men, and 11 officials—a total of 473 in all. The daily production is 500 mine cars of coal and 75 cars of rock—aggregating about 1,300 market tons of coal.



Top: These three men have a lot to do with making safety work at Eddy Creek Mine. Left to right: J. M. Reid, superintendent; Leo Healey, assistant superintendent; and E. B. Charlton, mine foreman. In back of them is the head-frame at Olyphant shaft.

Middle: The ultimate application of safety depends in great part on the efforts of the section foremen. These section foremen and Superintendent E. B. Charlton helped win the Sentinels of Safety trophy for Olyphant shaft. Left to right, back row: James Callaghan, E. B. Charlton, Jackson McKinley, Patrick Beatty, Russel Owens. Front row: William Richards, Vincent Crowley, Andrew Schultz, William Simpson, and Frank Nealon.



Bottom: Here are some of the 475 men at Olyphant shaft mine who completed 1939 without a lost-time accident.

PORT INLAND QUARRY INLAND LIME & STONE COMPANY

THE presentation of the Sentinels of Safety trophy for quarries has not yet been made to Inland Lime and Stone Company, Manistique, Michigan, which won top place in its group in the National Safety Competition of 1939 with a record of 458,892 man-hours worked without an accident. However, plans are being made for this event at the close of the operating season, and it will probably take place sometime during the month of December.

Inland Lime and Stone Company commemorated the winning of this trophy by the publication of an eight-page booklet, which gives the facts surrounding the operation during 1939 that culminated in the winning of this trophy. This booklet includes pictures of employees, an aerial view of its crushing plant, and a list of officials and employees. The booklet was bound in a handsome blue cover and entitled "Inland Safety Award—1939." A copy was presented to each employee, whose name was engraved in gold lettering on the cover.

A few remarkable statistics about the safety record of Inland Lime and Stone Company are presented in this booklet. During the past nine years, a total of 83 months, or about 77% of all months

worked, have been operated without a lost-time injury. One, or more, disabling injuries occurred in each of the other 25 months. The number of man-hours completed during months in which there were no lost-time accidents is 2,594,926. A total of 3,381,147 man-hours has been operated, and the accident-frequency rate for this period is 10.944 per million man-hours and the severity rate is 7.251 per thousand man-hours for the same period.

Operations were carried on at Port

Inland from September 8, January 1, 1940, without a lost-time injury, and a total of 934,866 man-hours was worked during this period. Mr. W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, states that this is one of the most outstanding safety records in industry.

Top: Inland Lime and Stone Company has not had a lost-time accident since September 8, 1937. This record has won them the Sentinels of Safety trophy in the quarry group for two successive years. These men are members of the quarry operating force.

Bottom: From this crushing and screening plant at Port Inland, eight miles from the quarry, Inland Lime and Stone Company ships crushed stone across Lake Michigan.



BATES MINE THE M. A. HANNA COMPANY

THE Sentinels of Safety trophy for metal mines was presented to Bates Mine on July 30 by F. S. Crawford, district engineer of the Bureau of Mines, Duluth, Minnesota. Presentation was made at one of the regular safety meetings held at the mine.

to o. Figures for the last three years, of which Bates Mine may be justly proud, are quoted below:

Besides the award of the Sentinels of Safety trophy, during the past three years Bates Mine has earned two Joseph A. Holmes certificates of honor.

Quayle, superintendent; F. E. Keese, mining captain; and Walter Vassar, mechanic.

BATES MINE OPENED IN 1915

THE Bates Mine is located on the western end of the Menominee Iron Range of the Lake Superior district. It is two miles from Iron River in Iron County, Michigan.

The mine was first opened in 1910 and after considerable exploration and development work, first shipped ore in 1915. It has been a consistent shipper, and up to 1940 has shipped a total of 2,893,258 tons. It has been operated by the Hanna Iron Ore Company, a subsidiary of National Steel Corporation, since January 1, 1924. During 1939 the number of employes averaged one hundred men, which is approximately the average number employed during the life of the mine.

Ore is mined from several ore bodies by the sub-level stoping method. These ore bodies stand nearly vertical and usually have black slate in both the foot and hanging walls. Because of the heavy surface overburden, which is in places 180 ft. deep and saturated with water, no stopes are caved from surface. The mine has reached a depth of 1,650 ft., from which depth all ore is now being hoisted. Main levels are spaced 250 ft. apart. The first sub-level is driven in the ore 35 ft. above the main level. The interval between sub-levels is then cut to 27 ft. and the difference made up in the back pillar.

This type of mining and the nature of the ore bodies in this mine have made every employe safety-conscious. Regular monthly safety meetings of all employes are held in the change house and at these meetings safety and efficiency are thoroughly and freely discussed. All safety methods or devices suggested by an employe or an outsider are given a trial, and once a device has been adopted the employes are diligent in its application. Well-trained crews for mine-rescue work are maintained, and regular training is carried on at regular intervals throughout the year. All employes have had first-aid training.

Year	Average Number Employes	Total Hours Worked	Number Injured	Total Shifts Lost	Accident Frequency	Accident Severity
1937	119	251,384	3	99	11.9	0.3
1938	101	163,616	1	148	6.1	0.9
1939	99	187,256	0	0	0	0
Totals		602,256	4	247	6.6	0.4

Bates Mine celebrated exceptional progress in safety since, with the completion of the year 1939, its accident frequency had been reduced from 11.9 to o and its accident severity from 0.3

Safety and mine-rescue training is under the direction of P. A. Carmichael, safety director of The M. A. Hanna Company; and all work at the mine is under the supervision of S. E.

Here are some of the employes of Bates Mine who were presented with the Sentinels of Safety trophy for metal mines by F. S. Crawford, district engineer of the Bureau of Mines.



WINTON NO. 1 MINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

THE MEN of Winton No. 1 Mine were guests at a dinner in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, Wyoming, at 2 p. m., Saturday, September 7, when they were presented with the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy with which all our readers are familiar. This is the fifth time that this magnificent trophy has been won by a mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company in the National Safety Competition, a nation-wide contest among bituminous-coal mines for outstanding records in safety. The presentation was made by Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., vice president and general manager of The Hudson Coal Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. One of the mines under his jurisdiction won the trophy in the anthracite-coal mining division in this same competition.

Celebration Broadcast Over Radio

The stirring strains of bagpipes ushered in the day's activities, and everyone was in a jovial mood. Rev. Albin Gnidovec delivered the invocation, after which everyone sat down to a splendid dinner.

Following the dinner, the program of speeches was broadcast over radio station KVRB, Rock Springs, Mr. George B. Pryde acting as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Pryde's opening remarks were as follows:

"Fellow employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and guests:

"I am sure you are all very happy to be here today to participate in the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the safety award to No. 1 Mine, Winton, which won the trophy last year. Someone said this morning that this had become an annual habit with The Union Pacific Coal Company. We hope we will continue this habit, and that this lady and child, to whom we have become greatly attached, will stay with us.

"It may interest you to know the years that the safety trophy has been won by Superior. For the year 1933 Superior "B" Mine won, with 187,888 man-hours worked without a lost-time injury; in 1934 Superior "C" Mine won, with 225,426 man-hours; in 1937 "D" Mine won, with 301,051 man-hours; and in 1938 "B" Mine won again with 243,094 man-hours. Now, in 1939, Winton No. 1 Mine wins with 277,139 man-hours worked without a lost-time injury.

"Winton has been doing an especially good job. Going back to 1935, we had 18 injuries at Winton, with 33,590

man-hours per injury; in 1936, 6 injuries and 103,900 man-hours per injury; in 1937, 3 injuries and 204,017 man-hours per injury; in 1938, 4 injuries and 141,174 man-hours per injury; and in 1939 only 2 injuries and 289,272 man-hours per injury in both mines there. That is an especially good record.

Chief Inspector Congratulates Winners

"Now we have a rather large program and we are going to move along with that. We have with us today a man who is vitally interested in safety. The very nature of his work makes him interested in safety work, and he is particularly interested in cutting down accidents, looking after the safety of men working in coal mines. I am going to call upon Mr. James Sampson, chief coal-mine inspector for the State of Wyoming."

Mr. Sampson responded as follows:

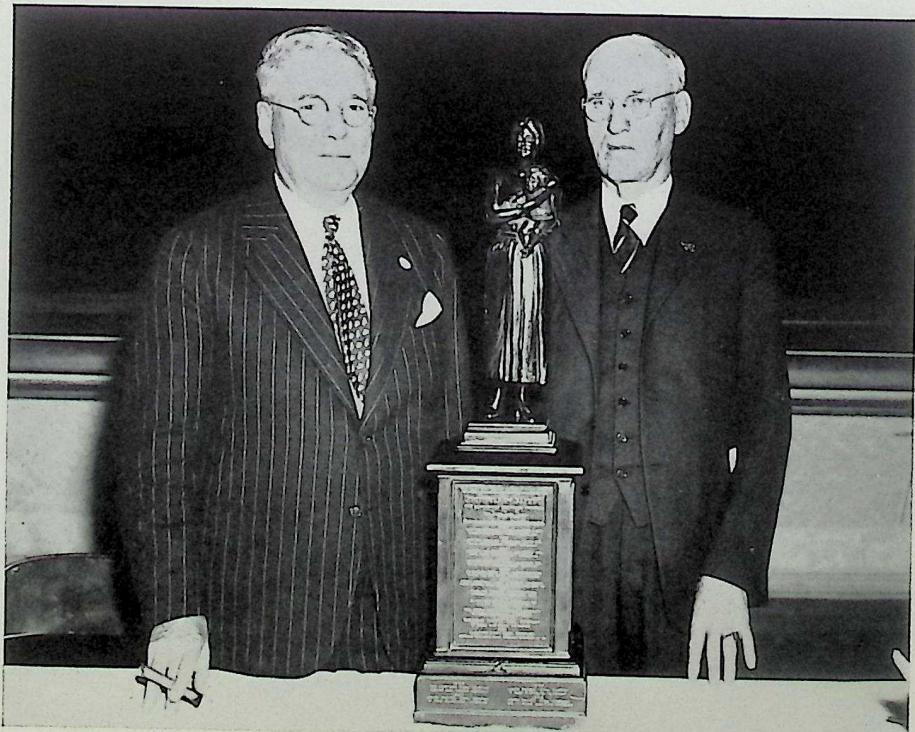
"Mr. Chairman, guests of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and winners of the award:

"I give you my best wishes and sincere congratulations on your wonder-

ful achievement. Each and all of us, I am sure, must feel an honest pride in having won this trophy, and more especially so in the thought that over one hundred other mines were in direct competition with you. Coal mining is a hazardous occupation, and you know that it requires constant and diligent care to avoid the pitfalls to be found in all mines. Hardly a day goes by without our reading of a mine's claiming a victim. But by this accomplishment you point very plainly to the fact that accidents are avoidable.

"It will be of interest to everyone present to know that there were 146 men killed in the coal mines of the United States during July, 1940. The production of coal during this month amounted to 40,499,000 short tons, with a fatality rate of 3.60 per million short tons mined. It may also interest you to know that, from January to July, 875 men were killed, the fatality rate being 2.92. Seventeen of this number were killed in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, and I am very sorry to say that the State of Wyoming, in the same period of time, contributed five of this number. Forgetfulness, disobedience to orders, and violation of rules laid down by the various coal companies throughout the state were in most part responsible for this record. That the winners of this award were neither forgetful nor careless goes without saying. To the mine superintendent

Cadwallader Evans, Jr., vice president and general manager of Hudson Coal Company, presented the Sentinels of Safety trophy for bituminous coal mines to Eugene McAuliffe, president of The Union Pacific Coal Company. The exercises which took place on this occasion were outstanding, particularly because this was the fifth time a Union Pacific mine had won the trophy.





The skirl of bagpipes of McAuliffe's Kiltie Band marked the beginning of activities at the Sentinels of Safety trophy presentation at Rock Springs.

ent, to the mine foremen and assistants, I offer my best wishes for the continuance of the work. To Mr. McAuliffe, president of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and father of the safety movement in our state, and to his staff of competent mining men, my heartiest and sincere congratulations for what they have accomplished."

No Injuries for 21 Months

Mr. Pryde then called on Mr. R. R. Knill, safety engineer of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who works day in and day out to get results in the safety work. Mr. Knill spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, guests, and may I say, honored guests, men of Winton No. 1 Mine:

"It always makes a man feel good to finish a job and know that it is well done. It also makes him feel better to know that, in doing the job well, he has done it better than others who have tried to do the same thing. This is the task which the men of Winton No. 1 Mine performed in competition with 101 other mines, having worked the entire year of 1939 without a lost-time injury, thereby winning the Sentinels of Safety trophy for bituminous-coal mines during the year 1939. However, Winton No. 1 Mine's safety record dates back to more than one year, because this mine has a record of twenty-one months without a disabling injury—from October 28, 1938, to July 29, 1940.

"I wish to add my congratulations, not only to Mr. Hicks and Mr. Wilkes, but to every man who worked in No. 1 Mine, Winton, during the year 1939."

History of the Competition

Mr. Pryde called upon Theodore Marvin, editor of THE EXPLOSIVES

ENGINEER, through whose generosity this trophy is made available.

"Mr. Chairman and guests of the Union Pacific," said Mr. Marvin, "it is a great pleasure to come back here, especially on this occasion, which makes your fifth victory in winning our lady and the little child. I am very happy to extend to Winton No. 1 Mine our very, very sincere best wishes and congratulations to you for this outstanding victory.

"You, here, have set a high standard. I remember in the initial years of this competition we wondered if a mine would ever go through a year without a lost-time accident. Many would wager great fortunes that that could not be accomplished, and yet you, along with a few other mines, have proved that it can be done.

"Just for the record, although I know you all have the facts, this competition for the trophy was started in 1925. When it started, something like two hundred mines were entered in the competition, while today the list is growing close to four hundred. In 1925 the record showed the average of the mining accidents of those in the competition to be about 100 accidents per million man-hours worked. In 1939, your year of victory, that had been reduced to an average of 36 accidents. In the bituminous-coal-mining division of this competition, the average of the lost-time accidents in the mines in the competition was just half the average of the accidents in the mines outside the competition. I want to stress that, because your mine has been entered in the competition and you have been competing. You have been just twice as safe as the average of the mines which have not been in competition, a fact which certainly indicates the value of

trying by hard work to improve safety.

"Not content with that, you men of Winton No. 1 have not just accepted that average, you have wiped accidents out. In so doing, you are at the top, at the pinnacle, of safety. You have set the standard. You send inspiration out throughout the whole mining world, like radio beams, to other men. You men here stand, at the present time, in the bituminous-coal-mining industry, as the greatest single force for safety. Your record stands over all this whole broad country of ours as the most important factor in encouraging other bituminous-coal miners to work safely. *Your record has brought, and is bringing home each night, in other towns, in other mines, more men safely to their families than would have come home safely without this record which you have set.* You have been, and are, in the industry's eye, in the public's eye, regardless of the fact that you are not out here in Rock Springs by yourselves—you are there, you cannot escape it. The public knows of what you have done. To you go the laurels, but I also add you have the responsibility of keeping high the flag which you have set. Others need your example; may you always be successful. And again my congratulations to you."

Trophy Presented by Mr. Evans

Mr. Pryde announced the presentation of the trophy, saying:

"And now the presentation of the trophy: The one who will make the presentation address has also come a long distance, and we thank him very much for that. He is also interested in safety, doing a good job on his own properties, and is really interested in the safety of his employees. He is not a stranger here; he has been here before, and is familiar with our properties. I am going to call upon Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., vice president and general manager of the Hudson Coal Company, to make the presentation address. Mr. Evans."

Mr. Evans replied as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Pryde, and gentlemen. I have come a long way to make this talk. I regard it as a great honor to have been invited. Mr. Pryde has referred to my having been here before. I was here about ten years ago, and had a very enjoyable time, and I assure you I learned a lot of things which were afterwards of benefit to me and my company.

"Something has been said about its being a long trip out here, and it is, but it is a trip I was very glad to make, because it gives me an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with Mr. Pryde, with Mr. McAuliffe, and with you men.

Inspiration of the Competition

"The competition for the *Sentinels of Safety* is, of course, well known to you people, because you have been in it for at least ten years, probably longer, but I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the people who originated the idea, and who are represented by Mr. Marvin, who has just spoken to you. He edits an extremely interesting magazine called *THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER*. His organization is the sponsor of the idea of the *Sentinels of Safety* trophy. They provided the original trophy, which you see here, and each year they provide reproductions of it, which are given to the various mines and quarries that win the contest. It is an excellent idea for increasing interest in safety, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to add my congratulations to Mr. Marvin and the company which he represents for its foresight in sponsoring the competition, and for the interest and enthusiasm of furthering it.

"I do not know how widely *THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER* circulates out here, but if you are fortunate enough to see the July issue, you will find in it a full account of the whole scheme, with the record of much interest.

"Mr. Marvin has cited some figures to show what that progress has been, but if you look at them closely, you will note the progress is larger in the prevention of slight injuries, as shown by the fact that the severity rates have been reduced a little, but not as much as the frequency rates. The anthracite group has the highest rate, and so should make the greatest reduction. Don't misunderstand me by citing those figures that the anthracite group has made more progress than the others have, because I do not believe that is true. It simply means that our starting record was worse, and we have further to go.

"The unfortunate thing is that accidents still occur, and in recent years those that do occur have required more time for recovery of the men than in the earlier years. *THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER*, in commenting on this, says, and I quote from it, 'in any event the mining company must consider its severity rate as well as its frequency rate in order to obtain a full picture of the effectiveness of its accident-prevention program,' and with that statement I heartily agree. And I quote it to you because all you who are thinking about the future will have to bear in mind the question of the severity as well as the frequency.

"*THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER* is doing an excellent job in calling attention to these facts and sponsoring the competition. It certainly makes all of us en-

gaged in the mining industry more conscious of accident prevention and its value, and it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the officers of this company for introducing this contest and carrying it on, and express the hope that it will continue, and better records be made. And I am sure that better records will be made, as they have been during all the years the competition has been going on.

Safety Program Explained

"Now as to our safety program. I think you will want to compare ours with yours, and, in essence, there is not

very much difference between. We do some things differently than you do, but all the essential things you we try to do. For instance, we may practice of awarding a safety flag. Each quarter we present a flag to that mine which has made the best record during the preceding three months. We have awarded it forty-one times in all, and seven of those times it has been won by the Olyphant shaft.

"We use other methods of stimulating safety. One is the organization which we call safety key men, which holds dinners annually, and which is working throughout the year. Fortu-

Top: In the Old Timers' Building, traditional meeting place of Union Pacific men, the occasion was celebrated by a banquet.

Bottom: Union Pacific men talk things over outside the Old Timers' Building after the ceremonies. In the foreground, left to right, are R. R. Knill, safety engineer; I. N. Bayless, general manager; and V. O. Murray, general superintendent.



Mr. McAuliffe is going to present the Sentinels of Safety trophy, and going to take that opportunity to have an annual dinner of the safety key men. Membership in this is strictly limited, and if you are in it, you are given a decorative key, which every man takes pride in wearing.

"We have mine-rescue crews trained in the use of the oxygen helmet. Fortunately we have not found it necessary to use them for a good many years, but we keep them in training because we never know when a fire may occur and we may need these men. Then, of course, we have first-aid teams at all of our collieries. Each colliery carries on a first-aid meet at which all of the teams at that colliery compete. Then, in the fall, the championship team from each colliery meets those from the other collieries in a company first-aid meet, the next one to be held in Scranton within a few days. At that meet the three best teams we have will be selected to represent The Hudson Coal Company in the competition which the Pennsylvania Department of Mines conducts for the whole of the anthracite region.

"In addition to these things, we try to stimulate the interest of our men. For instance, we use posters, putting them up regularly, not only on bulletin boards on the surface, but each section foreman has a bulletin board at his headquarters in the mine, and he puts up all bulletins there. They attract more attention there than on the big bulletin boards outside.

"Then we have another little scheme which is exclusive with us, as far as I know. We award what we call 'Safe Worker Buttons' to each man in the sections in which there has been no lost-time injury during the preceding three months. We encourage everyone to wear them. For instance, in the last quarter we gave out 3,200 of these buttons among a total of 7,300 employees. That means that half of the men in our mines worked in sections in which there were no lost-time injuries.

Accident Prevention a Human Problem

"Safety is affected adversely by difficult physical conditions, but safety cannot possibly be accomplished, even under the most ideal physical conditions, unless all of the men devise and execute ways of preventing accidents. You men know that as well as I do, and your record shows that you appreciate it. But it is not known all over the United States, and in all other mines, and therefore I feel justified in saying it because of this radio that stands in front of me.

"Accident prevention is a human problem, and it can be accomplished only by a group of people who are thoroughly conscious of the fact that

it is a human problem, and that it involves not only questions of the number of props, use of safety lamps, the use of goggles and such things, but in addition it involves the use of the brains of the men who are exposed to possible injury. And that means men like you and me, and all those in this room. It involves also the use of the hearts of all of us, so that each one thinks always of the safety of others, and is guarding his actions so that anything he may do cannot possibly result in injury to himself or anyone else. That is the essence of the whole safety movement.

"The United States Bureau of Mines is represented here today by Mr. Denny, who will speak to you later, and I want to extend our thanks to the Bureau through him, Mr. Denny, for the many services which they have rendered to us in eastern Pennsylvania, and to you in Wyoming, and to all of the other mining regions of the United States. The Bureau forms a clearing house and performs a service of tremendous value to all the mining interests in the United States, not the least of these services being their success in handling the detailed reports on which the award of this trophy is made. Every accident in every mine competing for this is reported to the Bureau and carefully tabulated, and on the basis of this tabulation, these awards are made. We recognize that the Bureau is absolutely impartial in the handling of these figures, as it is in every other matter that comes under its jurisdiction, and we are content, therefore, to accept its verdict as to who the winner is.

"Needless to say, it gives me a great

deal of pleasure to participate in this presentation, and, on behalf of THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER, I want now to formally present this trophy to you, Mr. McAuliffe, for the men of your organization."

Mr. McAuliffe Accepts Trophy for Winton No. 1 Mine

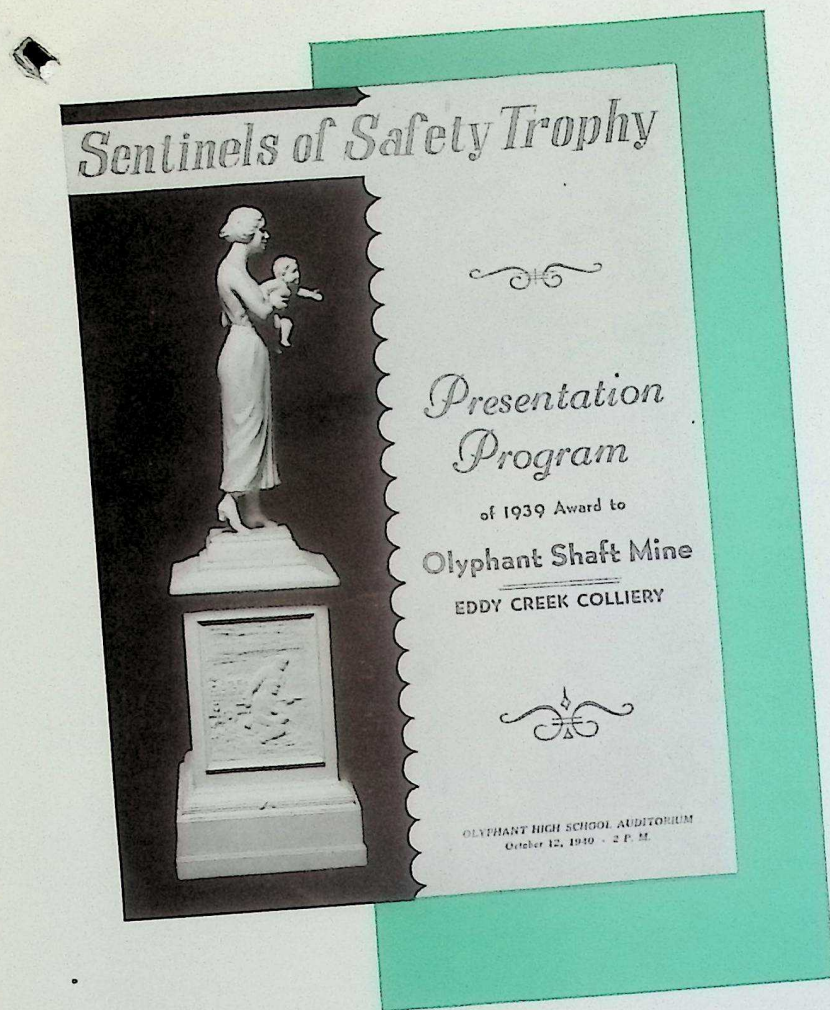
Mr. McAuliffe accepted the trophy with the following words:

"In accepting the trophy from Mr. Evans, I feel a great measure of humility. We have been successful beyond our early hopes. I have told you repeatedly that in the first ten years of my connection with the property we made no progress whatever toward accident reduction. At the end of that time we were running about fifteen thousand hours of exposure per accident, and I very nearly despaired. Ruth of biblical fame you will recall waited seven years for a husband; I spent ten years without seeing much safety improvement! And then it started, and when it did come it came with a rush. Last year the property went up to 124,369 man-hours of exposure to the lost-time accident.

"In accepting this trophy, I am accepting it for the men of Winton, and not for myself, or for The Union Pacific Coal Company. For the men, most of all, who take the chances, and next to them, for the local staff who worked with them and tried to encourage them and inspire them to a greater measure of safety."

Here at the drift mouth at Winton No. 1 mine are some of the men whose safety record was 100% during 1939.





An impressive program was prepared for the presentation exercises of the Sentinels of Safety to Olyphant Shaft Mine, winner in the anthracite group of the National Safety Competition.

SAFETY TRIUMPHS AGAIN

With tributes from Eugene McAuliffe, Hudson Coal Company's safest miners receive trophy presentation honors

IT IS out of sincere cooperation and a spirit of working together that betterment in safety will come, and you must have much of that on Hudson Coal Company properties or you would not be here today." Thus, did Eugene McAuliffe, president of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming, keynote the auspicious presentation of the Sentinels of Safety trophy to Olyphant Shaft Mine, Eddy Creek Colliery, Hudson Coal Company, on October 12. Gathered together in Olyphant's high school auditorium were miner members and executives of the winning mine, representatives of the town government and civic groups, and many state and United States organization officials.

The presentation marked the second winning of the National Safety Competition by a Hudson Coal Company mine. It also marked the second part of an outstanding cooperative presentation arrangement between Cadwal-

ader Evans, Jr., vice president and general manager of Hudson, and Mr. McAuliffe of Union Pacific, Mr. Evans having journeyed to Rock Springs the previous month to award the bituminous trophy to one of Mr. McAuliffe's mines.

The presentation exercises commenced at two o'clock with John M. Reid, superintendent of Olyphant presiding. Following Monsignor W. P. Kealy's invocation, Mr. Reid stated that he wasn't surprised to find that Olyphant had won this outstanding safety honor. This mine, he said, had made a habit of safety, having won the company's safety flag seven times, in itself an outstanding achievement for

each flag symbolized company leadership for a three-months' period. Also, the mine has sixty-five Safety Key Men within its foreman ranks, and to be a key man at Hudson means that a sectional foreman, for instance, must keep his place clear of lost-time accidents for twelve months with a minimum shift count of 50,000 man-hours.

Such safety consciousness, Mr. Reid explained, made it possible for Olyphant Shaft Mine to go 626,456 man-hours of work without a fatality and only 27 disabling injuries resulting in 337 days of disability. Although the mine was not free of accidents, its accident-severity rate was lower than that of any other mine in the anthracite

group, and thus it was the winner in its class.

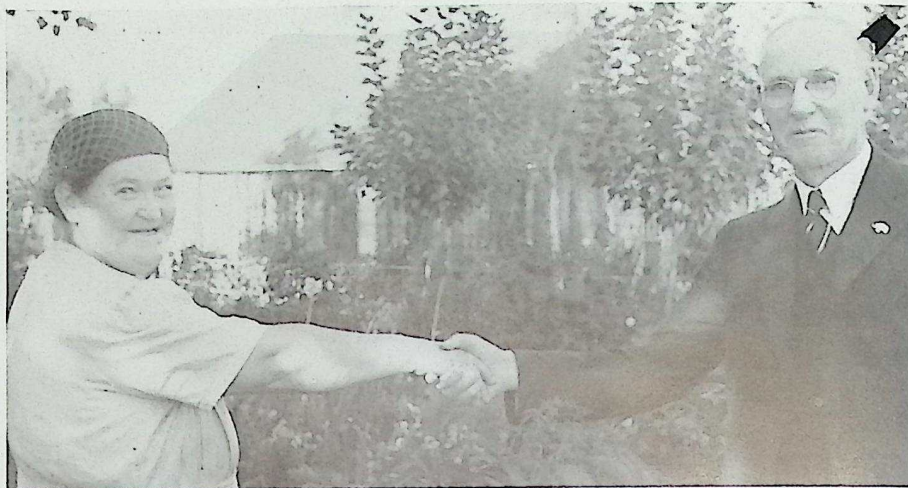
SYMBOL OF LIVES SAVED

CONTINUED Mr. Reid: "The Sentinels of Safety trophy is a symbol of lives saved and injuries prevented, and winning the trophy is an achievement for which you may indeed feel proud. The fact that you have won indicates that you men in Olyphant Shaft realize the importance of going about your daily work in a safe manner. It shows that you have given thought not only to your own safety but to the safety of your fellow workmen as well."

E. C. Weichel, assistant general manager of Hudson Coal Company, complimented the employes and assured them that the award brought honor to Hudson Coal Company as well as to the mine and to the men individually. He continued with:

"There are entered in this competition many mines in the anthracite region. Some are large and some are small, and since Olyphant Shaft is a large operation, yours is, to my way of thinking, a particularly fine achievement, as it is much more difficult to attain an outstanding record where there are a large number of employes.

"I feel that your winning this Sentinels of Safety trophy will be an inspiration to the other collieries on our property. I feel that you have shown to the



The Chinese say one picture is worth a thousand words. Here, as he congratulates the winner in an employe garden contest, is a pictorial reason why Mr. McAuliffe is held in such high esteem by Union Pacific men and women.

men of Lackawanna Valley that you can work safely as well as perform your daily duties, and the safety record which is now yours has been attained because each of you has developed a safety consciousness and has allowed it to govern you throughout your working day.

"On behalf of the Hudson Coal Company, I want to congratulate you—and again say 'Thank You!' for this record of which we are all proud."

S. H. Ash, district engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, said that he had come in behalf of the Bureau to

thank the men for their achievement. He stressed the fact that at Olyphant in a five-months' period, only one-half day had been lost; whereas the average in the industry is fourteen days lost. In closing, Mr. Ash said: "Saving life is comparable to creating life."

W. H. Metzger, company safety engineer, made an enthusiastic appeal to the men for a continuance of their safety record, which he termed "the greatest honor in industry." He said that the announcement of the anthracite group's award was not a surprise to him because he realized that the Oly-

John M. Reid, colliery superintendent, was chairman of the meeting. Seated, left to right, are: E. B. Charlton, E. G. Weichel, S. H. Ash, Joseph J. Walsh, L. M. Evans, Theodore Marvin, Eugene McAuliffe, Cadwallader Evans, Rev. E. A. Bellas, Monsignor W. P. Kealy, Stanley Slominski, and Robert W. Hucke.





Cadwallader Evans, Jr. and Eugene McAuliffe, representing winners in the anthracite and bituminous groups, respectively, appear happy about it all at the afternoon exercises at Olyphant.

phant Mine had always been outstanding.

EXTEND THE SAFETY SPIRIT

STATE MINE INSPECTOR L. M. EVANS then addressed the audience. He thanked the men and officials of Hudson Coal Company for their efforts to make the mines of Pennsylvania safe places in which to work. He said that this award was a matter of public interest. People wanted to know why Olyphant Mine could make the record while others, equally safe, could not. He expressed the hope that the safety spirit would be extended throughout the district.

Cadwallader Evans, vice president and general manager of Hudson Coal Company, then introduced the principal speaker of the day—Eugene A. McAuliffe, president of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who had come from Wyoming for the presentation. In introducing Mr. McAuliffe, Mr. Evans related the story of the origin of the National Safety Competition and its results through the years. He recounted the record of the Winton No. 1 Mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company and expressed his pleasure at having officially awarded the trophy to Winton in September for its 1939 victory in the bituminous-coal-mining group of the competition.

At the conclusion of his talk, which appears on pages 370 to 372 of this issue, Mr. McAuliffe presented the Sentinels of Safety trophy to Mine Foreman

E. B. Charlton, in behalf of the United States Bureau of Mines and THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER.

In accepting the trophy, Mr. Charlton said that he was very proud of the record of his men and hoped that they would continue to do all in their power to further the safety movement so that his mine would win again and again.

After the trophy presentation, Leo Healey, assistant superintendent,

handed certificates of honor for the men to Mr. Charlton and to the following sectional foremen: Vincent D. Crowley, Olyphant Shaft Mine, Eddy Creek Colliery, whose section operated from June 7, 1931, to May 1, 1934, a total of 523 working days or 281,273 man-hours, without a lost-time injury; Charles E. Morris, Miles Slope Mine, Olyphant Colliery, where his section record was 738 working days or 288,302 man-hours, without a lost-time injury, from April 7, 1936 to October 24, 1939; and Frank P. Loftus, Grassy Island Mine, Olyphant Colliery, whose section operated from March 17, 1937 to June 17, 1940, a total of 693 working days or 189,539 man-hours without a lost-time injury.

"YOUR TROPHY—NOT OURS"

MR. HEALEY spoke to the miners as a group and expressed appreciation for their efforts. With the words "This is your trophy—not ours," he encouraged the men to duplicate their victory in 1940.

The program was interspersed with songs by the exceptionally capable Miners' Double Quartet, accompanied by Parette's Orchestra. One of the songs was "Beneath the Surface," which the group uses to identify Hudson Coal Company. It appears on page 369.

Another outstanding feature of the ceremony was the singing by little Ann Crowley, daughter of Sectional Foreman Crowley, of "I Am an American" and the program closing song "God Bless America."

The Miners' Double Quartet, consisting of (left to right) George Robinson, George Stefanik, Carl Robinson, Stephen Petrillak, Edward Mackrell, Robert North, Joseph Huray, and Clement Mackrell, added harmony to the celebration.





Left: Cover of the program which was distributed at the annual dinner for the Safety Key Men.

Hudson Coal Company, was toastmaster. Following dinner, he introduced Joseph J. Walsh, of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, who complimented the men on their achievement.

Mr. Walsh spoke of the coal fields of Pennsylvania and, in stressing the enormity of the fields, said that the coal in that area could span the equator. He compared Olyphant's record with the total severity rate of fourteen United States government departments and showed Olyphant's rate as 0.51 against 0.94 for the government departments.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MCAULIFFE

EUGENE MCAULIFFE, president of The Union Pacific Coal Company, was the honored guest of the evening; unique programs carried the following message of welcome to him:

"We welcome you, Mr. McAuliffe, as our guest on this occasion.

"We honor you because of your outstanding leadership in the coal industry and want to congratulate you on your many achievements. Your interest in safety has been responsible for

Little Ann Crowley, daughter of Sectional Foreman Crowley, who sang at the exercises, was cited by Mr. McAuliffe as a living example of the meaning of the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy.

With this closing song, which the audience joined in singing, the cause of accident prevention was rededicated with a sincerity seldom encountered in safety annals. And so, with the benediction of the Reverend Robert Huckle, of Olyphant Presbyterian Church, the miners of Hudson's Olyphant—with nationality roots in dozens of foreign lands—had paid to them the esteem and honor which their victory in saving lives and protecting their families had won for them.

Part II KEY MEN OF HUDSON

FOLLOWING the presentation of the Sentinels of Safety trophy in the afternoon, The Hudson Coal Company

had yet another tribute to pay its safest men by holding the annual dinner for the members of its Safety Key Men.

Organized in 1938, this annual banquet of Safety Key Men was the third to pay honor to those members of the company's official staff who had won their "keys" by leading the groups of men under them through a year of perfect safety. Eligible to this select organization are sectional foremen, fire-bosses, mine foremen, and superintendents.

The banquet was held in the Scranton Club at seven o'clock. Approximately one hundred company officials and guests attended the dinner, at which eleven new members received the Safety Key and were admitted to the society. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., vice president and general manager of



BENEATH THE SURFACE

(SONG COMPOSED ESPECIALLY FOR HUDSON COAL COMPANY)

*We've been working in the coal mine, digging anthracite;
We've been filling up the breakers, just to keep your home fires bright.
We're the D. & H. coal miners; when our work day ends
We are happy and contented—we know we've made warm friends.*

*Beneath the surface of the world, and all the world's affairs,
You'll find there's something doing all the time.
And as the world goes by the thing that greets the eye
Only tells a part of the tale of all the things that be.*

*Beneath the surface, beneath the surface,
A diamond in the tough, they hide its worth.
A battery lamp, some powder, a shaker chute or two,
A miner and a laborer to mine for me and you.
Buy, burn and boost our anthracite and comfort will ensue,
Beneath the surface.*

mines of your company winning the Sentinels of Safety trophy on four occasions. Through your progressiveness there was developed and equipped the first mechanized coal mine in the United States, and to you there has come the honor of being a pioneer in modernizing the coal industry.

"Your sense of justice, sincerity of character, and broad human tolerance, we feel, will carry you on to greater things in the future. You have our sincere best wishes."

Mr. McAuliffe thanked the men, and praised their efforts in achieving their goal.

In describing safety activity at The Union Pacific Coal Company, Mr. McAuliffe told of the formation of the company and the discouraging conditions which were met in its infancy. Some of the first steps for improvement included the obtaining of adequate sources of water, development of electricity, improved housing, encouraging

pride in gardening, formation of Girl and Boy Scouts, first-aid teams, community clubs and community halls, installation of rock dusting and protective clothing for miners (hats, goggles, hard-toed shoes, protective gloves). Mr. McAuliffe established a book of standards and had rules for miners prepared and distributed.

After spending \$1,900,000 from 1924 to 1934 in the interest of safety, results were very discouraging. Mr. McAuliffe then established the idea of an automobile lottery, in which miners became eligible for drawing by going through a year without a lost-time accident. This activated the marvelous safety progress which, from 1934, has been outstanding in the industry.

HELP THE YOUNGER MEN

HE ALSO told about the company's realization that one of the organization's responsibilities is to help the younger men. The culmination of that

thought was the Old Timers' organization, consisting of twenty-year men. Later, a recreation hall was built and named "Old Timers' Building."

Theodore Marvin, editor of THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER, was then called upon to address the group. Mr. Marvin said, in part:

"It is only through an organization such as yours and men like you that new, invigorating ideas in advancing safety are born and tested. Your success here is not limited to your immediate problems. The good results of your work spread like wild fire and your efforts have no limit in helpfulness to others.

"Those persons who are acquainted with the various safety movements and activities that are taking place today in the coal industry realize that this organization of Safety Key Men is one of the most promising, outstanding, and sound-thinking groups of mine officials in the country; I am happy to be here when you welcome to membership those who have won their keys in 1940."

E. C. Weichel, assistant general manager, reviewed the year's achievements and made suggestions for carrying on the good work. Mr. Ash of the United States Bureau of Mines added his congratulations to the company and the Key Men for the exceptional improvement achieved in safety.

KEYS FOR SAFETY LEADERS

AT THE conclusion of the meeting, safety keys were presented to those officials who became eligible during the year. These men were:

WINEFORD SHAFFER

*Outside Foreman
Pine Ridge Colliery
Number of employees—80
Man-hours of exposure—154,332
Period—August 1939 to September 1940—
14 months*

CHARLES KEENAN

*Sectional Foreman
Delaware Colliery
Number of employees—43
Man-hours of exposure—103,345
Period—February 1939 to September 1940—
20 months*

HENRY H. NULL

*Sectional Foreman
Marvine Colliery
Number of employees—52
Man-hours of exposure—93,962
Period—June 1939 to September 1940—
16 months*

THOMAS DAVIES

*Mine Foreman
Marvine Colliery
Number of employees—285
Man-hours of exposure—112,178
Safety flag winner—second quarter of 1940*

JOHN F. FITZGERALD

*Sectional Foreman
Birdseye
Number of employees—40
Man-hours of exposure—81,337
Period—April 1939 to September 1940—
18 months*

THOMAS WETHERILL

*Sectional Foreman
Eddy Creek Shaft
Number of employees—38
Man-hours of exposure—72,776
Period—July 1939 to September 1940—
15 months*

JACKSON MCKINLEY

*Sectional Foreman
Olyphant Shaft
Number of employees—43
Man-hours of exposure—106,713
Period—December 1938 to September 1940—
22 months*

ANDREW HARE

*Sectional Foreman
Grassy Island
Number of employees—40
Man-hours of exposure—65,583
Period—April 1939 to May 1940—14 months*

JAMES AUSTIN

*Maintenance Foreman
Jermyn Colliery
Number of employees—12
Man-hours of exposure—67,891
Period—February 1937 to September 1940—
44 months*

WILLIAM MARTIN

*Sectional Foreman
Jermyn Colliery
Number of employees—46
Man-hours of exposure—117,772
Period—October 1938 to June 1940—21 months*

JOHN RICHARDSON

*Sectional Foreman
Coal Brook Colliery
Number of employees—51
Man-hours of exposure—85,260
Period—November 1938 to December 1939—
14 months*

With these newly installed members the group now numbers 65, of which 42 are charter members, and 12 represent 1939 victors.

Address by

EUGENE Mc AULIFFE

I FEEL highly honored in being invited to appear before the employees and officials of the Olyphant Mine of The Hudson Coal Company, who so far led the anthracite mining industry in safety during the year 1939, as to win the Sentinels of Safety trophy awarded by THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER.

"This is the second time that this beautiful bronze representation of a mother and her little child has been won by Hudson Coal Company men, the first award being made to the men of the company's Stillwater Mine at Vandling, in 1933. I hope that some of the men who worked in that mine in 1933 are here today.

"The artist who conceived and executed this beautiful trophy chose for his subject the most sacred relationship that exists within the human race, that of the mother to her child. It is a pity that more of us who are fathers do not accept our responsibilities toward our children in a somewhat deeper sense. Unfortunately we are prone to leave to the mothers too many of the duties that we jointly owe our children, and they suffer accordingly.

"I wish to enlarge for a moment on the relation that exists between mine safety and motherhood. The great majority of mothers are dependent on the earnings of the husband and father for the sustenance and education of their children, so I say that we who are husbands and fathers have the deepest kind of obligation; to think safety, to work safely, and, by keeping the home intact, make it possible for the mothers and young children to carry on as they should.

"The sanctity of motherhood expressed through the mother of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ is a principle we all accept in our thinking moments. Unfortunately, however, we too often forget the responsibilities that rest on our shoulders in the matter of doing those things only that will build and strengthen our wives and our mothers in their battle for their children.

"To come home safely is one of the great responsibilities of life, and this applies with equal force in driving on the streets and highways as it does to our work in the mines. Our highways are fast becoming the shambles that once existed in our coal mines, and little is being done about it.

"How to bring about the greatest measure of safety in and about our mines is the compelling problem confronting the industry today. This will not come through the mandates of either a federal or state inspection law. The facts are, that all that is worth while in our American form of life comes not from compulsory laws but from an honest, conscientious spirit of cooperation between employer and workers.

"The last mentioned is the class who furnish the flesh and blood, and who with their families endure the suffering that follows every accident. It is out of sincere cooperation and a spirit of working together that betterment will come, and you must have much of that on The Hudson Coal Company properties or you would not be gathered here today.

"May I say a word as to the responsibility of leadership. From the very dawn of civilization some man, some class, has been compelled to take leadership. In the Old World, political leadership was at one time a matter of inheritance. The world has seen some glorious political leaders—kings, queens, emperors. It has also had its full share of murderous rulers who claimed to be the annointed of God. Too often they received their power from Satan. The common man and woman, and their children, were to them merely chattels or serfs—creatures to work, to suffer, and to pay taxes. Tragic as it is, there has been a recrudescence of that kind of thing going on in the Old World for the past few years. Freedom of soul and spirit has largely been extinguished in the

Old World. After more than nineteen centuries of the teachings of Christ, much of Europe and Asia is again in another Dark Age.

"Here in America the common man has yet freedom of soul, the right to vote for his choice of leadership and to worship God as he elects, be he Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox Catholic, Protestant, or Jew. He also has a full voice in the making of the laws that govern his affairs, and in establishing the conditions under which he works, including hours and rates of pay. There is yet opportunity in America for a workman to select his employer.

"May I say further, that there is a very definite obligation on the part of the workers to select for their own leaders men who have vision and capacity for leadership, and who will continuously try to do the best for their constituents rather than to try to win higher office by creating strife. There are men in every walk of life who have depended on securing advancement, by creating for themselves a 'nuisance value.'

"May I say just a few words as to how we on our Wyoming properties attained a production of 3,261,003 tons of coal from nine mines in 1939, with but 20 lost-time accidents, or 124,369 man-hours worked per accident; and in the first nine months of this year, a production of 2,523,361 tons, with 20 lost-time accidents or 127,582 man-hours per accident. For fear that you may think that this performance was one easy of accomplishment, let me say that after the property, first opened up in 1868, had been in operation 55 years, and with a rather strenuous effort to reduce accidents for the ten-year period, 1923 to 1932 inclusive, we were able to obtain but 15,931 man-hours of exposure per lost-time accident over these ten years.

"What brought about our present-day improvement? There rests the very essence of every safety program. The dam broke about July 1, 1932, and as of that date every man on the property had solemnly decided to do his part toward accident prevention, and when New Year's Day came and the record for the year 1932 was cast up, it was found that but one death had occurred in our mines with but 59 non-fatal accidents, and the man-hours per accident for the year rose to 43,452. By 1936, the men had the situation well in hand and the record really began to climb. Let us look at it.

Period	Man-hours per accident
1936	69,338
1937	92,680
1938	103,172
1939	124,369
1940 (9 months)	127,582

"I here and now wish to accord full credit to the engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines and our State Mine Inspection forces, for the splendid guidance and assistance given us in attaining an increased measure of safety—but the fact remains, that with a willing and conscientious management, such as I know ours was, and as I am equally sure you have in Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., and his staff, the credit yet belongs to the men.

"If I were a soldier leading a regiment into battle, I would rather have 500 men who were crusaders for the cause than 2,500, who, although reckless enough to take the punishment, had no thought of the social and economic suffering that indifferent soldiering on their part entailed.

"There used to be something closely akin to war in our mines, as for example, in 1923, the fatal accidents totalled 16,

the non-fatal 287, or a total of 303 lost-time accidents in the production of 3,241,105 tons of coal, or 19,898 tons less than was produced in 1939 on the same property.

"What we need is more crusading blood—the will to stop accidents, in the mines and on the highways.

"The railroads and the great industrial plants have done their job. Is the task worth while? If you decide it is, you can likewise do the job. Don't get the impression that our task in the Rocky Mountain region is a cushy one for it is not. Our seams all pitch from 7 to 22 degrees. We have a multiplicity of faults, some gas, and lest you think our workers are all English-speaking, may I say that when I came to the property in 1923, we had 47 nationalities on the payroll, many non-English speaking. At the close of 1939, we still had 40 nationalities, and we have not found that our non-English speaking employes are behind in Safety.

"How has this relation been build up? I confess that during my first ten years, I often despaired of trying to convince our employes that we really sought a reduction in mine accidents except to reduce our workmen's compensation costs.

"Perhaps the thing that is most wrong with America is that we either insist on ignoring a bad condition entirely or else when we decide to cure it, we expect to get betterment over night. That has never been done. Human nature is slow of change.

"If you read your history you will conclude that the human race has

only seen betterment come slowly. The road upward has always been a cruel, bitter, and hard one to travel. Betterments that came too fast have usually been lost and when humanity slipped back, some man or woman with vision and courage has forever come into the picture to take leadership and to point the way upward. I know it is fashionable today to laugh at the *cross* with its lesson and its promises, but in the last analysis all the liberty that mankind now possesses came from God.

"The Godless cult that has spread death, devastation, and serfdom over much of the Old World will never succeed, and I have no hesitation in saying that much of the betterment in accident reduction that we have attained, sprang from the words of encouragement expressed by our clergymen regardless of denomination, men such as those who represent your churches and who are with us today.

"Perhaps one of the best examples of an attempt to improve a social condition (and excessive accidents represent a social condition, and a bad one) was our attempt in 1918 to save the nation and particularly our youth by the National Prohibition Act. What glamorous promises the proponents of this law gave us. I voted for it myself—and then what happened? Every corner of the nation had a still, and every third-rate hotel, and thousands of other places, openly violated the law, and youth went to fantastic ends to show the government. The cause of temperance and youthful morals was set back twenty-five years. With this experience behind me, I hold to the belief that the powers vested in the

United States Bureau of Mines and the several State Coal Mine Inspection agencies, represent all the law help we need. Another law such as the Federal Mine Inspection Law now before Congress will only create friction and prejudice the cause of safety. Common honesty, and a will on the part of management and workers to work together, will eliminate more accidents than all the sumptuary 'don't' laws that can be written. The real problem of this country today lies in the fact that too many people want 'another law,' rather than to do the things that conscience and common sense should dictate.

"Before concluding the task that was given me to perform here in the heart of the great Pennsylvania anthracite field, for an industry that had its beginning in the Lehigh region 120 years ago with a production of 365 long tons, I wish to express my thanks to your vice president and general manager, Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr. for asking me to appear before you gentlemen who through your fine judgment and persistent skillful effort have made this event possible. I also appreciate the great honor accorded me in appearing before the representatives of the churches in which you worship God, and I also think it a great privilege to appear before the representatives of your town government. When these gentlemen turn out to honor you they bring down honor on their own heads, for honest labor rests at the very root of all social progress. I know also that the mine management are keenly interested in safety or else your record might not have been what it is.

"I also wish to say a word about THE EXPLOSIVES ENGINEER, which inaugurated the Sentinels of Safety trophy for the six great branches of the mining industry. These six little bronzemother and their children and the United States Bureau of Mines that supervises the awards are doing a splendid work, one of growing understanding and importance. Throughout the nation there are many men coming home daily from

the mines and the quarries who owe their lives and limbs to this inspiring movement. Since the inception of this splendid work in 1925, no less than 77 separate presentations of the trophy have been made to 77 groups of men. Honest competition is the life of all progress and this competition is conducted along high lines.

"Years ago when Old Germany lived under a milder and less despotic form of government, I read of one coal mine property where the men met together at the bottom of the shaft for a word of prayer before entering on their day's task.

"It was lovable and whimsical Jamie Barrie who once said that 'No man ever rose from prayer except as a better man,' and so I think we want more of the spirit of prayer to go forward.

I like to think that the millions of American men and women, who like myself were born in another country, appreciate the blessing that we, with our native born people, enjoy under a form of government, where a law-abiding person can yet say he is a free man or a free woman.

"And now Mr. Charlton, as mine foreman of Olyphant Shaft Mine on behalf of The Explosives Engineer and the United States Bureau of Mines, I present to you this lovely trophy, won by the persistent and conscientious efforts of the management of The Hudson Coal Company and the continuous careful effort of the men of the Eddy Creek Mine. Treasure it in the twelve months to come, and may you all try to keep it on your property next year and in the years to come."